

B

ba'ālu “to be exceptionally big, bright; to be in force, forceful”

G 1. OB *mādiš ib-il* AbB 13, 15: 11 “he was very forceful(?)”. *ibissû ... mādiš ib-ta-il* AbB 10, 32: 36 “the loss has become very great”.

2. OB lit. *sunqum hušahhu nebrītum u miṭītum ba-li-il(-ma) ittī nišī labiriš bašī* ZA 110, 40f. i 49 and dupl. “famine, starvation, hunger and want are mixed up with (the fate of the) people and exist for a long time”.

D 1. OB lit. PN *ina eper* KUR *bu-lu-ul* ZA 110, 48 iii 37 “PN is mixed with the dust of the netherworld”.

2. OB “to make important, exaggerate, enlarge” (s. AHW 1546 for other D- and Dtn-stem forms): *apītam ub-ta-aḥ-i-il* AbB 13, 85: 18 “I have enlarged the fallow land”.

ba'āšu “to smell bad, be of bad quality”; + OB

G 1. OB *karānu bé-iš ana lēmim ul naṭū* FM 7, 48 no. 19: 16. “the wine smells bad. It is not fit for consumption”.

2. *li-ib-ši* Wiseman Treaties 605 (CAD B 4b, *ba'āšu* 1a and CAD B 151b, *bašū* n1') is with Deller 1966, 306 and SAA 2, 6: 605 a form of *ba'āšu* “to stink”: s. the duplicates *lib-ʾ-iš*, *lib-ʾ-ši*, *lib-iš* etc. Cf. also D, below.

Gtn *ib-ta-na-šu* (AfO 11, 224: 75, s. CAD under *ba'āšu* A 1a) is interpreted by von Soden 1968, 458 (s. also AHW 846; CDA 270) as *ip-ta-na-šu* (from *pašū*). Cf. also the disc. CAD P 267a ***pašū*.

D Deller 1966, 306: The duplicate X 21 (Iraq 20 pl. 46) of Wiseman Treaties 605 has *nipiškunu [l]u-ba-i-šu* “may they (the gods) make your breath stinking”. Cf. also G 2, above. MPS (G), NR (G, Gtn, D)

babbanû, + *banbanû* “good”

The postulated original form *banbanû* is attested for the first time: NA lit. *ana kirî ba-an-ban-nat* SAA 3, 14: 18, 24 “beautiful garden”. SB *ba-ʾan!¹-ba-nu-u* ib. 7 r. 1 in broken context.

+ **bab(b)iltu** “tribute”; OB

mê GN *ša ba-bi-ilᵛ-ta-šu-nu ušātiqa ḥursāni Idiqlat u Puraāattum* CUSAS 18, 2: 5 “water of GN, whose tribute the Tigris and Euphrates caused to pass the mountains”.

babbilu “bearer”

1. Unparalleled plene spelling OB *ba-ab-bi-i-li* AbB 8, 78: 26 “bearers”. Mistake for *-li-i?* Probably not noun pattern *PaRRiS*.

2. Kraus 1984b, 236f.:

a) *aššum* ^{lú}*ba-ab-bi-li*^{meš} PN *ana šar-ri iqbīma* AbB 10, 81: 16’ “because of the bearers PN has spoken with the king”.

b) *ba-bi-lam* AbB 1, 42: 7.

3. *ba-ab-bi-li* YOS 13, 77: 2; CT 47, 80: 37 (as ration recipients, s. von Soden 1980, 271).

MPS (1), NR (2–3)

babbilūtu “transportation”

OB *ba-ab-bi-lu-tim ša šamaššammī* AbB 13, 156: 10 “transportation of sesame”.

bābtu I “city quarter, district”

“Residential unit” (Dombradi 1996, 245 with further lit.): *awīltum ša ina bīt abīka ušbu aššūssa ba-ab-ta-ka! idū kī amma ittallak* CT 45, 86: 32 “the woman who has been living in your father’s house and of whose married status your *b.* knew – shall she go out thus?” (s. RA 70, 153ff.; AfO Beih. 23, 120).

NR

bābtu II “commercial goods; remainder(?)”

“Remainder(?)” in NB astron. diaries in river level statements (Hunger/Sachs 1988, 35): *itu-bi illu ta 10 en 13 5 si gin 32 na <ta> 23 en 25 8 si ba-ab-tū 5/6 kūš gin* Astronomical Diaries 2, no. -203: 7 (= LBAT 304) “that month, the river level from the 10th to the 13th rose 5 fingers, 32 was the *na* (gauge); <from> the 23 until the 25th, – remainder(?) 5/6 cubit – it rose 8 fingers”.

NR

bābu “gate, door; city quarter”

1. OA *apputtum i’idma ba-bi₄-iš* TÚG^{h₄} u AN.NA *re-e-šu-nu na-áš-ú-ni* CTMMA 1, 79: 26 “please take care at the gate of the textiles and tin, which are being checked!”

2. OB lit. *ba-ba-am ša wālittim ... pārikat* YOS 11, 19: 6 “(Lamaštu) is blocking the gate of the woman giving birth”.

3. OB lit. *ba-ab la’i ibāma ... ba-ab wāli[d]ātim ibāma* ZA 71, 61–63: 4, 6 “she passed the gate of the babies ... she passed the gate of the women in labor”.

4. OB *i[n]a šībūt* GN u IGI *ba-bi-im* CT 2, 9: 5 “in (the council of) the elders of GN and in front of the gate”.

5. SB *akī iṣi damqi elāku ina KÁ mālakāni* STT 360 r. 16 “I stand up like a healthy tree at the gate of the processions” (Deller 1966, 307; CAD M/1, 159a s.v. *mālaku* A).

6. “city quarter”:

a) OA KÜ.BABBAR *iqqaqqad šalmišunu u kēnišunu ibbītšunu u ba-a-bi₄-šu-nu rakis* FAOS Beih. 3, 25 no. 10: 21 “(the obligation to pay back) the silver is guaranteed by whoever among them is (financially) sound and (legally) responsible, by their houses and by their city quarter”.

b) OB *kīma ba-ab dūrija lā ibarrī ū* AbB 12, 166: 36 “that (oxen and sheep) do not starve at the ‘gate of my wall’”. Van Soldt, ib. p. 133 “in my *city* quarter” with comm. “probably refers to (a sector) of the city wall”.

c) NA *ana lappanī šē’ī KÁ-ia-a [t]arruṣā qātāya* STT 65: 16 “my hands are stretched out to (even) my poor neighbors” (Deller 1966, 307; s. also CAD Š/2, 363b and CAD T 213a).

7. *ina KÁ buqūmi 5 immerī luterrakkum* AbB 12, 163: 15’ “at the beginning of the plucking I will bring you 5 rams in return”, s. van Soldt, ib. p. 129.

8. OB said of seals (unclear): *kunukkātīm ša taknuku ba-ab qātīšina šuṭramma* AbB 13, 56: 6’–9’ “the sealed documents which you sealed, write for me ‘the gate of their hands’”. Van Soldt, ib. p. 51: “in the gate of their ...” or “the beginning of their list”. Stol apud van Soldt, ib.: perhaps “a part of the seal”.

MPS (2–3), NR (1, 4–8)

badādu s. *buddudu*

+ **badāqu** “to repair”; NA, Aram. lw.

1. NA *a-a-i dullu ša šarru bēlī e-pu-su-su-nu u ba-di-qu-nu mar dul-lu!-nu ša šarru bēlī ep-pa-su-nu gabbišu dammuq* SAA 16, 126 r. 22’ “which work (exists), that the king my lord has performed and (later) was repaired?”

2. For the Aram. etymon cf., e. g., Sokoloff 2009, 120, who distinguishes two roots BDQ, the one mng. “to disperse” (corresponding to Akk. *batāqu*), the other mng. “to repair”; other scholars assume only a single root BDQ. The form BDQ instead of BTQ (but there exists an OB by-form *bi-du-uq-tum* of *butuqtu* “sluice channel”, CAD B 223 = AHw 144 *butuqtu* 1a) and the mng. “to repair”, only attested in NA and LB (cf. *badqu*), suggest a loan from Aram.

baddu?, *baṭṭu?* “reconnoiterer(?)”; Amor. lw.?

Durand 1991b rejects (as already prev. Edzard 1964, 144) the mng. “diviner”, proposed by Driver 1967, 108 (s. also WO 2, 19f.), connects the word with hebr. BDD “alone” and translates “homme isolé” for ARM 2, 30. Heimpel 2003, 479: “reconnoiterer”. Cf. also Akk. *buddudu* “to waste, dissipate” (SB, NA). For FM 9, 100 no. 13 s. *baddû*.

+ **baddû** “a musical instrument(?)”; OB

PN *nârum* [ša] *ba-ad-de-e kullâm [l]ā ile’û ana nargallûtîm ina GN taškunšuma* FM 9, 100 no. 13: 6 “you appointed the musician PN, [who] is not able to hold b.s, to the office of chief musician in GN”. Durand 1991b sees here the word *baddu* and translates “gens isolés”; Ziegler FM 9, 100 “solistes”. The context rather speaks for a musical instrument. Moreover, the spelling *-de-e* points to a word *baddû* instead of *baddu*.

+ **badqu** “repair work”; NA and LB, Aram. lw.

1. Cf. the ref. collected in CAD B 167f. *batqu* 2d and disc. sect., supported by the new lemma *badāqu* (s. above). AHw B 115 *batqu* 6: “ellipsis” is unlikely to be correct.

2. Deller 1966, 311: NA *bēt rab tupšarrē qalal ... bad-qu ma’da ina libbi* SAA 16, 89: 14 “the house of the chief scribe is tiny ... much repair (must be done) there”.

3. Deller 1966, 311: NA ^{lú}GAL *bad-qi* Iraq 23, pl. 12 ND 2374: 11 “supervisor of repairs”.

4. Deller 1966, 311: ^{lú}A.BA *ša GAL bad-qi* VAT 10430: 11’ “scribe of the supervisor of repairs”.

MPS (1), NR (2–4)

bā’ertu “huntress, fisherman”; + OB

Women in the harem of Mari, summarized as ^fŠU.ḪA FM 4, 183 no. 13 viii 12.

bā’eru “hunter, fisherman”

1. MB *u* ^{lú}ŠU.ḪA^{meš} *tāmti ša ana GN₁ u GN₂ ginā izabbilū* DUMU PN *kī itbalušunūti ginū* KU₆^{meš} *batiq* JCS 19, 97: 22 “and (concerning) the fishermen of the sea, who have been delivering a regular offering to GN₁ and GN₂, – when the son of PN has taken them away, the regular offering of fish was cut off”. S. Sassmannshausen 2001, 115f.

2. SB *ba-i-ri-ma* Šūpê-amēli 29, cf. *pariktu*.

3. LB *adī* 2 MU.AN.NA^{meš} PN₁ ... *ina IGI PN₂ ^{lú}ba-’i-i-ri šummē ša šarri ^{lú}ba-’i-ru-’tu¹ ša šummē ulamassu* WZKM 83, 31: 3 “for two years PN₁ is at the disposal of PN₂, the dormouse hunter of the king. He will teach him dormouse hunting”.

4. S. also *bayyāru*.
MPS (2), NR (1, 3)

bā' erūtu “craft of hunter”

LB ^{lú}*ba-²-ru-¹tu¹* *ša šummē ulamassu* WZKM 83, 31: 4 “he will teach him dormouse hunting”.

NR

bagani “call”

S. the new ed. AOAT 414/1, 176 no. 61: 25; ib. 268 no. 152 r. 4 with comm.

+ **bahiltu**, pl. *baḥ(i)lātu* “a vessel”; OB

1. 1 GAL *ba-ḥi-il₅-tum* ARM 31, 187: 17’.

2. 1 GAL *ba-ḥi-il-tum* KÙ.BABBAR ARM 31, 78: 1 (of silver).

3. 1 *ba-ḥi-il-tum* *ša* GÚ-*sà* *šipirtim* KÙ.SIG₁₇ ARM 31, 85: 17 “1 *b.*-vessel whose neck (is decorated) with a gold ornament”.

4. [1] *libbu* *ša* *ba-ḥi-il-tim* KÙ.SIG₁₇ SÙ.A 2 1/3 GÍN KIL.LÁ.BI 1 GAL *ba-ḥi-il-tum* GAL KÙ.SIG₁₇ 1/3 *mana* 5 GÍN KIL.LÁ.BI 1 GAL *ba-ḥi-il-tum* TUR KÙ.SIG₁₇ *qadum libbiša* 4 GÍN KIL.LÁ.BI ARM 31, 186: 5’ “[1] *libbu* for a *b.*-vessel of fine gold, its weight (is) 2 1/3 shekels; 1 big golden *b.*-vessel, its weight (is) 1/3 mina 5 shekels; 1 small golden *b.*-vessel together with its *libbu*, its weight (is) 4 shekels”.

5. 1 ‘GAL’ *ba-ḥi-[il-tum* KÙ.SIG₁₇] *tamlī* ^{na4}ZA.GÌ[N] *u* ^{na4}*ší-[ir-pí-im]* *kawārum u ta[rbāšum]* *šibbit* ARM 31, 203: 7 “1 [golden] *b.*-vessel, inlay of lapis lazuli and fired (clay), ‘wall’ and ‘enclosure’ (decorative elements) (are) golden *š*”.

6. Fem. pl.:

a) 2 GAL *ba-aḥ-la-tum* ZABAR ARM 31, 109: 6 (of bronze).

b) 2 GAL *ba-aḥ-la-tim* ARM 25, 2: 3 “(1 mina of gold, the weight of) 2 *b.*-vessels”.

c) 2 *ba-ḥi-la-tim* ARM 31, 149: 3.

d) 12 *ba-ḥi-la-tum* ARM 31, 225: 9.

e) 2 GAL *ba-ḥi-la-tim* ARM 31, 287: 7.

7. Cf. *bi’iltu* “an alabastron”: the same word? (after CAD B 223 and AHW 125, however, from *ba’āšu* “to smell bad”). For disc. and further ref. s. Guichard, ARM 31, 183ff.

NR

baḥrû “a stone”

OB 60 *ba-aḥ-ru-ū* ^{urudu} KIL.LÁ.BI 1 GÚN 10 MA.NA YOS 5, 227: 3 (Edzard 1970a, 160) “60 copper *b.* with a total weight of 1 talent and 10 minas”.

NR

baḥû II “to be(come) thin, scarce”; + OB

ul i-ba-aḥ-ḥi AbB 10, 177: 34 “does not become scarce”(?, context uncl.).

bā’ilu, fem. *bā’iltu* “ruling”

MB PN ^f*Ina-Isin-ba-²-la-at* CUSAS 30, 311: 2 “She is ruling in Isin”. AHW 93f. derives similar names from *ba’ālu* “to be exceptionally big”.

bā'iru “hunter” s. *bā'eru*

****bakīram** s. *šurrâ, makkāru*

Instead of *bakīram* (AHw 97 and 1548, CAD B 34) read *šurrâm* ARM 1, 70: 5 and *makkāram* VOM 181: 18. Cf. lit. Streck 2000, 85.

NR

bākītu s. *bakkītu*

****bakta** s. *maqta*

bakkītu, *bākītu* “wailing woman”; + Bo.

bá-ʿki¹-ti-ia KBo. 36, 27: 18f. The many spellings with a single *k* point to a by-form *bākītu*.

bakkû “squalling, crying”; + NA

1. NA lit. *bak-ka-ni-i šar-piš ana* ^{lú}NU. ^{giš}KIRI₆-ni ni-ib-ki SAA 3, 16: 20 “we are crying bitterly. We have cried for our gardener”. Cf. Deller 1966, 307.

2. ZA 30, 220 (AHw 97a; CAD B 35a): Read with Farber 1989b, 52: 137 and comm. ib. p. 55 [b]a-ʿ-ki-i // ba-ki-i. Participle *bākī*?

MPS, NR

bakû “to weep” + Oakk

G Oakk in *bīt ilī l[i]-ib-ki-ù-nim u likarribūnim* CUSAS 27, 77: 4 “in the temple of the gods let them weep for me and let them pray for me”.

Gt OB lit. *dummaššuma bi-it-ki* UET 6/2, 395: 2, 4 (Lambert 1990) “lament for him, sob!”

Gtn OB *anāku annīkī ūmiša ina bi-ta-ki ināya ittaḥmaṭā* AbB 13, 175: 13 “as for me here, my eyes were burning feverishly every day because of (my) constant crying”.

+ **D**(?) (they place five tables) *ina bīt bu-uk-ki ša ēntu* “in the house of weeping(?) of the *ēntu*-priestess”. Disc. Pentiuć 2001, 42f.

JW (G, Gt), MPS (D), NR (Gtn)

+ **bakûtu** “weeping, mourning ceremony”; OB

1. OB (oil) *ana 4 ba-ku-ut šarrim* FM 3, 229 no. 60: 2 “for the 4 weeping ceremonies for the king”.

2. S. also FM 3, 233: *inūma ba-ku-tim ša šarrim* “at the occasion of the weeping ceremony for the king”. Cf. Jacquet 2011, 37.

balālu “to mix (up), alloy”

G 1. Beer:

a) OB *inūma laḥtanam ib-lu!*?(ed.: li)-lu ARM 21, 130: 7f. “when they mixed (beer in) the l. vat”.

b) MA *ú-ra-ṭu-bu i-ba-lu-lu* Chuera 12: 33f. “they will soak and brew”. S. [lu]-ub-lu-ul in destroyed context ib. 30: 7’.

2. Blood: OB lit. *ba-al-la-at qerbetum ina damišunu* FM 14, 19 iii 6 “The meadowland was smeared with their blood”.

3. Alloy:

a) OB 3 MA.NA *annakum ana ba-la-al* 24 MA.NA URUDU *billi 8-ÀM ARM 22, 205 ii 9'* (cf. also ib. 17', iii 8') "3 minas of tin for making an alloy of 24 minas of copper, alloy of 8 (to one)".

b) OB 2 1/3 MA.NA URUDU LUḪ. ḪA <...> 1 MA.NA AN.NA *ina 8-su TA.ÀM ba-li-il* RA 64, 21 no. 1: 4 "2 1/3 minas of copper ... 1 mina of tin at the rate of 8 shekels (of tin) pro (mina) are mixed". S. also Arkhipov 2012, 23f.

c) OB (metals) *ša PN ina kiškattī[m] ša PN₂ ib-lu-lu* ARM 21, 285: 12 "which made PN to an alloy in the kiln of PN₂".

4. People (cf. CAD *b.* 1f, 2 and 7):

a) OB *mārī Si-im-a-al it-ti-šu-nu ab-lu-ul-ma a-[la]m i-n[a]-aš-ša-ru* ARM 26/1 p. 308 no. 144: 20' "I mixed sons of Sim'al with them and they guard the city (together)".

b) OB *u mārī GN₁ ša ištū GN₁ tassuham ana adaššim ša GN₂ šūribšunūti [i]tt[ī mārī] ālim bu-lu-ul-šu-nu-ti* CRRAI 38, 105 n. 63 "and the citizens of GN₁, which you have removed from GN₁, let them enter the enclosure wall of GN₂ and mix them with the citizens of the city".

5. Extispicy:

a) OB *tērtam ē[pušma] ba-a[l]-la-a* ARM 26/1 p. 300 no. 136: 4'f. "I m[ade] an extispicy [and] the (signs) were confused".

b) OB *ṭēmam ina nadānim ba-la-lum i-ba-al-la-lu* ARM 27, 162: 34f. "when they deliver the report, they cause much confusion".

Gtn OB *ana bi-ta-al-lu-[li-im] ana bīt sābītīm ana mēlulim* "for constantly mixing, for alehouse, for play" ARM 1, 28: 16. Reading after Durand 1984, 135 n. 42 (s. copy on p. 147). He understands *b.* here sexually (s. also id. 1997, 66). Or mixing beer?

Dt OB PN *ina awātam*(sic) GN *mimma ul ub-ta-la-al* ARM 28, 69 r. 7 "PN will not mingle into the affairs of GN". Cf. *[tu-u]b-ta-la-al* ib. r. 6.

Št₂ OB *kakkī uš-ta-ba[-al-la-lu]* ARM 26/2 p. 268 no. 405: 18 "they constantly mix[ed] the weapons (in the battle)".

N 1. OB *ina šittīn lā ab-ba-al-la-al* ARM 26/2 p. 224 no. 392: 37 "I will not be mixed up in two-thirds" (Heimpel 2003, 338f. with n. 3).

2. OB lit. *ilū mātim ... 'ib¹-ba-lu in-epri* UET 6/2, 395: 11 "the gods of the land were spread with dust".

+ **Ntn** OB lit. *i-ta-ab-la-al elī inbī u dādī* YOS 11, 24 i 23 "constantly mingle on top of (my) fruits and desires!"

MPS (G, Dt, N, Ntn), NR (G, Gtn, Št₂)

balangu, + *bulukku*, + *bulungu*, + *pilaggu* "lyre"

1. MB Emar *bu-lu-uk-ki* Emar 6/4, 545: 103 and ^{giš}*balag* = *bu-lu-un-g[us(KU)]* ib. 380.

2. NA *arim pi-lag¹-gi* SAA 3, 8 r. 13' "the lyre is tuned(?) (lit. covered)". Diff. CAD P 372b *pilakku* a "spindle", but s. CAD P 359b *pigū* A.

MPS (1), NR (2)

balāšu I "to stare"

G OB lit. *ina pīka u šīnātika ib-ta-li-iš-ka* TIM 9, 53: 6 "it stared at you in your mouth and your urine". S. Streck/Wasserman 2011, 123.

D For CH § 159 *UB-ta-al-li-IS-ma* s. AHw 814a and CAD P 54a s.v. *palāsu*. Diff. Borger 1971, 66; id. 2008, 439.

MPS (G), NR (D)

balāt “without”

1. OA *ba-lá-at* (in broken context) AKT 5, 18: 49. OA occurrences show that the word cannot, pace AHw 101, be a fem. pl. of *balātu*, because a contraction **balū-at* is impossible.
2. NA *ba-lat* DN SAA 12, 96: 21 “without the permission of DN”.
3. With prep. *ana* + loc. + suffix: NA *a-bal-la-tuk-ka memēni lā eppušū šumma mār šipri ettiq a-ba-la-duk-ka lā ettiqū* SAA 15, 241: 6, 9 “without you they should do nothing! If a messenger passes by, they must not pass by without you!”
4. Instead of *ba-lat* Gilg. SB VII 40, read *ba-šat*, s. *bašû*.
MPS (1, 3, 4), NR (2)

balātu I “life”

1. Note the spelling *bala-ti* in OB *šu-lum bala-ti ù da-ri-i lu-uš-me* CUSAS 9, 6: 22 “may I hear greetings of long life and being eternal”.
2. EA [*i-n*]a TI-*ma* EA 17: 30 = *ina balāt* “next year”. S. Moran 1992, 42 n. 5.
3. SB *ba-la-ta/tu/tù ša lā namāri ina muḥḥi mūti minā utter* Ballad of Early Rulers 19 “a life without light, what has it more than death?”
MPS (1, 3), NR (2)

balātu II “to live”

- G 1.** OB lit. [*u*]l *ib-lu-tū šunu imtūtū* FM 14, 23 iv 5 “they did not stay alive but died”.
2. OB *še’am ... šūbilamma bītī lū ba-li-iṭ-ṭi* AbB 10, 4: 36 “send me grain ... may my household stay alive” (pace CAD B 301b b. 1a: *lu-ba-li-iṭ-ṭi* “so that I may keep alive”). For comm. s. Kraus, ib. p. 6 n. 4g.
 3. SB *alka Adapa ammīni lā tākul lā taltīma lā ba-al-ṭa-ta* MesCiv. 10, 20: 68’ “come, Adapa, why did you not eat nor drink? Hence you shall not live!”.
 4. Deller 1966, 305: MA *bal-ṭa-ku ma-ṭi-ma ša balāṭiya mētāku ma-ṭi-[ma ša mu-a-ti-ja]* “ich bin am Leben, aber ich habe zu wenig, um am Leben zu bleiben; ich bin tot, aber ich habe zu wenig, [um tot zu sein]” Bo. 845: 10’. Wrong von Soden 1988, 345: *bal-ṭa-ku-ma ṭe-ma ša balāṭiya mētāku ma-?[...]*.
 5. NA *libbinni ib-ta-a[l-ṭa]* SAA 10, 185: 15 “our hearts were delighted”; cf. ŠÀ-*bi lib-l[a-ṭa]* ib. e. 2 “may my heart be delighted!” (Deller 1966, 308).
 6. NA *adi UD^{mes} ša PN bal-ṭu-u-ni ipalluhū-šú* SAA 14, 208: 4’ “as long as PN lives they shall serve him” (Deller 1966, 308).
 7. PN *šarru māt Aššur i-bal-la-ṭá* SAA 4, 322 r. 1 “will Assurbanipal, king of Assyria, survive and escape this insurrection?” Incorrect in CAD B 73a *balū* 1b (ABL 1368, s. Deller 1966, 308).
- D 1.** OA/OB “to assess the value of, consider an asset or credit, render the account” (Prag p. 20 with lit.; cf. CAD B 62 b. 9):
- a) OA *luqūtam ... ba-lí-ṭá-am* Prag 431: 6 “estimate the goods!” Stative *ba-lu-uṭ-ma* ib. 16 “is estimated”.
 - b) OB “now take your tablets (records) and come here and *bu-ul-li-iṭ* the accounts/accounting of your barley” OBTR 311: 11.
 - c) *bu-ul-lu-uṭ kaspim* AWTL 103: 49.
 - d) *bu-ul-lu-uṭ* ZI.GA ŠE.Ì.GIŠ ARM 22, 276 iv 40 “drawing the balance of expenditures of sesame”.

e) *bu-lu-uṭ* ZI.GA UD.KA.BAR ARM 22, 203 r. iv 8 “drawing the balance of the expenditures of bronze”.

f) *ana bu-ul-lu-uṭ našpakim šakin* MARI 3, 262 M.11500: 9 “(this document) is established to render the account of the accumulation (of grain)”.

g) For further ref. in Mari s. Durand 1984, 260ff. S. also Veenhof 1987, 49f.

2. MB Emar *ḥubbulāku u ana bubūti nuppuḥ* u PN *ub-tal-li-ṭá-ni-mi* AulaOr. Suppl. 1, 25: 7 “I am in debt and bloated(?) with hunger from famine and PN maintains me”. For *bulluṭu* “maintaining alive (during time of distress)” s. disc. in Adamthwaite 2001, 148ff.

Dt 1. OB *mu-úš-ke-num* DUMU^{meš} GN *aš-šum bu-ta-al-lu-ṭi-im a-na-na-ba-al-ka-at-ti ša-di-im it-ta-al-ku* ARM 28, 51: 11 “The poor people from GN went to cross the mountain in order to provide themselves”. S. also Kupper 1988 and Borger 2008, 439.

2. OB UD 5^{kam} *li-ib-ta-li-iṭ* AbB 12, 37: 8 “may he be kept alive for 5 days”.
MPS (G, Dt), NR (G, D)

balittu s. *balītu*

balītu “backwater”: + MB Emar

1. OB *eqel ba-li-tim* FM 2, 38 no. 11: 19, 25 “field at the backwater”.

2. OB *ba-li-tum šī* (in broken context) FM 2, 71 no. 36: 5.

3. OB *ḥarrānum ša ba-li-tim* ARM 22, 328 ii 20, 31 (-*tum!* correct?) “road (leading to) the pond” (in description of field).

4. MB Emar: a) *eqlum ina muḥḥi ba-li-tum ša* GN Emar 6/3, 137: 22 “a field at the backwater of GN”.

b) *ba-[li?]-ti* AN.TA/KI.TA CunMon. 13, 11: 2, 4 “upper/lower backwater(?)”.

c) For further ref. from MB Emar s. Pentiuć 2001, 120f s.v. *ma-li-ti*.

5. There is prob. only one word *balītu* instead of two, *balittu* (CAD B 63 “reservoir, pond”, and *balītu* (ib. “desert land”); AHW 99 only has *balittu* “Reservoir; Fischteich”. *t* is never doubled, hence the form appears to be *balītu*, derived from the prep. *balū*. After Durand 2000, 545, the word has, at least in Mari, the mng. “backwater”. The Emar ref. are discussed in Westenholz 2000, 33, and Pentiuć 2001, 120f.; the latter prefers a reading with *ma-*.

balīu “a synonym for lord, master”

For *ba-li-u[m]* CAD B 63b s. now AOAT 50, 430: 14. Prob. /ba^ˈlīyu/ “lordly”.

ballu “mixed”

Said of evil in NA EDIN ḤUL! *bal-li!* SAA 9, 2 ii 24 “steppe of mixed evil” (i.e., evil of all kind?), s. comm. of Parpola, ib. p. 16.

ballukku, *balluggu* “a tree; an aromatic substance”

1. OB 4 GÍN KŪ.BABBAR *šīm* 2 GŪ *ba-al-lu-gi* ARM 22, 261: 10 “2 shekels of silver, the price of 2 talents of *b.*” (in list of aromatic trees).

2. OB *ba-lu-gu-um* (besides *kikkirēnu*) FM 2, 25 no. 4: 14.

3. OB [n] MA.NA *ba-lu-ku* ... [a-n]a *diziptuḥḥim* ARM 21, 106: 1 “3 minas of *b.* (and sweet cane) for making sweet beer”.

4. OB 5 MA.NA *šurmēnum* 5 MA.NA *asum* 5 MA.NA *ba-lu-ku ana kisamim* ARM 21, 106: 12 “5 minas of cypress, 5 minas of myrtle, 5 minas of *b.* for *kisamu*-drink(?)”.

5. OB 20 MA.NA *ba-l[u-ku]* ARM 21, 119: 3 (besides other aromatics).
6. For OB Mari s. ref. in MARI 7, 266 (also *pa-lu-gu* ARM 9, 277).
7. Moran 1992, 59 n. 35 ad CAD B 64b. 1a: EA 22 iii 33 read ŠIM.BÚLUG, EA 25 iv 51 read ŠIM.GIG = *kanaktu*.
8. SB *erēnu* ^{giš.šim}MUG-*ma nērebi ul īši* JCS 66, 76: 11 (Gilg.) “(entangled) were cedar and *b.* tree so that (the forest) had no ways in”.
MPS (1–6, 8), NR (7)

ballūšītu “a bird; a lizard”

SB (if a falcon hunts for prey and) *bal-^rlu¹-šī-ti^{mušen} iššī* CUSAS 18, 36 ii 18 “picks up a *b.*-bird”.

+ **baltām(mu)** “balsam”; LB, WSem. lw.

1. Jursa 2009, 156f. with etym.: ^{šim^r}*ba-al-ta¹-am* BM 77429: 22. ^{šim}*ba-al-tam-[(mu)]* BM 73126. ^{šim}*ba-al-tam-mu* BM 75774.
2. As PNf: ^f*Bal-ta-am-mu* Wunsch 1995/96, 57 no. 7: 7, 11. ib. 63 no. 12:4.
3. These LB ref. are the earliest found in non-biblical texts.
NR

baltu, *baštu* “thornbush”; + OB

1. OB 1 *majjālu ba-aš-tum!* ARM 22, 322: 46 “1 bed of *b.* wood”. Whereas Kupper, ib. p. 499 translates “lit d’apparat”, Kupper 1992, 164, correctly recognizes the tree *baltu* here; for further ref. from Mari texts s. ib.
2. OB lit. *assuḥ ba-aš-ta-am* ALL no. 23: 8 “I have torn the thorn”.
3. OB lit. *aruḥ ša ba-aš-tim* CUSAS 32, 49: 4 “it is hurrying among the thornbush”. Cf. George, ib. p. 113f. for further instances of OB *baštu*.
4. OB lit. *waruq ina ba-aš-tim* RA 66, 141ff. AO 7682: 7 “(the scorpion) is green in the thornbush”.

balṭu “living, alive”

1. OA in PN: *Ba-al-ṭù-šar* AKT 7a, 249: 27 “The alive one is king/is just”.
2. OB *ana ba-al-ṭi-im* DN *mimma ul ikallā* AbB 7, 80: 14 “DN withholds nothing from the (person) in good health”.
3. OB 6 ^{lú.meš}*pagrī iddū u kalūšu ba-al-ṭà-am iṣbat* ARM 26/2 p. 132 no. 357: 26’ (Heimpel 2003, 315) “they abandoned 6 corpses; and all of them seized one (prisoner) alive”.
4. SB In the sense of “magnetic” in *šadānu balṭu* (Ḫḫ XVI), s. DCCLT MB Ura 10.
5. “solvent”, cf. Zaccagnini 1994, 32ff.: *kaspam ba-al-ṭum-ma umallā* AT 18: 16 “he who is solvent shall pay the silver in full”. 60 GÍN(“SU”)^{hi-a} *bal-ṭù-ma ippalšina* AT 47: 15 “he who is solvent shall pay 60 shekels”.
6. For *ina balṭu u šalmū* as state of financial well-being s. Charpin 2005, 26f.; Veenhof 1987, 58ff.
MPS (1, 4), NR (2–3, 5-6)

baḷūtu “state of being alive”

1. OB *ba-al-tū-us-sú ul īdē kīma mītim kispam aktassipšum* AbB 13, 21: 7 “I did not know whether he (my son) was still alive and I kept making funerary offerings for him as if he were dead”.

2. OB *u šābum b[a-a]l-tū-us-sú tūr* ARM 26/2 p. 132 no. 357: 27’ “and the troop (of Mari) has returned safe and sound”.

3. For Wiseman Treaties 570 (CAD B 69b b. a1’) s. SAA 2, 6: 570: *kī ša šá-aš-^rbu?-tu?^r tul-tu takkuluni*.

NR

ba’lu “(exceptionally) big”

SB *šumma erū ina ūri bīt amēli iššūra lū 1 lū 2 ikkal bēl bīti šu’āti zitta ba-il-tam* [GU₇] Gs. Sachs p. 282 YBC 16934 i 8 “if an eagle eats a bird, either one or two, on the roof of a person’s house, the owner of that house [will consume] an (exceptionally) large share”.

NR

balū “without”

1. With suffix (es. CAD B 71 b. c end):OB *kaspam ana mamman ba-lu-ia lā tušeššē* AbB 12, 53: 17f. “do not issue the silver to anyone without my permission!”

2. Deller 1966, 305: MA *ana namāše ba-lu bēliya palhāku* JCS 7, 167 no. 63: 21 “I am afraid to move on without my lord”.MPS (1), NR (2)

balū I s. *belū II*

+ **balū II** “spare donkey”; SB, Sum. lw.

[MIN (= *anše*)-*á*]-^r*bal*^r-*lá* = *ba-lu-u* Emar 6/4, 550: 233 (H₇ XIII). Parallel to *anše-á-bal* = *tēnū* MSL 8/1, 51: 365 (AHw 1347 *tēnū* 3, CAD T 344 *tēnū* lex. sect.).

baluḥḥu, *paluḥḥu*, *buluḥḥu* “an aromatic plant”

1. OB *aššum ḥīl ba-lu-ḥi u kukrim* AbB 3, 32: 4, 6 “as to the resin of *b.* and *kukrum*”. *kukru ba-lu-ḥu* ib. 8.

2. OB 5 MA.NA ^{giš}*ba-lu-ḥu-um* FM 7, 94 M.12595: 9’. For OB Mari s. ref. in MARI 7, 265 (also *pa-lu-ḥu-um*).

balultu? “mixture”

von Soden 1968, 458 ad CAD B 75 denies the existence of *balultu* and refers to *balūtu* (AHw 101a) “in state of being empty”.

NR

balūt “without”

SB Ugar. *ba-lut šaḥḥi* AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 51: 23 “without *š.*-cloth”.

balūtu s. *balāt*

bāmtu “half; chest; open country, plain”

1. OB *šē šibši u šē ba-ma-[tim]* Joannes 2006, 54 n. 11 fragm B: 5’ (Haradum) “the barley of the *š.*-tax and the barley of the metayage agreements”. S. also ib. 55 n. c.

2. OB *ba-ma-sú-nu lū wašbū ba-ma-sú-nu* [l]illikū AbB 13, 104: 5'f. “let half of them stay, half of them go”.
3. OB *ba-ma-at riksim u ša ibaššū ma-ḥa-aš* AbB 12, 54: 16 “divide (lit. hit) half of the package and what (else) is there” (i.e., divide into two halves, s. van Soldt, ib. p. 45).
4. 4 *pelī ša lurmim ina ba-ma-tim ilqūnimma* ARM 27, 9: 32 “they gathered 4 ostrich eggs in the plains”.
5. OB GIŠ.NI-*e-ĝu*₁₀ = *ba-am-ti še-ḥ[e-er-]tum*, ¹x¹-*sa-ad-ĝu*₁₀ = *ba-am-ti ra-b[i-tu]m* CUSAS 12 p. 150: 12f. (Ugumu) “my small/big paunch”.
6. In the dual: OB *ba-am-ti-šu ikūš* ARM 26/2 p. 337 no. 434: 39 “he skinned his chest (on both sides)”. The dual is also attested in STT 87: 11, wrongly analysed as pl. in CAD B *bamtu* B a 3’.
7. For the question of a single *bāmtu* (as in AHW) against two (in CAD, + pl. *bamātu*) s. Militarev/Kogan 2000, 190. MPS (2–7), NR (1)

bandillu, + *baddillu* “belly”; + NA

In lists of temple offerings: 10 *ban-dil!* SAA 7, 202 r. 3 “10 stomachs(?)” (after 3 ^{uzu}*lipšāt* “3 scrotums”). 10 *ba-dil*^{meš} ib. 189 r. 7. [*ba*]n!*-dil!* ib. 208: 15.

banduddû, + *banduttû* “bucket”; + NA

1. OB 1 GAL *ba-an-du-du-ú* KÛ. BABBAR ARM 31, 235: 3; 1 *ba-an-du-ud-ú* KÛ. BABBAR *ša* GN ib. 241: 1 “1 silver *b.*-bucket from GN”. For further ref. and disc. s. Guichard ib. 187f.
2. MB Emar: New by-form *banduttû*: [*gú*]r-*ba-an-du₈-du₈* = MIN (= *kippat*) *ba-an-du-ut-te-e* Emar 6/4, 545: 102 (Hḫ VI).
3. Rare syllabic spelling: NA lit. [*m*]ullâ *mullâ ban-(du)-de-šu-un* SAA 3, 10: 11 “fill, fill their buckets!” MPS (2–3), NR (1)

bannu, *bānu* “ewer”

SB lex. *ba*-¹an¹ *šipr-rum* = *nemsû* AOAT 50, 405: 204 (Malku) “ewer for a ritual = washing basin”. With AHW 102 and CDA 37, against CAD B 95 *bānû* A 2, Sum. lw. < *bán* (cf. also *pānu* II), not deriving from Akk. *banû* “to create”.

+ **bantû** “bucket”; MB Emar

Lex. *gúr-ba-an-du₈* = MIN (= *kippat*) *ba-an-te-e* Emar 6/4, 545: 101 (Hḫ VI) “handle of the *b.*-bucket”.

banû I “well-formed, well-made, fine”

1. OB, said of musicians destined to be blinded:
 - a) ^{lú}TUR^{meš} *la ba-nu-tim* ARM 26/2 p. 25 no. 297: 15 “boys not good”. Heimpel 2003, 287 translates “untrained”, but perhaps their physical state of still having their eyes is meant.
 - b) OB ^{lú}TUR^{meš} *lā ba-nu-tim* FM 9, 220 no. 53: 9 “boys not beautiful”.
2. Referring to an abstract in OB *ana ilūtika ba-ni-tim* AbB 12, 99: 21 “to your splendid divine power”.

3. OB *aššum ana lā ba-ni-a-t[im pānīk]a taškunū* AbB 13, 103: 2' "because you have set [your mind] on improper matters".

4. MB 32 NA₄^{meš} *ba-nu-tu₄* MBLT 20: 4 "32 fine stones".
MPS (1–4), NR (5)

banû II "to be(come) good, beautiful"

G Mayer 2016, 193: ref. in CAD B 91 *banû* B 1 "to grow" belong to *banû* IV "to create, build", except *bini arkāniš* Ee V 20 "become beautiful backwards!" (with D. O. Edzard apud Streck 1994, 168 n. 37). Pace Mayer, also *banī bu'āru* RA 22, 170: 15 belongs to *banû* IV: "at her glance, prosperity is created".

D 1. "to make good": OB *tuppaka ana awīlim bu-un-ni-a-am-ma šūbilam* AbB 12, 113: 19 "Send a well-done letter of yours to the lord!".

2. Matouš 1964, 137: KAR 4 r. 20 (CAD B 91a *banû* B "to be beautiful") with DÍM = *ana bu-ni-[i]* belongs to *banû* A "to build".

3. Mayer 2016, 193f.: ref. CAD B 93 *banû* 6 "to grow" translate in fact "was decorated with", "was formed well".

MPS, NR

banûtu s. *rab-banûtu*

bappiru, *pappiru* "beer bread"

1. OA *še'am lū taš'amma bu-uq-lam ù ba-pi-ra-am-ma tēpuš* AKT 2, 26: 18 "may she buy grain and make malt and beer bread".

2. Spellings with *pa* (Stol 2008, 350):

a) OB *pa-pi-ri* TIM 9, 51: 9.

b) *buqlum u pa-ap-pi-ru-um* Iraq 42, 69 no. 10 i 12.

c) MA UDUN *pa-pi-ri* Deller 1987, 65.

MPS (1), NR (2)

baqāmu, *baqānu* "to pluck"

G 1. OB *šēnū kīma šaddaqdim tabqumu šalmā* AbB 5, 230: 10 "the livestock, that(?) (lit. as) you plucked last year, are well".

2. MB Ekalte 18 *immerū* MU 2 *ša šinīšu ba-aq-nu* WVDOG 102, 32: 2 "18 sheep, two years old, which were plucked twice".

3. MA (small cattle) *ba-aq-na* BATSH9/3, 21: 19; 28: 13 "has been plucked".

4. Deller 1966, 305f.: KAJ 88: 15–18 (CAD B 98 b. 1a5') read *ú-^lla!-da!^l* instead of *ú-^lla^l*.

N 1. Lex. [*z*]é-*ba* = *na-ab-qí-im* CUSAS 12 p. 248: 25 (gramm. text) "be plucked!".

2. OB *li-ib-ba-qí-im-ma* MARI 8, 387 A.2459 r. 4, cf. *buqūmu*.

3. MA *ina muḥḥišu errī ā ulladā i-ba-qa-an-na irabbī ā* BATSH 9/3, 48: 26 "incumbent on him, (small cattle) will become pregnant, give birth, be plucked (and) grow".

MPS (G, N), NR (G)

+ **baq(a)ru** "cow"; OB; MB Emar; NWSem. lw.

1. OB 1! AMAR! GA! *ša! ba-aq-ri-im* ARM 24, 42: 2' "1 milk calf of a cow". Cf. Durand 1987, 210 n. 36, followed by Streck 2000, 85.

2. OB *ba-iq-ru-um ša ina ša-la-ta-im ša* GN KTT 55a: 6 "cows from the booty of GN". Cf. disc. of Krebernik, ib. p. 57 (*baqru* "to be claimed" or "cow") and Durand/Marti 2003, 170.

3. MB Emar (sheep) *ša ina ba-qa-ra* Emar 6/3, 327: 9 “which are in the flock”. Cf. Penttuc 2001, 36f.

4. Cf. *buqāru*.

MPS (1, 3), NR (2–3)

baqāru “to claim”

D NB *bēl ṭābtīya ū bēl ṣāltīya ul ū-ba-qar* SAA 21, 53: 7 “I do not threaten my friend nor my enemy”.

bāqīlu “maltster”

1. MB É^{lú}MUNU⁴meš BagF 21, 48: 32’; 50: 16; PBS 2/2, 77; 106: 7’ “house of maltster” (always in connection with city gates).

2. MB 200 *qa* MUNU⁴.SAR *ina qāt* PN⁴MUNU⁴.SAR CT 51, 29: 5 “200 litre of malt from PN, maltster (for brewer)”. S. Sassmannshausen 2001, 80 for further ref.

NR

bar *s. buru*

barakku “outbuilding”

Lex. *é-gal bar-ra* = *ba-rak-ku* CUSAS 12, 39: 5 (Kagal).

barāmu I “to be variegated, multicolored”

D OB lit. *libissunu bu-ur-ru-um* CunMon. 8, 22ff. ii 19 “their cloth is multicolored”.

barāqu “to lighten, shine”

Š OB *tattakkipma kīma līm tu-ša-ab-ra-aq-šu* Gilg. OB Nippur 5 “you will lock horns and strike him down like a bull”. Cf. George 2003, 244; or *parāku* Š?

+ N SB *būlu ib-ba-riq* SpTU 4, 264: 15 “the animals are flashed down(?)”.

Ntn KAH 2, 74: 5 (CAD B 105b b. 3) read *mut-tap-ri-š[u-ti]* (s. also CAD M/2, 308b, a1’).

MPS (Š, N), NR (Ntn)

barārī “at dusk, evening”; + OB

1. OB *ba-ra-ri i-na* ^{giš}MÁ.TUR [*a-ra*]-*ak-ka-bu-ma* ARM 26/1 p. 197 no. 54: 42 “(so that) I can [em]bark at evening on a small boat”.

2. OB *ba-ra-ri bitqam šātu esekker!* FM 1, 94 A.250: 28 “at dusk I will block up that breach”.

3. OB *ba-ra-ri* AbB 7, 2: 7; FM 1, 95: 28.

4. OB *ba-ra-ri mē nisallahma* CUSAS 36, 77: 19 “at dusk we will sprinkle water”.

5. MA *ina mūše ba-ra-ri-ma* BATSH 4/1, 2: 22 “in the night, at dusk”.

6. Lit.: Streck 2017, 597.

barārītu, *barārtu*, + *barīrītu*, + *barīru*? “dusk, evening watch”

1. OB (sheep and tables for DN) *ni-iq ba-ra-^rar¹-tim i-^rna qa-ab¹-li-tim* KTT 345: 4 “sacrifice of the evening watch, at midnight”.

2. OB 4 *dipārī ana ba-ra-ar-tim qabsitim u nawā[rtim] anaššī* RATL 156: 30 “I will lift four torches at the 1., 2. and 3. watch of the night”.

3. Fem. pl. *barārī ātam* (for these frozen pl. forms s. Streck 2007, 597 § 11): OB *ba-ra-ri-a-t[a-am]* AbB 3, 66: 7 “at dusk”. Diff. GAG § 1131*: adverb in *-attam*.
4. OB *šuttī annītum ša ba-ra-ar-tim* ARM 10, 50: 13 “this dream was (seen) during the evening watch”.
5. New by-form *barīrītu* (cf. *barīrītu* “a female demon” CAD B 111): OB *šuttum šī ba-ri-ri-tum-ma* ARM 26/1 p. 306 no. 142: 22 “that dream was during the evening watch”.
6. New by-form perhaps *barīru* (cf. *barīru* A “rays” CAD B 111f.): *mūšu mašil ... ba-ri-ri-im* ARM 26/2 p. 132 no. 357: 34f. “midnight ... evening watch(?)” (in broken context).
7. Lit.: Streck 2017, 597.

barāru I “to flicker” or “be dim”?

SB *ib-ru-ur* SpTU 4, 262 r. 6.

barāru II? “to speak blasphemously”

Cf. Durand 1997, 101: “proférer des injures”. Pace Durand not related to Hebr. *brr* “purify, select”. For *iB-ru-ur-ma* TDP 190: 26 s. *parāru*.

NR

barbartu, + *barbaratu* “she-wolf”; + OB, + OA

1. OB *šī ba-ar-ba-ra-tum* YOS 11, 20: 3 “she (Lamaštu) is a she-wolf”.
2. SB *bar-ba-rat* // OA *ba-ar-ba-ra-tum* Lamaštu i 37 (Farber 2014, 74).
MPS, NR

barbaru “wolf”

1. OB lit. *libbaka kīma U[R.B]AR.RA bāštum [kīma] nēšim ṣalummatum liklāka¹ ZA 75, 202: 82* “may dignity, [like] a wolf, (restrain) your heart, may radiance, like a lion, restrain you”.
2. OB lit. *kīma ba-ar-ba-ri-¹im¹ [b]āš¹tam¹ [kī] nē¹šim¹ ṣalummat[am lūṭ]erka ZA 75, 180: 4* “vigor like (that of) a wolf, splendor like (that of) a lion, I will take away from you”.
3. OB lit. *kīma ba-ar-ba-ri-im lakāta mādmī UET 6/2, 399: 6* “like a wolf (the anger) is quick-running”.
4. OB lit. *našāk ba-ar-ba-ri-im inaššak* YOS 11, 14 r. 3 “(the *maškadu* sickness) bites a wolf-bite”.
5. OB lit. *ul ihaddī ba-ar-ba-ru* YOS 11, 29 r. 25 // *bar-ba-ra* 15: 5 “the wolf shall not rejoice”.
6. OB *kīma ba-ar-ba-¹ri-im¹ ūmam erpam [t]ašīham CUSAS 36, 83: 7* “like a wolf you have grown (fat) on a cloudy day”.
7. SB *ba-ra-ba-ra* OIP 114, 115: 2 (in list of Akk. words between *nēšu* “lion” and *imēru* “donkey”).

+ **bardītu** “girl(?)”; OA

1. OA (silver) *ana TÚG ša ba-ar-dī-tī* Prag 429: 34 “for a garment of a girl(?)”.
2. *bar-dī-tī* OIP 27, 55: 63. Cf. comm. Prag p. 14.
3. Perhaps a by-form of *wardatu*.
MPS (1–2), NJCK (3)

bardû “crosspiece”

SB *bar-da-a ana bar-di-i uštanār* // MB *ba-ar-da-a ana ba-ar-de-e* Lamaštu ii 166 (Farber 2014, 122) “crossbar after crossbar, she keeps leaning (into the window)”.

+ **barḫu** “fugitive, rustic(?)”; Ugar. word

For ^{lú}*ba-ar-ḫu* and ^{munus}*ba-ri-iḫ-tu₄* (AHw 1547a *barḫu* “shining”) s. Huehnergard 1987, 114f. and 323f.; del Olmo Lete/Sanmartín 2004, 236f.

NR

barī- “between, among”

ana barī-: *išarū a-na ba-ri-šu-nu-ma* AKT 1, 21: 10 “they are even”.

barīrītu “the glittering one, (name of a female demon)”

Lex. [*b*]a-ri-ri-tum = [*kabittu*] AOAT 50, 431: 53 (exp. Malku) “the glittering one = [the important one]”.

+ **barīru III** (mng. unkn.); OB

ba-ri-ri-ka nakru ile[qqē] CUSAS 18, 26: 15’ “the enemy will ta[ke] your *b.*” *ba-ri-ri* ib. 17’. In spite of the divergent orthography, George, ib. p. 182, connects the word with *parīru*.

+ **barkarrû**, pl. fem. *barkarrêtum* “a coarse textile”; OB

1. ŠU.NIGIN 16 ^{túg}*ba-ar-ka-ru-ú* ŠÀ.BA 1 TÚG SI.SÁ ÚS 3 ^{túg}GÚ.È. A^{há} *iškar* É GN₁ 6 ^{túg}*ba-ar-ka-ru iškar bīt* GN₂ ŠU.NIGIN 25 ^{túg}*ba-ar-ka-ru-ú* 11 ^{túg}GÚ.È. A^{há} *ba-ar-ka-re-tum iškar 3 bītātīm* ¹*ḫalaš*¹ GN₂ *maḫrum* ARM 30 p. 552 M.5888 “total: 16 *b.*, among them 1 fabric of second quality, 3 *naḫlaptu* garments, the work assignment of the house of GN₁. 6 *b.*, the work assignment of the house of GN₂. Total: 25 *b.*, 11 *naḫlaptu* garments (made) of *b.*, the work assignments of 3 houses from the district of GN₂ received(?)”.

2. 4 ^{túg}*bar-ka-ru-ú pirsu* ARM 30 p. 428 M.8599: 1 “4 *b.*, a piece (for repairing them?).”

3. 4 ^{túg}BAR.KAR.RA ÚS *ana* TÚG.BA *kullizi* ARM 7, 147: 1 “4 *b.* of second quality, clothing allocation of the ox-driver”.

4. 1 ^{túg}BAR.KAR *ana riksi ša* ANŠE ^{giš}GIGIR ARM 24, 181: 7 “1 *b.* for the harness of the donkey chariot”.

5. 2 *gizzu* BAR.KAR.RA ARM 22, 119: 1 “2 *g.* cloths (made) of *b.*”.

6. DAL.ÚŠ BAR.KAR.RA AWTL 88: 1; ib. 98: 2 “catapult of *b.*”

7. Lit. with further ref.: Durand 2009, 97–99.

NR

barku s. *birku*

barmu “multicolored”

1. OB lit., said of cloths: *aprū ba-ar-mu-ti-im-ma* CunMon. 8, 22ff. ii 20 “their (head) is covered with multicolored (cloths)”.

2. NA, said of animals: *erbi^u* NUMUN! *bar!-mu kal-mu-tú* SAA 2, 6: 599 “locusts, the multicolored seed(?), bugs”. Cf. SAA 2 p. 85: *barmu* “a pest”.

barru III s. *bāru* II

barsillu “a garment”

Edzard 1970a, 160: hybrid from **bardullu* (< BAR.DUL₅) and *kusītu*? Veenhof 1972, 162 n. 276: *b.* based on a misunderstanding?

NR

+ **baršu II** “a cereal”; OB

OB (^{sc})*bar-šum* ARM 19 p. 164 (index). Limet, ib. p. 24 suggests a loan from Sum. *bar-si*, for which s. Milano 1993–1997a, 27 (emmer flour).

bārtu “revolt, rebellion”

1. OB *ina ba-ar-tim ilattakūka* ARM 10, 7: 9 “they will put you to a test by a rebellion”.

2. OB *awīlum šū ba-ra-tim malī* ARM 28, 105 r. 21 “this man has only rebellions in mind (lit. is full of rebellions)”.

3. Amarna ҪI.G[A.R]I K[I]-*ia* EA 138: 20 “revolt against me(?)” (Moran 1992, 223 n. 4). Note ҪI.GA.RI instead of normal ҪI.GAR.

MPS (1–2), NR (3)

barû I “to see, look at”

Gt 1. OB *awātam ana bi-it-r[i]-i-[im]* AbB 13, 110: 19 “in order to consider thoroughly(?) the matter”.

2. SB *urhī bi-it-ri* AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 33: 29 “watch my path!”

D 1. “to announce, to disclose, to reveal” (CAD B 331 has a separate lemma *burrû*): NA *kētu anāku lā ú-bar-ri lā a-qa-ba-áš-šú-nu bēt šarru bēlī išapparšanuni* SAA 15, 4: 14 “truly, I have not disclosed nor told them where the king, my lord, is sending them”.

2. *ú-bar-r[a...]* in broken context in ib. 61 r. 3’.

Dt “to be announced”: OB *šumma šāpirī iqabbī li-ib-te-er-ri-šu-nu-ši-im-ma šibit tēmim liršū* AbB 13, 37: 32 “if my superior gives the order, it should be announced to them, so that they will take action”.

MPS (Dt), NR (Gt, D)

+ **barû III** “to spend time, be stuck, be forced to stay”

G Disc. and OA ref. in Veenhof 2015a, 253–259, e. g.: *lā ta-ba-ri tib’amma atalkam* AKT 3, 66: 15 “don’t spend time in GN! Get ready and come!” Delete CAD *barû* C “to be available, to be on the market”.

Gt 1. Veenhof 2015a, 258: ref. in CAD *bitrû* (= AHW *barû* Gt) belong here. Also OA attested.

2. SB *ina inēja bi-it-ra-at dili[ptu]* AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 33: 26 “anxiety lasts in my eyes”.

Gtn?: *ikrib ili u šarri lib-tar-ru-ú ina šaptīya dameqti Marduk bēliya lū kayyān ina pīya* Or. 59, 450: 9’ “may a blessing for the god and the king constantly(?) endure on my lips, may a good (word) for my lord Marduk be always in my mouth”. Mayer 1990, 454 ad 9’: Gt *libtarû*.

Š “to let wait”. Veenhof 2015a, 258f. for OA ref., e. g.: *aššēr ša GN ú-ša-áb-ra-ki-im* Kt h/k 73: 18 “I will let you wait longer than in GN”.

Št Ref. in AHW under *berû* “to be hungry”, in CAD under *bitrû* belong here. But s. *berû* II. MPS (G, Gt, Š, Št), NR (Gtn)

bāru II, *barru*, pl. *ba/errātu* “open country; undeveloped land”; + OB, + LB

1. OB (field) *ša ba-a-ri* ARM 23, 590: 5 “situated in the open country”. Pace Villard, ib. p. 557 unlikely to be *būru* “cistern” or *bārû* “diviner”.

2. LB pl.(?) *ba/errātu*, s. von Soden 1977, 185:

a) ŠE.NUMUN *zaqpi u ber-ra-t[um]* Iraq 54, 132 BM 50021: 1 “arable land, planted and undeveloped land”.

b) ŠE.NUMUN^{meš} *ā zaqpi u bar-rat-tum^{meš} makkūr šarri* BM 116622: 7 (Iraq 54, 132 ad. 1) “those fields, planted and undeveloped land, royal property”.

c) *zaqpi adi bé-rat* CunMon. 20B, 19 no. 11 r. 1, 5 “(land) planted, including undeveloped land”.

d) *ina libbi n zēru ša ina libbi n₂ zēru bé?!-rat zittu ša* PN CunMon. 20B, 164 no. 130: 10’, s. also ib. 16’.

e) *[zēr]a imaššaḥū ber-ra-tu₄ isann[iqū]* CunMon. 20B, 214 no. 181: 28 “they will measure the arable land and check the undeveloped land”.

MPS (1), NR (2)

bārû, MA *bā’eru* “diviner; supervisor”

1. “supervisor” in Oakk. texts from Beydar: *ba-ri* UDU (NITA) “(male) supervisor of sheep”, UGULA *ba-ri* UDU “overseer of supervisor(s) of sheep” Subartu 2 p. 176. Cf. disc. Sallaberger 2004, 18.

2. Said of Šamaš: *ilum namrum ba!-ru-ú* (// *a-zu*) *ebbu* CT 58, 28 r. 8 “bright god, the shining diviner”.

bāru I “to catch, trap (with a net etc.)”

G 1. OB TU.TÚL^{mušen.ḫi.a} *li-ba-ru* ARM 14, 41: 8 “let them catch *sukannīnu*-doves”.

2. Said of persons:

a) OB *lā ta-ba-ra-né-ti lā tadukkanēti u ana mātim šanīm lā tanassaḥnēti* ARM 26/2 p. 277 no. 409: 28 “do not catch us, do not kill us, and do not move us to another land!” (Heimpel 2003, 350).

b) *šaknī ša aškunakkunūšim lā ta-ba-ra-šu lā tadukkaššuma* ib. 32 “my governor whom I have installed over you, do not catch him, do not kill him!”.

3. OB lit. *bā’irum i-ba-ar nūnam* Fs. De Meyer 82ff. IM 95317: 19 “the fisherman is catching a fish”.

4. OB lit. *ḫāwirī lu-ub-qū-ma-am* (// *ga-an-zé-e-še*) UET 6/2, 386: 10 “let me pluck my darling”.

D 1. OB *tu-ba-aḫ-ḫi-ir!* (text: RI)-*ma* FM 2, 266 no. 128: 14, the first finite D-stem form.

2. OB lit. *mu-bi-ra-at mātāti* CUSAS 32, 59 i 8 (goddess) “who catches the countries”.

3. SB *šumma surdû ina bīt amīli bu⁻-u-ra īpuš* SAA 8, 237: 4 “if a falcon hunts in a man’s house”. *bu⁻-u-ra* ib. 6.

+ **N 1.** OB *[rīm]am i-ba-ar-ru-ma^r ina¹ bītišu ikallû [...]* *ib-ba-ar-ru-ma* KUŠ! *ana ekal[lim] ubbalū inanna mimma rīma[m] ul i-ba-ru ... serramī i-[b]a-ar-r[u] ... maškī serramī ša kīma ib-ba-ru ana šēr bēlija ušabbalam* ARM 27, 51 r. 1’–10’ “they will catch an [aur]ochs and hold (it) captive in his house [... (which)] will be caught, (its) hide they will bring to the palac[e]. Now they have not caught any aurochs ... They will catch onagers ... the hides of the onagers that will have been caught I will bring to my lord”.

2. SB (if a falcon and a raven fall tangled together on to the king's chariot) [l]a *ib-ba³-ir* CUSAS 18, 36 r. iii 23 “but are(!) not caught”. S. also stative G (or mistake for pret. N?) *ba¹-ir* ib. 19.

MPS (G, D, N), NR (G)

bāru II, OA *ba³āru* “to stir up a revolt, to fight”

G *a-ba-a-ri-kà* KTS 1, 1a: 24, for context s. CAD P 210 *pāru*, prob. belongs here.

Gt Cf. Veenhof 2015b:

1. *mer³ū mētim nēnu lá ni-ib-ta-ar* AKT 6a, 229: 4 “we are inheritors (lit. sons of a dead person). Let us not quarrel with each other”.

2. *anāku mera mētim u attunu mer³ū mētim lá ni-ib-ta-ar* AKT 7a, 34: 17 “I am an inheritor and you are inheritors. Let us not quarrel with each other”. Cf. also ib. 30: 13; 58: 15; 59: 15; KKS 499: 4.

D 1. *mer³ū mētim nēnu lá tù-ba-ar-ni-a-ti?* AKT 6a, 217: 22 “We are inheritors. Don't fight us!”

2. [l]á *tù-ba-a-ra-ni* AKT 6a, 85: 14 “don't fight against me!”

MPS (G, Gt, D), NJCK (Gt)

bāru III “to appear, turn up; be durable; to stay firm, stable, in good health”

G 1. OB *ma-a-tum ka-lu-[ša a-na] be-lí-ia bu-ur be-lí i-ta-ás-si* ARM 26/2 p. 96 no. 327: 3’ “the entire land will be calling out, ‘Stay in good health, my lord!’” (Heimpel 2003, 304).

2. OB *ma-at* GN *ka-lu-ša a-na* PN *bu-ur be-lí iš-ta-si* ARM 26/2 p. 197 no. 383: 8 “the entire land of GN called to PN, ‘Stay in good health, my lord!’” (Heimpel 2003, 331).

3. Deller 1966, 309: PN TA IGI DN [i] *b-tu-ar* AfO Beih. 6, 54 no. 106: 11 “PN has established (it) before Adad”.

4. On PN with element *li-bur*, *lil-bur/bir* s. AHW 108, 522 and 1547a (*bāru* III and *labāru*) and CAD B 126 b. 2a1’, b 1’ (reading LIL *li_x*). Borger 2010b, 360 no. 544: delete *li_x*.

D 1. *ina bīt Šamaš li-bé-er-ru-šu-n[u-ti]* AbB 13, 41: 21 “they should establish the truth about them in the Šamaš temple”.

2. a) OB *inanna bēlī ana bu-r[e-e]* PN *u mārī ālim dannātīm lišpuram* FM 8, 84 no. 25: 15 “now may my lord, in order to notify PN and the inhabitants of the town, give firm orders”.

b) *šu-tam bu-re-^re¹-š[u-um?]* ib. 10 “notify h[im] of what is his (duty)!”.

c) Durand, ib. p. 96, derives both instances from *būru* “well” and translates “aux puits” and “ceux qui font partie de ses puits” (reading *šu-ut*), an interpret. which makes less sense.

3. Deller 1966, 309: NA *bar!-ru! kan-nu utturū* AfO Beih. 6, 54 no. 106: 14 “they are proved, established and fully paid” (reading after Deller).

Dt “to be announced” (CAD B 331 has a separate lemma *burrū*): OB *šumma šāpirī iqabbī li-ib-te-er-ri-šu-nu-ši-im-ma šibit tēmim liršū* AbB 13, 37: 32 “if my superior gives the order, it should be announced to them, so that they will take action”.

MPS (G, D, Dt), NR (G, D)

bārūtu, + *baruttu* “work, lore of the diviner”

OB *ina ba-ru-ú-tim ša kakkī anāku etmēku* ARM 10, 120: 6 “I am occupied with a divination concerning weapons”. S. also *ba-ru-tim-ma* ib. 9 and *ba-ru-ut-t[im]* ib. 11.

+ **basāmu** “to gladden, to please”; OB, Bogh., SB

G OB *awilē bi-si-im-ma warkānum dīnam awilū iqabbūnim* AbB 14, 41: 14 “humour the gentlemen, so that later the gentlemen will pronounce a favorable judgement”. S. Veenhof, ib. p. 206.

D 1. OB *awātim nu-ba-ās-si-im-ši-na-ti-i-ma banī ā* AbB 8, 69: 8 “we have pleased (them) with this matter and they are good”;

2. OB *kusīt šikkatim ana bu!-sú-mi-ša idnī* AbB 9, 16: 38 (with corr. in BiOr 39, 590) “give (her) a *kusītum*-garment with a tassel to please her”. Note that CAD Š/2, 432b interprets the last ref. as *pussumiša* “for veiling her”. Not in CAD P 217f. *pasāmu* D.

3. *bu-sú-mu* (var. *bu-uš-šu-u*) = *a-aš-šu* (Hitt.) KBo 1, 44 + KBo 13, 1 iv 12 (StBoT 7, 19). After Otten/von Soden, StBoT 7, 22 both equations, *bussumu* “pleasant” and *bušū* “goods”, reflect two mng.s of Hitt. *aššu*-

4. SB *ú-ba-as-sim šeḥḥa* Jiménez 2017, 398: 4 “I soothed(?) the wound(?)”. MPS (D 4), NR (G, D 1–3)

basāru s. *bašāru*.

bāsi “soon”

Deller 1966, 309: NA *ba-si* ŠE.PAD^{meš} *ina pa-ni-šú-nu lu ta-a[b-kat]* SAA 1, 14 e. 3 “may the barley at their disposal soon be p[iled]”.

NR

baskiltu, biskiltu “a wooden object; a boil”

1. “a wooden object”:

a) OB *bi-us-ki-il-tu* AbB 9, 16: 18 (reading after von Soden 1982, 590).

b) ^{giš}*ba!-ās-ki-la-tim liqē’am* AbB 7, 43: 6’ (reading after von Soden 1978, 207) “take *b.s* for me”.

2. *šumma awilum ina pī qinnatišu ba-as-ki-il-tum ittašī’am* YOS 11, 29: 8 “if a boil has grown out in the anus of a man”. Cf. ib. 28: 3.

3. Cf. AHw 1547b. CAD M/1, 324 s.v. *maskiltu*.

NR

bašāru “to tear off, divide, distribute”; + MB Emar, Karkemiš, Ekalte, + NA

1. a) In legal texts from Emar, Karkemiš and Ekalte *zīzā ba-aš-ra* and *zīzū ba-aš-ru* “they are divided, distributed”: s. Pentiuč 2001, 34; Ikeda 2003, 270b; PRU 4, 122: 27; WVDOG 102, 20: 22; 90: 9. Cf. Arnaud, AulaOr 5, 238f. no. 16: 17; Wilcke 1985, 311 n. 181.

b) Diff. Huehnergard 1983, 33; Tsukimoto 1991, 297: 9; Mayer 2001, 26 n. 103; Beckman 1996, 118 no 94: 17 (but the latter transliterates š): G of *bussuru* “to bring pleasant news”. Pentiuč 2001, 34f.: *bdr* “to scatter”.

2. NA *ma-ga-di ù ba-ša-a-ri* SAA 10, 289: 11 “... and harvesting (the grapes)”.

3. Cf. *bušru*.

MPS (2), NR (1, 3)

bāšu, + pl. *bāšātu* “sand”

1. Lex. [KÁ-DĪGĪ]R-RA^{ki} *āl ba^{a-la} ṛba-ši* KAL 8, 112 r. 27 (Hh) [Baby]lon, sand-city”.

2. Lex. [n]ār *ba-ši* KAL 8, 100: 9 (Hh) “canal Baši” or lit. “sand-[ca]nal”.

3. OB GN ^{uru}*Ba-šumki* etc. RGTC 3, 39. *Ša-bāši* ARM 16, 31 s.v. Šabazim; ARM 27, 141: 30 and p. 234 n. j “That of sand”.

4. OB lit. *šaḥur ina ba-ši* RA 66, 141ff. AO 7682: 8 “(the scorpion lies) quiet in the sand”.

5. SB KUR *ša ba-ša-a-ti ša Elam* SAA 3, 28 r. 14 “land of sand belonging to Elam”.

6. Cf. *pa’āšu*.

MTRS (1–2), MPS (3–6)

bašālu “to boil, ripen”

G 1. *ištū* MU.4.ŠÈ *tušī luqūtī adīnimā lā i-^lba¹-šāl* OAA 1, 17: 5 “you left four years ago: well, is my merchandise not yet ready to be sold by now?”

2. OB *aššum ḥazannū adī lā ba-aš-lu lā napālim* PN *išpuram* AbB 12, 25: 5 “PN wrote me regarding not to dig up the garlic before it is ripe”. S. also *ba-aš-lu-ma* ib. 7 and 10.

3. OB *eqlum ... ba-ši-il* AbB 11, 13: 5 “the field is ripe”.

4. OB *akalni Adad adīma ba-aš-lu ikki[m?]* CUSAS 18 p. 309: 2 “Adad will take away our food as soon as it is ripe”.

5. OB *še’um ib-ša-al-ma* ARM 14, 69: 13 “the barley has ripened”.

6. OB *šamaššammū ... ib-ta-áš-lu* FM 8, 81 no. 25: 8 (wrongly read *ip-ta-ás-lu*) “the sesame has ripened”.

Š 1. OA *ú-ša-áb-ša-al-šu!-ma* Prag 483: 18 “I will melt it (gold)”.

2. OA *ḥurāšam sāmam ša ša-áb-šu-lim ša’amma* WAG 48-1462: 17 (Fs. Matouš II 114) “buy red gold for melting!”. S. also Dercksen 2005, 31 n. 33.

3. OA also metaphorically of silver: “to make liquid” > “to make profitable, to turn into profit”: 190 *šubātē* PN₁ u PN₂ *ú-ša-áb-ši-lu-ni-kum kasapšunu bēt mannim ibašši* OAA 1, 21: 32 “PN₁ and PN₂ have turned 190 textiles into profit for you: in whose house is the silver from their sale?” (lit. “their silver”, i.e. of the textiles). Cf. Veenhof 2014, 404–407.

4. OB (juniper wood) *ana šu-ub-šu-ul* 3 GAG SAG ARM 23, 514: 2 “for melting 3 best-quality nails”.

+ Štn OA (silver) *uš-ta-na-áb-ša-lá-kum* Prag 720: 10 “I keep making your silver profitable for you, some 10 minas each time”. Cf. Veenhof 2014, 404–407.

MPS (G, Š, Štn), NJCK (G, Š, Štn), NR (G, Š)

bašāmu II “to create, form”; + OB

G 1. OB *šallatum šī ana zitti rēdī ba-aš-ma-at* ARM 26/2 p. 274 no. 408: 24 “those prisoners of war form the shares for the soldiers”.

2. OB in the mng. “to set a price” (Kraus, AbB 10 p. 173 n. 192 b; Moran 1987, 134):

a) *tamkārū izzizūma kasapšunu ib-ši-mu-ú-ma kaspam addin* AbB 10, 192: 16 “the merchants took action and set the price and I have paid”.

b) *šīmšu ullānumma bi-iš-ma-am-ma* Sumer 14, 73 no. 47: 25 “as for its price, set it immediately!” (s. CAD B 139 s.v. *bašāmu* C). Note, however, that von Soden 1968, 458 (also AHW 1337b and CAD U/W 76b) prefers the spelling *ti!-iš-ba!-am-ma*.

3. CAD also has *bašāmu* B “to carry away” and C “mng. unc.”. According to von Soden 1968, 458 and AHW 1547, the only non-lex. ref. of *bašāmu* B belongs to *balāmu* (AHW 1546), and neither *bašāmu* B nor C exist.

MPS (1), NR (2–3)

bašītu “(people or staples) on hand, valuables, possessions”; + MB Ekalte

1. OB *tuppi ba-ši-ti-šu* ARM 10, 134: 4 “tablet (recording) his possessions”.
2. *ēm ba-ši-ti ibaššū lukšudamma šēm ana bītija lušāmam* ARM 13, 150: 12 “wherever there are staples for me, I will go there and buy barley for my house”.
3. *ba-ši-tum* KTT 285: 68; 351: 1.
4. 2 GUD 5 UZU *ba-ši-tum* FM 12, 214 M.18095: 30 “2 oxen, 5 (pieces) of meat, staples on hand”. Cf. Jacquet, *ib.* p. 215 with lit.
5. MB Ekalte *būši ba-ši-ti, bušītum u ba-ši-tú, būšši u ba-ši-ta-ši* WVDOG 102 index p. 160 “possessions and valuables”.
6. EA *u [ša]-ka-an ina ÚR : su-n[i-šu] [ba]-ši-ta₅* EA 196 r. 5’ “and [he pu]t in [his] lap (anyone) [pre]sent” (translation after Moran 1992, 274).
MPS (4–5), NR (1–3, 6)

bašlu “cooked, ripe; finished(?)”

1. OB. mng. “finished”(?): *māarakum ba-aš-lum ... rupšum ba-aš-lum* AbB 3, 34: 21, 24 “finished(?) length ... finished(?) width” (s. CAD R 413f.).
2. NA Deller 1966, 309: BURU₁₄ *ba-áš-lu na-as-qu* Iraq 23, 42 (pl. 22) ND 2664: 8 (s. also CAD N/2, 31 *nasqu a2’*).
3. Deller 1966, 309: 1 1/2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ba-aš-lu* VAT 16564 e: 3 (= Ass. Fd. Nr. 10805).
MPS (1), NR (2–3)

+ **bašlūtu** “ripeness”

OB *ana mīnim hazannū la ba-aš-lu-us-sū-nu innappalū* AbB 12, 25: 13 “why should the garlic be dug up before it is in the state of ripeness?”

bašmu “horned viper”

1. OB lit. *ba-aš-mu* MUŠ^{meš} *šu-ku-ú ša daltim* CUSAS 10, 1: 27 “horned vipers, snakes are its (the temple’s) door poles”.
2. OB lit. *šapal šuppātim nadī kī ba-aš-mi* Fs. Wilcke 61f. Sb 12360: 3 “it is lying like a viper under the rushes”.

baštu s. *baltu*

bāštu “dignity, (source of) pride”

1. OA with *šakānu*: *ba-áš-tam jāti tašakkinī* Prag 711: 34 “you will make me proud(?)”.
2. OB lit. *nišī ba-aš-tim* YOS 11, 24 i 9 “people of dignity”.
3. OB lit. *ba-aš-tu unnēnu šēdu u lamassu ... kūmma Ištar* CunMon. 8, 22ff. i 25 “dignity, prayer, genius and protective spirit is yours, Ištar”.
4. Deller 1966, 309: NA *ulšu bal-tu hidātu mēlulu u nummur kabatti ana LUGAL EN-ia lū taqīš* SAA 10, 97: 3 “may she present the king, my lord, with rejoicing, pride, joy, jubilation and merry mood”.
MPS (1–3), NR (4)

bašū “to be (at hand, available), exist”

G 1. OB lit. stative *ba-ši* ZA 110, 41 i 50 and dupl., s. *balālu* and *labiriš*.

2. SB *ba-šat uznī ša lā i-ba-áš-šu*-[...] Gilg. SB VII 40 “I am attentive, which [you(?)] are not(?)”. Cf. George 2003, 844, discarding the reading *ba-lat* AHw. 1546b s.v. *balūtu*.
3. Deller 1966, 310: delete ABL 358: 13 (SAA 10, 227) in CAD B 151b b. m: instead of *li-ib-šú* read *li-^rqi¹-šú* “may they grant”.
4. CAD B 151b b. 1n1’: Wiseman Treaties 605 s. *ba’āšu* G 2 and D, above.

+ D OB lit. *ú-ba-ši-a-am* CUSAS 10, 14: 49 “she brought into being”.

Š 1. Deller 1966, 310: NA *kī ummaka tu-šab-šu-ka-ni* IV2 R 61 ii 21 “when your mother made you come into existence”.

2. Deller 1966, 310: NA ^{md}30-*šab-si* VAT 10467: 7, 10 “Sîn, cause (it) to come into existence!”

N OB *ina libbika lu-ub-ba-ši-ma lā tamaššī’ anni* AbB 3, 22: 36 “may I appear in your heart. Do not forget me!”

MPS (G, N), NR (G, Š)

bāšû “remaining, available”.

Substantival use, until now attested only with fem. *bāšītu*: OB *ba-ši-a-am ... muḫrīma* AbB 10, 169: 14 “receive the possessions”.

bāšu I “to be ashamed, come to shame”

G 1. OA PN hypcor. *Ba-šum* AKT 6a, 75: 48 // 76: 50.

2. Stative in OB PN ^m*Aššum-Marduk-ba-ša-ku* AbB 7, 187: 21f. “I am ashamed because of Marduk”. Elsewhere, a stative is attested in OA PN, s. CAD B 6 b. 1e1’.

3. Von Soden 1968, 458: BagM 2, 57 ii 6 (CAD B 5b b. b) read *ana ša-ba-ši-im lā naṭû* “(tribes) can not be subjected to collection (of tax)” (CAD Š/1, 6b *šabāšu* 2a).

4. SB *la ta-ba-ia-áš* ORA 7, 208: 32’ “don’t be ashamed!”.

5. Borger 1971, 66: NIR.GÁL.ZU-*ka* NU.TÉŠ (CAD B 6b b. 2c s.v. D-stem) = syllabic *at-kal-ku la a-ba-aš* and *at-kal-ku a-a-ba-aš* with *bāšu* in G-stem (s. also CAD T 64a *takālu* 1a1’).

D 1. OA in the sense of “to prove wrong”:

a) *awīlam ina awātīm nu-ub-ta-iš* AKT 3, 92: 25 “we proved the lord wrong in the matter”. S. comm. ib. p. 158 (also Akkadica 18, 32: 33).

b) *maḫar kārim nu-ba-i-šu* ib. 93: 29 “we proved him wrong before the trading colony”.

c) *ana ammī’ ātīm nu-ba-i-šu* ib. 36 “we proved him wrong regarding those (affairs)”.

2. OB lit. *mīnum ú-ba-ša-ka* Gilg. OB IM 21 “what will put you to shame?”

3. Deller 1966, 306: PN ^m*Lu-ba-áš-a-na-DINGIR* CAD B 6a b. 1e5’ is *Lā-ubāšanni-ilū/ilī* “the god/my god will not put me to shame”. Cf. PNA 2/2, 667.

4. NA PN *Lā-tubāšanni-Aššur*, s. Deller 1966, 306f. and PNA 2/2, 667.

5. NA PN *Aššur-lā-kīnu-ubāša*, s. Borger 1971, 66 and PNA 1/1, 192.

+ N OB lit. *adīni atta lā tab-ba-aš* ZA 110, 45 iii 55 “so far you have felt no shame”.

MPS (G, D, N), NR (G, D)

+ **batabtuḫḫu** “a textile”; Ur III

túg ba-tab-tuḫ-ḫu-um 3-kam-ús Inana CUSAS 3, 1028: 31 “3rd-quality b.-textile of Inana”. For further ref. s. CUSAS 4 p. 25. Reading and interpret. after Waetzoldt 1972, 291; Sallaberger 2011, 357.

NR

batāqu “to cut off, divide, tear off”; +Oakk.

G 1. Oakk. *ab-tūq šarbatam* MAD 5, 8: 19 “I cut off the Euphrates poplar”.

2. In the mng. “to fell”:

a) Oakk. *ib-tu-qū* RIME 2, 193: 57 (NB copy of Oakk. inscr.; for context s. *baqīšu*; the spelling is NB orthography for *ibtuq*).

b) *[i]b-^rtu¹-qām* ib. 140 r. 10’.

c) Oakk. (the year Narām-Sîn) ... [*erēnam*] *ib-tū-qam* RIME 1 p. 86 year z “cut down [a cedar]”.

3. In the mng. “to deduct” (CAD *b.* 1d): OA (silver) *ba-ti-iq* AKT 6c, 560: 32 “was missing”.

4. OA with object *awātu* “to settle an affair, to decide a case” (CAD B 164 *b.* 7a), corresponding to Bab. *warkata parāsu: awātam bu-ut-qā-ma ... awātum ba-at-qā-at* AKT 6c, 665: 12, 17 “settle the affair! ... The affair is settled”.

5. OB lit. object enemy: *ib-tu-uq nakram kī kišir abīhim* FM 14, 13 i 24 “he cut off the enemy like the knot of a rope”.

6. Object water: *mē ab-tu-uq* FM 1, 94 A.250: 18 “I diverted the water”. *mē ab-tu-qū* ib. 33.

7. MA *ikkarū [š]a ana rab ikkarāte bat-qu-ú-ni* BATSH 18, 23: 22 “farmers who where pulled off for the chief of farmers”.

8. NA *ūma annūrig assaparakka* ^{lu}A *šiprika* TA *pan Muskāya lū l[ā t]a-bat-taq* SAA 1, 1: 14 “I am now writing to (tell) you that you should not cut off your messenger from the Phrygian’s presence”. Diff. Deller 1966, 310 and Saggs 2001, 188: *i[b]-bat-taq* “(your messenger) should certainly not be cut off (from the presence of the Mushkaean)”.

9. NA ^{lu}A.KIN^{meš}-*ni-šú-[nu xx TA pa-ni]-ia la i-^rba¹-tū-qu* SAA 15, 90: 26 “they should not cut off the[ir] messengers [... from] my [presence]”. Diff. Deller 1966, 310: N-stem.

D 1. OA PN₁ PN₂ *u ālikī ba-ti-iq* ATHE 30, 28 “dispatch PN₁, PN₂ and the (other) travelers!”. Cf. CAD A/1, 348a; Matouš 1964, 137; Hirsch 1961, 50.

2. OB *ašlātum ... bu-ut-tu-qa* ARM 28, 152: 19 “the ropes are cut”.

3. OB lit. *mīnum ú-ba-ta-kūm? qīštam ša išim* Gilg. OB IM 21 “what will cut down for you(?) the forest of wood?”

+ *Š ina ša libbika ša-áb-ti-iq* AKT 4, 18: 22 “let it be taken away from that belonging to you(?)!”

N OB *mū ^rib¹-ba-at-qū* FM 1, 94 A.250: 13 “the water was diverted”.

MPS (G, D, Š, N), NR (G, D)

+ **bataru** “ravine”; OB, Amor. lw.

bazaḥātūya ina ḥamqim qerbetim ba!-ta-ri-im u GN [*š*]aknā ARM 14, 75: 24 “my military posts were stationed in the valley, field, ravine and GN”. Cf. Durand 1998, 191f.; Streck 2000, 85.

batīqtu “denunciation, rumor, information

1. NA *mā udīni ba-ti-iq-^rtū¹ lā aḥarraša* SAA 1, 29: 19 (s. also CAD U/W, 21a) “I do not have the information yet”.

2. NA *ba!-ti!-iq-tū lā niḥarraša* SAA 1, 30: 10’ “we have not cleared up the information”.

3. NA ^r*ba-ti¹-iq-tū šī assaparakka* SAA 15, 86 r. 9 “I have sent you in[fo]rmation”.

4. NA *ammar* GAZ^{meš}-*ni ammar ḥabtūni ba-tiq-tū lā ni-šá-[me]* CTN 5, 115 ND 2448: 12 “we have not heard the full details yet, how many were killed, how many were taken prisoner”.

NR

bātiqū “express messenger, informer, accuser; an axe or hatchet”

1. NA ^{lú}*ba-te-qu ana* UGU LUGAL [E]N-*ia assapra* CTN 5, 232 ND 2703 r. 5 “I have sent the accuser to the king my lord”.

2. SB ^{rú}*ba-ti-qu iddūk* SAA 8, 567 r. 6 “he killed the informer”.

3. An axe or hatchet (lit. “cutter”):

a) S. AHw 115 b. 3; diff. CAD M/1, 413 s.v. *matqanu* b. But s. Stol 1983, 299.

b) **New ref.:** LB 2 *ba-ti-qa-nu* CT 55, 216: 8; 242: 2! *ba-ti-qu* ib. 12. 1-*en ba-^rti¹-qu* CT 56, 355: 2.

MPS (3), NR (1–2)

+ **bātiqūtu** “function of an informer”; NA

1. [*b*]*a-te-qu-tú ūtuppiš* SAA 16, 124: 6 “he has acted as an informer”.

2. *ba-ti-qu-tú* SAA 15, 73: 7 in broken context.

+ **bati’u** “a reed container”

1. Ur III 1 ^{gi}*ba-ti-um búr 3-sila* CUSAS 4 p. 25 “1 reed container with a volume(?) of 3 liters”.

2. CAD P 285f. mentions two other Ur III ref s.v. *pattū* “bucket”: *pa₄-ti-um* and *pa₄-[d]i-um*.

3. Since the stem ends in /i/, prob. to be distinguished from *pattū* < Sum. *ba.an.du₈*.

batqu “cut (off), of poor quality, deficit”

1. OA (silver) *ša ina tuppim ba-at-qam laptu* AKT 7a, 40/t: 7 “which is written on the tablet as(?) deficit”. *ba-at-qam-ma* ib. 40/z: 7. Cf. *bitiqtu*.

2. OA AN.NA-*ak qātim ba-at-qām* Prag 709: 18 “available cheap(?)/low quality(?) tin”.

3. OA (tin) 2 GÍN^{ta} *ba-at-qām* AKT 6a, 150: 6 “at 2 shekels under rate”.

4. OB *še’am ... ba-at-qā-am u maskam* AbB 7, 53: 17 “barley, of poor quality and bad”.

5. S. also *badqu*.

JW (3), MPS (1–2, 4–5)

battatāya “each of several, individually, from all sides”

NA *ina ^rbat-ta¹-ta-^ra-a upallaḫūn(u)¹* SAA 16, 128 r. 7 “they are scaring me from all sides”.

battu I “side, region around”

1. Deller 1966, 311f.: NA *ina* UGU URU^{meš} *ša ba-ti ammīte ša Zāba azqupūni* CTN 5, 116f. ND 2453: 24 “for the towns which I planted on that side of the Zab”.

2. Deller 1966, 311f.: *mā* UN^{meš} ... *igdurū ina bat-^rte¹ ammīte ša nāre ittalkū mā meni(m)mēni ina ^rbat-ti¹ annīte ša nāre lā rēḫe* SAA 15, 164 r. 5, 7 “the people have got scared and go[ne] to the other side of the river. Nobody is left on this side of the river”.

3. Deller 1966, 311f.: [*Ar*]*bāya ina bat-ti amm[īte] ša GN šaknū* SAA 1, 179: 5 “the Arabs are settled on the other side of the river GN”.

NR

battu II s. *bittu*

+ **bātu II**, *bādu* “night’s rest, vigil”; OB, NA

1. OB lit. *adī nūram tu-ka-al-la-mu-šu-nu-ti ay ut-te-er ba-^rat¹ ilī akḫīka* AnSt. 33, 148 BM 78962: 33 “until you (Girra) show them the light, may the night’s rest of the gods, your brothers, not be restored”.

2. NA *nadbāku ša ba-te* SAA 12, 69: 18, 26 “the expenditure for the vigil”. Cf. *nadbāku ša pandugāni ša šarri* ib. 7 “the expenditure for the king’s festival *paddugānu*”; *nadbāku ša UKKIN DINGIR^{meš}-ni* ib. 27 “the expenditure for the divine council”; *nadbāku ša rimki* ib. 32 “the expenditure for the bath” and *nadbāku ša garmarte* ib. 35 “the expenditure for the *kanwartu* festival”.

3. The words NA *bādu* “evening” CAD B 27 = *bāde* “abends” AHW 95 and SB/NB *bajātu* “nocturnal ceremony” CAD B 34 = *bajjātu* “nächtlicher Opferkult” AHW 97 are later variants of the same word. Since we would expect uncontracted forms in OB and NA, the word does not derive from the inf. *bī āt/ du*, but is a diff. noun from the same root.

MPS (1, 3), NR (2)

+ **bātu** (only Št attested); OB

Št *bittam uš!-ta-ba-at-tu-ma!* Iraq 39, 153 A.1285: 47 “they will interweave the weft”. For context s. *bittu* II, from which the verb is denominated.

MPS, NR

batūltu, NA *batūssu* “adolescent, nubile girl”; + OB

1. OB lit. *ba-tu-ul-tum mārātu awīlim ana rigmiya ana {ri-ig} šagīmiya mqt* YOS 11, 87: 11 “may the girl, a daughter of a gentleman, fall at my cry, at my shout”.

2. MA 1 ^{mi}*ba-tu-ul-ta* BATSH 4/1, 17: 7
NR

batūlu “boy, young man”; + OB

1. OB PN *Ba-tu-lum* CUSAS 36, 56: 5, 9.

2. Deller 1966, 312: NA PN ^m*Ba-tu-lu* SAA 15, 168: 1, r. 8, 11.

3. Delete BE 14, 168: 16 (CAD B 174b): read now with von Soden 1968, 458, CAD M/1, 23b and CAD P 134a *ma-du-tu* instead of *ba-du-li*.

MPS (1), NR (2–3)

baṭālu “to cease”; + OA

G OB lex. *ašar ašpuruka lā ta-ba-aṭ-ṭi-^ril¹* CUSAS 12 p. 253: 213 “where I sent you to, do not stop!”

+ Gtn OA *adī ayyim ūmim ib-ta-na-ṭi-il₅-kà-ma* Prag 430: 28 “until when will he miss again and again (the payment date) for you?”

baṭiltu “interruption”; + OB

šamaššammū ša ērišu ihalliḫū u ba-ṭi-il-tum ul šī atma tibnum ihalliḫ ARM 33, 227: 22 “the sesame plants that I sowed will be lost: there are interruptions (of work), not (just) departures, and also the straw will be lost”.

TS

+ **baṭtu** “the sign BAD”; MB, SB

1. MB ([if the “well-]being”) *kīma* BAD-*ma eliš/šapliš dilû šapliš/eliš gigurû* CUSAS 18, 33: 34/35 “is like the sign BAD, with the *dilû* (the horizontal wedge) above/below and the *gigurû* (the winkelhaken) below / above”.

2. For syllabic spellings *ba-aṭ-tu*, *ba-aṭ/baṭ-ta* in SB lex. texts s. Gong 2000, 104.

baṭu I “a platter or container”; + OB

1. a) 1 *ru-um-u-um* 1 ¹*ba*?¹-*ṭi-ú-tum* *ú* ¹*sá*¹-*na-an* ¹*sá*¹ PN KTT 53: 2 “one lance, *b.s* and a pair of shoes for PN”.

b) S. also *bá-ṭi-ú-tum* ib. 13 and 1 *ba-ṭi-à-¹an*?¹ 1 *u-BU-¹šu-um*¹ *a-na* PN ib. 54: 13 “a pair of *b.s*, one *u.* and one *marḥašum*-container”.

c) Krebernik KTT p. 55 and 240, tentatively analyses the word as *pātiḥum*.

2. OB fem. pl. 4 *ba!-ṭa-tum* AbB 7, 116: 23. AbB 7 p. 96 reads *ma-DA-tum*.

3. OB 2 *ba-ṭi-a-tum* UD.KA.BAR JCS 25, 211 WHM 014146: 14 “2 bronze vessels”.

4. LB *ba-aṭ-tu-u* UD.KA.BAR AfO 36/37, 23 Nbn. 761: 3 “bronze *b.*”. Cf. Roth, ib. with further ref. and comm. in n. 98.

MPS (1–3), NR (4)

+ **ba³u** (or *ba³û*)? “a bird”

OB *ba?(ma?)-ú-um* Edubba 7, 100: 65 (in list of birds). Cf. also *pû* ib. 29.

+ **ba³û I** “to seek, desire”; LB, Aram. lw.

G *a-ba-³-i* SAA 18, 153: 19 in broken context. According to Parpola, ib. p. 125 possibly a loan from Aram. *b³* pe. Akk. elsewhere only has D *bu³û*.

+ **ba³û II** “to bark”; SB

i-ba-³-i-ma-¹a¹ še-el-bi kīma imḥullum Iraq 60, 204: 3 (proverb) “does the fox yowl like a tempest?”. Cf. George/Al-Rawi, ib. p. 206.

NR

ba³u I “to go along, to come”; + OAkk.

G 1. OAkk. *šumma* PN₁ u PN₂ ¹*la ba³-a* FAOS 19, 185 Ga 5: 10 “if PN₁ and PN₂ have not come” (stative dual, s. Kienast/Volk, ib.). For the mng. “to come” s. AHw 117 *b.* G 5b, CAD B 181 *b.* 2a (OA).

2. OA imp. *ba-am* Prag 499: 14 “come!”

3. OB lit. *i-ba-a-ú-m[a]* *birqu ša Adad ina šērišu* ALL 1 i 10 “the lightning of Adad swept over it”.

4. OB lit. *ib-ta birqum ša šihātīm elīja* ALL 1 i 12 “the lightning of love-making swept over me”.

5. OB lit. OB *itti* GN *mašmaš ilī ba-³-ma*. 33, 148 BM 78962: 34 “pass by with GN, the exorcist of the gods! (subj. Girra).

6. OB lit. *iṭeḥḥē Enlil ana Apišalīm!* // *ib!-tu* Westenholz 1997, 185: 5 “approaching, Enlil came to the Apišalian”.

7. In OB Mari the participle is well attested. The following passages contain the idiom *qāta bā³īta šakānu/epēšu*:

a) *matīmā awīlum ša ina šūmim imūtu ina nārim iddūšuma ibluṭ ištū qātam ba-i-tam ippešū warkānūm mītum ul iballuṭ* ARM 26/1 p. 349 no. 171: 15 (Heimpel 2003, 241) “did ever a

man revive who died of thirst (and) was thrown in a river? After (= Even if) they take action, thereafter a dead man does not revive”.

b) *bēlī ušamrišanni išpuram qātam ba-i-tam taškunma karpāt karānim u šamnim tašām mimma anāku karpāt karānim u šamnim ul ašām* A.3362 (MARI 6, 79 n. 202; LAPO 17, 22f. no. 859): 6 “my lord troubled me (and) wrote me: ‘You took action and bought jars of wine and oil!’ I did not buy jars of wine and oil.”

c) *ʿūm¹ kašādiya[ma] [sa]gbam a[na! qātim! b]a-ʿi-tim [ašta]kan u šābum [e]niš ul ša mušītim* A.1155: 6 (Wasserman/Ziegler 1994; restorations given here deviate from their edition) “when I arrived I [mobil]ized the patrol-unit but the troop was [w]eak, not (fit) for the night-watch”.

d) In broken context: *[q]ātu ba-i-[t]u ina ʿlibbi¹ [... šaknat]* ARM 4, 86: 21 (Wasserman/Ziegler 1994 with coll.; restorations given here deviate from their edition) “action [was taken] concerning [...]”.

e) Here also belongs the following passage with stative but without *šakānu/ epēšu: šarrū ša mātim elītim ... kātama inaṭṭalūka [inūma? t]illātiya attama tudammiqam [an]a dummuqi[m] qātka ba-ʿi-a-at* ARM 28, 1: 15’ “the kings of the upper land look only at you. [When(?)] you have provided generously my auxiliaries, you will be ready to provide generously (troops for them)”.

f) Durand, ARM 26/1 p. 350, followed by Wasserman/Ziegler 1994 (not knowing A.3362 and ARM 28, 1), translates “compte” and suggests derivation from *ba-ʿitu* “thing sought” (Wasserman/Ziegler: “check-list”). Heimpel 1997b (only knowing ARM 26/1 p. 349 no. 171 and A.3362) translates “to take the initiative” and suggests a derivation from *bāʿu* “to go along, overtake”. The mng. “compte”, “check-list” does not fit any of the passages well. Moreover, *ba-ʿitu* is a noun, not an adj., and an Ass. form cannot be expected in Mari. Lastly, *ba-ʿi-a-at* cannot be derived from *bu-ʿu/ba-ʿu*: the correct form would be **bu-ʿat < *bu-ʿu-at*. On the other hand, a derivation from *bāʿu*, indeed the only choice left, poses no formal problems: *bā-ʿitu < *bā-ʿi tu* is the fem. participle, *bā-ʿi at* the stative of the participle. *qātu bā-ʿitu* lit. means “hand going along/ overtaking”, *qāta bā-ʿita epēšu / šakānu* “to make/put a hand going along/overtaking”, *qātka bā-ʿi at* “your hand is going along/overtaking”.

8. The participle is also attested in other contexts in OB Mari:

a) Used as synonym of *etēqu*: *lúTUR^{meš}-ia e-ti-qú-tim ù ba-ú-tim* ARM 28, 68: 16 “my passing and coming servants”.

b) *a-[n]a e-ti-qí-im ù ba-i-[i]m ma-ša-r[i-im!]* ARM 27, 116:14 “to the guard passing and coming”.

c) S. also outside of Mari: *ētiqū u ba-a-ú imšulūma* AbB 12, 194: 5 “a passer-by or someone walking along had stolen (wood)”. The spelling renders the form *bāji¹/yu < *bā-ʿi u*.

d) OB *kīma itbārūtīm(sic) ba-a-at ... ḥlki lū ba-i* BiOr. 75, 15: 6, 8 “as partnership passes may your labor pain pass”. Participles *bā-ʿi at > bā-ʿiyat* and *bā-ʿi > bā-ʿī*, not statives, cf. the participle *bā-ʿitat* ib. 1.

9. S. also the stative (of the participle?): *anāku ba-e-ku* ARM 28, 24: 9 “I am on the way(?)”.

10. SB *ina pīka dannatī li-ba-a²* Or. 62, 320 BMS 12: 80 “on your command may my distress pass by”.

11. SB *[nā]šir ramnišu [me]ḥū i-ba-ʿ-uš* ORA 7, 318: 16 “the [sto]rms sweep over the one who (only) [ob]eys himself”.

+ **D 1.** OB lit. *mū ú-ba-ú-nim* CUSAS 10, 1: 24 “waters pass by”. Cf. George, ib. p. 9.

2. With George 2003, 337, two further forms are:

a) *[šēnu munaššikat šēp]* *ʿmu¹-be-ʿ-ī sūqi* Gilg. MB Emar₂ 18’ “[a shoe that bites the foot of] one passing the street”.

b) *rebīt āliya ú-ba-³-ú* (var. *a-ba-³*) *nēḫiš* Oshima 2014, 464: 291 (note that Oshima on p. 166 has, by mistake, *a-ba-³u-ú*) “I used to pass the square of my city quietly”.

c) Both *mube³i* and *uba³u* look as if derived from *bu³ú* “to search”, and the latter form has indeed been translated accordingly in AHw 775 s.v. *nēḫiš*.

Š OB lit. *kī ša ...¹ sūqam¹ ša nišī ummaka tu-uš-bi-³* OECT 11, 2: 8 “instead of ... letting your mother go along the people’s street”.

+ Štn? OB *ištū* MU 5^{kam} *uš-ta-na-ba-a-ni-a-ši umma šūma* AbB 10, 171: 17 “for 5 years he has been heaping(?) on us the following words”. Transferred use of AHw 117 *bā³u* 4 “übergießen, überfluten”? Prob. not *nabū* (no Š, text writes elsewhere double consonants) or *šube³ú* (no *e*-umlaut).

Disc.: AHw 117b and 1547b proposed two words *bā³u* in Akkadian, *bā³u* I with *ā*-vowel and *bā³u* II with *ū*-vowel, the latter a loan from “Canaanite”. However, there is no definitive argument to separate the two verbs from each other, and *bā³u* II is hardly a loan from Amor., s. Streck 2000, 85: Semantically, the alleged *bā³u* II “to come” well fits *bā³u* I, and the *ū*-variant is prob. archaic and genuine Akkadian, primarily attested in OB Mari (*i-bu-ma* ARM 26/1 p. 187 no. 6: 18; *li-bu-a-am-ma* ARM 26/1 p. 465 no. 224: 15) and Shemshara (*bu-ma* Shemshara 1, 2: 27), but also in EA (CAD B *bā³u* 3c) and perhaps also in Oakk. (*ib-tu* ZA 87, 23 ii 19, cf. C. Wilcke, ib. p. 29). The *ā*-variant is prob. influenced by /³/ as third radical. MPS (G, D, Š, Štn), NR (G 10)

****bā³u II** “to come” s. *bā³u* I

ba³ūlu “great, important”

For lex. *ba³ūlu* = *kabtu* s. now AOAT 50, 301 I 19 (Malku).

bayyāru “hunter”; + OB; + SB

1. OB *a-ab-bu ba-ia-ru wāšûšu* FM 14, 20 iii 11 “numerous(?) were the hunters going out with him”.

2. SB *ba-ia-ru* KAL 3, 77: 8.

bayyātu s. *bātu*

bazahātu “military post”

1. OB *mašša[r]tum u ba-za-ḫa-tum šitašbutā!* ARM 33, 217: 7 “the guard and the posts are ready”.

2. OB *ana ba-za-ḫa-at nakrī ana suḫḫumim ašpurma* ARM 33, 218: 7 “I wrote to cause troubles to the military posts of the enemies”.

3. Disc. of alleged Amor. etym. in Streck 2000, 85f. S. also *buzzu³u*.

MPS (3), TS (1–2)

bazāru s. *bašāru*

bazā³u s. *buzzu³u*

+ **baZihītum?** “an object(?)”; OB

šapilti šābiya ba-zi-ḥi-tam [pe]ḥḥazam anzūtam ša ^{gi}PISAN^{didli.ḥi.a} [išš]ū ARM 26/1 p. 128 no. 18: 24 “the rest of my troops carried the *b.*, the [peḥḥazu]-metal and the eagle-emblem(?) in several reed boxes”. Durand, ARM 26/1 p. 130 n. d connects the word with OB *baziḥtu* “claim” (hapax, s. below) and translates “le strict minimum”. Heimpel 2003, 185 does not give any translation, but in his comm. p. 186 speaks of “provisions”. The orthography does not fit the word *baziḥtu* entirely, and the context might also point to an object as part of merchandise transported from Mari to Ḥalab.

+ **baZku** “quacking (of ducks)”; SB

ba-aZ-ki ALL no. 11 r. 5, s. *paspasu*.

+ **bazūšānu?** (mng. unkn.)

NA *lā ina ba-zu-^ršá?¹-nu-u-a ana šarre bēliya ašpura* SAA 10, 187 r. 1 “did I not write in my ... to the king, my lord?” Read *ba-šú-^rša?¹-* from *bašāšu* “to trickle”?

bed/tū “to dispose of(?)”

G 1. OB *makkūr mātim elītim u šaplītim te-bé-ed-di maḥīr-ka ul imatṭi* MARI 5, 258 FLP 1674: 17 “you will dispose of the riches of the upper and lower country. Your economy will not diminish”.

2. For the mng. s. AHW 1547. There seems to be a second verb *beṭ/dū*, s. below. Cf. a. *padū*.

MPS, NR

be`ēšu “to stir”

For OA ref. s. *bēšu* (Veenhof 2015a, 229–232).

+ **bēlānu** “power, force”; OB

1. *ḥiblātika ša ina bé-la-nu-um ukallu luwaššerakkum* ARM 26/2 p. 280 no. 410: 16’ “I will release to you your losses that I am keeping by force”.

2. *assurri bēlī kēm i[qabbī] ummami ina be-la-ni u[šadbabš]unūtii mimma ul uš[ad]ba[bšunūti] šunuma idabbubū* ARM 26/1 p. 435 no. 207: 36 “I am afraid my lord will s[ay]: ‘She [makes] them [speak] by force.’ I absolutely do not make [them sp]eak. They speak by themselves”.

3. *bēlī idninamma ina be-la-ni ušēšūninnima attalkam* ARM 26/1 p. 436 n. b M.8512: 14 “my lord pressed me and they drove me out by force and I went away”.

4. *ina* GN [PN] *ina be-la-nim iklūma* ARM 1, 91 (= MARI 5, 179) 4’ “they kept [PN] in GN by force”.

5. (PN has given land in exchange for a plot) *annūm tūbu ula be-la-nu* ARM 8, 8: 5 (cf. MARI 5, 180 n. 27) “this was voluntarily, not by force”.

6. *salim be-la-nim usallamšunūti* ARM 2, 16: 16 (s. Durand 1998, 93) “I will have them conclude a peace treaty by (lit. of) force”.

7. *inanna ina mīnim qišti* GN *ana* PN *ittūr bēlī ina be-la-nim qišti* GN *ana* PN *ittadin* FM 8, 40 no. 3: 27 “now, why has the forest of GN returned to PN? My lord has given the forest of GN to PN by force”.

8. *ina be-la-nim* FM 9, 151 no. 32: 12 (in broken context).

9. Note instead of *ina* rather *ištū ŠĀ-ba: ištū ŠĀ-ba [b]e-la-ni ašaddadš[u]* FM 8, 157 no. 44: 32. “I will remove i[t] by force”.

10. OB apart from Mari:

a) *šumma awīlum ina ʿbe!-la-a-ni eleppam lā šattam iṣṣabat* LE § 6 A i 27 “if a man by force seizes a boat which does not belong to him”.

b) *kīma ina be!-la-ni nīš ilim [lā?] ušazkir[u]* ” IM 49238+49543: 13 “that they did [not?] make me take an oath by force”.

11. a) Durand, MARI 5, 180 n. 27 was the first to recognize the adverb *ina bēlāni* in OB Mari. Previously, part of the references were listed in CAD N/2, 333 s.v. *nullānū* “evil, fraudulent intention”. However, the spelling *i-na bé(BI)-la-nu-um* ARM 26/2 p. 280 no. 410: 16’ proves that instead of *nu-* we have to read *be-*. Note that none of the altogether four OB references listed in CAD is written *nu-ul-*.

b) Durand derived the word from “*bīlum*” (WBL) “moyen de transporteur” in the transferred mng. “moyen de faire se mouvoir quelqu’un contre sa volonté”. S. also Durand, ARM 26/1 p. 436 and Durand 2000, 322 ad ARM 26/1 p. 435 no. 207 “par astuce”, Durand, ARM 26/1 p. 436 n. b ad M.8512 “l’on m’a fait sortir sur une civière”, ib. ad ARM 26/2 p. 280 no. 410 “contre mon gré”, Durand 1998, 93 ad ARM 2, 16 “*toute à notre avantage*”. Durand is followed by Joannès, ARM 26/2 p. 281 “malgré moi” and Heimpel 2003, 257 ad ARM 26/1 p. 435 no. 207 “She helped them [speak]” with comm. “literally, ‘made them speak with a carrying pole’” (but Heimpel 2003, 351 ad ARM 26/2 p. 280 no. 410 leaves the translation open). Durand, FM 8, 157 n. c. derives the word from an unattested word **pēlum* and proposes the translation “agir avec astuce”. In the same volume on p. 40, however, he translates “par échange” (s. also the disc. ib. p. 41 n. f).

c) The orthography with *be-* does not favor a word **bīlu*. It is also dubious that a noun of the pattern *PiRS* could have the mng. “means of transport”. Furthermore, the metaphor “means of transport” > “trick, deceit” or “against my will” is unconvincing. Lastly, none of the contradicting translations does seem to fit all the references. Therefore, the etym. and mng. given by Durand have to be rejected.

d) The orthography with *be-* favors a derivation from *bēlu* “lord”. Whereas the suffix *-ān* mostly derives concrete nouns, usually designations for persons, from other nouns (Streck 2014a, 46 § 135), *bēlānu* seems to have an abstract mng. “power, force”. A mng. “by force” for the construction *ina bēlāni* (genitive) or (*ina*) *bēlānū* (locative) fits all the ref. well. Only in ARM 2, 16 *bēlānim* is found after a noun in the construct state.

bēltu “lady, mistress, proprietress (of)”

Deller 1966, 312: NA *ginū ša RN ana Bēlat-Nipḥa GAŠAN rabītu irkusuni* Parfümrezepte 34 r. 23 “regular offerings which RN established for The-Mistress-of Nipḥa, the great lady”.
NR

belû II, balû “to be extinguished, come to an end”

G ABL 1368 r. 1 (CAD B 73a b. 1b) s. *balātu* II.

D 1. OB *išātum ... ina danna ú-ba-al-lu* ARM 26/1 p. 500 no. 244: 10 “fire ... they extinguished it with difficulty”.

2. Object “battle”: OB lit. *bu-ul-lu tuqmātim kūmma Ištar* CunMon. 8, 22ff. i 20 “extinguishing wars is yours, Ištar”.

3. LB *ub-te-lu imatka* AMD 1, 237 no. 14: 2’ (inc. against a scorpion) “they have nullified your venom!”

MPS (D), NR (G, D 3)

bēlu “lord, proprietor (of)”

1. Oakk. Beydar:

a) ITI.SAR/UD.SAR ^d*Be-lim* “month of Bēlum”, ITI.SAR (^d)*Be-lí* GN etc. “month of Bēlum from GN” Subartu 2 p. 180, Subartu 12 p. 124.

b) In PN: *Be-la-ma*-DINGIR Subartu 2, 5 v 4 “God is lord”. *Šu-be-lim* ib. p. 190 “He of the lord”.

2. OB *be-el mar-ša-tim* ARM 26/2 p. 337 no. 434: 35 “victim” (lit. “lord of painful things”), s. Joannès, ARM 26/2 p. 338 n. i and Heimpel 2003, 217 n. 130. Cf. *bēl marušti* “enemy” CAD M/1, 318b *maruštu* 1e.

3. Deller 1966, 312: Negated: NA A. ŠÀ.GA *ša pāḫat* GN *šumma ramû ša lā* EN-e *šū* Iraq 20, pl. 38 ND 2734+2416+2457: 49 “if the field in the province of GN is abandoned it is ownerless”; cf. CTN 5, 210.

4. SB *lā bēl ili* “unkucky person” s. Borger 1971, 66 and CAD I/J 103b.

5. LB *bēl ḫanšē* instead of normal *rab ḫanšē*: EN 50-ú “commander of 50” Bēl-rēmāni p. 252: 9.

6. *bēl sūti* instead of normal *rab sūti*: PN₁ PN₂ u PN₃ ^{r1ú1}EN^{meš} ^{giš}BĀN^{meš} *šá* ^{rđ1}[UTU] Bēl-rēmāni p. 221 BM 42646+43612: 3f. “lords of the *sūtu*-taxes of [Šamaš]”. MPS (1–2, 5–6), NR (3–4)

bennu I “epilepsy”

NA Borger 1971, 66: ^dLUGAL. AMAŠ. PA.È = *be-en-nu* CT 16, 2: 61f. NR

+ **bennūtu** “epileptic fit?”; NA

adu bé-nu-ti-šú BAM 234: 6 “(he is filled with anger ...) until his epileptic fit”. Cf. Stol 1993a, 29 n. 56.

NR

+ **bērâ** “per double mile”; OA

šumma ayyēma udappir be-ra-a u 1 GÍN.TA tuggaršuma TPAK 156a: 17 “if he goes somewhere else, he can hire one (other employee) for 1 shekel per double mile”. S. comm. in Michel/Gaelli, ib. p. 215.

NJCK, NR

****berī`u** CAD B 207a; CDA 43a

1. For OB Lu MSL 12, 194 C3: 13 s. DCCLT OB Lu₂-azlag₂ (2006): *lú na-ġá-ah* = *nu-ḫu-ú-um* “stupid one”.

2. For *bi-ri-e-em* ARM 3, 79: 8’ s. *berû* II “to be hungry” (AHw 123a; von Soden 1968, 458; Durand 1998, 595).

NR

+ **berkabtu** “charioteer”; SB

SB lex. *lú-en-gišgigir* = *bé-er-kab-tú/tu* (< *bēl narkabti*) OIP 114, 119: 12; 121: 12. Cf. comm. Cole, ib. p. 248: *lú-en-gišgigir* in NB/LB to be read *berkabtu* instead of *bēl narkabti*?

NR

berû II “to be hungry”

G 1. For Cop. 10055 (CAD B 119 *b.* B 1c) s. FAOS 19, 163 Di 8: 5.

2. OB [k]urummatī ana bé-ri-ki [l]ā ipparras AbB 12, 110: 18 “may my food provision for your hunger not be cut off!”.

3. OB add bé-re-e-em ARM 3, 79 r. 9; cf. the lit. s.v. ***beri’u*.

4. OB said of field: *eqlum ul be-ri ... eqlum inanna še’am mali* AbB 9, 228: 12 “the field has not been hungry ... The field now is full of barley!”.

Št2 1. “to be made hungry”: OB *qēmam nu-uš-te-bé-r[e]* ARM 26/2 p. 62 no. 306: 10 “we are made to hunger for flour”.

2. For other ref. s. *barû* III, above.

MPS (G, Št2), NR (G)

bēru II, *be’ru* “selected; choice; elite troupe”

1. OA an official (AHw *b.* II 1b):

a) *inūmī kaspam ašqulu* PN₁ u PN₂ *be-ru-ú* AKT 5, 35: 27 “when I weighed the silver, PN₁ and PN₂ were the *b.* officials”.

b) (figurines of gods have been deposited as pledge) *ilū ik-kunuk 3 be-re-e kankū* ib. 46: 14 “the gods have been sealed with the seal of 3 *b.* officials”.

c) *inūmī weri’am ilqē’ūni 3 be-ru-ú ... iš-šahātīšunu izzīzū* ib. 36 “when they received the copper, 3 *b.* officials stood at their side”. S. also *be-ru-ú* ib. 17.

d) *bé-ru* TPAK 26: 5, 13, 14, *bé-ri* 18. Cf. Michel/Garelli, ib. p. 93. *bé-ru* PIHANS 75, 80 n. 272 Kt n/k 204: 18.

e) The ref. show that, pace CAD B 213, there is prob. no *bērūtu* “a collegium of officials”; rather, the form in *-ūt-* is an adjectival pl. This means, in turn, that a derivation of the word *bēru* from the adj. *bēru* is likely. According to Veenhof, AKT 5 p. 135, the *b.* officials act “for and by the order of the Assyrian authorities” and serve “the financial interests of the City, especially in the collection of debts”.

2. OB A.ŠÀ *bé-er-tam* ARM 26/2 p. 386 no. 462: 17 “choice field-area” (Heimpel 2003, 378).

3. OB ^{lú.meš}*bi-ḫi-ir* [DUMU]^{meš} *um-me-ni* ARM 22, 13 iv 15 “elite of artisans”.

4. 1 ^{túg}GUZ.ZA *bé-rum* ARM 22, 139: 7 “1 choice ...-cloth”.

5. OB lit. *ina bé-eḫ-ri-im wāšibūt aḫ Purantim* FM 14, 18 ii 35 “by the elite troop, sitting at the bank of the Euphrates”. Pace Durand 1998, 362, Heimpel 2003, 593f., Charpin/Ziegler 2003, 217 n. 430 and Guichard, FM 14, 48 not *piḫru* “assembly” (note the spelling with *be* in lex. texts, CAD B 211; correct in CAD P 369).

6. OB *ana* PN ... *ana* GN *alākimma niqām epēšim adī niqūm innaqqū ana bé-’-ru-tim uzuzzim kīma niqūm ittānqū ana* GN₂ *tārim tērētīm īpušūma* CUSAS 29, 206: 18 “they made extispicies for PN going to GN and making an offering (and) for his staying with the elite soldiers until the offering has been made, (and) for his return to GN₂ when the offering has been made”. Pace Abraham/van Lerberghe, ib. p. 169, *bi-iḫ-ru-tim* is not a strange spelling for *bārūtu* “act of divination”.

7. OB Chagar Bazar of beer: KAŠ SIG₅ *bi-ru-ú* OBTCB 87: 9, s. Lacambre 2008, 190 with disc. and further refs. Pace CAD B 264 s.v. *birū*.

8. SB *gada-i-ri ka-ad-i-’ri?*¹ = *ka?-te bé-’re¹-tum* Emar 6/4, 556: 50, s. DCCLT MB Ura 10 “hatched flax = choice flax”. For the process of hatching s. Waetzoldt 1980–1983b, 585 § 4c. Cf. CAD B 207 *bēru* A lex. sect. for *bērētum*, said of *siki* “wool”.

9. No Amor. etym., s. Streck 2000, 86. Cf. Ugar. *biḥīru*, below.
JW (7), MPS (1–6, 8–9), NR (1)

bēru III “double hour, league”

In the adverbial acc., s. von Soden 1967, 335a; 1968, 459; Veenhof 1981–1982, 66:

1. OB *ina eqlim bé-ra-am šakin* ARM 4, 26: 28 “(the city) is situated at a distance of one double hour”. Cf. CAD B 246 *bīram*.
2. *ù eqlum ana GN bé-ra-am ù zu-[uz/za-am]* ARM 2, 42: 7 “and the distance to GN is one double hour and a half”. Cf. CAD B 208b s.v. *bēru*.
3. OB *piršum bé-ra-am irtapiš* AbB 3, 52: 29 “the breach is a mile wide”. Cf. CAD P 414a.
4. LB *zibbat* ^{id}EDIN.NA *bé-ra-am* A.ŠÀ KI PN₁, PN₂ u PN₃ *gerram ušēšû* CT 8, 8c: 2 “PN₂ and PN₃ rented from PN₁ the road along the rear part of the Edin Canal over a distance of one double hour”.

NR

bēru I, ba’āru “to choose”

1. OA TÚG *ni-be-er-ma* AKT 2, 34: 5 (s. also 23) “we chose the cloth”.
 2. OB *aššum* ^fTUR^{meš} *šītrim ... bé-ri-im ...* ^fTUR^{meš} *šītram lā i-bé-er-ru ...* ^fTUR^{meš} *ana šītrim e-bé-er-ra-am-ma* ARM 10, 125: 6, 11, 20 “about choosing the girls for the š.-song ... they must not choose the girls for the š.-song ... I will choose the girls for the š.-song”. Note two diff. constructions, one with *ana* and one with double acc. ^fTUR^{meš} *šītrim* is not a genitive construction (thus ARM 10) but reflects the construction with double acc. with case attraction in the inf. construction (cf. Streck 2014 § 209a).
 3. By-form *ba’āru* in OB: *šābam yalūtam ... [l]u-ub-ḥa-ar-[ma* FM 5, 109 n. 276 A.3594+: 35, “let me select alliance troops”.
 4. “to examine” also NA: *anāku dibbīšu a-bé-á[r]* SAA 13, 3: 8 “I will personally examine his matter”.
- MPS (1–2, 4), NR (3)

berūtu “hunger”

OB *bé-ru-ta-am ša šê u kaspim* AbB 12, 66: 16’ “hunger(?) for barley and silver”.

bēšu “to go away, withdraw”

- G 1.** Cf. Veenhof 2015a, 229–232, with new OA ref., concluding a mng. “to declare, give information”; however, the semantic connection with the mng. “to go away”, remains unclear.
2. OB *šābam aṭrudma itrūniššunūti aššum pa!-ni bēlija la i-bi-šu usanniqšunūtima ḥūrassu ēkim* ARM 27, 66: 15 “I sent troops and they brought them here. I checked them and took the sumach away from them so that they can not flee from(?) the presence(?) of my lord”. Birot, ARM 27 p. 131 “afin que mon seigneur ne soit pas *irrité*, je les ai interrogés”, thinking of *ba’āšu* with subject *panū* “to look bad, to be angry”. However, *ba’āšu* is only attested in LB (CAD B 5 *ba’āšu* A 2) and the supposed *pa!-ni* is in oblique case. Furthermore, *ba’āšu* always has a strong aleph. Birot, ib. in his comm. also quotes a translation of J.-M. Durand: “je les ai réprimandés de s’être montrés sans vergogne envers mon seigneur”. However, *ba’āšu* B “to come to shame” is not *i-* but *a-*class.

3. SB *ina asīdū šēpīšunu qaqqari i-bi-iš-šú ina sârišunu uḥteppû* GN₁ u GN₂ Gilg. SB V 133 “at the heels of their feet the earth divided; as they whirled about they shattered GN₁ and GN₂”. Diff. AHW 1547: *bāšu* II “(Erde) stampfen”, followed by CDA 41a. MPS (1–3), NR (3)

bēšu “distant”

SB *bé-eš-tú* : *rūqu* : *aḥû* SpTU 1, 84 ed. 3 “distant : remote : strange”.

beṭ/dû “to cheat(?)”

G 1. OB *i-bé-DU-né-ši-ma* AbB 10, 111: 4 in broken context, uncert. Sommerfeld 1990, 143: *bedû*.

2. MB *ib-TE-e* MBLT 42: 14 in broken context. Uncert.

D *ú-ba-aṭ-ṭi-a-ni-ma šê im-ta-ša!-aḥ* AbB 6, 220: 17 “he cheated me and stole my barley”. Diff. CDA 42: “to delay”.

Disc.: There seems to be a second verb *bed/ṭû*, s. above. Cf. also *padû*.

MPS (G, D), NR (G, D)

bī'ātu, bī'ādu “to spend the night, to be safe”.

G 1. OA said of silver and goods. Cf. Hecker 1966, 64f.: “Übernachten des Silbers’ (ist wohl) seine sichere Aufbewahrung im Hause”. Larsen 2002, 24 ad. 13: “to be available, active”.

a) *šīmam laš'amma luta'`erakkumma* KÙ.BABBAR 1 GÍN *li-bi-it* OAA 1, 15: 13 “I shall make purchases and return that to you, and the silver, 1 shekel, shall be safe”.

b) *šīmam laš'amma lušēbilakkumma li-bi-ta-am* OAA 1, 17: 23 “I shall make purchases and send the (goods) to you, so that they may be safe”.

c) KÙ.BABBAR 1 GÍN *li-bi-tám* OAA 1, 38 r. 9’.

2. OB lit. [*in*]a MUL *li-bi-it-ma* YOS 11, 29: 6 “let (the medication) spend the night under the stars”.

3. OB [*šamaššammū k*]īma *tanappašu ina kīdim lā i-bi-tu* AbB 10, 93: 12’ “after you have crushed the sesame, it should not stay overnight outside”.

4. OB lit. *kīma lā ba-^ri-ta¹-at i-ta-at bāštim ḥīlum ay i-bi-it ina libbiki* BiOr. 75, 15: 1, 3 “as the sign(s) of dignity do not stay overnight may the labor pain not stay in your belly”.

5. The form with *d* is also attested in OB Mari: *i-bi-du* ARM 26/1 p. 187 no. 42: 9.

6. SB *lū īdēma lū lā uššāma lū a-bi-it ina ḥurriya* FAOS 22, 42 II iii 42 “had I known, I would not go out, I would stay safe at my burrow”.

7. SB said of an animal: *irtappud serramu i-bit ina šēri* Westenholz 1997, 46: 58 (Sargon Birth Legend) “the onager ran about, stayed overnight in the steppe”. Pace Westenholz, ib. not *i-bit* “he twitches”.

8. Deller 1966, 312: NA *umā šarru bēlī annaka bé-e-d[e] illakūnu ušallumū* SAA 15, 223 r. 10 “now that the king my lord is staying overnight here, they will come and comp[lete] (their work)”.

9. Deller 1966, 312: UD 15-KÁM *ina bēt ili ni-bi-ad* SAA 1, 134 r. 4 “we shall spend the night in the temple on the 15th”.

Gtn OB *ina ekallimma ib-ta-na-ia-at* ARM 26/2 p. 433 no. 495: 17 “he kept staying overnight in the palace”.

MPS (G, Gtn), NR (G)

bibbu, + *bību* “wild sheep”

1. SB lex. *bi-i-bu* Emar 6/4, 551: 47 (Hh XIV 142; MSL 8/2, 17).
2. As demon: SB *bi-ib-bu murtappid[u]* AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 19: 2 “ever running *b.*” (in list of demons).
3. The names listed in AHw and CAD s.v. *bibû* “baby(?)” may belong here. S. the spellings *Bi-ib-bu-ú(-a)*.

bibbulu, *bubbulu* “flood; day of the disappearance of the moon; juggling”

Juggling (with weapons): OB 50 *šābam damqam ... ana bu-ub-bu-lim ušērib* FM 1, 138 A.486+M.5319: 37 “I made 50 good soldiers enter for juggling”.

bibēnu, + pl. fem. *bibinnātu*, *bibēnātu* “temple; a hair-style designating slaves”

Also attested Oakk., OA, both instances in the fem. pl., designating a hair-style given to enemies in order to make them slaves:

1. Oakk. *bī-bī-in-na-at-su-nu ugallib* RIME 2, 105 ii 4 “I shaved their *bibēnu* hair-style(s) (= I shaved their hair to give them a *b.*-hair-style)”. Cf. Gelb/ Kienast 1990, 241.
2. OA *bi₄-be-na-tim qaqqadātīšunu aškun* OA Sarg. 52 “I applied *b.* hair-style(s) to their heads”.

MPS, NR

bibinnu s. *bibēnu*.

biblu “bringing; things brought; invisibility of the moon”

Invisibility of the moon (cf. *bibbulu*): SB Ugar. *ina pī bi-ib-li ina rēš arḫi* AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 65: 1 “at the day of the invisibility of the moon, when the month starts”.

+ **bibnu?** “a bird”

OB *bi/pī-^rib/p¹-nu-um^{mušen}* Edubba 7, 100: 28 (in list of birds). Black/Al-Rawi 1987, 124 read, with the copy, *bi-^rx¹-nu-um*, but Al-Rawi/Dalley, Edubba 7 p. 105 *^ra-ta¹-nu-um*.

bibû s. *bibbu*

bidalu, pl. *bidalūm/na* “substitute, deputy, assistant”; Ugar., Ugar. lw.

Del Olmo Lete/Sanmartín 2004, 217 (with prev. lit.), on the base of the alphabetic ref. of the word: “substitute, reserve personnel”. Cf. Dietrich/Loretz 2008, 288f.; Tropper 2012, 180 with prev. lit. *b.* in ^{lú}DAM. GÀR^{meš}: *bi-da-lu-ma* is not an equation for *tamkāru* “merchant” but rather qualifies the word.

NR

+ **Bigû** “a piece of jewelry”; OB

1. *Bi-gi-i-im* ARM 32 p. 344 M.10532: 3.
2. *Bi-gu* KÙ.GI! ARM 32 p. 464 M.8153: 8’.
3. S. Arkhipov, ib. 74. Related to the plant *pigû* (CAD P 359f.)?

NR

biḫirtu “levy”

SB *šumma ina araḥ Šabāti šarru lū ana bi-ḫir?-t[u? l]ū ana* ^dDI.KUD *īrub* CUSAS 25, 229 K.7079 r. ii 1 “if, in the month of *Šabātu*, a king enters either for levy(?) or for Mandānu” (serie *Inbu bēl arḫi*; reading after Labat 1960, 168). Cf. the reading BI SAR x [x] in CUSAS 25, 229.

NR

+ **biḫīru** “a soldier”, lit. “chosen”; Ugar., Ugar. lw.

[lu.]meš *b[i]-ḫi-ru* ^{uru}*u-g[a-ri-it]* PRU 6, 71: 5’ “*b.*-soldiers from Ugarit”. Cf. Sivan 1984, 171 and 211; Huehnergard 1987, 112f.; Tropper 2012, 175f. Cf. *bēru* II, *be’ru*.

bi’iltu, bīltu “a vessel for oil and butter”

LB *mandītu ša išdi ša bi-’i-il-tú ša rūšti* YOS 19, 210: 2 “mounting for the bottom of a vessel for fine quality oil”.

MTRS

bikītu “weeping; sorrow; mourning ceremony”; + OA

OA *uṭṭutum a-bi-ki-tim* AKT 6a, 225: 27 “barley for the mourning ritual”.

JW

billatu “mixture”

OB in transferred mng.: *ištūma awātum bi-il-la-at alkā māpalīku<nu> nīš ilim ina* GN₁ *ūlūma ina* GN₂ *šuzkirāšunūti* ARM 27, 116: 42 “because the matter is a mess, go (and) make your spokesmen take an oath in GN₁ or GN₂!” Pace J.-M. Durand apud M. Birot, *ib.* p. 203 note n, there is no need to correct the text to *bi-il-la-tum*. For OB Mari “alloy” s. Arkhipov 2012, 25.

billu I, + *bīlu* “(ad)mixture, alloy”; + OB

1. OB 6 SIMUG.GAL *šu bi-lim* ARM 19, 342: 3 “6 experienced smiths for (making) an alloy”.

2. OB 39 1/2 MA.NA ZABAR *bi-il-li 7-ÀM* ARM 21, 274: 2 “39 1/2 minas of bronze, an alloy of seven (to one)”. Cf. *bi-l[i]* *ib.* 276: 2, [*b*]i-il-l[i] *ib.* 285: 8. S. Durand, *ib.* p. 312f. n. 12.

3. *bi-il-li 7 GÍN-ÀM* ARM 22, 203 ii 8 and passim in this text. S. also Arkhipov 2012, 24f.

4. MA [*b*]i-i-^lla¹ *ana šiltāḫī* BATSH 4/1, 16: 18 “(iron), an alloy for arrows”.

biḷṣu “squint-eyed(?)”

SB PN *ḫibtu nīku akī 2-ma maḫḫu akī 2-ma bil-ṣu akī 2-ma* SAA 3, 30: 1 “PN raped captive(?), doubly so, runny-eyed one, doubly so, squint-eyed man(?), doubly so”.

biltu, bīsu “load; talent; yield; rent; tribute”

1. Deller 1966, 313: NA *ana šēṭišu* PN *bi-lat lušātera bi-lat lumattī* SAAB 5, 20: 9 (s. also notes on p. 53) “for his carelessness, PN will give one bundle extra, or reduce one bundle (of his part)”.

2. Var. *bīsu* (AHw 1548):

a) Lex. [ḡ]¹[sa] ḡ¹u-un¹ = ḡ¹bi-i-su¹ KAL 8, 51 r. 9 (Hh) “load of bundles”.

b) NA: *bi-si* ḡ¹šKIRI₆ StAT 3, 32: 25 “yield of the orchard”.

MPS (2), MTRS (2), NR (1)

bītu s. *bīštu*

binītu I “creation; shape, appearance, structure”

1. OB 3(b) *bi-ni-a-tum* AbB 7, 141: 3’ “3 seah of eggs”.
2. OB *bi-ni-a-tim ina a-la-al-li* AbB 3, 4: 14 “fish roe in an *alallû*-container(?)”.
3. Beaulieu 2003, 196f.: LB 1 GÚ KÙ.GI šá ZIZNA 65 *bi-ni-tú* YBC 4174: 24 “1 gold necklace of fish-roe-shaped beads (comprising) 65 beads”.
4. Von Soden 1968, 459: SAG.DÙ KU₆ BAM 124 i 25, ii 43 =(?) *binīt nūni* “fish roe”.
MPS (1–2), NR (3–4)

binītu II “a type of crossbeam(?)”; Ur III

1. 20 ĠURUŠ [*bi-n*]i-tum GÍD.DÈ CUSAS 4 p. 289 “20 workmen to tighten crossbeams (for construction of the brewery-kitchen-mill complex)”.
2. 10 ĠURUŠ *bi-ni-tum* GÍD.[DÈ?] ib. *bi-ni-tum* IM SUMUR AKA CUSAS 4 p. 249 (5 references) “(workmen) having plastered crossbeams”.
3. The word is already known from other Ur III texts (CAD B 238). Heimpel 2009, 180–182 suggests the reading *bi-ì-tum* “a container”, lit. “house”. S. also Sallaberger 2011, 357, who considers the interpret. “a type of crossbeam” as unsubstantiated.

bintu, bittu “daughter”

1. *bittu* in MB: adverbial expression in absolute state: *bi-^rit¹-ta-at bukur* HS 1893: 4 “daughters (and) son(s)” (courtesy E. Zomer, s. forthcoming publ. TMH 11).
2. *bittu* in Ug: ^f*bi-it-ta rabīti* AnOr 48, 11f. RS 1957.1: 6, 10 “daughter of the Great Lady”. ^f*bi-it-ti* ib. 18, 21. ^f*bi-it-[ti]* MRS 9, 128 RS 17.348 r. 4. Pace Kühne 1973, 177 and Sivan 1984, 212 *bittu* is not necessarily a WSem. cognate of Akkadian *bintu*.

NR

bīnu I, binnu “son”; + OB

1. *lu-lu bi-in* YOS 11, 17: 3 “the primeval man is a son(?)”, s. also *bi-ni* ib. 1 (incant. childbirth).
2. Von Soden 1968, 458f.: SB *ša-bi-tu! bi-in-na tu-na-kap* CT 14, 50: 72 (word square) “the gazelle knocks the child down”. Cf. CAD B 217b, disc.
MPS (1), NR (2)

bīnu II “tamarisk”

1. OB *paššūru ša aḫā[tušu] ša* ^{giš}*bi-nim* FM 8, 46 no. 6: 7 “a table whose sides are of tamarisk”.
2. OB *kīma bi-nim šumqutū qarrādū* FM 14, 16 ii 15 “the warriors had been struck down like a tamarisk”.
3. Unusual spelling OB GÍŠ^{hi.a} *bi-ia-ni* ARM 26/2 p. 533 no. 541: 5, 18 (letter from Karkemiš). Cf. Streck 2013, 322f.: uncontracted spelling /baynī/.
4. For OB Mari s. also Kupper 1992, 164.
5. a) SB *itti* ^{giš}ŠINIG *aḫī u kušāri ēdi šēpēki arakkas* Lamaštu ii 47 (Farber 2014, 168f.) “I will bind your feet to a free-standing tamarisk and a lone reed stalk”.

b) SB *itti* ^{ġis}ŠINIG *aḫi u kušāri ēdi rukussima* (note the inverse order in some duplicates: *itti* ^{ġis}ŠINIG *ēdi u kušāri aḫi*) Lamaštu ii 146 (Farber 2014, 176f.).

c) S. already Borger 1971, 66f., and correct CAD K 598b *kušāru* a and CAD A/1, 38b *abāru* III.

MPS (1–4), NR (5)

+ **bīnu?** III “a type of garment”; OB

ŠU.NIGIN 20 ^{tūg}*bi-nu-um* ARM 30 p. 30 T.158: 8’ (summary of diff. textiles).

NR

binūtu, MA *bunūtu* “creation, creature, product, form”

binūt amīlūti “child; human being”:

1. MA *bu-nu-ut* LÚ.U₁₈.LU *luššâ līmur* IZI.GAR Iraq 31, 31: 49 “may the human being come out, may he see the light”.

2. SB *āšib ekleti bi-nu-ut amīlū[ti] ammīni lā tabkī ina libbi ummi[ka]* MesCiv 2, 110 § 39: 16 “you (embryo), living in the darkness, human being, why did you not cry in the womb of your mother?” S. also Farber, *ib.* p. 139.

NR

binzurru s. *bunzerru*

+ **biqlu** “sapling”; OB

1. GIŠ^{bi.a} *bi-iq-lam ša taskarinnim* ARM 26/1 p. 134 no. 21: 11’ “trees, sapling(s) of boxtree”.

2. For *biqlu* instead of *piglu* s. Zadok 1993, 321: BQL, etym. Syr. *bql* “sprout”, Ugar. *bql* “groats”. Also Heimpel 2003, 188, who connects the word with *buqlu* “malt”. The lemma *biqlētu* (AHw 127 “Malzkeime”, CAD B 244 “malt in one of its stages of germination”) is the pl. of this word. S. also Stol 2008, 353 (with the spelling *piglu*). Disc. of Amor. etym. Streck 2000, 86f.

bīram (CAD B 245) s. *bēru* III

birbirru, + *mirmerru* “luminosity”

1. The word is also attested in the sg. (cf. also Mayer 2016, 197):

a) OB lit. *lišānāšu bi-ir-bi-ir-ru-um* VS 17, 4: 4 “its two tongues are luminosity”.

b) OB lit. *šinnāšu mi-ir-me-er-ru-um* CUSAS 32, 27: 5 “its teeth are luminosity”. Cf. *merru* AHw 1575.

c) Stative sg. fem.: OB lit. *bi-ir-bi-re-et* UET 6/2, 404: 1 “she is a shining light” (diff. Mayer 2016, 197: *nisba*).

2. Instead of *bīt bīr-bīr-ri-im* ARM 10, 38: 10 read prob. É.BABBAR-*ri-im* = *Ebabbarim*.

+ **birīdu?** “a jewel”; OB

1. *bi-ri-di* ARM 22, 237: 5 among other items delivered for the goddess Dērītu.

2. *bi-ri-du* ARM 32 p. 475 M.12299: 7’, qualifying the garment *mudû*. S. Arkhipov, *ib.* p. 74.

3. Form of the word unclear: *b/pirīdu*, *b/piriddu*?

NR

birihhu “string, bundle”

OB ref. Stol 1987b, 74 n. 108: 12 *bi-ri-ḥi ša šūmim* AbB 10, 201: 19 “12 strings of garlic”; cf. also CBS 408.

birīt, *berte* in MA and NA “between, among”

1. OB *ana ḥārim qatālim bi-ri-it Ḥa-nameš* ù GN ARM 2, 37: 7 “in order to kill a donkey (= to establish peace) between Ḥana and GN”.

2. *birīt- u birīt-* (CAD B 252 *birīt* 4) in the adv. acc.: OB *salīmim bi-ri-sú ù bi-ri-it* PN ARM 26/2 p. 280 no. 410: 5 “peace between him and PN”.

3. Deller 1966, 313: NA PN [*ina pa-n*]a-tu-u-a *ina bi-[r]i-tu-uš-šú-nu madaktu* CTN 5, 22 ND 2717: 8’ “PN [has set up] a camp in [front] of me in the midst of them”.

4. Deller 1966, 313: with assimilation of r: NA *šulmu ana bi-ta-šu-<nu>* Iraq 16, 54 ND 2079: 5.

5. Deller 1966, 313: with connecting vowel *a*:

a) *ina ber-ta!-šú-nu* MCS 2, 19: 7.

b) *ina ber-ta-šú-nu* SAAB 5, 66: 9, 12; ib. 16: 10.

6. Deller 1966, 313:

a) NA *dēnu ina ber-tú-šu-nu iptaras* StAT 3, 102: 6.

b) NA [*dē*]nu *ina ber-te-šú-nu iptarsa* SAAB 9, 97: 12 “he decided the case between them”.

c) Without *dēnu*: *ina ber-ta-šú-nu iptarsu* SAAB 5, 66: 9 “(PN) gave a decision between them”.

7. LB Cf. Jursa 1999, 89 with n. 361 for *ina GN ina bi-rit* BÀD^{ki} VS 5, 103: 2 “in GN within the city wall” and KI-*tū bi!-[ri]t* [BÀD^{ki}] CT 55, 128 obv. 2 “a plot with[in] the city [wall]”. MPS (2, 7), NR (1, 3–6)

birītu I “space between, distance”

1. Lex. *be-ri-tum/ti* Emar 6/4, 542: 219–221 (Ḥḥ I).

2. OB: Unusual plene spelling in OB *bé-e-ri-i-tim* AbB 13, 2: 9.

3. Pl. in SB 4 *ina ammati bi-rat tu-li-šú* AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 42: 35 “the middle parts of his breast were 4 cubits (big)”.

birku, *burku*, + *barku* (OA, MB Emar) “knee”

1. OA *ba-ar-ke-a qallil* Innāya 240: 17; AKT 7a, 41: 25 “make my knees light”, hence “make things easy for me, ease my burden”. The same expression is found in Early OB: *birkīya qú-li-il₅* Sumer 23 pl. 16: 15; for corresponding G, s. CAD Q 55b s.v. *qalālu* 1b end.

2. OA PN *Bu-ur-kà-num* Innāya 152: 37 “The one with knee(?)”. Michel, ib. p. 207 *Bu-ur-qá-num*. *Bu-ur-ki-a* ib. 273: 11.

3. OB lit. *urruk* ¹*bir*-*ki* AMD 1, 215ff. BM 79125: 1 “he is long as relates to the knees”.

4. OB lit. *urruḥ* *bi-ir-ki-i* ib. 218f. BM 79938: 1 “he is swift as relates to the knees”.

5. Lex. *šar* DÜG *bá-ar-ku* Emar 6/4, 537: 276.

6. SB [*i*]mtanaqqutū *ištū bur-ke-šu* AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 43: 4 “fall constantly to(?) (text: from) his knees” (unclear).

7. NA a piece of meat as temple offering: 24? ^u[^{zu}]bu-ur-¹ki¹ *ša* 14 *alpī* SAA 7, 200 r. 6 “24(?) ‘knees’ of 14 oxen”. [*bu*]-ur-ki ib. 202 r. 8.

MPS (2–4, 6–7), NJCK (1), NR (5)

birmu I “multicolored cloth”

1. a) OB *kisal bi-ir-mi* ARM 23, 494: 14 “courtyard of (the workshop for) multicolored cloth”.
b) *bīt bi-ir-mi* ib. 574: 6 “house (= workshop) for multicolored cloth”. Cf. CAD *b. A a*.
2. NA GÙN SAA 7, 104 r. 3.
3. NA [x^{tú}]^g*bir-me* JCS 7, 169 Bi 71: 5’.
4. 2^{túg}*qa[r]-^raru*(PA)¹ *bir-me* StAT 3, 1: 9 “2 multicolored bedspreads”.
MPS (1), NR (2–4)

birqu “lightning”

OB *bi-ir-qum ša šīhātīm* ALL 1 i 12 “lightning of love-making”, s. *hašhūru*.

birru “lattice, grill”; + Ur III(?)

4^{túg}*bu-ti-um?* ^{giš}*be-rum* SIKI ^{giš}GARIĜ AKA CUSAS 3, 807: 2 (CUSAS 4 p. 30) “4 *buti*’um-cloths for a lattice(?), made of combed wool”. However, Sallaberger 2011, 359, tentatively assumes the spelling BAD.AŠ = *zara*₆ “a textile” for *be-rum* here.

biršu “a luminous phenomenon”

NA *šumma ina šubat amēli bir-šu ib-ru-uš marušta immar* ZA 71, 114: 23 “if a light flashes in a man’s house, he will experience trouble”.

NR

biršu “felt(?)”

Deller 1966, 313:

1. NA ^r6¹ ^{túg}*na-ša-bat* [...] *bir-še* SAA 7, 119 r. ii 3’ “6 straight garments [...], felted”.
2. NA ^{túg}*ma-qa bir* ZAG GI₆ [n] ^{túg}*ma-qa bir* ZAG SA₅ SAA 7, 95: 1f. “gowns, felted, the front black; [n] gowns, felted, the front red”; cf. ib. 98: 4f.
3. [x^{túg}u]*r-nat bir* NÍGIN SAA 7, 102: 2 “[x u]*rnutu*-garments, felted, the edging [...]”.

NR

birtu I “fort, castle”; + OA

1. OA *ina bi₄-ir-tim ša* GN TPAK 1, 100: 9 “in the fort of GN”.
2. OB Plene spelling: [ER]IM *bi-i-i[r]-tim* AbB 13, 24: 8 “soldiers of the fort”.
3. Appositional construction of *šābum birtum* already attested in ARM 2, 39: 62: *ša-ba-am bi-ir-tam* “garrison” Shemshara 1, 12: 10; 21: 15; 30: 13. *ša-bi-im bi-ir-tim* 30: 8.
4. *eqel bi-ir-tim* ARM 10, 134: 6 “fenced(?) field”.
5. MB spelled *bé-e-er-tu* CUSAS 30, 29: 14.
6. Pl. *bi/erētū*:
 - a) OB *šābam ša bi-re-tim ... wašbū* ARM 27, 148: 9 “the troops who occupy the fortresses”.
 - b) MB Qaṭna ^{lú.meš}UGULA.10.KUD *be-re-ti mariyannū* QS 3, 20: 1; cf. ib. 26: 1 “decurions of the forts of the *mariyannū*”.
 - c) ^{lú.meš}UGULA.10.KUD *be-re-ti* ^{lú.meš}*hu-up-še-na* ib. 25: 1 “decurions of the forts of the *hupše*”.
 - d) S. the disc. in QS 3 p. 100.

7. Deller 1966, 313: Since *birāti/birāte* and *ḫal-ṣu^{meš}* seem to be interchangeable in NA letters, ḪAL.ṢU is an Akkadogram for *birtu*. See, e. g., *šulmu ana bi-ra-ti* CTN 5, 194 ND 2372: 8 and *šulmu ana ḪAL.ṢU^{meš}* ib. 195 ND 2409: 7. Cf. SAA 16 p. 181: ^{uru}ḪAL.ṢU-ú-te = *birtūtu*.

8. Deller 1966, 313f.: *rab birti* “commander of a fortress”: NA *mār šipri ša^{lu}GAL bir-te* SAA 5, 204 r. 4 “messenger of the fort commander”.
MPS (1–3, 5–7), NR (4, 7–8)

bīru I “divination”

LB prob. fem. pl.: *bi-re-e-tu₄ šá* UDU. NÍTA Bēl-rēmāni p. 177: 2 “extispicies(?) of a ram”.

bīru III “ridge”

Ad CAD *bīru* C 2: OB *ina bi-ri-I ... mē lirdē* AbB 8, 133: 8 “let him flow water in the ridges (between the furrows)”.

bīru IV, bēru IV “hunger”

MB Ekalte *be-ri-im ana šu-zi-bi-im* WVDOG 102, 28: 4 “to save (him) from hunger(?)” (construction and form of the inf. seem to be wrong; for context cf. *tīšū*).

****bīru E** in *ša bīrišu*

Delete *bīru* E (CAD B 267): *Ša-bīrēšu* is a GN, “(That) of its wells(?)”, and not a designation of an official. Cf. Radner 2006–2008, 474f.

NR

****birû** s. *bēru* 7.

birûtu II “mound, commemorative stone(?)”; + OB

1. S. the disc. by Durand 2005, 191–200. He concludes that the word designates a “commemorative stone” and suggests an *-ūt*-derivation from *barû* “to see, look at”. However, although a derivation of *barû* makes sense, the assumption of an *-ūt*-suffix does not, since this suffix never has a concrete meaning. Therefore rather nominal pattern *PiRūS* (s. GAG § 55j: occurs with roots III infirmae instead of *PiRiSt*, e.g., *minûtu*, *šibûtu*). For ref. in the dict. s. AHW *bērûtu* (AHW 123 “Untergrund”, AHW 1548 with lit. “ein Hügel”) and CAD B 213 *berûtu* “foundation pit” and 267f. *birûtu*.

2. Oakk *ḫirītam iškun u bé-ru-tám ibnī* FAOS 7, 341 Ur 5: 13 “he dug (lit. established) a trench and heaped up (lit. built) a mound”.

3. Oakk. KI.GAL *išpuk* RIME 2, 129 iii 3 “he heaped up a mound”, cf. Kienast/ Sommerfeld 1994, 191.

4. + OB (mathematical text): [*b*]é-ru-tum 30 GAM AfO 42/43, 103 B2: 8’. For comm. s. Jursa/Radner, ib. 104f.

MPS (1–3), NR (4)

bis “then, afterwards”

1. Deller 1966, 314: NA PN *ša issišu šēbilanni bi-is anāku ilīkunu lušēbilakkunu u sulummū laškun* JCS 54, 82 BM 132980 r. 16’ “send to me PN and those with him, and then I myself will send your gods to you and make peace”.

2. *bi-is ša* MN *bīt-salā-mē neppašuni* SAA 10, 219: 10 “then, (is it that[?]) we shall perform the (ritual) *bīt-salā-mē* of month MN?”

3. Spelled *bi-si* SAA 10, 189 r. 4.
MPS (2–3), NR (1)

bisru, *bišru* “leek”

1. *bi-si-ir saḥ-le-e lā ikkal* MSL 9, 109 IM 50964: 5’ “he should not eat *bisru*-leek”.

2. *bi-šir saḥ-le-e* MSL 9, 107 and 108 note D K.8068+: 21.

3. Instead of *biš-ra* CAD B 268 (KAR 147: 25 and dupl.) read *bi-iš-ra*.

NR

+ **bisrû**, *bissû* “from the Ĝabal Bišrî”; OB

1. *aššum kalbī bi-is-sé-e bēlī išpuram kalbū bi-is-s[ú-]ú mādūtum ibbašū* ARM 26/1 p. 571 no. 271: 5, 7 (cf. Heimpel 2003, 280) “my lord wrote me about Bissean dogs. There existed many Bissean dogs”.

2. *tuppum ša bēliya aššum kalbī bi-is-re-e illikam* ib. no. 272: 6 (cf. Heimpel 2003, 281) “a tablet of my lord about Bisrean dogs came to me”.

3. Note that the expected pl. would be *bisr/sûtu/im* instead of *bissû* and *bisr/sê* (or are these forms of the sg.?).

bīsu s. *biltu*

****bišhu** Pentiuć 2001, 39

Read with Tsukimoto 1998, 185 *úr-ḥi/ḥu* instead of *bi-iš-ḥi/ḥu*:

1. *panūšu úr-ḥu* HANEM 2, 7: 6 “its front is the road”.

2. *ina úr!-ḥi ša bāb* GN Emar 6/3, 171: 2 “(a field) at the road (leading to) the gate of GN”.

bišinnu s. *bušinnu*

biššūru, *pišīru* “female genitals, vulva”

1. OB [*b*]i-i-šú-ru-um [*š*]a lā i-ka-[*l*]u AbB 12, 181: 7’ “a vulva, which (he?) does not use (lit. eat)” (in broken context, but the text speaks of sexual activities).

2. OB (if a foetus) *šārat bi-iš-šú-ri-ša ilūnim* “the hair of its vulva is sprouting” CUSAS 18 p. 317: 7.

3. OB *bi-šú-ri ilput išaršu ana bi-šú-ri-i[a] ul īrub* ARM 26/2 p. 423 no. 488: 36 “he touched my vagina, (but) his penis did not enter my vagina”.

4. OB *u ašar abu u ummum panīka ittaplasū u ištū bi-iš-šú-ri-im tamqutamma annānum bi-šú-ru-um imḥurka* FM 1, 117 A.1146: 36 “and at the (same) place where father and mother used to look at your face and you had fallen out of the vulva, here a vulva has received you”.

5. Of animals:

a) OB lit. [*b*]i-iš-šú-úr *šerri* AMD 1, 235 no. 11: 2 “vulva of a snake”.

b) *bi-šú-ur kalbatim* ib. 258ff. H 72: 4 “vulva of a bitch”.

6. For *pišīru* KAR 466: 7 s. Böck 2000, 164f.

MPS (1–5), NR (6)

bišru “baby”; + OA, + OB

1. OA lit. *tašaqqā ame mē bi-iš-ri-im* Or. 66, 61: 16 “she gives (them) to drink the amniotic fluid (lit. water of the baby)”.

2. OB lit. *mē bi-iš-ri* YOS 11, 20: 12.

3. For the interpret. of *mē bišri* as “amniotic fluid” s. Michel 1997, 63f. See, however, Farber 2014, 204 and. n. 20: *mē pi-iš-ri-im* “water/liquid of dissolution”.

NR

bīštu, bīltu “evil”

SB *ana tēlte u bil-te ina pī nišī ittaškin* SAA 3, 29: 9 “he was put as proverb and evil in the mouth of the people”. Derives from *ba’āšu*, other ref. are found in the dict. under the adj. *bīšu*, but in fact belong here.

bīšu “bad; malodorous”

1. Lex. [*túl a*] ^rur₅? = *bi-iš-tum* Emar 6/4, 559: 128 (Hh XXII; for Sum. s. DCCLT MB Ura 13) “stinking (restore *būrtu* ‘well’)”.

2. MB PN *Bi⁻-šum* etc. CUSAS 30 p. 540.

+ **bitaḥwa** “to gore(?)”; Hurr. foreign word?

OB (the king’s vassals) *kīma! rīmim bi-ta-ah-wa* CUSAS 18, 19: 24’ “who will gore like an aurochs”, cf. George, ib. p. 121.

bītānu “in the house, inside”

1. Deller 1966, 314: NA *dibbē annūti* TA ŠÀ GN *ina bit-a-nu-uk-ka esip* Langdon Tammuz pl. 2 ii 23 “collect these words from GN in your inside!”

2. Deller 1966, 314f.: NA ^{lú}ša UGU *bit-a-ni* Iraq 25, pl. 19 BT 101b: 14.

NR

bītānû “inner, interior”

Deller 1966, 315: Ebeling Stiftungen p. 19: 3 (CAD B 276 b. b) read ^{uzu}*bit-a-ni-a*^{meš}.

NR

bitiqtu “damage, loss, deficit”; + NA

1. OA *bi-it-qá-at* AN.NA AKT 2, 55: 16 “outstanding amount of tin”.

2. *kaspim bi-it-qá-tim ša naruqqišu* AKT 7a, 52: 6 “silver, deficit of his investment capital”.

3. *iššēr bi-ti-ig-ti-ni šakin* ib. 276: 10 “it is added (lit. put on) to our loss”.

4. *bi-it-qá-tim* ib. 259: 24.

5. OB *ina bi-it-qa-ti-im išaggum* ARM 26/1 p. 413 no. 192: 5 (cf. Heimpel 2003, 248) “he shouts because of(?) the losses” (unclear context).

6. Deller 1966, 315:

a) NA: *bi-tiq-tú* Iraq 23 pl. 11 ND 2386+ r. i 24’.

b) *bi-ti-[i]q-tú [ša?] Ú^{me} [lā?] taddana* CTN 2, 182, no. 181 r. 18 “[but do not(?)] give the loss on plants(?)”.

c) Note that contrary to CAD B 277a b. disc. sect., these Assyr. ref. use the sg. MPS (1–5), NR (6)

bitqu “break(age), cutting, diversion”

1. Stol 2008, 354: OB IGI 6 GÁL UKU.UŠ *ša aššum bi-it-qí-im* (cf. CAD P 441b *pí-it-qí-im*) *illikam* UET 6, 481:31 “one-sixth (barley ration for) the soldier who came here on account of the breakage”.

2. OB *bi-it-qum šū 2 GI šapliš imḥaš u 4 GI rupšam* FM 1, 95: 26 “that diversion has made a breach (lit. ‘hit’) of 2 cane deep and 4 cane wide”.

3. NA GN *Bāb-bit-qí* SAA 15, 186: 8; 45: 11; 194 r. 7; SAA 1, 94: 9, r. 4, 12. MPS (2), NR (1, 3)

+ **bitqūtum** “cutting off”; OB

OB lit. ‘*bī¹-it-qú-tum* (// *kī-da-ra-ta-¹aq¹-qa*) *kunnum ¹kūmma¹*’ *Ištar* ZA 65, 188: 118 “cutting off (and) fixing are yours, Ištar”. Pace AHw 826 *paqādu* Gt 1 and CAD P 115 *paqādu* lex. sect., not Gt of *paqādu*.

+ **bitru? I** “a garment”; OB

1. OB TÚG^{bi.a} [...] *bi-it-ri damqūtim lišābil[am]* ARM 26/2 p. 540 no. 549: 8’ “may he send [me] cloths (and) good *b.*-garments”.

2. ARM 22, 164: 10 and in unpubl. texts ^{túg}*bi-it-rum* (ARM 30 p. 54 and 99).

3. Since the last vowel is not written plene in ARM 26/2 p. 540 no. 549, prob. does not derive from *bitrū* “outstanding” (pace Durand, ARM 30 p. 99). Hardly to be connected with *bitru* CAD B 279 “mng. uncert.”. The first consonant may be *b/p*, the second *d/t/ṭ*.

+ **bitru II** “cutting, sluice; section, half”; SB, MB Emar, WSem. lw.

1. Lex. AN.KUD = *bi-it-ru ša ša[mē]* Emar 6/4, 567: 5’ “section of the sky”. CAD P 449 has this ref. s.v. *piṭru*.

2. SB ^dEN *bi-ta-ri* Emar 6/3, 448: 19’ “lord of the sections(?)”.

3. MB Emar *qarnu ZÚ.AM.SI AN bi-it-ru ša* Pnf HANEM 2, 37: 20 “a horn of ivory is the (inheritance) portion of PNF”.

4. Cf. Pentti 2001, 39f.

NR

bitrū II s. *barū* III Gt

bittu I “daughter” s. *bintu*

bittu II, + *battu* “weft”; OB

1. *šubātum šū kīma šubātīm Tuttubēm šutām u bi-it-ta-am damqiš lū nasik u lū kašir ... assurre ana šubātīm šātu [ša]tēm u bi-it-tam uš¹-ta-ba-at-tu-ma! u ina zunnātīm šakākīm zunnātum ikabbitāma u šubātum uštarrat* Iraq 39, 153 A.1285: 40, 47 “this garment should be well woven and knotted of warp and weft (yarns), like a Tuttubian garment. Under no circumstances, in order to weave that garment, should they interweave the weft. Nor, when attaching the ornaments, should the ornaments become heavy, should they allow the garment to become unraveled”. Cf. Durand 2009, 30; Wasserman 2013, 265.

2. New by-form *battu*: 5/6 MA.NA *ba-tù-um* 3 1/2 MA.NA *nīdu ša 1^{túg}halī šiknim* 1/2 MA.NA *ba-tù-um* 2 MA.NA *nīdu ša 1^{túg}ilbum* 1/2 MA.NA *ba-tù-um* 1 1/2 MA.NA *nīdum ša*

1 ^{túg}saq burē šē'im 2/3 MA.NA ba-tù-um 3 MA.NA nīdum ša 1 ^{túg}kap lurmīm 1/3 MA.NA 5 GÌN ba-tù-um 1/2 MA.NA nīdum ša 1 ^{túg}saq burē daqqum ARM 30 p. 29f. T.263: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 “5/6 mina of weft, 3 1/2 minas of warp for a (double-sided) blanket; 1/2 mina of weft, 2 minas of warp for a *i*-garment; 1/2 mina of weft, 1 1/2 minas of warp for a (tightly) woven fabric for a mattress pad of a (stuffed) mattress; 2/3 mina of weft, 3 minas of warp for a ‘wing of ostrich’ (-garment); 1/3 mina 5 shekels of weft, 1/2 mina of warp for a fine(?) (tightly) woven fabric for a mattress pad”.

3. OB lit. *ana bi-it-tim ... kīma šu-tu-um*¹ ... “to the weft yarns ... so that the warp yarns ...” UET 6/2, 414: 11 Cf. Wasserman 2013, 265 and 274. CAD P 443 quotes this passage under *pittu* A “side”.

4. For disc. of the term s. Durand, ARM 30 p. 29–31 (*bittu* “warp”, *nīdu* “weft”); Wasserman 2013, 265 (*bittu* “weft”, *šutū* “warp”).

NR

bītu “house”

1. Lex. [^{kuš}É UL-LU-LU] = *bīt ul-lu-l[um]* KAL 8, 64 ii 2 (Hh) “case for leather cover”.

2. Ur III: Spelled *bi-ì-tum* in Ur III Garšana (Heimpel 2009, 180–182)? S. *binītum* B.

3. OA É-tum *ana lā bé-tim itū'ar* AKT 6c, 647: 7 “the firm will be ruined (lit. becoming a not-house)”.

4. OB: The expression *bīt eqlētim* prob. belongs to the ref. CAD B 292 b. 5 “place, lot, area, region”: *ana É eqlētim ... šūšibšu* Shemshara 1, 50: 22 “settle him in a region with fields!”. Eidem/ Læssøe, ib. p. 120 translate “farm”.

5. Shelter of animals: OB *bi-it imērī* AbB 13, 58: 14 “house of donkeys”.

6. Deller 1966, 315: NA É *epšu adi gušūrēšu adi dalātešu É dannu É ZAG ina libbi* 3 É NÁ-*šar*^{meš} x[] É *šanie É šahūru UŠ É NÁ É šid-d[i?] É kisalli É rēdūte* NIM? É *ubsāte É KUR-ru ina libbi* 2 SIG₄ *ina libbi* SIG₄ *šá É abi igārātešu gammurūnišu* A^{meš} *ša tarbaši ina É ešši* Donbaz 1999, 50 no. 30: 6ff. (Ass. 13955gl; house sale contract) “a built house with its beams and doors, main building, the building of the front side with 3 sleeping rooms inside; servants’ quarters, a subsidiary building near the house of the bed, house of the long side, a building in the courtyard, upper(?) succession house, storehouse, a ... house with two walls in it, one of which belongs to the paternal house, its walls encompass it, (and) water is in (lit. of) the yard in the new house”.

7. Deller 1966, 316: *ša bīti šanī* “palace servant”: NA (^{lu})*ša É 2-e* Iraq 23 pl. 18 ND 2498: 17; ib. pl. 30 ND 2803 r. i 20.

8. Deller 1966, 316: *ša muḥḥi bīti* “palace supervisor”: NA ^{lu}*šá* UGU É Iraq 19, pl. 28 ND 5448: 20. VAT 8270: 1. VAT 8232 r. 10. SAA 12, 92 r. 7. Parfümrezepte 37 ii 18 (s. also CAD R 220a *rātu* c); ib. 38 iii 17.

9. LB *bīt rēdūti*: ^d30 ^rÉ¹ *re-du-ú-tu* Bēl-rēmāni p. 177: 4 “Sîn of the residence of the crown prince”.

MPS (2–5, 9), MTRS (1), NJCK (3), NR (6–8)

+ **bi-TU-ru-um** “a building?”; OB

bi-tu-ru-um ARM 19, 258: 4, s. 10. The text lists flour for diff. buildings (store-house[?], workshop, temple, palace, prison, kitchen), hence the suggestion of a composed noun with *bīt* “house” as first element. In ARM 6, 12: 11f. a *bīt* (É) TU-*ur-ri* is attested, read in CAD R 96 *rakāsu* 2e as *bīt turri*, but in CAD T 165 *turru* B “an architectural feature, perhaps a courtyard

or enclosure” as *bīt turri*. This word designates a construction made of reed used in irrigation, prob. the cladding of a canal (s. also Durand 1998, 635: “coffrage”), a mng. which hardly fits the ref. in ARM 19.

bī`u, *bību* “opening, outlet”

Deller 1966, 316: NA Pl. *bībī* (also *bībānu*): *bi-bi ... kupru kaprū* CTN 5, 215 ND 2666: 11 “the outlets are smeared with bitumen”.

NR

bû “a bird” s. *pû* III

bu`āru “happiness, health, prosperity”

1. OB lit. *bu-a-ar maštaki kûmma Ištar* CunMon. 8, 22ff. i 44 “the happiness of the chamber is yours, Ištar”.

2. SB *qīt bu-ḥa-ri-šu* AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 29: 10 “the end of his happiness”.

+ **bû`ā`u(?)** “to intimidate, trump, defeat”; OA

Cf. Veenhof 2015a, 234f. with OA ref. Also the first two ref. in CAD P 472 *puāgu* a belong here. However, the etym. of the verb remains unclear.

bubû “a topographical feature”

Stol 1988, 175: OB (a field of the) *bu-bi-im* CT 48, 90: 4, cf. *bu-bi-im qablim* ib. 6 “lower b.”.

NR

bubūtu I “hunger, sustenance”

OB lit. *bu-bu-ti-iš nišī* Atra-ḥasīs I 339 // CUSAS 10, 2: 4 “for the sustenance of the people”.

bubūtu II “axle”; + OB

1. OB *ana ... bu-bu-a-tim šupur* AbB 3, 73: 7 “send for axles!”

2. OB [n] *bu-ba-at narkabtim* FM 7, 114 no. 30: 17 “[n] axles of a chariot”.

3. ^{giš}[*b*] *u-ba-tim ša yašibim* ARM 27, 8: 6 “axles of a battering-ram”. S. also ib.: 13.

4. ^{giš}*bu-ba-tum* ARM 32 p. 475 M.12348: 2. S. also Arkhipov, ib. p. 153.

5. OB lit. *ana ereq šamê bu-ba-a-tim talât* CUSAS 10, 15: 48 “you shackle the axles for the wagon of the sky”. Cf. George, ib. p. 116f. in favor of the mng. “axle”.

6. Moran 1992, 57 and 60 n. 53 (s. also CAD M/1, 351): EA 22 iv 37 (CAD B 302 b. a) read 10 ^[giš]*bu-bu-[t]um* instead of 10 GAR *bu-bu-[tu]m*.

MPS (1–3, 5), NR (4, 6)

buddudu “to waste, dissipate”

1. NA É EN^{meš}-*ni pāḥutū* ^ʾ*ub¹-ta-di-du* SAA 16, 42: 9 “the governors have squandered the household of our lord”.

2. *tu-ub-ta-di-id* SAA 15, 62: 13 “you have squandered (the barley)”.

3. ^ʾ*lā u¹-ba-du-du* ib. 55 r. 7 “they should not squander”.

budê “a fruit confection or sweet sauce”

1. LB [*šikar*] *u duššupu Bu-du-ú šumšu* OLA 40, 160 no. 18 (Nippur Compendium) vi 11 OLA 40, 160 “sweet [bee]r which is called *b.*”.
2. CAD G 65 and AHW 287b list the word as *giddê*, CDA 47 as *Budû*, SAA 12 p. 129 as *budê*. Since we never find a spelling *gi-id-* the reading *budû* (or *pudû*) is more likely. MPS (2), NR (1–2)

būdu II “shoulder”

1. Lex.: **a)** *murg[u]-sa-ĝu₁₀* = *bu-da-a* CUSAS 12 p. 150: 36 (Ugumu) “my shoulders”.
- b)** Lex. ^{†tūg¹} *a-gi₄-a* = *lubār bu-di* SpTU 3, 116 i 34 “shoulder garment”.
2. OB 1 *šubātam u nahlaptam ša ēpušu bēlī ana bu-di-šu liškun* ARM 10, 17: 12 “may my lord put the cloth and the coat which I made on his shoulders”.
3. OB lit. *šadī bu-di-ni* PRAK 1 B 472 i 10 “the hills of our shoulders”.
4. OB lit. *ina bu-di-ia ēmidam šadī am* CUSAS 10, 5: 5 (Gilg.) “with my shoulder I leaned against a mountain”.
5. Of snake: OB lit. *rapšā bu-da-šu* CUSAS 32, 48: 1 “broad are its shoulders”. Cf. George, *ib.* p. 107 n. 1: cobra?
6. Of scorpion: OB lit. *bu-da-šu libittum* *ib.* 49: 7 “its shoulders are brick”. MPS (1–6), MTRS (1)

būdu III, *budû* “a sacrifice or cultic ceremony”; + LB

1. Lex.: *lū-bala* = *bēl bu-di-im* MSL 12, 170: 407 (Talon ARM 24 p. 215) “man on duty = lord of the *b.*”. Note also PSD B 72 *bala* C “shoulder”, which might indicate that *būdu* III is in fact identical with *būdu* “shoulder”.
2. OB *inūma šarrum bu-da-a-am ša PN ša U₄ 30^{kam} imḥuru* ARM 24, 65: 12 “when the king received the *b.* of PN on the 30th day”.
3. OB DN *bēl bu-di-im ŠU.NIGIN 14 DUMU^{meš} bu-di-im ša ana puluḫti kašrū* ARM 23, 436: 1, 31 “DN the patron of *b.* ... Altogether 14 members (= responsables[?]) of *b.*, assembled to venerate DN”.
4. OB 5 DUG GEŠTIN ša DUMU^{meš} *bu-^rdi-im¹* ARM 23, 494: 6 “25 wine pots of members of *b.*”.
5. OB 5 GUR *ana bu-^rdi-im¹ ša DN* ARM 23, 462: 12 “5 gur of grain for *b.* of DN”.
6. OB 1 1/2 GUR *ana bu!-[d]i-im ša É DN* ARM 24, 19: 1’ “1 1/2 gur of grain for the *b.* of the house of DN”.
7. 1 GÚ.È.A *kitītum ana PN inūma bu-di-im ša PN ina bīt mayyāli* ARM 25, 17 “1 linen coat for PN in the time of the *b.* of PN in the bedroom”.
8. 1/2 SĪLA *ḥazannu ana bu-di-im ša šarrim ina bīt DN* ARM 24 p. 214 “1/2 sila garlic for the *b.* of the king in the temple of DN”.

9. OB *a-na* LÚ.TUR PN *ša šarrum ana 'bu¹-di uterra[m]* Vincente 1992, 77: 4 “(1 garment) for the boy PN, whom(?) the king returned to the *b.*”.

10. LB *udê erî ša ana bu-du* OIP 114, 111: 17 “copper utensils, which are for the *b.*”.

11. LB 19 UDU *bu-ud ina panīšu* AUWE 5, 9 edge 1 (s. also AUWE 5, 11 r. 3) “19 *b.*-sheep at his disposal”.

12. AHW *p/būdu* II “?”, CAD *būdu* B “mng. uncert.”, CDA *būdu* III “a festival?” and *pūdu* “design. of sheep”. Further lit.: Sasson 2001, 416f.; Jacquet 2011, 57f.; Talon ARM 24 p. 213–215 with unpubl. ref.

MPS (1–2, 10, 11), NR (3–9, 12)

budūhu (mng. unkn.)

Note that the only ref. *bu-du-ḥi-im* occurs in AHW 117b under *bedū* D. Durand 2002, 34 n. 103 connects the word with *būdu* III, above, and derives both words from *padū* “to spare”. However, the spelling with *ḥ* does not favor this derivation.

NR

budulḥu, *bidurḥu* and var. “(resin from) bdellium-tree”

1. New LB ref. in Jursa 2009, 158:

a) ^{šim}*bi-du-ur-ḥu* BM 64588.

b) ^{giš}*bi-du-ur-ḥu* NCBT 853.

c) ^{šim}*bi-du-ḥu* Iraq 59, 123 no. 40: 12.

d) *bid-lu-ḥu* BM 65030.

e) ^{šim}*bi-du-uḥ-ḥu* YBC 4173.

2. Gum of *Commiphora mukul*, s. Jursa 2009, 158 n. 51.

NR

+ **buggu**? “a bird”; OB

OB *b/pu-ug?-gu-um*^{mušen} Edubba 7, 100: 52 (in list of birds). Not **buqqum*, since the next line of the text has *qa-qú-um* with *qú*.

buginnu, *bukinnu* “bucket, trough”

1. OB lit. *bu-ki-na-am* CUSAS 32, 31 iii 4.

2. NA 9 ^{giš}[*b*]u!-*kín*(ḪAR)-*ni* SAA 7, 126 r. 2.

+ **b/puḥdinnu** “part of a chariot”; OB, Hurr. word(?)

OB 1 BU-*uḥ-di-in-nu ša šinni pīri bābušu ḥurāšam šaknu* ARM 21, 254: 7 “1 *b.* of ivory, its ‘gate’ is laid with gold”. Durand, ib. p. 285f., compares *b/putinnu* (AHw 144 “Knopf des Schuhs”, CAD B 356 “button of a sandal”) and *puḥtu* (AHw 877 “ein Kupfergerät”, CAD P 493 “a tool”) and translates “shaft” (“timon”).

+ **buhratum** “an offering of warm dishes”; OB

1. *aššum bu-uḥ-ra-tim ana DN₁ n[aqêm] bēlī išpuram [i]na panītimma aššum bu-uḥ-ra-t[im] šuttum innamerma ... bu-uḥ-ra-tam ana DN₁ u... DN₂ liqq[û] ... adī ebūrim 3-šu-[ma?] bu-uḥ-ra-tum* ARM 26/1 p. 470 no. 231: 5ff. “my lord wrote me about [offering] warm dishes to DN₁. Previous to this a dream about an offering of warm dishes had been seen ... They must offer a warm dish to DN₁ and ... DN₂ ... 3 times an offering of warm dishes until the harvest”.

2. S. the disc. of Durand, ib. p. 471 n. a. Similarly Heimpele 2003, 265. Cf. *buḫru*, below. Durand 1989b, 35 n. 26 (s. also Durand 2004b, 189 n. 424; Stol 2008, 354), based on the idiom *puḫram nadānum* “to hold an assembly” (s. *puḫru* here), reads *pu-uḫ-ra-tim ... n[a-da-nim]*. This is, however, unconvincing, because a) the same word in the same text is used with *liqq[ú]*, b) the mng. “to make an assembly for a god” would remain unclear, c) there is no other occurrence of a fem. (pl.) **puḫra/ ātum* (note, however, a single ref. for *puḫurtu* in CAD P 502 in broken context). Disc. of etym. (not Amor.!) Streck 2000, 87.

MPS, NR

buḫru “cooked state, cooked food”; + OB

1. Lex.: *li-im* : NE : *bu-úḫ-rum* CUSAS 12 p. 9: 35 (Ea).

2. OB *bu-uḫ-ri-im ša^dDa[g]an* FM 8, 81 no. 23: 8 “offering of warm dishes for Dagan”.

3. Cf. *buḫratum*, above.

bukānu “(wooden) pestle”

1. OB lit. [*zi*] *bbatāšu kī bu-ka-nim* Fs. Wilcke 61f. Sb 12360: 5 “(the snake’s) two tails are like a pestle”.

2. Edzard 1970b: *bukānam šūtuq* (CAD 308f.) “man hat ihn/es am *b.* vorbeigehen lassen”: the Akkadian expression implies that a *bukānu* was set up and the person (the seller) passed it (and did not stride over) to conclude a sale. Cf. also Malul 1985, 66ff.

MPS (1), NR (2)

+ **buk(k)u? I** “a bird”; OB, SB

1. Lex. [*u₅*]-*b^{mušen}* = *b/pu-ku/qú-*[] Emar 6/4, 555: 118’ (Hh XVIII).

2. OB *b/pu-ku/qú-um^{mušen}* Edubba 7, 100: 64 (in list of birds). For l. 18 s. *būṣu*.

bukku II “to dance”; foreign word(?)

OB lex. *bu-uk-ku* = MIN (*raqādu*) MARI 5, 412 BM 38590: 14.

bukru “son, child”

SB *bu₁₂(U)-kūr* PN SpTU 2, 28: 19; AOAT 2, 48 no. 115: 2 (colophon) “son of PN”. S. Oelsner 1996, 443 n. 32.

NR

buku s. *buk(k)u* I

būku s. *pūku*

bukurtu “first-born daughter”

NA lit. *ištartu* ¹*bu¹-kur-¹tú! SAA 3, 8: 21 “(Irnina), first born goddess”.*

+ **bulālu** “goo”; SB

qēm KUR-*nu*-DIB *kīma bu-la-lim inīšu taptanaššaš* SpTU 3, 83: 2 “you repeatedly smear his eyes with a powder of *šadānu-šabītu*-stone as if with goo”. Cf. *balālu*. Hardly the *bulālu* plant, as von Weiher, ib. p. 112 suggests.

bullu I “to throw down, cast away”

1. SB [ṣeḥru] *u rabû ú-ba-al-lu dulla* STC 1, 220: 6, 8 Reschid/Wilcke 1975, 61 “[young] and old cast away the work”.

2. The form *ubtīl* derives from *bullu* (AHw 137a; von Soden 1966, 358; 1968, 459; Reschid/Wilcke 1975, 60f.) and not from *abālu* (CAD A/1, 17b and 29a).

NR

bultu “a textile”; + LB

Disc. by Zawadzki 2010, 421. LB 1-*en bul-tu*₄ ib. 423 BM 61528: 4.

bulṭu “life; cure, healing”

1. Pl. (cf. AHw *b.* 5) also OB, mng. “life”: *bu-ul-tú ana māt bēliya iššaknū* MARI 8, 327 A.3394: 9 “life was established for the land of my lord”.

2. Deller 1966, 316: NA *ina bu-ul-ṭi gabbu akī an-ni-ie-e qabi* “in all prescriptions it is said as follows” SAA 10, 326: 3.

MPS (1), NR (2)

+ **bulṭutu** “life, health”; MB Ekalte

PN *ina bu-ul-ṭu-ti-šu aḥḥē ušēšibma šīmti bītišu ... išīm* WVDOG 102, 19: 2; 54: 2; 65: 2; 92: 2 “PN, in full command of his mental faculties, let the brothers enter and drew up a will of his estate”.

bulû “dry wood”; + NA

1. OB lit. MUŠ *bu-li-a-ṭim*¹ CUSAS 32, 27: 20 “snake of the dry wood”. Note *bulī-* instead of *bulā-*.

2. Pl. NA *ša dullu annē gabbi bu-le-e memēni lā iddinannā[še]* SAA 16, 40: 12 “for all that work, nobody has given u[s] dry wood”.

3. The LB refs. cit. CAD B 313 and AHw. 138 belong to *gidlu* (Beaulieu 2003, 381).

būlu “animals, livestock”

Mayer 2016, 197: Usually masc. For fem. s. *bu-lim ṣeḥḥertu* MSL 14, 366: 290 (Ea IV, s. CAD B 313 *b.* lex. sect.). *kīma bu-lu elī šamkānī ḥabrat* RA 36, 10: 9 “as the animals(?) are superior to the servants”.

bunbullu “cone(?)”

For the mng. “cone” cf. Kwasman 1999, 5f.; Cherry apud Luukko/van Buylaere 1987, 61, citing Neo-Aram. *banbūl gelīdi* “icicle”. Diff. Jursa 2009, 164 n. 82: “tuber”.

MPS, NR

bunna(n)nû “physiognomy, (facial) features”

von Soden 1968, 459: IVR 24 no. 1: 34 (CAD B 317b) read *bu[-ni! š]u-un-na-ta* “you are different with respect to (your) appearance”.

NR

bunnû “beautiful”

A bird: OB *bu-nu-um*^{mušen} Edubba 7, 100: 61 (in list of birds).

buntu “daughter”; + OB

a-bu-un-ti luštuḫma CUSAS 10, 12: 8 “let me grow long for the daughter”.

būnu II, *bunnu* “goodness; features”; pl. “face”

1. OB *bu-né ša* GN ARM 26/2 p. 23 no. 293: 5 “face of GN”.

2. OB *šubātam ana bu-ni-ka ul ēpuš* AbB 13, 103: 7’ “I did not make the garment for your good appearance”.

3. *ša būnī epēšu*:

a) OB *ša ... ša bu-ni-ni ippušu u pānīni ana šalāmi lā inaddinu* AbB 10, 147: 10 “who does that of our favor (lit. countenance) and does not let our face become black”.

b) *ša bu-ni-ia li-pu-uš* BMS 19: 26 “may he do that of our favor”.

c) Kraus apud Walker 1973, 124f.: the idiom means “to read every wish from somebody’s face”; cf. already AHW 138 b. 2b: “was in meinen Mienen liegt”.

4. OB *bu-nu namrūtum ša DN ili ālika limḫurūka* AbB 13, 140 r. 4’ “may the shining countenance of DN, the god of your city, welcome you”.

5. NA *šalmu šarri ... ina muḫḫi bu-un-ni ... aqabbāššunu* SAA 13, 34: 9 “The royal image ... I could speak with them about (its) features”.

6. NB *ina bunnī* “before” synonymous to *ina panī*: *šandabakkū maḫrūte ša ina bu-un-ni-ka* SAA 18, 3: 5 “the former *šandabakkus* who were there before you”. Cf. comm. ib.

7. SB *ša būnīšu* synonymous to *ša panī* + suffix: *ša bu-ni-šú ippalis* CTMMA 2 no. 5: 15’ “he looked at that which was in his sight”. Cf. Maul, ib. p. 53 ad 15’.

MPS (1–3), NR (3–7)

bunzerru, + *b/pi/enzurru*, + *pezzurru* “web, enclosure, trap”

1. New by-form *b/pi/enzurru*, *pezzurru*:

a) Lex. *bi/pi-in-zur-ru* = *šulūlu* AOAT 50, 347: 194 (Malku) “web = shelter”.

b) Cf. CAD P 326 *penzurru* (in AHW “ein Funktionär”); s. Civil 2006, 60.

2. Related is also CAD *pizzir* “cobweb” = AHW *pizzer* “a plant”. A connection with *biššūru* “vulva” (CAD P 452f. s.v. *pizzir*; Civil 2006, 60; Hrůša, AOAT 50, 219), is doubtful.

3. ^{kuš}*kin-tur* = *bu-un-zi!-ir!-ri!* Hġ 11: 144 (Civil 2006, 59).

MPS (1–2), NR (3)

buppānu “face”; + OB

1. OB *têrētum ... bu-up-pa-na-am abkā* ARM 26/1 p. 349 no. 171: 10’ (Heimpel 2003, 241) “the extispicies ... are turned on their face (= are perplexing)”.

2. Mayer 2016, 197: OB lit. *abikma ina epri bu-up-pa-ni-šu* UET 6/2, 397 i 12’f. “he is thrown into the dust, on his face”.

3. Cf. AHW 139 *buppānī-* and *buppāniš*, CAD B 322 *buppāni*.

buqāmu “lamb ready for plucking”

OB *kupram bu-qa-ma n šamaššammī idnāniššu!* AbB 13, 118: 25 “Give him bitumen, a b. lamb(?), (and) n sesame!”

buqāru “(young) cow”; + MB Emar

1. MB Emar (sheep for Dagan) *bēl bu-[q]ā(KA)-ri* Emar 6/3, 373: 39 “the lord of bovines”.

2. MB Emarⁱⁱⁱ *marzahāni ina UD 14 bu-qá-ra-tu* Emar 6/3, 446: 85 “month M., at day 14, (rite of) cows(?)”. Diff. Pentiuć 2001, 141: *pugarātu* “funerary rites”.

3. For further ref. and disc. s. Pentiuć 2001, 36f. Cf. *baq(a)ru*.

NR

buqlu “malt, vegetables”

1. OAKK NUMUN *bu-uq-lu* RA 55, 94 no. 407: 3 “seed of *b*.”

2. OA *bu-uq-lam* AKT 2, 26: 17, s. *bappiru*.

3. OA *istū ša bu-uq-[lá]-tím ana ša bu-uq-lá-tím!* (ed.: *tím*) *išaqqa* AKT 7a, 149: 4, 5 “he will pay from the (time of) malt until the (time of) malt(?)”.

4. OA *ana bu-uq-lá-tím išaqqulū* Prag 500: 6 “they shall pay at (the time of) the malt”.

5. OB *še’um ša a-na MÛNU rubbê* ^{lu}MÛNUMeš *imhurū* CUSAS 9, 188: 1; s. also 200: 2 “barley, which the maltsters received for risen malt”. Dalley, *ib.* p. 124 comm. on the mng. of *rubbû*: “Might it refer to stimulating fermentation with a new batch of malting barley?” However, *rubbû* is the terminus technicus for making the soaked malt rise, s. Stol 1987–1990, 324 s.v. Malz § 4. *rubbê* is prob. the verbal adj. rather than the inf.

6. Borger 1987, 145f.: SB *pagrī nuballišu u Aḫlamê ... kīma MUNU₅* (ŠE. BÛLUG) *áš-te-e-ma* Iraq 16, 186 vi 49 “I spread out the corpses of his vanguard and of the Arameans like malt” (cf. CAD Š/2, 343b *šētu*). Note the incorrect reading *kīma pu-šu-di-e-ma* in CAD P 541.

7. For *buqlu* s. Stol 1987b, 65 and 1987–1990, 323: not always “malt”, but also “vegetables”. MPS (2–5), NR (1, 6–7)

+ **buqqumtu** “a plant(?), (lit. plucked)”; LB

1. 1/2 GÍN *bu-qu-ma-tu₄* (// *bu-qu-mat-tu₄*) Fs. Lambert 149 no. 1: 2 “1/2 shekel of *b*.”

2. 2 GÍR-*e bu-qu-ma-tu₄* Fs. Lambert 151 ad. 2 BM 132097 r. 4.

NR

buqūmu, *buqūnu* “wool plucking, wool yield”; + OA

1. OA 6 GÍN KÛ.GI *ana paḫār bu-qū-nim išaqqal* AKT 7a, 190: 14 “he will weigh 6 shekels of gold at (the time of) collecting wool”.

2. OB *bu-qū-um GN libbaqimma* MARI 8, 387 A.2459 r. 3’ “may the plucking of GN be carried out”.

bur s. *buru*

burāšu “juniper”

1. Lex. *kur a-us!* = MIN (= *šadū*) *bu-ra-ši* Emar 6/4, 559: 15 (Hh XXII) “juniper mountain”.

2. OB 5 SĪLA *bu-ra-ša* AbB 12, 94: 17 “5 liters of juniper (berries)” (s. comm. in Charpin 1993, 88).

3. OB 5 SĪLA *karšum* 5 SĪLA *bu-ra-šum* Fs. Garelli 289 BM 97079: 15 and passim.

4. For OB Mari s. Kupper 1992, 164.

5. MB 1 SĪLA NUMUN LI *bīt G[N]* MBLT 78: 6 “1 liter of juniper seeds, house of G[N]”.

MPS (1, 4–5), NR (2–3)

burbānu “foal(?)”; NA, Aram. lw.

1. *sissē ga-mu-zu lipšuhū bur-ba-a-ni* SAA 5, 64 r. 6 “the horses have been heavily pressed; the foals(?) should rest out”.
2. *bu-ur-ba-ni* SAA 10, 239 r. 9’ in broken context.
3. Lanfranchi/Parpola, SAA 5 p. 56 n. 64 consider *ga-mu-zu* and *bur-ba-a-ni* as Aram. lw. (< Aram. *bar bānā* “calf”). Cf. AHW 1549.

NR

burbillatu “an insect”; LB

LB *qaqqassu ša*¹ [*bur*]-¹*bi-i*¹-*lat* BabA 1, p. 219f. BM 55551: 5’ “his (god’s) head is a *b.*-insect’s”. S. comm. Reynolds, ib. p. 220.

NR

burḫiš s. *burṭiš*

Burḫu “an ornament?”

1. MA *Ḥabḫāyē* [š]a *bur-ḫa ana laqā*² e iš-¹*pu*¹-*ru-šu-ni* StAT 5, 8: 10 “Habhaeans, whom they sent to receive *b.*”

2. AHW. connects this lemma with ****burḫiš** “yak(?)” which can no longer be maintained (s. *burṭiš*). Note, however, that both appear in connection with the Ḥabḫi region.

JW

burmāmu “piglet; a striped or speckled mouse (lit. speckled, multicolored)”

1. Lex. *pēs-giš-gi-a* = *burmāmu* Ḥḫ XIV 190a “mouse of the marsh reed = *b.*”.
2. Weszeli 2011–2013, 49f.: not the porcupine (AHw, CAD) but the piglet with striped back and speckled legs and shoulders. This identification is proven by the equation with *šahū* “pig” in Malku V 48, because there is no reason to assume that the porcupine was considered a pig as in Europe. Also lit. texts rather point to the pig instead of the porcupine.

burmu “color(ed) part”

1. OA *bīt bu-ur-mi* ARRIM 9, 13: 9. S. Charpin 1991.
2. OB lit. <*ina*> *bu-ur-mi-¹ni¹-ia dīmatum izannun* CunMon. 8, 110: 18 “a tear rains out of the iris of my eyes”.
3. OB *bīt birmī/burmī*:
 - a) *ki-sa-al É bu-ur-m[i]* ARM 26/1 p.214 no. 74: 25 “courtyard of the house with colored decorations”.
 - b) S. already CAD B 257 *birmu* A a for *É bi-ir-mi/bu-ur-mi*. The expression refers to the Ištār temple in the palace of Mari (Durand, ARM 26/1 p. 608). MPS (2–3), NR (1)

burru I “a cereal”

1. OB *bu-ra-am ištū* GN *ublūnim* KTT 142: 4 “(who) brought *b.* from GN”. S. also *bu-rum*, *bu-ri* ib. index p. 234.
2. OB *bu-rum* ARM 21, 189: 1; 190: 1; 192: 1.
3. OB 6 1/2 GUR *bu-ur-rum* ARM 12, 17: 2 (between *ZÍZ* “emmer” and *ḫallūru* “peas”) and *bu-rum* passim in ARM 12.

4. S. *bu-rum* passim in ARM 23, 586.

5. a) Women in the harem of Mari, summarized as *lāqitāt bu-ri* FM 4, 137 no. 3 vi 5' "gleaners of *b*."

b) S. the disc. by Ziegler, ib. p. 104f., with corr. of CAD B 339 *burû* A a 1'. Ib. p. 105 n. 625 ref. for this expression in the OB Chagar Bazar texts, among them *lāqitāt bu-rum* Akkadica Supp. 10, 86: 34.

6. OB ʿ50¹ ^{giš}*parīsī bu-rum* CHANE 75, 325 AIT 56: 15.

MPS (1–5), NR (6)

+ **burru II** "tin(?)"; Ugar., Ugar. lw.

ʿ1¹ GŪN *bu-ri* GAL PRU 6, 158: 14: "1 large talent of *b*." Cf. Huehnergard 1987, 115 and del Olmo Lete/Sanmartín 2004, 240: =(?) alphabetic *br(r)* "tin".

NR

burru "a temple servant(?)"

Von Soden 1968, 459: MB Bo. MUNUS^{meš} *bur-ru-tim* KUB 10, 91 ii 7.

NR

burrumu, *barrumu*, + *burramu* "multicolored, pied, speckled"; + OAkk.

1. Ass. by-form *barrumu* also lex.: *nēbeḫu bar-ru-mu* Emar 6/4, 556: 60 (Hḫ XIX) "multicolored belt".

2. OAkk. *bu-ra-ma-ti ēnēki* MAD 5, 8: 13 "your multicolored eyes".

3. OB *naḫlaptu bu-ur-ru-um-tum* FM 1, 140 A.486+M.5319: 41 "multicolored coat", cf. ib. 60, 63, 69.

4. Said of ox: MB *bur-ru-mu* CUSAS 30, 385: 3.

5. Read the logogr. in EA 22 iv 14 and EA 25 iv 50 GŪN+A = *burrumu*, not U+GŪN = *iḫzētu* (so CAD I 46 and AHW 367). S. Adler 1976, 166 and 202; Moran 1992, 60 n. 45 and CAD S 390a.

6. For ABL 1077 (CAD *b*. e) s. SAA 7, 89 r. 2: *kur-kur-ru!* URUDU *bar-ru-mu* "2 *k*. containers of copper, speckled".

MPS (1–4, 6), NR (5)

burruqu "sparkling"

Lex. [... *lú-igi-s*]_{i12-si12} "man with sparkling eyes" = *bu-ur-ru-qu* SpTU 4, 190 obv. i 15.

NR

burrušu "with hair growing in patches"

Lex. [*x z*]_{é-¹z¹-a-ġu10} = [*bu-ú*]_{r-ru-šu-ti} CUSAS 12 p. 154 ii 24 "my patches of hair".

+ **buršānu** "servant"; lex., Sum. lw.

bur-saġ = *bur-šá-nu* Secondary Proto-Lu Fragment II 11 (MSL 12, 83; s. also PSD B 188 ad *bur-saġ*).

NR

būršašillu (or *pūršašillu*) “a bowl”; OB

1. OB *bu-ur-ša-ši-lu!* (ed.: *-ku*) ARM 22, 206 ii 7 in broken context. The text deals with metal, hence the bowl is prob. made of metal and not of stone (s. CAD B 333 *buršušallu* “a stone bowl”).
2. OB 1 ^{na4}*bu-ur-ša-ši-lum* ARM 24, 84: 6.
3. OB 2 *bu-ur-ša-ši-lu* ib. 95: 1.
4. OB [n] *bu-ur-ša-ši-il-lum* KÙ. BABBAR ib. 97: 30.
5. 1 GAL *bu-ur-ša-ši-lum* KÙ. BABBAR *bābušu u išissu* KÙ.GI MUL ^{na4}ZA.GÌN *ina išdišu* 1/2 *mana* 7-*su* KI.LÁ.BI ARM 31, 34: 11’ “1 *b.*-bowl (made of) silver, its opening and base are (covered with) gold, on the base (is fixed) a lapis lazuli star, its weight is 1/2 mina”.
6. For further ref. s. Guichard, ARM 31, 188f.
7. The syllabic ref. above show that pace MSL 10 p. 25 ad l. 277 the entry in CAD B 333 is correct. *b.* is prob. a substantivation of the genitive construction *b/pūru ša š/sīli*. MPS (1–3, 6), NR (4–5)

būrtu I “cistern, well, fish pond, source (of river); hole, pit”

1. Lex. *túl kù-ga* = *bu-ur-tum ellatum* Emar 6/4, 559: 121 (Hh XXII) “clear well”.
 2. Lex. *túl* ⁴EN.ZU = *bu-ur-ti* Sîn ib. 122 “well of Sîn”.
 3. Lex. *túl* [*lugal-gi*]-*na* = *bu-ur-ti Šarrukī* ib. 123 “well of Sargon”.
 4. Lex. *túl* GIŠ.TUK.MAŠ = [*b*]*u-ur-ti* Gilgameš ib. 124 (cf. DCCLT MB Ura 13) “well of Gilgameš”.
 5. *túl a kùm-ma* = *bu-[ur-]ti mē emmūti* ib. 125 “well with hot water”.
 6. Lex. *túl a šed*₁₀ = *bu-ur-ti mē ki!-šú-u* ib. 126 “well with cold(!) water”.
 7. *túl a du*₁₀-*ga* = *bu-ur-ti mē ṭābūti* ib. 127 “well with sweet water”.
 8. OB 8 GI^{bi.a} *bu-ur-t[a]-am ept[ēma] mē ušēlīma* ARM 26/2 p. 307 no. 419: 11’ “I opened a well 8 reeds (= 24 m) (deep) [and] brought up water”.
 9. OB *Sūtū bu-ra-ti-ni ... šabtū* FM 8, 101 no. 31: 25 “the Sutions have seized our wells”.
 10. OB lit. *bu-ur-ti elletum munassihat murši* CUSAS 32, 54: 3 “pure well that uproots the disease”.
 11. Deller 1966, 306: MA PÚ 1 LÚ *šaplat iltahlū mû ma’ dū* NABU 2013/28 VAT 9968: 13’ “the well was ‘one man’ deep. They filtered (the water). The water (was) much”.
 12. SB *ina rēš [eql]ika [b]u-u-ur-tá // ‘PÚ’ lā teḥerrī Šūpê-amēli* 92 (s. also 93) “do not dig a well at the head of your [fiel]d!”
- MPS (1–12), NR (11)

būrtu II “cow, she-calf”

1. OB *itti* ÁB.GA *šināti* AbB 9, 89: 17 “with those suckling she-calves”.
2. 1 ^{amar}*bu-ur-ti ši!-iz-bi* YOS 12, 447: 1 “1 milk calf”. For *amar* as a determinative here to distinguish between *burtu* “she-calf” and *būrtu* “cow” s. Stol 1995, 179 and 203 n. 42.
3. 2 ^{áb}*bu-ra-tum* 1 ^{gu4}*bu-ru-um* BiMes 3, 38: 1f. “2 she-calves and 1 he-calf”.
4. LB 1-*it* ^{gu4}*bu-ur-ti* CT 55, 691: 2.
5. LB *bu-ur!-tum šaddittum* BM 74482 “draft cow” (van Driel 1995, 234 n. 14).
6. LB *bu-ra-tum* BM 50028 (van Driel 1995, 234 n. 14).

7. LB ^{gu4}*bu-uš-ti mit-tum* CT 55, 673: 1 “a dead cow”.

8. LB 1-*it* ^{gu4}ÁB ... ^{gu4}*bu-uš-tum* CT 55, 686: 1, 4 (van Driel 1995, 235 n. 14).

NR

burṭiš “yak(?)”

NA 6 *bur-ṭiš* StAT 2, 10: 4 “6 yaks(?)”. The spelling shows that *bur-ḫi-iš* has to be read *bur-ṭi-iš* and not *bur-ḫi-iš* (AHw, CAD).

NR

+ **buru** “son”; NA, Aram. lw.

NA PN₁ *bur!* PN₂ SAA 6, 173: 6 “PN, son of PN₂”.

burû I, OA *burā'u* “a garment; (reed) mat, mattress”

1. OA *adī bu-ra-im ša litabšika šatašpuranni bu-ra-am lā naš'akkum* AKT 6c, 543: 25, 28 “concerning the *b.* for your dress that you have written about, he will not bring you a *b.*”.

2. OA *bu-ra-am ša Akkadē* ib. 537: 14 “a *b.* from Akkad”.

3. OA 4 TÚG-*té ša Akkadē* ŠÀ.BA 1 *bu-ra-u[m]* AKT 2, 44: 5 “4 Akkadian garments, among them 1 *b.*”.

4. OA 1 ^{túg}*bu-ra-ú-um ša Akkadē* Prag 709: 24 “1 *b.* garment from Akkad”.

5. OB mattress padded with diff. fabrics:

a) *šubāt bu-re-em* ARM 22, 325: 1 “mattress pad”.

b) 2 *saq bu-ri-im!*? ARM 21, 257: 18 “2 *saqqu*-cloths for a mattress”.

c) ^{túg}*namahuš bu-re-e-em* ARM 30 p. 549 M.12479: 5’.

d) *ḫurrur bu-re-e-em* ARM 9, 97: 1.

6. LB: *bu-ra-né-e* CT 56, 744: 6; 294: 24.

7. Disc. of OA ref. by Michel/Veenhof 2010, 232, with further ref. Disc. of OB ref. Durand, ARM 30 p. 31 with further ref.; pace Durand, the OB Mari form is *burûm* < *burā'um* and not uncontracted ***burē'u*.

MPS (1–4, 7), NR (5–7)

būru I “cistern, well, pool pit; source”

1. Lex. [*túl gí*]d-da = *bu-ru ar[ku]*, [*túl lu*]gud-[da] = *bu-ru [kurû]* Emar 6/4, 559: 130f. (Hḫ XXII) “long / short cistern”. Var. [*bu-u*]r!-*ti arku* and [*bu-ur*]-*ti kurû* ib. 130f. with wrong gender of adj.

2. OB *bu-ri eperī tumallā* CUSAS 18, 25: 9’ “you will fill the wells with earth”.

3. OB lit. in transferred mng.: *ali bu-ur sīḫiki* CUSAS 10, 10: 26 “where is the source of your trouble-making?”

4. Deller 1966, 316: All references in CAD B 343a *b.* 2b belong to *pūru* “lot”; s. also Radner 1997, 257 and n. 1374.

MPS (1–3), NR (4)

būru II “calf”

1. Epithet of scorpion: OB lit. *bu-ru-um ekdum munakkipu šamru* RA 88, 155ff. M.15289: 2 “furious calf, goring, raging”.

2. LB ^{gu4}*bu-ra-a-ni* CT 55, 662: 1. S. van Driel 1995, 222.

MPS (1), NR (2)

burubalû, + *parbalû* “ruin, unimproved land; a snake”

1. Kraus 1984a, 43 n. 111: Note KI.BUR.BALA CT 8, pl. 44a: 1 // KISLAḤ (= *turbalû*?) CT 48, 31: 1.

2. *b.* is not a regional variant of *kislaḥ* or *ki-gál* (so CAD B 343), since all three words occur in Sippar and Dilbat together (Edzard 1970b, 22 n. 41).

3. Snake: OB *amḥaṣ pa-ar-ba-la u pa-ra-ku-ul-la* AMD 1, 224: 10 “I smote the *b.*-snake and *p.*-snake”.

NR

burullu “a commercial police official”

For OA ArOr. 24 (CAD *b.* a 4’) s. Prag 491 with comm.

burūmū, + *burû* “heaven, sky”

1. SB *bu-ru-me* // *bu-ru-ú* Or. 59, 461: 9.

2. SB *e-di-lat bu-ru-ú* SpTU 3, 75: 12 “who closes the heaven”.

3. SB *mar-ka-su bu-ru-u!* ib. 19 “bond of heaven”.

4. Mayer, Or. 59, 465: *burû* < *burūwū* < *burūmū*.

5. Plene spelling: SB *šīṭir bu-ru-me-^re¹* KAL 3, 34: 3 “writing of the firmament”.

MPS (2–3, 5), NR (1–4).

burussu s. *purussu*

burzibandû “a vessel”

1. Deller 1966, 317: NA ^{du}gBUR.ZI. BĀNDA^{meš} Parfümrezepte 33 r. 7.

2. Sallaberger 1996, 110: “ein kleines, verschließbares Gefäß”.

NR

+ **burzisallû**? “a vessel”; SB; Sum. lw.

1. *pēndu ina* ^{du}g^rBUR¹.ZI.SAL.L[A] BaF 18, 133: 74 “charcoal in a *b.*-vessel”.

2. Maul, ib. p. 149 n. 153 (s. also Sallaberger 1996, 11): read *burzisallû* instead of *pursītu raqqatu*. S., however, Ḥḫ X 273 (CAD R 171 *raqqu* lex. sect.): ^{du}gBUR.ZI.SAL.LA = (*pursītu*) *raqqatu*.

NR

burzsilagallû “a pot holding one sila”; + NA

5 BUR.ZI.ŠĪLA.GA[L] CTN 1 pl. 38: 14’ (as a subdivision of the *šappu*-container, s. Postgate 1976, 69 § 6.4.2).

NR

+ **b/puskatu**? (mng. unkn.)

OB (on the gall bladder) *bu-us-ka-^rtam[?]1* *pešûti* CUSAS 18 p. 296: 19 “white *b.*”

+ **bussanû** (mng. uncert.); LB

1 GÚ *šá bu-sa-né-e* KÙ.ʹSIG₁₇ʹ YOS 17, 246: 5 (Beaulieu 2003, 195; list of jewelry of Nanāya) “1 gold necklace with *b*.”

NR

bussuru “to bring, send a message”

1. CAD B 347b *b*. 2a: ABL 1166 r. 9 read with Deller 1966, 317 and SAA 10, 286 (s. also CAD P 311b) *ú-pa-za-ru-ú-[ni]* “I do not conceal [anything]”.

2. For an alleged G-stem s. rather *bašāru*.

MPS (2), NR (1)

+ **būsu** (or *bussu*) “a bird”; OB

As piece of jewellery:

1. (gold) *ša* MUŠEN *bu-si-im* ARM 24, 133: 4.

2. (gold for) 1 MUŠEN *bu-si-im* GAL KÙ.GI ib. 122: 3 “1 big golden *b*. bird”.

3. Talon, ib. p. 122 connects the word with *būšu* “hyaena; a bird”, but the shift from *š* to *s* would be difficult to explain.

+ **bušāru** “struggle, quarrel”; OB

1. *ina birīt* GN₁ [*b*] *u-ša-ru šakin haziyannam ana* GN₁ *haziyanna ana* GN₂ [*bēlī* /] *išpuramma* [... *m*] *uškēnim liššurū* [*akkī*] *ma mātum ina qāt bēliya* [*lā ušš*] *ū* ARM 28, 45: 6 “between (diff. parties of) GN₁ a struggle has broken out. [My lord] may send a mayor to GN₁ and a mayor to GN₂, that they protect the [...] of the poor [so tha]t the land does not [get out of] control of my lord”.

2. *bu-ša-ru-um i-a* GN <*it*> *taškan* ARM 2, 38: 18 “in GN a struggle broke out”.

3. OB lit. *ḥupšū ālānūni ina bērišunu ul imtaggarū bu-ša-ru* CUSAS 18 p. 292: 16 “the *ḥ*. (and) our townsfolk will not agree with each other. Struggles”. Cf. *bu-ša-ar* ib. p. 301: 16 in difficult context.

4. CAD B 346 has a word *busāru* “announcement”, derived from *bussuru*, for which only the ref. ARM 2, 38 is mentioned. AHW does not list such a word. Durand 1997, 521 proposes a word *bušāru* “rupture” instead, a proposal accepted by Kupper, ARM 28 p. 61 with translation “dissension”. Durand 2000, 547 offers the translation “divergence d’opinion/fracture sociale” and derives the word from *bašāru* “zerbeißen” (AHW 110), “to tear off” (CAD B 134).

bušinnu, *bi/ešinnu*, **bušīnu** “lamp wick, lamp”; +OA, +MA

1. By-form *bi/ešinnu* also OA:

a) *be-šī-nam* Kt d/k 38 b: 13 (Balkan 1986, 3 n. 4).

b) *bi-šī-nu ana bīt PN šakin* Kt 88/k 1070: 9 “the lamp is placed at the house of PN”. Cf. also *bi-šī-nam* ib. 12 (Donbaz 1993, 148, n. 55).

c) S. also *bi-šī-ni* Kt h/k 87: 3, CAD U 282 s.v. *ūsu* A b; Dercksen 1996, 77.

2. OB *bu-šī-ni* ARM 18, 32: 27.

3. OB *bu-šī-nu* ARM 23, 74: 12.

4. OB (oil) *ana pašāš bu-šī-ni ša gizillē* FM 3, 245 no. 95: 8’ “for anointing the wicks of the torches”.

5. OB 30 *riksī ša bu-šī-ni* AbB 7, 13 // 14: 8 “30 packages of lamp wicks”.

6. MA n šāḫu ZABAR ša bu-ši-ni StAT 5, 76: 1 “n bronze cups with wicks”

7. SB *bu-ši-ni nūri* KAL 1, 20 r. 5 “wick of a lamp”.
JW (6), MPS (2–5, 7), NR (1)

būšu I “hyaena; a bird”; + OA

1. As PN:

a) OA *Bu-ši-ia* AKT 2, 58: 17.

b) OB *Bu-šú-um* KTT 15: 10; 48: 4.

c) *Bu-ši-im* ARM 24, 132: 6.

2. OB *bu!-šú-um*^{mušen} Edubba 7, 100: 18 (in list of birds). For l. 64 s. *buk(k)u*.

3. S. AHW *būšu* I 2 “etwa ‘Steinhuhn’” und CAD B *būšu* C “a bird”. It is unclear whether the ref. for the PN refers to the hyaena or the bird.

4. Cf. *būsu*.

būšu II “fine linen, byssus; glass”; + OB

1. OB 1 DUG GEŠTIN *ša itti*^{dug}*bu-ši-im ana bīt* PN ... *innadnu* AWTL 39: 2 “1 jar of wine which was given to the house of PN together with a glass vessel”.

2. NA 1^{dug}*bu-u-šú kudimme* SAA 12, 77 r. ii 6, cf. i 6 “1 glass-vessel of *k*.-seeds”.

3. LB *dullu bu-ú-šu u dullu šīpāti rabū u qalla ulammassu* Persika 9, 204 BM 31803: 6 “he will teach him the work of byssus and the work of wool, big and small”.

4. LB [*ša ana*] *bu-ú-šu illikūnu* CT 55, 147: 9 “who have gone away to acquire byssus”.

5. LB GADA *bu-ú-šu* NCBT 597: 2 (unpubl., s. Beaulieu 1989, 71).
MPS (2), NR (1, 3–5)

+ **bušūtu** (or *b/puššutu*) “an object”; SB

bu-šu-tum (after the plant *argannu* before *tamšīlu*) Emar 6/4, 545: 496 (Hh V–VII).

bu³šānu “bad smell (a disease)”

1. *bu³-šá-nu dān šibissu kīma nēši napšāra išbat kīma barbari iššabat nurza išbat nu[rba] iššabat lišāna ina ebbūbi ḥašē ittadi kussāšu* SpTU 1, 44: 55 // BAM 543 iii 43”

(Scurlock/Andersen 2005, 40) “mighty is the affliction of *b*. It seized the uvula like a lion; it seized the hard palate like a wolf. It seized the soft p[alate]; it seized the tongue. It set up its throne in the windpipe (trachea and/or bronchi)”.

2. *dān ša bu³-šá-nu šibissu kīma nēši qaqqada i[šbat kīma barbari iš]bat lu³ḥa išbat* KA *išbat lišāna ina birīt šinnāti ittadi [kussāšu]* SpTU 1, 44: 65 // BAM 543 iii 58”

(Scurlock/Andersen 2005, 41) “mighty is the affliction of *b*. It [seized] the head like a lion; [it] seized the throat [like a wolf]. It seized the mouth; it seized the tongue. It set up its throne among the teeth”.

3. *šumma [amēlu KA]-šú bu³-šá-nu šabitma* SpTU 1, 44: 29 (Scurlock/ Andersen 2005, 40) “if *b*. has seized [a person’s nose/mouth]”.

4. *šumma amēlu appāšu u pāšu bu³-šá-nu šabitma* SpTU 1, 44: 26 // BAM 543 ii 19 (Scurlock/Andersen 2005, 40) “if *b*. has seized a person’s nose and mouth”.

5. [*šumma pīšu bubu³*] *ta mali u illātūšu illakā bu³-šá-nu šum[šu]* AOAT 43, 357: 87 (Scurlock/Andersen 2005, 41) “[if his mouth] is full of boil(s) and his saliva flows, [it] is called *b*”.

6. [*šumma amēlu pīšu b*]u⁻-šá-nu šabit ina rebīt šinnātišu [...] BAM 157 obv. 10'
(Scurlock/Andersen 2005, 41) “[if]b. seizes [a person’s mouth] and in the ‘square’ of his teeth [...]”.

7. *šumma amēlu šinnīšu munû u bu⁻-šá-nu ...* SpTU 1, 44: 80 (Scurlock/Andersen 2005, 41)
“if *munû* and *b.* ... a person’s teeth”.

NR

+ **bušītu** “possessions”; MB Ekalte

bu-ši-tum u bāšītu ... uzazzā WVDOG 102, 36: 17 “possessions and valuables ... they will divide”.

bušlu “ripening, (s)melting; molten”; +EA

1 GA.RÍG ša NA₄ *bu-u[š-lu]* EA 25 ii 62 “1 comb of mol[ten] glass” (s. CAD M/2, 291a *muštu* a4’ and Moran 1992, 82 n. 20).

NR

būštu, būltu “shame, dignity”

1. OB (the army of the enemy’s country) *ina bu-ul-ti u lumun libbi iturra* CUSAS 18, 29 §57’: 48’ “will return in shame and misery”.

2. OB *ina qāt bu-uš-tim* ARM 27, 133: 33 “from shame”.

3. NB *ina bu-ul-ti-ia anaḥḥis* SAA 17, 27 r. 2 “I return in dignity”. Probably not *bultu* “life” because of *-ti-* instead of *-ti-*.

bušītu “wood worm”

SB *namburbû lumun bal-ti-it-ti* SpTU 1, 6: 20 “apotropaic ritual (to avert) the evil (portended) by a wood worm”.

būšu “goods, property”

Deller 1966, 306: MA *ba-ši-šu bu-ši-šu* VDI 80, 71: 21.

NR

bu[’]šu, būšu “stench; a stinking plant”; +OB

1. OB lit. *eršetum ulid bu-ša-am bu-šum ulid luḥummâm* YOS 11, 5: 2 “the earth bore the stench, the stench bore the mud”.

2. Whether ^{giš}*bu-šu* in ARM 19, 260–264: 4; 265: 5 (early OB), mentioned among beer, groats and barley as a food stuff, belongs to the *bu[’]šu* plant, as suggested by Limet, ib. p. 23f., is unclear. The *bu[’]šu* plant, as well as its equation *aktam*, and also the frequently attested *būšānu* plant (mng. “like *bu[’]šu*”) are always written with det. Ú whereas our word has the det. GIŠ. Kupper 1992 does not mention the word in his disc. of trees in the Mari texts.

+ **bušuttu** (or *pušuttu*) “grief, depression”; SB, foreign word(?)

Lex. *nissatu* : *bu-šu-ut-tu!* Emar 6/4, 564: 4’ (after the diseases *asakku* : *ḥurḥurru, muršu* and *dīu*); cf. disc. by Pentiuć 2001, 42.

MPS, NR

+ **butāqu** “cut (of rush)”; SB

bu-ta-qa ša ašli BagF 18, 140: 142 “cut of a rush”. For *batāqu* + *ašlu* s. also CAD A/2, 448.

NR

būtinnu, + *bu'tinnu* “button; part of a chariot (drawbar?)”; + OB; Hurr. lw.(?)

1. OB *ana 2 bu-uḫ-di-nu ša me[šēni]* ARM 30 p. 227 M.12169: 3 “(gold) for 2 buttons for shoes”.

2. OB *narkab[tu] ... 1 bu-uḫ-di-in-nu ša šinni pīri bābušu ḫurāšam šaknu* ARM 21, 254: 7 “a chariot ... 1 drawbar(?) of ivory, its opening is laid with gold”.

3. *b[u]-ti-in-na-šu-nu ḫilipa* EA 25 ii 42 “their b[ut]ton(s) are of *ḫilibû*-stone” (Moran 1992, 76 and 81 n. 13).

4. Disc.: Durand 1983a, 285f.; 2009, 169; Richter 2012, 322f. *puḫdinni* “timon”; Arkhipov 2012, 171 (with further refs.).

MPS (2), NR (1–4)

+ **buti' u** “a textile”; Ur III

4 ^{túg}*bu-ti-um?* ^{giš}*be-rum* SIKI ^{giš}GARIĜ AKA CUSAS 3, 807: 2, s. *birru*.

+ **buttatu** (or *puttatu*) “a rope”; OB

7 *ušpaḫe* GAL 10 *našpanu* 10? ^{éš}*bu-ut-ta-tum 2 lû arku* GÍD.DA ARM 30 p. 227 M.9889: 7 “7 big *u*.-cords, 10 *n*.-tethers, 10 *b*.-ropes, 2 long *l*.-ropes”. Derivation from *pādu* “to fasten, affix” CAD P 10 pace Durand, ib. p. 181 impossible.

MPS, NR

buṭnānu “terebinth”

Clearly terebinth: *ḫīli* ^r*allānu*¹ u ^{giš}*bu-ṭu-na-nu* // *[bu]ṭun ša šadī* Lamaštu ii 189 (Farber 2014, 125) “resin of oak tree and terebinth (of the mountains)”.

buṭnu, + *butmu* “terebinth”

1. OB ^{giš}*bu-uṭ-mi naksūtīm* FM 2, 164 no. 88: 8 “felled terebinths”.

2. Deller 1966, 317: NA *gupnī ša* ^{giš}*bu-ṭu-ni* CT 53, 230: 7 “terebinth trunks”.

3. *butmu* is a back formation from *buṭumtu*.

MPS (1, 3), NR (2)

buṭumtu, + *buṭubtu*(?) “terebinth; green seed (of cereals)”

1. Terebinth and oak:

a) OB *lišsī aššumma ina bu-ṭu-um-tim lišar' ibaššum ina allānim* CUSAS 32, 48: 16 “may he shout at it in the terebinth, make it tremble in the oak”. Cf. comm. George, ib. p. 109 and CAD B 358 *buṭnu* a for association of terebinth and oak.

b) SB *a-kal al!-la-an ù bu-ṭu!-um-ṭa*¹ AulaOr. Suppl. 23, 14: 6 “eat(!) the oak and the pistachio!”

2. OB *ana* KUR.RA GN *ana warkat* ^{giš}*bu-uṭ-ma-tim parāsim awīlī* [...] KUR.RA GN *kalāšu ittalkūnimma* ^{giš}*bu-ṭu-um-tum maḫṣat u annūmma* ^{giš}*b[u-u]ṭ-m[a-t]im nisan šattim ša ina pānīšunu ilqūnim ana šēr bēli[ya] ušābilam* ARM 27, 123: 7, 10, 12 “[I sent] men to mount GN in order to investigate the matter of the terebinths. They went through all of GN, but the

terebinth(s) had been smashed, and (therefore) I have now sent to my lord the terebinths from the beginning of the year, which they had collected earlier”.

3. OB *bu-ut-ma-tim* ARM 27, 53: 7, 10.

4. OB *ana* ^dKUR.RA *allikma* ^{gis}*bu-tù-um-tam āmurma ul išar maḥṣat* FM 3, 189 no. 19: 7 “I went to the mountain and inspected the terebinth(s). (The situation) was not in order. (The terebinth[s]) were smashed”.

5. *bu-tù-ma-tum* ARM 21, 153: 12; 155: 13 (after dates).

6. *bu-tù-um-tum* FM 12, 171 M.10593: 5; 192 M.10106: 4; 203 M.11134: 4; 216 M.9994: 4.

7. OB 2 ^{gis}*bu-tù!-tum* RA 90, 127 NBC 8531: 1 (with corr. in AfO 46/47, 568) “2 (beams of) terebinth”.

8. OB Prob. by-form *bu-tub-tum* FM 2, 42 no. 13: 5’, 10’ (in broken context), s. Maul, ib. p. 44.

9. 1 ANŠE ZÍD *bu-tù-um-t[im]* ARM 10, 20: 8 “1 homer of *b.* flour”.

10. 1 (PI) *nāḥum* 10 (SĪLA) *bu-ut-na-tim* ARM 10, 116: 29 “1 (PI) of lard, 10 (liter) of *b.*”.

11. As PNf:

a) OB *Bu-tù-um-tum* ARM 21, 403 viii 15.

b) Deller 1966, 317: NA ^f*Bu-ut-nu-tu* VAT 8674 r. 16; VAT 8689 r. 3’; VAT 8681 r. 7’. S. PNA 1, 357 *Buṭnutu*.

12. On terebinths s. Postgate / Streck 2011–2013 with prev. lit. Etym., there is only a single *buṭumtu* (AHw) and not three (CAD B 359f. *b.* A–C; Powell 1984, 52): the mng. “green seeds (of cereals)” is derived from “green nuts of the terebinth” (s. Postgate/Streck, ib. p. 595 with prev. lit.). Powell, ib. p. 52: in OB, MB crushed emmer, in NB prob. husked emmer. MPS (1–3, 5-6, 8–12), NR (4, 7, 11)

bu’û II “to look for”; + OA

1. Stative:

a) OB (1 ship) *ul bu-uh-ḥa-a[t]* ARM 13, 95: 7 “has not been inspected”.

b) (2 ships) *ul bu-uh-ḥa-a!* ib. 96: 8, s. Durand 2000, 31.

2. Deller 1966, 317: NA *issu libbi šallete ša tūšānni [ub]-ta-’i 30 napšāte [ina lib]bi ātamar* CTN 2, 194: 9 “out of the captives who came out I have searched and chosen 30 persons”.

3. Deller 1966, 317f.: NA *anāku alpānī qātē manni ú-ba-’u* SAA 5, 37: 26 “(I shall show the king) whom I hold accountable for the oxen.”
MPS (1), NR (2–3)

buzzu’u “to encroach on, to loot”

1. OB *gerseqqūka qāssunu išakkanūma šurīpam ú-ba-az-za-ḥu* FM 2, 149 no. 82: 21’ “your servants lay claim to and loot the ice”.

2. OB *kī ... ālam šētu tašbatāma tu-ba-zi-ḥa* ARM 26/2 p. 339 no. 435: 14 “how could you seize that city and encroach on it?”.

3. OB ^r*ú!-ba!-zi-ḥu* ARM 28, 101: 38 “they looted (sheep)”.

4. OB PN *ana mātiya iḥḥabtamma 3 4 ālānīya ilqē mātī ú-ba-za-ḥa* ARM 26/2 p. 199 no. 384: 27’ (Heimpel 2003, 332) “PN made incursions to my land and took 3, 4 of my cities. He was looting my land”.

5. OB *awīlam šātu ina GN iṣbatūma ú-ba-zi-ḫu-šu u mimma ša našû ikimūšu* MARI 6, 63 n. 129: 20 “they seized that man in GN and looted him and took away from him all he was carrying”.
6. OB *kīma bu-zu-ḫu-um ibašši ú-ba-az-za-ḫa-an-ni* ARM 10, 77 r. 7', 8' “whenever there is (a possibility) to encroach (on me) he encroaches on me”.
7. For ARM 5, 39: 13 (CAD B 185a b. 2b; AHw 145b) s. *pasāsu*.
8. **a)** Heimpel 2003, 332 and 367 translated “to encroach on”. Joannès, FM 2, 150 n. c, suggested the slightly diff. nuance “piller”, Durand 2000, 547 “agresser qu'un, traher avec mépris”.
- b)** A short disc. of diff. suggestions (BZḫ, BZ'/W, Bṣ') for the etym. of the verb is found in Streck 2000, 85f. s.v. *bazaḫātu*. The verb is perhaps connected with Hebr. BZZ “to plunder, to loot” (HAL I 113, also Arab.; cf. also possible variant BZ' “to sweep away” HAL I 113) rather than with Hebr. BZ'/W (AHw 145; cf. Hebr. HAL I 113 “to disdain”). There is no need to postulate an Amor. lw., and a connection with *bazaḫātu* is still semantically difficult. MPS (1–6, 8), NR (7)