

## K

**Ka'āšu** “to wrap up”; OA

1. *ina maškim ki-i-ša-šu-ma dannināma kunkāšuma* AKT 3, 84: 17 “wrap it (= the tablet) up firmly in a fleece and seal it” (also ib. 82: 24; 83: 22; 88: 43; 89: 35; 100: 18).

2. *tuppam ša talaqqūni ki-i-šu-ma ina kunukkēni ana PN lu[put]* TC 2, 26 r. 17 “wrap up the tablet that you will obtain, (seal it) with our seals and write on it (addressed) to PN”.

3. 1 *tuppam kà-i-iš-ma* PN (...) *ēzibam* CTMMA 1, 116 no. 84a: 47 “one tablet in a wrapping (lit. it has been wrapped up and) PN has left with me” (sim. AKT 3, 104: 12).

4. The forms point to a II' verb *g/k/qa'āšum* of the *il* class (GOA § 18.6). By lack of any plausible cognate, the nature of the initial velar remains unknown. NJCK

**kabābu I** “shield”

OB lit. *ša ka-ba-bi* UET 7, 73 i 34 (Westenholz 1997, 148ff.) “the one (in charge) of the shields” (followed by *ša qašti* “bowman”). Cf. Sjöberg 1996a, 118.

**kabābu II** “to burn”

1. OB *puḫād bārīm ša maḥar il[im] ik-bu-bu* ARM 26/1, 280 no. 113: 6 “the lamb of the diviner which they burnt in front of the god”.

2. LB *libbaka ik-ta-ba-ab-ka* dubsar 3, 29: 8 “your heart burnt you”.

+ **kabal-** “to plunder”; Hurr. word in MB Qatna

GN *eqlīšu* : *ga-pa-lu-uš-a* QS 3, 4: 20 “who plundered his fields?”, s. 22, 24; : *qa-pa-lu-uš-u u lāma* GN<sub>2</sub> GN<sub>3</sub> : *qa-pa-lu-uš-a* ib. 29–31 “you plundered GN before GN<sub>2</sub> plundered GN<sub>3</sub>”.

**kaballu** “a garment for legs and/or feet”

OB 4 *tāpal ka-ba-li* ARM 23, 444: 3 “4 pair of *k*.”. S. Durand 2009, 49 for add. Mari refs. S. also Salonen 1969, 64.

**kabarahḫu** s. *gabarahḫu*

**kabāru** “to be(come) thick”

1. Said of trees: OB *ka-ab-ru* FM 2, 168 no. 89: 6, 7, 9.

2. Said of *šērū* “ribs” and *imdū* “stanchions” in Finkel 2014: 14, 16, s. *pānu*.

**kabāsu** “to step, tread, trample”

**G 1.** OA “to tread upon s.o.” i.e. “to harm (financially), to treat unfairly, to neglect s.o.’s interests”:

**a)** *ammala tale'e'u gumurši lā ta-kā-bi-si* BIN 6, 42: 10 “settle it (i.e. my case) as well as you can; do not treat me unfairly!”; s. AKT 3, 62: 30; ATHE 65: 31; AKT 8, 1: 23?.

**b)** (may DNN be my witnesses that ...) *mimma KÙ.BABBAR 1 GÍN lā ak-bu-sú-kà* AKT 3, 62: 10 “I have not deprived you of a single shekel of silver”; s. BIN 4, 51: 14 (= OAA 1, 64).

**c)** KÙ.BABBAR 1 GÍN *ina ši'im* (...) *ramākka ku-ub-sà-am* CCT 2, 26a: 18

“settle for a shekel of silver less from the proceeds”; sim. ICK 1, 192: 23; KTS 1, 22a: 16; kt h/k 347: 15, s. Balkan 1967, 395.

**2.** OA “to remit, to waive” (interest): *ša* 2 ITU.KAM *šibtam ak-bu-sà-kum* TC 3, 40: 24 “I have waived for you 2 months’ interest”; also kt c/k 680: 11 (Balkan 1967, 401); sim. AKT 11A, 113: 20; BIN 4, 145: 16; CCT 6, 46a: 11; TC 3, 40: 34.

**3.** OA “to deduct”: 18 GÍN *ammassu-ḥuttim ni-ik-bu-ús* AKT 8, 41: 13 “we deducted 18 shekels for impurities”; s. also AKT 6C, 636: 6, 671: 34; BIN 4, 51: 45 (= OAA 1, 64); kt c/k 1087: 21f. (s. Balkan 1967, 407).

**4.** OA “to annul”: *māmītum šīt kà-áb-sá-at* Balkan 1967, 410 kt c/k 1548: 8 “that oath has been annulled”.

**5.** OA “to end, to resolve”: *nuštameršunuma rugummā’ēšunu ni-ik-bu-us(-ma)* Balkan 1967, 409 kt g/k 100: 14 “we made them come to an agreement and we resolved their complaints”; *awātam ku-bu-ús* CCT 3, 25: 19 “wind up the affair!”; sim. OIP 27, 62: 22.

**6.** OA “to disregard, to overlook”: *mimma kasapni lā ta-k[ā]-ba-sà* RA 59, 151 no. 23: 14 “do not overlook any silver of ours!”; s. also AKT 6C, 530: 11.

**7.** OA “to give up, to relinquish”: PN *u* PN<sub>2</sub> *ana* PN<sub>3</sub> *u* PN<sub>4</sub> *qāssunu ik-bu-sú(-ma)* AKT 8, 175: 12 “PN and PN<sub>2</sub> have given up their share (of silver) in favor of PN<sub>3</sub> and PN<sub>4</sub>”.

**8.** OA without direct object:

**a)** *ana ayyītim balū’a ta-ak-bu-ús* AKT 8, 1: 12 “why have you proceeded without me?”; sim. ib. 16.

**b)** PN *ulā ušašqal ulā a-kà-ba-sú-um* Fs. Veenhof p. 139: 16 “I will not make PN pay nor will I take action against him(?)”.

**9.** OB lit. *ka-bi-iš-ti eqel niš[ī]* UET 6/2, 404: 6 (ZA 102, 196) “(DNf.) who paces out the field of mankind” (Mayer 2016, 222).

**10.** OB *ša kīma ka-ba-si-im [al]pū u immerū i-ka-ab-ba-su* ARM 27, 29: 18f. “[ox]en and sheep were trampling any (locusts) that could be trampled”.

**11.** OB *ša kīma ka-ba-si-im ik-bu-sa* ARM 27, 28: 23f. “they trampled any (locusts) that could be trampled”.

**12.** Del. HSS 13, 119 (CAD K 7 ad 2 e), s. *\*\*kaniniwe*.

**13.** S. also Š, below.

+ **Gt 1.** OB *kīma immerāt mātikama puḥur li-ik-ta-ab-sa* RATL 117, 10: 19 “they (= sheep) shall run around together just like the sheep of your land” (Mayer 2016, 222).

**2.** MB Emar [...] *ūmi ki-it-bu-u[s]* Emar 6/3, 445: 3.

**3.** Reflexive: SB *ak-ta-ba-as-ku-nu-ši* SpTU 2, 24: 8 “I humbled myself before you”, s. *karā’u*.

**D** OA “to deduct, to waive, to balance”: *mimma abūša šalṭam ḥabbulu kà-bu-ús(-ma)* kt 91/k 158: 18 “whatever her father owes in cash has been waived”, s. Veenhof 1997, 374; s. also BIN 4, 187: 5; kt c/k 101: 15 (Balkan 1967, 403).

**Dt** OA *ši’im šubātī’a šī-li-ip-kà-im ina barēkunu lā tū-uk-tá-ba-sà* KTH 19: 32 “do not remit to each other (part of) the price of my *šilipkā’um*-textile”.

**Š 1.** OA *tuppam ša ūmē adī miš[ī]šu* *ša* PN *ūmē nu-ša-ak-bi-i[s]* TC 1, 20: 13 “as to the tablet with the term regarding the half share of PN, we have had the term reduced(?)”.

**2.** OB *ša kīma k[ab]āsim ú-ša-ak-bi-īs* ARM 27, 27: 20 “I made them trample any (locusts) that could be trampled”.

**N 1.** OA *gumurma malā lā a-kà-bu-sú kaspam (...)* *šuqul* CCT 3, 30: 33 “settle

(the case) and pay the silver, so that I will not be harmed”.

2. OA (silver) *attāma na-ak-bi<sub>4</sub>-sú-ma alkam* KTS 1, 4b: 20 “give up(?) (some 10 or 20 shekels of silver) for him and come here!” (uncert. *nakbissumma* may also come from *kabātu*).

3. OB *ana eqlim ina erēšim lā ik-ka-bi-su* AbB 12, 137: “they shall not step on the field during cultivation!” (ingressive N is otherwise attested in NB, s. CAD K 11 ad 8).

4. NB (the Borsippeans) *ik-kab-ba-su-ú* SAA 10, 118 r. 9 “will be subdued”.

NJCK (G, D, Dt, Š, N), MPS (G, Gt, Š, N),  
JW (G, Gt, N)

**kabātu, kabādu** “to be(come) heavy”

**G 1.** OA “to be(come) heavy”, of tablets: *mīššum tuppum ik-bi<sub>4</sub>-it-ku-nu-ti-ma lā tušēbilānim* BIN 4, 26: 49 “why has a tablet become too heavy for you to send me one?”

2. OA “to be(come) serious” (of conditions):

**a)** PN *mariš kà-bi<sub>4</sub>-it* AKT 9A, 41: 6 “PN is seriously ill” (s. OB *maruš kabit* Sumer 14, 68 no. 43: 16); sim. ib. 27.

**b)** *dullum ina ālim ik-ti-bi<sub>4</sub>-it* Prag 467: 5 “distress has caused aggravation in the city”.

3. With *panū*, “to be(come) worried, anxious”:

**a)** OA *ištū 3 šanātīm ū 4 šanātīm aššumi mera* PN *panū'a kà-áb-tù(-ma)* AKT 9A, 152: 6 “for 3 years or 4 years I have been worrying about PN’s son”.

**b)** OA (may good news from you reach me in the City) *panū'a ana šērika lā i-kà-bi<sub>4</sub>-tù* KBo. 9, 9 r. 7 “so that I need not be worried about you”; s. also VS 26, 71: 7; kt n/k 1377: 22 (Gökçek 2017, 41); AKT 3, 67: 19.

4. OA uncertain: (I will no longer keep sending you textiles) *ša i-kà-bu-tù* CCT

3, 23b: 5 “that are heavy” (*ikabbitūni* expected).

5. OB *ik-bi-us-sú-um-ma dullašu* RB 59 = Fs. Reiner 190: 5 “his toil became too heavy for him”.

6. Var. *kabādu*: OB *biltum ik-ta-ab-da-an-né-ši-[im]* ARM 27, 37: 47 “the load has become too heavy for us”.

7. SB *ša nešmūšu ik-bi-tu* (var. [i]k-bit) *tu[ša]ptā uznu tazquššuma ša ramānuš i[k-bi]-tū* (var. *ik-bit*) *elīšu* AfO 19, 64 iii 1-2 // BM 61649+ iii 8-9 // BM 87226: 12-13 “you allowed the ears of him who has become hard of hearing to open, you raised up him who has become a burden to himself” (Mayer 2016, 222).

**D 1.** OB *ammīnim panīki tu-ka-ab-bitim* OBTR 141: 19 “why did you make your face heavy towards me?”, i.e. “become stubborn” (Mayer 2016, 222).

2. *šābam li-ka-bi-du-nim-ma* ARM 27, 179 no. 102: 22 “they shall heavily equip workers for me (for harvesting)”, cf. *šābum kibittum* (MARI 5, 666). For the var. *kabādu* s. also ARM 26/1, 243 M.11371: 12 and *kabtu*.

3. OB *kalakkam elīšina u-ka-ab-bi-it* ARM 14, 18 r. 9 “I made the dug-out material heavy on them (the dams)”.

+ **Dt** OA “to act honourably, in accordance with one’s honour”: *šuḫārtum irtibī ku-ta-bi<sub>4</sub>-it-ma alkamma ana sūn DN šukušši* BIN 4, 9: 21 “the girl has grown up: act in accordance with your honor, (i.e.) come here and place her on DN’s lap” (not Dtn, because intrans.).

MPS (G, D), JW (G, D), NJCK (G, Dt)

+ **kab/pa'u**, + *kīpa'u* “canebrake”; MB Emar

1. [SA]G.KI 2.KÁM.MA *ki-pa-ú* Emar 6/3, 147: 13 “the second front side: the reed marsh”.

2. Pentiuć 2001, 104.

**kabbartu** “part of the foot or leg; hock”

MB Emar <sup>uzi</sup>*ka-bar-tum ana ēnti* DN Emar 6/3, 369: 57 “the hock to the *ēntu*-priestess of DN”. S. Emar 6/3, 370: 36; 446: 33. S. Pentiuć 2001, 93.

+ **kabbāru** “a type of copper ingot”; OA *šulūšā`um ana kà-ba-ri-im* Anatolica 12, 131 Ka 435: 6 “(they offer (to pay) a rate of) three (units of wool) for (one) *k*.” S. Donbaz and Veenhof 1985, 131–34; Dercksen 1996, 58f. for translation and disc. Cf. OB *g/kubāru*, also a type of ingot. NJCK/JW

+ **kabbā`u** “seamster”; OB

*ka-ba-ú inaddūninnima ittallakū* AbB 10, 41 r. 35 “(send the garments to PNN). The seamsters will abandon me and walk away” (reading after von Soden 1986, 473).

**kabbilu** s. *qabbilu*

**kabbu** “burning”

Lex. *anqullum* = MIN (*šāru*) *ka-bu* AOAT 50, 373: 191A (malku) “heat” = “burning wind”; s. *an-qú-ul* = *šāru ka-ab-bu* RA 17, 185: 17 (Hrúša 2010, 236).

**kabilli** s. *qawili*

**kābilu** s. *qabbilu*

+ **kabilukku** “a dish or fruit”; NA

1 BĀN *ka!-bi-lu-ki* SAA 11, 28: 8 “1 seah of *k*.” (between wine and fig cakes).

+ **kab/pkurru** “metal part of a wheel”; OB

1. OB (bronze and tin) *ana sappī kakkī ka-aB-ku-ur-ri ša 2 magarrī* GAL ARM 25, 693: 15 (= ARM 32 p. 272) “for *s*., pegs, and *k*. for 2 large wheels”, sim. ARM 22, 203+ ii 40 (= ARM 32 p. 277f.)

2. Separated from OAkk *kab/pkūru* on semantic grounds, cf. Arkhipov 2012, 156.

**kab/pkūru**, + *kabkullu?* “a container”

Lex. <sup>kuš</sup>*káb-ku[l]* = ŠU-*lum* (= *kabkul(lum)*) MSL 7 p. 133 with M. Civil *apud* Steinkeller 1991. Perhaps Presarg. and Sarg. <sup>(giš)</sup>NAG.KUD/KU/KUL, read *káb-kud(r)/ku/kul* (Steinkeller ib. with refs.). S. also *kab/pkurru*.

**kablu** “leg of a piece of furniture”; + OA

1. OA *kà-ab-lu* (of a table) AKT 3, 66: 35.

2. OB of table: *ka-ab-la-tu-šu* FM 8, 46 no. 6: 11, s. *kamiššaru*.

3. Cf. Ebla *ga-bi-lum* MEE 2, 23: 2 (decorative element on a vessel, s. Pasquali 2005, 128).

+ **KaBrānu** “mng. unkn.”; OA

1. (if PN comes back to PNf, he has to pay five minas of silver) *u šu`āti ina GA-ÁB-ra-nim idukkūšu* Veenhof 2018a, 39 kt 89/k 345: 14 “and/or they will kill him in...” (also ib. 19, in a marriage contract, corresponding to *ina i-DÍ-nim* in the same phrase in other texts). S. Veenhof ib.: “Several Anatolian contracts stipulate alongside (or as substitute for?) a monetary fine the death penalty for breaking a promise of non-vindication.”

2. Prob. also *i-GA-ĀB-ra-n[im!]* OIP 27, 19A: 16 in the same clause. NJCK

**kabru** “thick”

1. OA also of textiles: Prag 487: 5, s. *garzu*.  
 2. LB 4 *ka-ba-ri* (followed by dates and wood) AOAT 414/1, 69: 4 “4 fattened (sheep?)”.  
 S. also *kapru*.

**kabrūtu** “thickness(?)”

Lex. [...] <sup>r</sup>a<sup>1</sup> = *kab-ru-tum* MSL 11, 87: 292. Read perhaps *kaprūtu* “a (salpeter-based) cleaning product”, < *kapāru* II “to wipe clean” (Butz 1984, 306f.). The word appears between *kasū*-mustard and salt.

**kabsu** “young (male) sheep”; + OB

1. OB <sup>udu</sup>*ka-ab-si qallūtīm* AbB 9, 162: 12 “small young sheep”.  
 2. NA *ana mīnimma!* PN *ēpuš muk amēlu kab-su raddī’u šū* SAA 16, 5: 6 “why did PN do it? I say: The man is a sheep, a follower”.  
 3. Cherry 2017, 291f.: not an Aram. lw. in Akk.

**kabtu**, + *kabdu* “heavy”

1. OA *ana barīte šarrē kâ-âb-tū-tim ni’āti mīnam ṭahḫu’ātunu* 01/k 217: 48 “what business do you (merchants) have among us, mighty kings?” (s. Günbatti 2014, 90).  
 2. Var. *kabdu*: OB *ka-ab-di-im* ARM 33, 346 n. 154: 59, s. *qaqqadu*.  
 3. Lex. KAB = *kab-tum* Emar 6/4, 537: 735 (Sa), Sjöberg 1998, 277.

NJCK (1), JW (2–3)

**kabû I** “dung”; + OA

1. OA *nēmalam šu’āti* DN u DN<sub>2</sub> *a-kâ-bi-im lidīšū* CCT 6, 14: 51 “may DN and DN<sub>2</sub> trample that profit into dung!” (Veenhof 2008a, 83 n. 348).  
 2. OB *šurīpa[m] lipaḫḫirū ina iṣṣim ka-bi-i u šittam* <sup>r</sup>*damq*<sup>1</sup>*iš limsū* ARM 1, 21 r. 14 “they shall gather ice. Using wood they shall clean (it) of dung and faeces” (Mayer 2016, 223).  
 3. OB *aššum ka-bi-i u [s]umuktim ša arḫātīm* OBTR 327: 4 “concerning cow dung and waste” (Mayer 2016, 223).  
 4. NB *ka-bé-e-šū-nu iḫaššalū inappūma ana libbi aḫāmiš usammaḫūma iṭennūma ippū ikkalū* ABL 1000: 9 (AOAT 242, 292) “they crush (wild donkeys’) dung, sieve it, mix it together, grind it, bake it, and eat it” (said of foreign tribes, s. Mayer 2016, 223 + n. 10).  
 5. SB [...] <sup>r</sup>*kī*<sup>1</sup> *labūku ka-bé-e kī lā risni ša ašlākī* JSS 4, 10 (LKA 92): 10 “(the smell of cattle) [...] like (something) steeped in dung, like it has not been soaked by the fuller”. Diff. Lambert ib. and 1975, 123: “like something not mended by the tailor”, connecting it with *mukabbû*. S. Mayer 2016, 224.

NJCK (1), JW (2–5)

**kabû II** “pod”

In UET 5, 590: 10 (s. CAD K 29) read *ka-b/pu-ú ma-li! qú-lu-p[u]* “pods, as many as are peeled” (von Soden 1975, 460).

**\*\*kabû B** (CAD K 29)

ARM 1, 21 r. 14) belongs to *kabû I* (von Soden 1975, 460).

**\*\*kābû** “mng. unkn.” (CAD K 29)

In Aa II/7 iv 10’ (AO 3930, in CAD erroneously II/8) read *ka-a : ša-a-pu*

(MSL 14, 298). The ref. iii 41' given in CAD is a mistake. FJMS

**kabūtu** “dung”

1. OB lit. *ka-bu-ut alpim* CUSAS 10, 12: 17 “ox dung”.

2. OB *šumma aḫi Purattim gulgullātim lā umallī u ka-bu-ut sisī* <sup>1</sup>*mala* <sup>1</sup>*qanē lā ušzīz* AbB 13, 60: 12 “I will (surely) fill the Euphrates with skulls and I will (surely) let the horse dung rise up as high as the reeds” (Edzard 1974, 125; Mayer 2016, 223).

3. SB *liḫtī ka-bu-ut-ka* (var. *ka-bu-ut-ta-ka*) *liqmā* <sup>d</sup>G[IBIL] LKA 153 r. 18 // BMS 61: 19 (= KAL 10, 116: 77) “the god of fire shall gather up your faeces and burn them” (Mayer 2016, 223).

4. NA *ka-bu-ut alpī emārī immerē sisē ina mātišu ay ibšī* SAA 2, 2 iv 7 “may there be no more dung of oxen, asses, sheep, and horses in his land” (Mayer 2016, 223).

5. S. also *kabū*.

\*\***kabūtu** (CAD K 29: “a part of the body of the horse”) s. *kabūtu*

+ **kad-** “to speak”; Hurr. word in MB Qatna

*kīmē* : *ur-ḫu ka-ta-ša-nu-ni-ia* QS 3, 5: 45 “that he is speaking the truth”, s. the comm. ib. p. 73.; cf. *ur-ḫu ka-du-uk-ku* ib. l. 57.

**kadabbedū** “oral paralysis, aphasia”

Schwemer 2007, 14: Correct the reading KA.DIB.BI.DA.A (Maqlū I 90 in CAD K 31a) to KA.DAB.BÉ.DA.

**ka-da-bi-bu** s. *dābibu*

**kadādu** “to rub”

D SB *ú?-ka-di-id* SpTU 2, 32 r. 4 in broken context.

**kadammu** “a building; dungeon(?)” + LB

1. NA 14 *ka-da-am-me* SAA 19, 156: 4 in broken context. S. *katammu*.

2. LB *ka-dam-mu* SpTU 4, 121 ii 16 in broken context.

**kadānu I** s. *kuddunu*

+ **kadānu II** “a plant”

SB (the *pappānu* plant bearing wool: its name is) <sup>u</sup>*ka-da-nu* SpTU 3, 106 r. 2.

**kadāru II**, + *kedēru*, + *gadāru* “to be wild, goring; (of hair, clothing) to be disheveled; to bend downwards”

1. OB lit. **a)** *sinnišātu pērēte ga-ad-rama* Or. 87 19 ii 4 “the women are untidy regarding (their) hair”.

**b)** *sinništum kī zikri lubuštaša ga-ad-arat-ma* ib. ii 11 “the woman, like a man, her dress is untidy”.

2. SB **a)** *šumma KI.MIN ana maḫrišu/arkišu ke-di-ir* SpTU 2, 35: 4f. “if ditto (i.e., when Marduk sits down in Esangil) he is declined forward/ backwards”.

**b)** *šumma KI.MIN ina ašīšu ana imittišu/šumēlišu/maḫrišu/ana arkišu ke-di-ir* ib. 29–32 “if, when ditto (i.e. Marduk) goes out, he is declined to his right/to his left/forward/backwards”.

**c)** Sallaberger 2000, 235: *k.* is frequently said of aurochsen, whose attack stance is characterized by the lowering of the head – AHw.’s “sich aufbäumen” is therefore inaccurate, as it denotes the opposite movement. When said of images and objects, *k.* should therefore be understood as “to bend forward or downward”.

**kadaššu** “celebration”

OB lit. *ištanahhiṭā ka-da-aš-ša-am* YOS 11, 92: 11 “(the girls) keep twirling in celebration”.

**kadāšu** (AHw. 419, CAD K 31) s. *kadaššu*

+ **kadītu** “an implement”; LB

1 *ka-di-tum* CT 55, 216: 5.

**kadrāyītu** “aggressive”

S. CAD K 32 \**kadriu* “an epithet of Ištar”, BAM 3, 237 i 19'. Rather than to derive from *kadrū* “bribe” (Edzard 1974, 125), the word belongs to *kadāru*.

\*\***kadriu** (CAD K 32) s. *kadrāyītu*

**kad/trū**, + *ked/trū* “greeting gift”

1. OB lit. *bāb'iš ina<sup>1</sup> ke-ed-ri<sup>1</sup>-im lušīl* CunMon. 8, 110: 5 “I will rejoice at the gate with a gift of greeting”.

2. OB lit. *luddinma ke-ed-ri-a-am* UET 6/2, 395 r. 16 “I shall give a gift”.

**kādu I** “watch, outpost”; + OB

*ina nawēm ḥibram u ka-di ul nīšū* Durand 1992, 118: 37 “we have neither a (nomadic) group nor outposts in the steppe”. Earlier disc. with further lit.: Streck 2000, 101.

+ **KāDu II**, *KaDDu?* “a small object”; OA

2 *Ga-Des-en<sub>6</sub>* kt c/k 399: 9 (s. Dercksen 2015a, 51); 4 *GA-ḤI* kt c/k 441: 39 (ib. 54). A small object mentioned in lists of expenses among other poorly known items such as *dulbātum*, *saḥertum* and *ZiBārātum*. NJCK

**kā/adû?** “a profession(?)”

OB lex. *lú ḤI-ak = ka-<sup>r</sup>du<sup>1</sup>-ú* MSL 12, 205: 27. Cf. *lú UD-a (= ḥád?) -ak = ka-<sup>r</sup>du-ú* MSL 12, 160: 72, already cited in CAD K 35. Cf. *lú ḤI-a-ak = mu-zi-bu* MSL 12, 205: 29 (AHw. 1576).

**kādu I** “to be distressed(?)”

**D 1.** OB **a)** Lex. *te-te-ḥé = mu-ki-du* (after *mu-re-šu-um* “slanderer”) ZA 94, 230 ii 7 “molester”. **b)** *lillum mu-ki-id bēli emūqi* ib. 231 v 7 “the fool is a molester of the mighty one”.

**2.** OB *aganna l awīlum ina libbišunu ša ú-ka-du-šu ulūma e-bé-el-<sup>r</sup>lu!<sup>1</sup>/ <lu>-<sup>r</sup>šu<sup>1</sup> <sup>r</sup>awīlum šū liqbī* ARM 27, 116: 18 “now then, a single man amongst them whom I am molesting or oppressing, let that man speak”.

**3.** S. CAD K 35 *kādu* B.

**kādu II** “to take into custody”; + NB

**G NB** *mannu kī<sup>r</sup> i<sup>1</sup>-kud-da-<sup>r</sup>áš-šum<sup>1</sup>-ma tašapparamma* OIP 114, 2: 18 “you shall send somebody who will take him into custody”.

\*\***Gt** s. Streck 2003a, 77.

**kagallu**, *kigallu* “a kind of waste land”

Lex. *kī-ga[l]-lulla = MIN (eršetu ša mērešti)* AOAT 50, 330: 22 (malku) “waste land = agricultural land”.

**kaḥšu** “a chair”; EA; NWSem. lw.(?)

In EA 120: 18 read 1 [G]U.ZA *ka-aḥ-šu* (cf. CAD K 36 s.v., s. Borger 1975, 71a; Moran 1992, 199 n. 8). Ugar. *kh<sub>1</sub>* is perhaps borrowed from Hurr. *ke/išḥe/i*, the etym. of which is disputed (s. Richter 2012, 216f. for bibliogr.).

+ **kā'ilu** “a musician(?)”; OB

**1.** DUMU<sup>meš</sup> NAR<sup>rmeš<sup>1</sup></sup> [...] *a[št]alū u<sup>lú</sup>ka-i-lu* DN FM 9, 246 no. 63 r. 3 “the

musicians [...] the *aštalû*-musicians and the *k.* of DN”.

2. *ka!-i-li* ARM 1, 13: 31 and *ka-i!-[li?]* ib. 34, both in broken context.

3. The suggestion that *k.* is a variant of *kalû* “lamentation priest” (Durand 1997, 27; id./Guichard 1997, 63; Ziegler 2007, 65) is difficult on morphological grounds.

**ka'iššu** s. *g/ka'iššu*

**kajj-** s. *kayy-*

**kakardinnu**, *karkadinnu* “victualler; confectioner”; + OA

1. OA PN *kà-kà-ar-dí-nu-um* Prag 496: 17.

2. *taqrībatam ša kà-kà-ar-dí-nim* “the *taqrībatu*-ritual(?) of/for the victualler” kt 87/k 178: 7 (unpubl., court. K. Hecker).

3. MA PN <sup>l</sup>*ka-kar-ṛdi<sup>1</sup>-nu* MARV 3, 49: 8, as recipient of honey.

4. NA 12 <sup>l</sup>*kar-ṛka<sup>1</sup>-di-ni* SAA 5, 215: 17 (in list of craftsmen, followed by bakers and cooks).

5. NA <sup>l</sup>*kar-ka-din* SAA 12, 83 r. 3 (between brewer and cupbearer).

6. Jakob 2003, 395–398 with add. MA refs.; Richter 2012, 180 (possibly Sem. *kkr* + Hurr. *-tennu*).

JW (1, 4, 6), NJCK (2), MPS (3, 5)

**kakdâ**, *qaqdâ* “constantly”; + OB

OB lit. *Ga-aG-da-am* Lambert 1989, 325: 27 (broken context), s. the comm. ib. 333: “Its etymology is unknown since first-millennium writings begin variously *ga-*, *ka-* and *qa-*. A form *qaqda* derived from *qaqqadu* is unlikely in view of the writing here when compared with *ka-aq-qâ-ra* in 24 above.”

**kakikku** s. *kakkikku*

**kakkikku** “an official”; OB

Syll. spelling: <sup>l</sup>*ka-ak-ki-ki-i[m]* NABU 1992/122 A.3357: 10.

**kakkabānu**, *kabkabānu* “starlike; a bird”

1. OA PN *kà-áb-kà-ba-nu-um* AKT 8, 70: 24 “PN the starlike” (*līmu* REL 74, s. Veenhof 2003, 25).

2. NA [1]00 *kak-kab-nat issi! kirrate!* SAA 7, 148 iii 12 “[1]00 *k.* birds from the *kirratu* vessel”.

3. NA 5 *kak-kab-nat naptune!* SAA 7, 149 ii 7 “5 *k.* birds for the meal”.

4. NA 5 *kak-ka-ṛba!-nat?*<sup>1mušen</sup> *ša* PN *masenne* SAA 7, 172: 4 (= ADD 1020 in CAD K 44 *k.* a) “5 *k.* birds of PN, the treasurer”.

5. NA 2 *kak-kab-nat*<sup>mušen</sup> SAA 7, 160: 3 (= ADD 1087 in CAD K 44 *k.* a).

NJCK (1), MPS (2–5)

**kakkabtu** “star (symbol)”; + OB

1. OB lit. [*x ka*]-*ak-ka-ab-ti-ša talappatamma* [*šal*]<sup>ṛšišu<sup>1</sup></sup> *kī'am taqabbī* [*kakk*]*ab kakk*[*b*] *šinnī maršat* AML 47: 34 “you touch the [...] of her star symbol and you say three times: ‘Star, star, my tooth is sick’”.

2. NA *kak-kab-tú ša ḥurāši* SAA 9, 11: 7 (s. also 11) “golden star”.

**kakkabu**, + *qakkabu?* “star”

1. OA 17 *kà-ku-bu-ú ša kaspim* kt c/k 18: 45 “17 stars of silver” (in a list of precious objects, s. Dercksen 2015b, 39).

2. OA as an epithet of Ištar, s. also AKT 6C, 526: 15; 11A, 163: 4.

3. OB lit. *ašbat pī ka-ka-bi* AML 84: 1 “I seized the mouth of the stars” (refer-



ring to the constellation scorio in an incantation against scorpions?).

4. OB lit. [*ka-ak-k*]a-ab *ka-ak-ka-a*[b] AML 47: 36, s. *kakkabtu*.

5. OB *qa-ka-ba-at kaspim u ħurāšim* A.2576: 5 “stars of silver and gold” (Charpin 1989–90, 94). S. Arkhipov 2012, 46f. for add. refs.

NJCK (1–2), MPS (4), JW (5)

### **kakkallu** s. *qalqālu*

**kakkartu** “round loaf of bread; a metal ingot”, + OA

1. OA 5 *kà-kà-ra-tum* 57 MA.NA *šūqultum* AKT 2, 59: 9 “5 *k.* weighing 57 minas”; s. ib. 1; Prag 482 r. 5; CCT 6, 19b: 27. S. Dercksen 1996, 59.

2. OB *ka-ka-a[r-tum]* ARM 21, 258: 33 “(2 talents and 29 1/2 minas of copper) in ingots”.

3. MB Emar <sup>ninda</sup>*ka-ak-ka-ri-tum* Emar 6/4, 560: 90.

4. S. also *kakkaru*. NJCK (1), JW (1–3)

**kakkaru**, + *kaqqaru*, + *kikkiru?*, “talent; a bread”

1. OB URUDU *ša* 1 ṚGÚ *ka<sup>1</sup>-ka-ri* (or 1 <sup>ḡ</sup>*ka-*) FM 8, 164 no. 47 r. 5 “copper (in the weight) of a disk of 1 talent”. S. Durand ib. p. 166.

2. Early OB Mari *kikkiru* (Limet 1976, 165 n. 11):

a) 5 BÀN ŠE *ki-kir* ARM 19, 378: 2 “50 liters of barley (for) *k.*”.

b) 1 A.GÀR 3 GUR 8 ŠĪLA Š[E] *ki-kir* ARM 19, 379: 2 “1568 liters of barley (for) *k.*”.

c) *ki-kir* [...] ARM 19, 380: 3 (in broken context).

3. MB Emar “talent”: *ka-qa-rum* GUŠKIN *ša* PN Emar 6/3, 59: 1 “(1) talent of gold from PN”.

4. MB Emar “a bread”: *zarĥa ana ninda.meš<sup>ka-ak-ka-ri</sup>* Emar 6/3, 387: 5 “z.-flour for *k.*”; s. also Emar 6/3, 393: 25, 434: 8; 436: 12. <sup>ninda</sup>*ka-ka-ru* TUR Emar 6/3, 460: 21 “small *k.*”

5. Likely NWSem. lw. (Huehnergard 1987, 136). S. Pentiuć 2001, 91. Cf. Hurr. *gaĥari*-and *kakkari* (Richter 2012, 179f.). S. also *kakkartu*.

### **kakkassu** s. *kakkussu*

\*\***kakilu** (CAD K 44) “a bird” s. *kurmadillu*

**kakkišu** “weasel?”

NA pl. [*ka-ki*]š-a-ti (in broken context) SAA 9, 4: 3.

**kakku** “stick; weapon, mace”

1. OB lex.:

a) <sup>ḡ</sup>*tukul-sik-ġu<sub>10</sub>* = *ka-ak-ki pērtiya* CUSAS 12 p. 154 ii 3 (Ugumu) “bun(?) of my hair”.

b) <sup>ḡ</sup>*tukul zú-ġu<sub>10</sub>* = *ka-ak-<sup>1</sup>ki<sup>1</sup> šinniya* ib. 155 v 11 “my canine tooth”.

2. OA lit. *kakka nadānu: ana 70 ālānī kà-kà-am a-dī-in* OA Sarg. 9 “I waged war with 70 cities”.

3. OA *mīššu ša kīma awīlim raggim kà-ku-šu ilqē`uma a-GN ittalku* LB 1206: 7 (unpubl., court. K. R. Veenhof) “why has he taken his weapon like an evil man and gone to GN?”; sim. TC 3, 25: 18.

4. “mace” in lists of (precious) objects: OA 5 *kà-ku-ú* AKT 6B, 468: 9 “5 maces” (inventory of a chapel, s. Barjamovic/Larsen 2008, 153f.); s. also kt c/k 18: 46 (Dercksen 2015b, 39).

5. OA *ana kà-ki-im qadēšuma uštenes-šūni`āti(-ma)* Çeçen 2002, 67 kt 92/k 526: 13 “they are trying to make us go out with him (the ruler) for fighting”.

6. *rabî k.* “overseer of the weapons”: OA PN *rabî kà-ki-im* AKT 10, 54A: 4; BIN 4, 163: 4; TC 3, 158: 9.

7. NA PN *bēl k.*: EN-TUKUL-KUR-*u-a* BATSH 6/2, 53 r. 5; 54 r. 7; 60 r. 8<sup>”</sup>; 145 r. 14<sup>”</sup>; EN-TUKUL-*ša!-du-ú-(a)* 55 r. 17 “the lord of the weapon is my mountain”.

8. *ša k.*: OA PN *ša* <sup>gis</sup>GAG-*ki* kt 92/k 193: 37 (= KEL A) // *ša kà-ki!* kt 91/k 555: 26 (= KEL B) // *ša* GAG-*im* kt n/k 517+1571: 41 (= KEL D), s. Veenhof 2003, 10 and 26 “the one (in charge?) of the weapon(s)”; s. also AKT 11A, 153: 5.

9. For OB refs. s. Arkhipov 2012, 110–112.

S. also *kaksappu*.

MPS (1–2), NJCK (2–6, 8), JK (7)

**kakkû** “lentil(s)”; + OA; + MA

1. OA lit. *kakkā`um*: *addīsim kà-kà-a-am lā abārašši* kt 90/k 178: 29 “I threw lentil(s) at her but I did not catch her” (incant., s. Michel 2004b, 398). Pace Michel *kakkā`am* rather than *kakkam* “weapon”, cf. the sequel: “I threw beer bread, thyme and salt at her”.

2. MA <sup>sim</sup>*ka-ak-`ku*<sup>1</sup> StAT 5, 47: 6.

NJCK (1), JW (2)

**kakkullu**, *qaqqullu*, + *kukkallu*(?), + *kukkullu* “mash-tub, a wooden container”

1. OB *šaman rēštim daqqāt qa-qú-ul-lim* AbB 2, 87: 28 “first-rate oil, small amounts left over from the *q.*-vessel”; cf. Bottéro 1965, 378 (*kak!-ku-ul-lim*).

2. OB Alal. var. *kukkallu?*: 1 *kāsum* KÛ.BABBAR *ku-uk-ka-al-li* AIT 366: 4 “1 silver cup (of) *k.*-type”.

3. *kukkullu*: a) MA in personnel lists “quiver(?)” or “container of sling-stones(?)” and its carrier: PN *ku-ku-lu*

BATSH 18, 58: 8, 18, 20; 74 r. 13, 15f., 22; 75: 20f.; PN *ku-kúl-lu* BATSH 18, 74 r. 35; 76: 6 and pass.; Chuera 71: 11; PN *ša ku-kúl-`li*<sup>1</sup> Chuera 70: 11, 23, 55; VS 2 1, 6 pass. (s. Freydank 1980, 103f. and n. 19); <sup>1</sup>*ša*<sup>1</sup> <sup>gis</sup>*ku-ku-li*<sup>1</sup> KAM 7, 8: 6. For add. refs. s. BATSH 18, 246 n. 883. S. Postgate 2008, 87; Jakob 2009, 101.

b) NA 2 <sup>gis</sup>*ku-kul?*-*u haḥḥī* SAA 11, 85: 4 “two *k.*-containers with plums”.

4. NA uncert.: *qu-qu-la-tum* SAA 7, 180: 4 (in broken context).

5. Pace AHw., there is no need to separate *kakkullu* I “Maischbottich” and *kakkullu* II “Früchte-, Abfallkorb”, s. Salla-berger 1996, 85–87. S. also *kakkultu*.

**kakkultu** “mash-tub”; OB, MB, SB

OB *k.* (*īni*) “iris”: ... = *kak-kúl-la-tum* UET 7, 93: 42, followed by *šapiltu* and *tē`u īni*, both designating parts of the eye.

**kakkusakku** s. *kakkušakku*

**kakkussu**, *kakkūsu*, *kakkassu* “a domesticated plant”; + OA; + OB

1. OA lit. uncert.: *adī Ga-Ku-Za-am u pitiltam a-na-`dī-ú-ki<sup>1</sup>-ni lā tappaššerī* kt 91/k 502: 12 “until I put a ... and a string on you, you shall not come loose(?)” (incantation, s. Kouwenberg, 2018–19). The addressee is a *diqāru*, a pot or vessel, hence this *Ga-Ku-Za-am* may be a different word referring to a kind of lid or stopper.

2. OB (n) *ka-ka!-sà-tum ša ana GN buṭumtašin[a] ibbabla* Stol 1979, 22 A.5861: 4 “(n) *k.*, the green seed of which was brought to GN”.

NJCK (1), JW (2)

**kakkušakku** “a medicinal plant; a stone”

SB [<sup>na</sup>]*kak-ku-šak-ku* KAL 9, 37 iv 30 (among stones used to make a magic charm).

**kakmû** “from Kakmu”

1. OB *šubātum Zuhû ka-ak-mu* SAG AWTL 94: 1, 3 “Zuhû-garment in the Kakmu-style of best quality”.

2. OB [*i*]na *qabê manni ka-ak-mi-a-am ana bīt nap̄arišu tanaddī ... ka-ak-me-a-am ana bītišu tanaddī ... ka-ak-me-a-am ša bītišu šūšī* CUSAS 15, 1: 6 – r. 4 “by whose order are you throwing the Kakmean into his (= my lords) guest house? (I have shown you my lord’s sealed tablet, and yet) you throw the Kakmean into his house! ... Evict the Kakmean from his house!”.

+ **kaksappu** “(part of) a weapon”; OB

1. 1 *ka-ak-sà-pu* ARM 25, 33 (= ARM 32, 325 M.10710): 1 (made of silver); ARM 21, 430: 1.

2. Derived from a genitive construction: *ka-ak(-)sà-pi* ARM 31, 72: 16 and <sup>giš</sup>TUKUL *sà-ap-[pi]* ARM 32, 478 M.12597 r. 8 (s. *sappu* “a lance”),

3. S. Arkhipov 2012, 112f. Perhaps “spearhead”.

**kalakku I**, + *kulukku* “excavation, silo, storeroom, box”

1. Cold storage for ice:

a) OB *ka-la-ka-tim-m[a]* FM 2, 140 no. 76: 18, s. *kašāru* G.

b) <sup>r</sup>ina *ka-la-ka<sup>1</sup>-[tim] ša mē umallû!* 3 A.GĀR *šurīpam upah̄hi[r]* ib. 12 “in the (cold) stor[es] that I had filled with water I collected 3 *ugār* (ca. 3600 l) of ice”.

2. Astronomically: SB *ina pan ka-lak-ku ša Pabil* SpTU 4, 171: 8 “in front of

the quiver(?) of P. (Sagittarius)”; 3 KÙŠ *elât ka-lak-ku* ib. 12 “3 cubits above the quiver(?)”; *elât ka-lak-ku ša Pabil* ib. 14 “above the quiver(?) of P.”

3. NB *šidītu ana ku-lu-ku-šû attadu* OIP 114, 78: 15 “I poured travel provisions in his box”.

**kalakku II** “raft, kelek”; + NB

NB [*lū*] *quppu lū ka-lak-ki* SAA 18, 106: 7 “[either] a guffa or a kelek”.

**kalāma** “all, everything”

Delete ref. BBSt. No. 35: 6 in CAD K 65 (Borger 1975, 71a).

**kalammu** “part of a chariot(?)”; MA

1. 20 NÍG.LAL *ša NA<sub>4</sub><sup>mes</sup> ša ka-lam-me* StAT 5, 3: 20, 21 “20 bindings of stone of the *k*.”, s. ib. p. 18.

2. 2 NA<sub>4</sub><sup>rmes</sup> *ša<sup>1</sup> ka-lam-me [...]* StAT 5, 6: 5 “2 stones of the *k*.”

**kalappu**, *kalabbu*, + *kalbatu* “pickaxe”

1. OA add. refs.: Prag 625: 7; AKT 5, 17: 10; kt 88/k 310: 17 (Bayram 2016, 19); kt 88/k 972: 17 (Donbaz 2008, 219).

2. MB Emar 1 *ka-<sup>r</sup>al<sup>1</sup>-ba-tum* URUDU RE 69: 11 “1 copper pickaxe”, between “1 cart” and “1 copper axe”. The mng. is suggested by the context. The word is otherwise masc. in sg. with a fem. pl. Beckman (ib.) translates “copper bitch”.

3. NA *hursān lallik<sup>an.bar</sup> ka-la!-pu lantuh!* SAA 21, 15: 11 “I will go to the ordeal and lift the pickaxe”.

NJCK (1), JW (2), MPS (3)

**kalbānātu** “(part of) a siege engine, grapnel(?)”

1. Lex. *k[a]l-ba-na-tum* = *nabalkattu* AOAT 50, 361: 34 (malku) “grapnel (?) = scaling ladder”. S. Hrůša ib. p. 228.
2. OB *simmiltam u k[a-a]l-ba-na-tam* FM 1 p. 82: 42 “ladder and grapple(?)”.
3. MA *kal-ba-na-ta ašūta šehūta ekimta* KAL 12, 32: 5 “grapple(?), departure, *šehūta*, taken away” (fragment of a war ritual?, s. Schaudig ib. p. 69).
4. OB lit. (?) *kal-ban-na-tu[m]* MC 13 p. 145 (K. 8486): 10, s. *nimgallu*.

**kalbāniš**, + *kalbāni* “like a dog”

†*ka-al-ba<sup>1</sup>-[n]i-i[š]* AML 119: 87; *ka-al-ba-ni* AML 116: 3.

**kalbatu** “bitch”

1. OA in *rabī kalbātīm* “overseer of the bitches” (as hunting dogs?): *maḥar* PN *rabī kà-al-ba-tim* AKT 3, 41: 18 “before PN, the overseer of the bitches”; s. also Chantre 2: 22'; kt c/k 1641: 17 (Albayrak 2005, 98); kt g/t 36: 8, 10, 12 (Bilgiç 1964, 148). S. Veenhof 2008a, 221.
2. OB lit. *ka-al-ba-tam uššaru* CUSAS 10, 10: 43 “I will let the bitch go” (said of a woman).
3. MB Emar, uncert. (*Flurname?*): *eqel mērešu ina nārān ina ka-al-ba-ti* AulaOr (Suppl.) 55: 1 “farmland in between the rivers, in/among *k*.” Arnaud 1991, 11 interprets the word as *qalbātu* “well” (cf. Arab. *qalībun*).  
NJCK (1), MPS (2), JW (3)

**kalbu** “dog”

1. OA as an epithet or a nickname: *kunuk* PN *kà-al-bi<sup>4</sup>-im* AKT 6B, 492: 5 “seal of PN, the ‘dog’”; referring to the same person also in kt m/k 148: 18

(Hecker 2004a, 65), kt c/k 515: 8 and 678: 2 (court. J. G. Dercksen).

2. OB *kalab Šamaš* (CAD K 62, AHw. 425 *kalbu* 8d): *ur-me* = *k[a-l]a-ab<sup>d</sup>UTU* UET 7, 93: 37. S. Sjöberg 1996, 228.
3. SB *ka-lab<sup>d</sup>KIN.SIG* Fs. Lambert, 169 no. 15: 22, perhaps an insect.
4. NB *anāku kal-bi pāliḫi* SAA 18, 71 r. 13 “I am a fearsome dog”.  
NJCK (1), MPS (2, 4), JW (3)

**kalgukkū**, + *kalkukku* “a mineral, a lead-based yellow colorant” red ochre”; + OB

1. OB *aššum ka-al-gu-uk-ki-im gabīm u liqtim* ARM 18, 15: 5 “concerning the *k*-mineral, *gabū*-alum and *liqtu*-alum.”
2. OB 4 MA.NA *ka-al-gu-uk-ki-im* ARM 22, 259: 4 “4 minas of *k*-mineral”.
3. OB 1 MA.NA *ka-al-gu-ku ana šipir narkabtīm rēštīm* ARM 23, 188 no. 208: 1 “1 mina of *k*-mineral for work on a first-quality chariot”; cf. 209: 1, 210: 1, 211: 1.
4. OB *aššum annu[ḫa]ri aššum gabī aššum ka-al-[gu]-uk-ki* Fs. Birot, 98 no. 1: 7 “concerning *annuḫaru*-alum, concerning *gabū*-alum, concerning *k*-mineral” (memorandum).
5. OB *ka-al-ku-uk-ki-im* Fs. De Meyer, 270: 6, 8 (s. *kalū* IV).
6. On the mng. “a lead-based yellow colorant” s. Thavapalan 2020, 342–346.  
JW (1–5), FJMS (6)

**kalītu** “kidney”

1. OB lex. *ellag gūn-ba-ra-ḡu<sup>10</sup>* = *ka-li-it birkīya* CUSAS 12, 157 ix 10 (Ugumu) “my testicles = kidneys of my knees/lap”.
2. OB lex. *ellag gūn-šà-ga-ḡu<sup>10</sup>* = *ka-li-it libbiya* ib. 11 “my kidney”.

+ **kallâm** “quickly, promptly”; OB

1. PN *ka-al-la-a-am ana šērika išpuran-nēti* Fs. von Soden, 52 A.2435: 13 “PN sent us promptly to you”.

2. (*tuppam*) PN *ka-al-[lam] ana šēriya ušābilaš[šu]* ARM 3, 68: 19 “PN had (the tablet) promptly sent to me”.

3. *ka-al-la-a-am ana šēr bēliya awīlē šunūti šurrī* ARM 14, 105: 19 “bring these men to my lord, quickly”. S. also ARM 18, 8: 18 and ARM 33, 101: 33.

4. Charpin 1994: Most Mari refs. cit. s.v. AHw./CAD s.v. *kallû* are adverbial. Apparently < *kalla-am* with adverbial acc. ending (but s. final -i in NA *kalli'u*).

**kallamāre**, + *kannamāre* (MA), + *kalla-nāri* (NA) “early in the morning”

1. MA a) *ka-na-ma-ri arhiš lublūni* Chuera 1: 6 “they must quickly bring (them) in the early morning”.

b) *ūma ka-an-na-ma-ri lillik* Chuera 5: 6 “he shall go the same day, in the early morning”.

c) *ka-na-ma-ri šamma [ikkulū]* BVW A 8, Ab: 7 “[they will eat] grass at dawn” cf. D 5; M+N r. 5. cf. H 2.

2. NA *ka-[l]a-na-ri-šú* SAA 15, 6: 7; *ka-la-ma-a-re* SAA 13, 88 r. 6, 100: r. 9; *ka-la-ma-re* SAA 5, 243 r. 14.

3. Etym. likely < *kal-* + *namāri*, lit. “entire (time of) shining”, cf. *kal ūme*, *kal mūše* (Streck 2017, 598–9; de Ridder 2018 §491).

**kallanāri** s. *kallamāre*

**kallāp/bu** “foot soldier, auxiliary troops”

1. NA pl. fem.: 80 <sup>lu</sup>*kal-ba-ṛte*<sup>1</sup> SAA 5, 215: 20.

2. *rab k.*: NA <sup>lu</sup>GAL *KAL!-bi* Orient 29, 120 no. 8: 3 (seal legend); <sup>lu</sup>GAL-*kal-lap* BATSH 6/2, 127 r. 3; 127 r. 9.

3. NA pl. (PNN) *ka-la-pa-nu* BATSH 6/2, 121 r. 6.

4. Borrowed into Aram. as *klb'* (Fales 1987, 469). On mng. (infantry rather than a type of courier or dispatch rider) s. Postgate 2000a, 104.

MPS (1), JW (2, disc.), JK (2, 3)

**kallatu** “bride, daughter in law”

1. OB <sup>f</sup>*ka-al-ṛla-tam ana māriya*<sup>1</sup> *ušērib* FM 2, 76 no. 40: 6 “I made a bride enter (the house of) my son”; cf. ib. 8.

2. OB 7 *aššātum ka-la-tum* FM 4, 215 no. 36: 2 “7 wives (of the king)”. Cf. Ziegler ib. p. 45f.

3. OB *ka-la-at-ni ēzib* CUSAS 36, 207: 9 “I divorced our daughter in law”.

4. OB É.GI.4.A *bītim* OBTIV 5: 1, 6: 1, 7: 1 “bride of the house”. S. Kraus 1973, 53f.

5. OB *kallat Šamaš* “dragonfly, lit. bride of the Sungod” (AHw. 426 *kallātu* 3a; CAD K 79 as a separate lemma): *nī-dūb-dūb-bulza-an-za-na-?* = *ka-la-at* <sup>d</sup>UTU UET 7, 93 r. 9f. S. Sjöberg 1996, 229f.

**kallu** “bowl”

SB <sup>du</sup>*kal-lu ša ina šarūri šamši* SAA 3, 35: 9 “a bowl in the rays of the sun”.

**kallû**, *kalli'u* “express messenger, courier”; + MA

1. MA PN <sup>lu</sup>*kal-li-ṛu*<sup>1</sup> Chuera 58: 4.

2. With *ina/ana* “posthaste”, MA:

a) *a-na kal-le-e* BATSH 4/1, 5 r. 10; 9: 34; 19 r. 4.

b) *i+na kal-le-ṛe*<sup>1</sup> ib. 13: 14.

c) *ana ka-li-ia* StAT 5, 54: 13.

3. S. also *kallâm*.

**kallūtu** “status of bride, marriage”

OB lit. *sissinni ka-al-lu-tim* Or. 87, 17 i 44 “date spadix of marriage”.

**kalmak/qru** “an adze or axe”

OB (bronze for) 1 *ka-al-ma-aK-ri* ARM 32, 223 M.7190: 4. S. Arkhipov 2012, 113.

**kalmarḫu** “a tree”

1. In SMN 708 r. 8 (cit. CAD K 86a) read after coll. *gal-ma-ar-ḫ[é]* (SCCNH 8, 364).

2. CAD suggested the mng. “tamarind”, which is, however, more likely to be identified with *kasū* (Choukassizian Eypper 2019). JW (1), FJMS (2)

**kalmartu**, + *garmartu* “a month name, a festival”.

NA *nadbaku ša gar-mar-te* SAA 12, 69: 35 “expenditure for the g.”

**kalmatu** “parasite, louse”

1. OB *qēmam ... ka-al-ma-tum iltapat* ARM 14, 74: 7 “the parasites have infested the flour”.

2. OB PN: *Ka-al-ma-ta-nu* JCS 23, 127: 4 (von Soden 1975, 460).

3. Lion/Michel 1997, 720–722.

+ **kaltu**, *ke/iltu?* “rival, opponent, pretender to the throne”; OB

1. *ša* PN *ward[ī]* [*ana k]a-de-e-im ana ka-al-ti-ḫ[ti-]ia* [*tatt]anaššē'am u anāku mār* PN<sub>2</sub> [*waradka*] *ša inanna maḫrīya* *ʿwašʿbu* [*ana k]a-al-te-ka ul attanaššī[ku]m*] Fs. Larsen 99–115 (A.1215): 44, 48 “(what? Is it acceptable) that you should ceaselessly promote my servant PN against me as my *kadū* (and) my rival, while I should not keep promoting against you as your

rival the son of PN<sub>2</sub>, your servant, who now stays with me?” (transl. Sasson 2007, 455 n. 9, cf. Charpin/Durand 2004, who take *kadū* to mean “protect” or the like, cf. *kādūtu*.).

2. *ana ka-al-ti-ia šiprī i[št]anappa[r] u daʿatī ul iš[ā]* ARM 26/2, 71 no. 312: 23 “he keeps sending messengers to my rival but does not care about me”.

3. PN *maḫar bēliy[a ikš]udanni* [*umm]ami* <sup>l</sup>*ki-il-ti ittī* P[N<sub>2</sub> *wa]šib* [*an]āku maḫar bēliya kī'am āpulšu u[mmami wu]ddī bēli awīlī šunūti innaddinakkum u [bēl]ī ana PN kī'am iqbī umma[mi] [...]x aḫḫika luterrakkum assurr[ri bēl]ī? ki-i]l-ti šunūti ana [...] ARM 28, 53: 8, 13 “PN [cam]e to me before my lord, saying: ‘My rival [st]ays with PN<sub>2</sub>. I thus answered him before my lord: ‘[Cer]tainly my lord will give those men to you’. And my [lo]rd thus said to PN: ‘[...] I will return your brothers to you’. Hopefully [my lord(?)] will [...] those ‘rivals’”.*

4. [*a]mmīnim ki-il-ti ina* GN *wašib* ARM 28, 115: 36 “why is my rival staying in GN?”

5. *sarrar[u ... š]a ittī ki-il-ti-[ia] ana qaqqadiya leqīm* <sup>r</sup>*illi* <sup>k</sup>*kūnim* RATL 112: 6 “the bandits (...) who came with my rival to take my head”.

6. S. perhaps [DUMU *ka-a]l-ti-im* ARM 26/2, 189 no. 377: 30.

7. Charpin/Durand 2004; Sasson 2007, 455ff.; Lion 2004, 219f; Durand 2004b, 183 n. 388. S. also *kaltūtu*.

+ **kaltūtu** “rivalry”; OB

[P]N *ana ka-al-tu-ut* [P]N<sub>2</sub> *našū* ARM 28, 44: 28 “they are positioning PN as a rival (against) PN<sub>2</sub>”. S. *kaltu*.

**kalū II** “all, everything” S. *kalummū*.

**kalû IV** “yellow ochre”

1. OB lit. *ka-lu-um* // *ka-lu-ú panūšu* AML 51: 8; 50: 20; 60: 3 “his face is yellow-ochre paste”, s. *qitmu*.
2. OB *aššum ka-li-im u kalkukkim* Fs. De Meyer, 270 (M.11050). 5 “concerning the yellow ochre and *kalkukku*-mineral”.
3. Stol 1998, 347f. (yellow ochre, not orpiment). S. Thavapalan 2020, 346ff. for extensive disc..

**kalû V** “to hold, detain”

**G** *aššum nēbaḥim ka-<sup>1</sup>le-ni<sup>1</sup>* CUSAS 36, 63: 6 “we are detained because of the *nēbaḥu*-payment” (*kalēni* instead of *kalēnu* < *kalī-ānu*).

**Gt(n)** *ta-ak-/tak-te-el-lu-a-ma* AOAT 275, 226 r. ii (Streck 2003a, 68).

**kālû** “dam; a designation of fields”

For LB (designation of fields) s. Da Riva 2002, 88f.

+ **KalûBu**, *KalluBu*(?) “a valuable object”; OA

(thieves have entered the temple of Aššur) *mēšurum kâ-lu-bu-ú zamru`ā-tum u katāpū tablū* Bab. 6, 187 no. 7: 13 “the *mēšuru*-symbol, *K.*, *zamrūtu* and *katāpu*-vessels have been taken away”.

NJCK

+ **kalummû** “all, everything”; OB

[*kasp*]um u *ka-lu-um-mu-ia* ARM 26/2, 533 no. 541: 16 “silver and everything that belongs to me”. Lafont (ib.), following a suggestion by Durand, proposes a new word *kalummû* “everything”, and compares Nuzi *kalūmānu*. Heimpel 2003, 408 considers the form erroneous, noting the otherwise unexplained reduplicated *m*. Perhaps frozen *kalūmma* + *û*

(pl. nom.) + poss. suff.; cf. *mimmû* < *mimma* + *û*.

+ **kalūmma** “in every respect”; OB

1. OB lit. *ka-lum-ma iššuš* FM 14 iii 10 “he was suffering in every respect”.
2. *kalûm* (loc.) + *ma*, s. also *kalummû*.

**kalūmtu** “female lamb”

1. OB lit. <sup>1</sup>*luwa`ir<sup>1</sup> rē`i ... arḫāti u ka-<sup>1</sup>lu-ma<sup>1</sup>-ti-im lilqūnimmi šitta ša arḫā-ti[m] u ka-lu-ma-ti* AML 120: 13, 16 “let me instruct the herders of cows and she-lambs so that they grab for me the sleep of cows and she-lambs”.
2. OB lit. *aḫzā ka-lu-ma-tum maḫrīšu* AML 125: 10 “she-lambs are seized in front of him”.

**kalūmu** “(male) lamb”

1. OB lit. *aḫzū immerū ka-lu-mu* AML 125: 9 “sheep and lambs are seized”.
2. OB PN *qadū [k]a-lu-me-ka* ARM 33, 91 no. 27: 38 “PN together with your lambs”.
3. MA *lalā`ū* 16? *ka-lu-mi-ia* BATSH 4/1, 12: 28 “the kids and my 16? (male) lambs”.
4. LB 3 *ka-lu-mu par-rat* AOAT 414/1, 184 r. 6 “3 male (and) female lambs”.
5. S. also *ḫadīru*.

MPS (1, 4), JW (2), JK (3)

**kalzu** “a military unit”; NA

1. [*ina*] pan PN *rab kišir šanē aptiqissu lā immaggur mā ina kal-zi-a-ma alas-su[m]* SAA 1, 236: 5 “I appointed him [to] the service of PN, the second cohort commander. He did not agree, saying: ‘I will serve as a runner in my own unit’”.
2. PN *ša ka[l-zi]-šú ša ka[l-zi] <sup>1</sup>nišīšu<sup>1</sup>* SAA 1, 171: 9f. “PN of his *k.* unit and of the *k.* unit of his people”.

3. *ša* <sup>1</sup>*ka*<sup>1</sup>-[z]*i ittalkūni* ib. 28 “the (members) of the *k.* unit came”.

4. *ana PN ana ša kal-zi šarru bēlī liš 'ala* ib. 32 “let the king, my lord, ask PN and the (members) of the *k.* unit”.

5. SAA 1 p. 216: “community”.

**kamādu** “to beat (fabric)”; + OB

1. OB n MA.NA *šutūm [k]āmidū li-i[k]-mu-du-nim-ma* BagM 23, 186: 7 “n minas of woven textiles – the *kāmidu*-craftsmen shall beat”.

2. OB *ka-ma-du-um* Lackenbacher 1982b i 29', ii 16, ii 32, and pass. A step during textile fabrication taking two days, after cleaning (*zukkū*) and needle repairs(?) (*ešēru*), and before carding (*mašāru*).

3. NB [*i-ká*]*m-ma-du-šú-nu-ti* SAA 17, 11 r. 2 “they will beat(?) them”; *šubātī lik-mu-du-ú-ma* ib. r. 6.

4. The mng. “to beat (in order to soften)” (AHw.) rather than “to weave” (CAD) is supported by cognates (Arab. *kamada* “to soften (a fabric)”; Syr. *kmd* “to become flaccid”) and ITT 5, 9996 (already cit. CAD K 121 s.v. *kamdu*). For possible cognates in Ebla and Ugar. s. Sanmartín 2019, 307f. The procedure in question may be a kind of felting (Lackenbacher 1982b, 141f.; Wasserman 2013, 264). S. also *kamdu*, *kimdu*, *kāmidu*.

**kamālu** “to become angry”

**G** With acc.: OB lit. [*k*]*a-mi-il-ka libbī!* ZA 110, 45 iii 64 “my heart is angry with you”.

**Gt** SB *māt GN kit-mu-lat* SpTU 2, 35: 27f. “the land of GN is irascible”.

**kamantu** “a herb or spice”; OAKk, Ur III

1. Ur III *kà-ma-am-tum* CUSAS 3, 442: 15; 557: 6. For further refs. s. CUSAS 4, 92.

2. A spice which ceased to be used after the Ur III period (Heimpel 2009, 98 n. 64). To be distinguished from *kamantu*, s. the disc. in CAD K 109 s.v.

**kamāmu** “to nod, to shake the head(?); an expression of displeasure”

**G** OB lit. *ta-ak-ma-am* KALAM <sup>1</sup>*x*<sup>1</sup> [...] JRAS Cent. Supp. iii 7 “you nodded, the land [...]” (Lambert 1967, 103; Streck/Wasserman 2008, 347). This form shows that the verb is, pace AHw. 430, not *a/u-* but *a/a-*class.

+ **D** SB *mu-kám-mi-mu-ú-a* ORA 7, 320: 44 “those who shake the head at me”.

**Disc.:** Mayer 2007, 132 n. 8: An expression of displeasure, perhaps “to growl, to grumble”.

**kamantu** “a (pharmaceutical) plant”

1. SB *zēr ka-man-tú tasák* SpTU 1, 60 r. 7 “you crush seed of the *k.* plant”.

2. Del. the ref. BE 9, 99 (cit. CAD K 110), read *ka-<sup>1</sup>ra<sup>1</sup>-šú* (coll. Leichty/Zadok apud Donbaz/Stolper 1993).

3. For add. refs. s. Scurlock 2007. Her suggestion to identify *k.* with henna is not supported by the evidence (Renaut 2007).

**kamānu** “a cake”

1. NA 2 <sup>ninda</sup>*ka-ma-na-a-ti* SAA 12, 68 r. 11 “2 *k.-cakes*”.

2. SB *ka-man teppuš libbū ka-man turatta libbi immeri* SpTU 5, 235 r. 1 “you make a cake. Into the cake, you put the heart of a sheep”.



**kamar(r)u**, *kabar(r)u*, + *kanar(r)u* “(garden) wall”

1. OB *matī dūram luqqur matī ka-ma-ra-am lušpuk* ARM 33, 124: 13 “sometimes I need to tear down the wall, sometimes I need to pile up the rampart(?)”; 705 *ĪR<sup><meš></sup> ana ka-ma-ri-im agmur* ib. 7 “I used up 705 slaves for (constructing) the rampart”.

2. MB *ina ka-ma-a[r(-)...]* SCCNH 4, 348: 5.

3. MB *ka-na-ri* HSS 14, 5: 1.

4. Wilhelm 1985, 53; Richter 2012, 182 s.v. *kab/m/war(r)u(m)*. AHW. *kamar(r)u*, CAD *kamāru* A.

**kamāru I**, *kamarru* “snare, trap”; + OB

1. OB lit. *iššūr māt lā māgīrī i-ka-mar-ri išhuḥ* RA 86, 81: 8 “the bird of the land of the disobedient wasted away in the trap”.

2. in *k. šakānu*:

a) OAKk *in <a>ppārim kà-ma-ra-ma iškun* FAOS 7, 291 Fragm. C 7 ii 4 “in the marshes he set traps”.

b) Early OB *kà-ma-ar-šu-n[u] išku[n]* ZA 93, 9 v 7 “he snared them”, pl. *kà-ma-ri-šu iškun* ib. 8 iii 2.

c) We follow AHW. in assuming that this is a metaphor for inflicting defeat. Diff. CAD K, who assume a noun *kamāru* B “defeat”. It has further been connected with *kamāru* IV “to pile up” (which is also said of bodies and ruin), s. Mayer 2016, 224.

**kamāru II** “defeat” s. *kamāru* I

**kamāru III** “a (dried?) fish”; + OA

1. OA 49 *kà-ma-ru* Prag 740: 11 and kt 92/k 241: 7 (unpubl., cit. Dercksen 2001, 44 n. 23). S. Lion/Michel 2000, 78–80. S. also *kamāru* V.

2. OB *ku<sup>6</sup>ka-ma-ri ... [ā]kulma [mā]diš ina pīya ṭābū [u] inanna ana kayyān[im] ina ku<sup>6</sup>ka-ma-ri ... ātanakkal* ARM 28, 88: 6, 10 “I have eaten the *k.* fish and they were very good in my mouth,[and] now I want to eat of the *k.* fish all the time”.

3. OB *ʿ3?1 ka-ma-ru<sup>ku6</sup> ana napt[an] šarrim u [šā]bī* ARM 21, 90: 1 “3(?) *k.* fish for the meal of the king and the soldiers”.

4. OB in Tell Leilan s. TLT p. 353f.

5. For etym. s. the disc. in Kogan/Militarev 2005, 171f. S. also *kawarḥu*.

NJCK (1), JW (2–5)

**kamāru IV** “to pile up, accumulate”

Gt OB lit. *lā rabīʿat ki-it-mu-ra-ʿat<sup>1</sup> šupassu* CUSAS 10, 1: 39 “is his dwelling not big (and) heaped up high?” S. also *kamar(r)u*.

+ **kamāru V**, *g/qamāru?* “a piece of clothing or equipment”; OA

1. *ḥurši ʿānum ša kà-ma-re-e* AKT 5, 58: 7 “a box with *k.*” (alongside a saddle-cloth, ropes, pack-saddles, a sack and a box with *dulbātum*).

2. (PN is bringing you) *šakūkam u kà-ma-re* kt n/k 268: 13 “a belt and *k.*” (s. Çeçen/Gökçek 2017, 467).

3. 10 *kà-ma-re* KBo. 9, 9 r. 11 (at the end of a list of clothing and unidentified items).

4. Refs. listed under *kamāru* III might belong here as well, although the context is less clear. S. Veenhof 2010, 170.

NJCK/JW

+ **kamāsiš** “kneeling”; OB

OB lit. PN *ka-ma-s[i-i]š maḥar* DN *illakā dī[m]āšu* CUSAS 10, 2 iv 8 “PN,

as he was kneeling, his tears constantly flowed before DN”.

**kamāsu I**, *kamāšu*, *kanāšu* “to gather”

**G 1.** OB *anāku ana* GN *ka-am-sa-ku* RATL 143: 19 “I (and my troops) gathered in GN”.

**2.** LB *ki-in-ša-a-ma* dubsar 3, 135: 16 “gather!”, cf. *kusūtu*.

**3.** NB (silver) *ik-te-mis* OIP 114, 41: 11 “he collected”.

**D** NA *ešādu ka-ni-ši* STAT 2, 163 r. 11 “collect (masc.!) the harvest”.

MPS (G), JW (G), JK (D)

**kamāsu II** “to kneel, to squat”

**G 1.** OA *lā tadaggalā kīma ammākam kī'am ina išātim kà-am-sà-ku-ni* AKT 9A, 73: 7 “do you not see that there (? sic!) I am simply sitting in the fire?” (i.e. “things are too hot for me”? The writer is clearly in financial trouble).

**2.** OB lit. [*k*]a-mi-is ZA 110, 39 i 16, s. *šēdu*. NJCK (1), MPS (2)

**kam'atu**, + *kam'u* “white truffle”; + MB Ugar., + LB

**1.** OB *awīlī ana kam-a-tim leqēm aṭrud-ma umma anākuma pīqat ka-am-ū itāt āl[im] ibasšū ... illikūma gib'ṭ tamšīl ka-am-i ublūnimma awīlī šunū[tī] utēr umma anākuma išū gib'ū ibbasū ka-am-i ātammarā illikūma ka-am-i itammarū anūmma ka-am-i ša ublūnim [a]na šēr bēliya ušābilam [ka-a]m-i šināti ...* ARM 27, 54: 6–21 “I dispatched men to collect white truffles, saying: ‘Perhaps there are white truffles around the city.’ ... They went and brought red truffles resembling white truffles, and I turned back those men saying: ‘Since there were red truffles, look everywhere for white truffles!’ They went and looked everywhere for white truffles. Now I

have sent to my lord the white truffles that they brought. Those [white truf]fles ...”.

**2.** MB Ugar. [*k*]a-ma-'a-<sup>r</sup>tu<sup>1</sup> PRU 6, 159: 3 (reading after Huehnergard 1987, 137).

**3.** LB *ka-ma-a-tū* PIHANS 79, 18: 5 (s. NABU 1997/88).

**4.** On truffles s. Stol 2014, 149f.; for Ebla refs. s. Pasquali 2005, 129f.

**kamdu**, *kandu*, + *gandu* “a designation of textile”; + LB

LB (1/3 shekel silver) *ana 1 ga-an-du* Zawadzki 2013, 550 r. 5 “for 1 g.”

S. *kamādu*.

+ **kamēšu** “a sort of bread(?)”; NA

1 *ka!-me-šū* SAA 7, 174: 11 in list of various breads.

**kāmidu** “a textile craftsman” s. *kamādu*

**kamīš** “like a captive”; + NA

[*l*]išēšibšu *ka-mi-iš* SAA 2, 4: 21 “may she have him sit like a captive”.

**kamiššaru**, *kamiššuru* “pear tree”

**1.** OB *dippāt[ūšu] lū elammakkum u kablātūšu lū* <sup>gis</sup>*ka-mi-šu-ru-[um]* FM 8, 46 no. 6: 12 “its (the table’s) top shall be e.-wood and its legs shall be pear wood”.

**2.** OB 1 *kussūm* <sup>gis</sup>ŠENNUR.[BAB]-BAR.RA RIMA 1 p. 56: 11 “1 throne made from pear wood.”

**kamkammatu** “a kind of ring”

**1.** Ur III 1 <sup>urudu</sup>*kà-am-kà-ma-tum* ArOr 87, 36 no. 3 = RA 113, 41 “1 copper *k*.”. Otherwise *kam-kam-ma-tum* in Ur III (cf. CAD K 124 a).

2. For add. OB refs. s. Arkhipov 2012, 80.

+ **kamliš** “furiously”; OB

*aš-ri-UŠ* ‘ša libbiki’ [k]a-am-li-iš šuttu-qu kûmma Ištar Or. 87, 16 i 30 “wherever you desire, to split (the house) furiously – is yours, Ištar”.

**kamlu** s. *gamlu* 1

+ **Kamlu** “a bread”; MB Emar

<sup>ninda</sup>KA-am-la i-zu-ú-zu Emar 6/3, 388: 66 “they will share (pres.!) the *k*-bread”. Huehnergard *apud* Penttuc 2001, 146 suggests a connection to Syr. *qmal* “to become moldy”, *qumlā* “blue mold on bread; barley cakes baked in the embers and allowed to grow sour”.

**kammakku** s. *kammaku*

**kammaku** “cloth cover for chariots”; OB

1. *kakkabū* [š]a kam-ma-ki-im ša nar-kabtim ša ḥamuḥḥim ARM 32, 484 M.15076: 3 “(silver for) stars for the cover of the ḥamuḥḥu-chariot”, cf. ARM 7, 115.

2. 2 <sup>gada</sup>kam-ma-ku ARM 21, 294: 2; cf. ARM 18, 45.

3. 1 kam-ma!-ku duḥšī ARM 21, 255: 3 “1 cover of blue-green (wool, linen, or leather)”.

4. A cover usually made from wool or linen (Durand 2009, 50, 158 and Arkhipov 2012a, 9).

**kammamtu** s. *kamamtu*

**kammu I** “tablet, literary composition”

NA 3 kam-ma-ni SAA 7, 49 i 4 in inventory of tablets and writing boards.

**kammu II** “a fungus; a substance used in leather production” (CAD *kammu* A)

**kammu III**, pl. *kammātu* “rivet, dowel”

1. NA 37 ka-ma-te! KÙ.GI ša qaqqad sisi CTN 2, 151: 1 “37 platelets of gold for a horse’s head”.

2. NA (1 quiver) 2 kam-ma-tu SAAB 13, 8 no. 4: 2 “two rivets”. The suggestion by Postgate/Collon *ib. p. 8* to understand this as a “dome-headed” nail or tack in view of *kammu* II “a fungus” is unconvincing, as *k*-fungus refers to mold- or lichen-like growths rather than dome-shaped mushrooms.

3. CAD *kammu* C, AHw. *kammu* I.

+ **kammu IV** “a wooden object used in sieges”; OB

(20 pine trees) ana ka-am-mi ARM 26/1, 211 no. 71-bis: 8 “for *k*.”, mentioned after ladders (*simmilātum*). Durand *ib.* proposes a shorter type of ladder.

**kamru II** s. *kumru*

**kamsu I** “gathered”

1. A designation of cloth or garments: OA kam-sú-tum AKT 6A, 144: 9; šīm kam-sí-im AKT 7A, 176: 2 “the price of *k*-cloth”; 1 TÚG kam-sú-um AKT 9A, 120: 7 “1 *k*-garment”.

2. An indicator of high quality, perhaps “finished; gathered in (of edges?)”, s. Michel/Veenhof 2010, 253f.

NJCK/JW/MPS

**kams/šu II** “kneeling”

NB kam-še-e-ti SAA 17, 201 r. 8 in broken context.

**kam'u** s. *kam'atu*

**kamû II** “captive”; + OAkk

OAkk logogr. LÚxKÁR/ÉŠ:  
n GURUŠ.GURUŠ *ušamqit* n LÚxKÁR  
*ik[m]ī* FAOS 7, RIM C 1: 54 and *pass.*  
“he fell n men, he took n captives” (s.  
Kienast/Sommerfeld 1994, 225).

**kamû III** “to capture”

- D 1.** SB [*mu-*]*kam-mu-ú-a* ORA 7, 320:  
37 “those who capture me”.  
**2.** SB [*ku-*]*um-mu ina kamûtimma* ORA  
7, 322: 70 “he is [bou]nd in captivity”.

**kamūnu I** “cumin”

- 1.** OA *kà-mu-ni* Prag 740: 11; 429: 26  
(// OIP 27, 55: 31); AKT 4, 37: 19; *kà-*  
*mu-nu* AKT 5, 57: 9; *kà-mu-ni* ib. 58A:  
8; kt 88/k 418: 2 (s. Bayram 2016, 38).  
**2.** OB (10 litres of) *ka-mu-nu* FM 2, 25  
no. 4: 10 (list of vegetables and spices).  
NJCK (1), MPS (2)

**kamūnu II**, + *kamunû*(?) “(a) fungus”

- 1.** SB *ina lumun ka-mu-ni-e l[ā] t̄abi*  
*ša...*] JNES 33, 347 r. 7 “because of the  
evil of ill-[portending] *k.*-fungus”, s.  
Caplice ib. p. 349; cf. *ka-mu-nu-u* BAM  
329 (Kinnier Wilson 2005, 8).  
**2.** SB NAM.BÚR *lumun ka-mu-né-e*  
SpTU 1, 6: 18 “namburbi ritual against  
the evil of a fungus”.  
**3.** “Gall” on tamarisks: SB *ka-mun bīni*  
JMC 5, 9: 68 (Ugu) “*k.* of the tamarisk”  
(as a medical ingredient, s. Worthington  
ib. p. 25). The mng. “gall” is supported  
by explanations with *gabû* “alum” in  
comm. and lex. texts. Both tamarisk  
galls and alum are historically used in  
tanning. Like a fungus, galls grow from  
the bark.  
**4.** S. Streck 2004, 285f.; Kinnier Wilson  
2005, 8–11.

**kamûtu** “captivity”

SB [*ku*]mmu *ina ka-mu-tim-ma adi*  
*ušteššera ramānu ukannu du[mqu(?)]*  
ORA 7, 322: 70 “he is [bou]nd in capti-  
vity, until he provides justice for himself  
and establishes what is g[ood(?)].”

**kanaktu**, *kanatku*, + *kanatḫu* “an  
incense-bearing tree”; + Ur III; + OA

- 1.** Ur III n ḪAR <sup>gis</sup>*kà-na-at-ḫu-um*  
CUSAS 3, 1375: 35ff. “n *k.*-tree seed-  
ling(s)” (for a garden). Cf. *kà-na-at-ku*  
HSS 14, 198: 1 (Nuzi, CAD K 135b *k.*  
2, 1') and *ka-na-a-at-ki* EA 22 iii 32. S.  
also Sallaberger, CUSAS 6, 358.  
**2.** OA (1 litre) *zar'am ša kà-na-ak-tim*  
KTS 2, 14: 16 “of seed of the *k.*-tree”.  
**3.** OB lit. pl. *ka-na-ka-ti*, s. *munû* I.  
**4.** After Moran 1992, 59, n. 35 and 83,  
n. 41, the logogr. in EA 25 iv 51, quoted  
in CAD B 64 s.v. *bullukku* as ŠIM.BAL,  
is in fact ŠIM.GIG (= *kanaktu*).  
**5.** Jursa 2009, 161 (perhaps opopanax);  
Richter 2012, 183f. (Hurr. *kanagi*).  
NR (1, 4), MPS (3), JW (5), NJCK (2)

**kanāku** “to seal”

- G 1.** Said of body parts: OB lit. *ak-nu-*  
*uk appam u ḫasīsam ak-nu-uk šipī'ātīm*  
*ša muḫḫišu ša* DN *ú!(I)-ra-am-mu-šu*  
AML 114: 13 “I sealed the nose and the  
ear. I sealed the sutures of his skull, that  
DN had loosened”.  
**2.** OB *ina kunukkiya u kunuk mārī kārim*  
*bītam ni-ik-nu-uk* FM 2, 285 no. 130: 20  
“we sealed the house with my seal and  
the seal of the sons of the merchants’  
area”.  
**3.** OB *aššum ... bāb* UR.MAḪ *ka-na-*  
*ki<sup>1</sup>-i[m]* ARM 33, 125: 7 “concerning  
the sealing of the Lion’s gate” (the text  
is concerned with bricks, suggesting  
that *k.* here refers to building activity).

**D** *bīssu ú-ka-ni-ik* FM 2, 285 no. 130: 8  
“I sealed his house”.

**kanānu** “to roll up, coil”

SB [*šumma*] *kīma šērim ik-nun* KAL 5, 70 r. 41 “[if] (the oil) has coiled up like a snake”. Cf. *qanānu*.

**kanāqu** s. *ḥanāqu*

**kanaqurtu** s. *q/kanaqurtu*

**kanasarru**, *kanazerru*, *kašanšarru*, + *ka-tanšarru* “wooden part of a wheel”

OB 3 *ka-ta-an-ša-ra-tum u 2 lišānū epinnim* AbB 11, 82: 9 “3 *k.* and 2 plough shares”, cf. ib. 12 and 14. The text clearly distinguishes TA and ŠA.

**kanāšu I** “to bow down, to submit”

**D 1.** Lex. DU = *ku-un-nu-šu* Emar 6/4, 537: 347 (Sa) “to force into submission”.

**2.** Early OB [*an*]a *šēpī[šu]* *ʾú<sup>1</sup>-kà-ni-ī[s]-sú-[n]u-ti* RIME 4 p. 713 ii 19 “he made them fall at his feet”.

**3.** OB (food for soldiers) *inūma ku-nu-ši-im* KTT 139//140: 10 “at the time of submission”.

**4.** SB (the wife will say to her man) *ku-nu-uš* Šupê-amēli 66 “submit!”

**kanathu** s. *kanaktu*

**kanatku** s. *kanaktu*

**KA-an-DA-BI-tum** s. *qanū I*

**kandaku** “hold of a boat”; foreign word

Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 36: Cf. Syr. *kndwq*, “large storage jar for grain”, perhaps of Persian origin (s. Sokoloff 2009, 683).

**kandalu** s. *qandalu*

**kandarasānu**, NA *kandirše*, *kundiraše* “a linen dress”; + NA

**1.** Lex. <sup>tu</sup>*g**kun-dar-a-ši* AfO 18, 331: 288 (practical vocabulary of Assur).

**2.** NA 1 *kun-dir-a-še* SAA 7, 121 i 6 (in list of cloths).

**3.** NA <sup>tu</sup>*g**kan-dir-še* SAA 7, 174: 5 (in list of cloths).

**4.** 4 <sup>tu</sup>*g**kun-dar-a-šá-ni* StAT 2, 164: 10.

**5.** S. CAD K 148 *kandarasanu* (LB), AHw. 436 *kandaru*, AHw. 1569 *kundalirašu*. S. Gaspa 2018, 283–284. *k.* sometimes co-occurs with the *sasupp*-garment and appears to be used in ritual context.

**kandirše** s. *kandarasānu*

**kandu**, + *kindu* “a container”; NB, LB; Aram. lw.

**1.** 30 *ki-in-du ša kupsu* AfO 38/39, 81 no. 2: 12 “30 *k.* of (sesame) pressings”, s. MacGinnis ib. 82.

**2.** NB 1 *kan-du* (of bronze, for measuring oil) dubsar 7, 39: 5.

**3.** Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 36f.; Cherry 2017, 158f. (Aram. lw.).

**kandu** s. *kamdu*

**kanīktu** “sealed silver medal”

**1.** OB 10 GÍN 1 ḪAR KÙ.BABBAR 1 GÍN *ka-ni-<ik>-tum* FM 1, 140 A.486+: 63 “1 ring of 10 shekel silver, a medal of 1 shekel”; s. ib. 64–69.

**2.** OB 1 ḪAR *ša* 4 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ù* 1 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR *ka-ni-ik-tam idinšum* ARM 18, 19: 10 “give him 1 ring of 4 shekel silver and 1 shekel silver in the form of a sealed medal!”

**3.** OB 2 GÍN *ka-an-ka-tum nībum* [n GÍN K]JL.Á.BI ARM 32 p. 381

M.6206: 5 “medals of 2 shekel nominal value, their [weig]ht is [n shekel]”.

4. Arkhipov 2012, 17 with further refs.

+ **kāniktu** “female seal bearer”; OB

OB lit. [*ina b*]īt makkūrim [ka]-ni-ik-ta-šu (// kišib-lá) atti Nidaba and Enki 53 “in the storeroom, you (fem.) are its seal bearer”.

**kāniku** s. also *kanniku*

\*\***kaniniwe** (AHw. 437, CAD K 152)

In HSS 13, 119 read 2 BĀN! ni-ir!-we a-na <I>Ga-a-pa-a-zi, cf. HSS 14, 200 (Deller 1983; cf. Richter 2012, 184). S. *nirwe*.

**kankannu**, *g/kangannu* “potstand”; +MB

MB *kan-ga-an-nu* [...] BagF 21, 202: 2, 4.

**kannamāre** s. *kallamāre*

**ka/inna/iškarakku**, *ka(n)giškarakku* “a table”

1. OB 1 <sup>gis</sup>KA.GIŠ.KARA<sub>4</sub> *tuppašu elammakum* ARM 22, 306: 7 “one *k.*, its top (made from) *elammaku*-wood”; cf. 316 ii 8.

2. OB *aššum* <sup>gis</sup>ka-ni-iš-ka-ra-ki-im *ša meluḥḥim* KÙ.GI GAR.RA ARM 23, 100 no. 103: 8 “(memorandum) concerning 1 wooden *k.* from Meluḥḥa, gold plated”. Cf. <sup>gis</sup>BANŠUR<sub>x</sub> *ka-an-giš-ka-ra-ki* ARM 23, 190 no. 213: 13.

3. OB (1 mina of glue for making) <sup>gis</sup>ki-in-na-aš-ka-ra-ki ARM 21, 303: 7 and s. p. 362 n. 29 for spelling variants.

**kanniku**, *kāniku* “sealer, person in charge of sealing”; + OA

13 GÍN URUDU *ana* PN *kà-ni-ki-im* OIP 27, 58: 28 “13 shekels of copper for PN, the sealer”. NJCK

+ **kannišu** “wooden table(?)”; OB

1. 3 DUG GEŠTIN *ana* <sup>gis</sup>ka-ni-ši-im FM 11, 151: 8 “3 jars of wine for the *k.* (when the messengers sat in front of the king in the date palm court)”.

2. 8 DUG GEŠTIN ŠÀ.BA 2 DUG GEŠTIN *ša sīmi* ZI.GA *ana* <sup>gis</sup>ka-an-ni-ši-im ib. 25: 17 “8 jars of wine, among them 2 jars of red(?) wine, expenditure for the *k.*”.

3. ZI.GA *ana* <sup>gis</sup>ka-an-ni-ši-im FM 11, 26: 12.

4. G. Chambon, FM 11 p. 29f. S. also *kannu* I.

**kannu I** “wooden rack for storing containers, potstand”

1. OB lit. *šaknāt ina ka-an-nim* AML 27: 7 “you (the fermentation vat) are placed on the potstand”.

2. OB 1 DUG GEŠTIN *ana ka-an-nim* FM 11, 1: 2 “1 jar of wine for the rack” Cf. ib. 5: 2; 12: 4; 152: 8; 161: 2 etc.

3. With det. <sup>gis</sup>: <sup>gis</sup>ka-an-nim ib. 21: 9, 11, 32; 27 r. 11; 30: 4; 31: 6; 33: 8; 35: 2; 57: 2; 79: 2 etc.

4. *k. ša šarrim* “of the king”: ib. 25: 29; 59: 2; 153: 2.

5. *k. ša bāb ekallim* “of the palace gate”: ib. 84: 2.

6. In ARM 9, 33: 5; 187: 4 read, instead of É *k.* (CAD K 156 *k.* A in *bīt k.*), <sup>gis</sup>*k.*, s. G. Chambon, FM 11 p. 27.

7. G. Chambon, FM 11 p. 26–29; Guichard 2005, 24–26 with add. refs. S. also *kannišu*.

**kannu II** “band, rope”

OB *ka-an-nu aš-la-a tāmu[r] ša [eleppim]* Finkel 2014, p. 359: 10 “ropes each (1) *ašlu* long – (when) you have found (them) for [the ship]”.

\*\***kannūtu** (AHw. 438), *kannūtu* (CAD K 157) s. *qummunu*.

**kanšu I** “submissive”

Fem. *kanšatu* “a kind of musician”, referring to her “kneeling” position: 21 *ka-an-š[a]-tum* FM 4, 21 no. 37: 2 (in list of musicians); 49 <sup>f</sup>*ka-a[n-š]a-tum* ib. 6. S. ib. 215 no. 36: 9–12. Cf. N. Ziegler, ib. p. 70.

**kanšu II** “work-team, array”; Aram. lw.

LB *suluppē ana imērē ša ka-an-šú ...* SUM-na Jursa 1999, 147 BM 42347: 14 “the dates were given for the donkeys of the work-team”. S. Jursa ib. p. 100: not “donkey caravan”, but “work-team, array”.

**kantuḥḥu**, *handuḥḥu* “attachment to a chariot; part of a lock”

1. OB 5 *qullum ša taskarinnim 5 ka-an-tu-ḥu-šu-nu* Fs. Veenhof, 219 BM 80394: 3 “5 rings of boxwood, their 5 *k*.”.

2. OB (silver) *ana iḥzi ša 4 ka-an-tu-ḥi ša nūbal* MÁ.GAN<sup>an</sup>.NA ARM 25, 351 (= ARM 32, 406 M.11273): 3 “for setting 4 *k*.s of a palanquin of Magan; cf. ARM 25, 287 (= ARM 32, 407 M.10463): 11.

3. *ana ka-an-tu-uḥ-ḥi ša nūba[lim]* ARM 32, 211 M.11620: 3 “for the *k*. of the chariot”.

4. AHw. and CAD s.v. *handūḥu* and CAD G 152a; AHw. 1559a. In BE 14, 123a: 10f. read *kam-du-ḥi* and *kam-duḥ-ḥi* with van Koppen 2001, 220 pace

AHw. s.v. *handūḥu* and CAD s.v. *mašī-ru*. Emendation to *ḥi!-du/duḥ-ḥi* is unnecessary. Rather, the word *ḥidduḥḥu*, pl. *hinduḥḥētu*, attested in the same text l. 8 and in Nuzi, is a separate lemma.

**kânu** “to be(come) permanent, firm, true”

G OA also “to be established, confirmed, proven”:

1. (if PN owes silver in the country) *ina tuppišu u šēbēšu i-ku-an(-ma)* AKT 6A, 294: 15 “it has to be confirmed by means of his tablet and (or?) his witnesses”, sim. kt a/k 394: 17 (s. Veenhof 1995, 1725 n. 22) and kt n/k 1925: 17 (s. Veenhof 2019, 450f.)

2. PN<sub>1</sub> u PN<sub>2</sub> *uktannūma šumma šubātū išṣēr* PN<sub>2</sub> *ik-tū-nu* 2/3 MA.NA KÛ.BABBAR PN<sub>2</sub> (...) *ana* PN<sub>3</sub> *išaqqal* AKT 8, 101: 10 “PN<sub>1</sub> and PN<sub>2</sub> will confront one another to establish who of them is liable, and if the textiles prove to be owed by PN<sub>2</sub>, PN<sub>2</sub> will pay 2/3 mina of silver to PN<sub>3</sub>”; sim. AKT 6C, 639: 7 and 7A, 23: 15.

D OA 1. “to secure (the acquisition of copper or silver), to get hold of”, s. Dercksen 1996, 53–57; CAD K 170b s.v. *kânu* A 4c-3’; AKT 2, 39: 8; 11A, 33: 38.

2. “to confirm or prove sb.’s (Acc) statement, claim, or liability” (s. Veenhof 2017a, 145f.): *šumma* PN<sub>1</sub> *ana* PN<sub>2</sub> PN<sub>3</sub> *lā uk-ta-in kaspam u šibātēšu* PN<sub>1</sub> *ana* PN<sub>2</sub> *išaqqal* AKT 8, 99B: 22 “if PN<sub>1</sub> cannot prove PN<sub>3</sub>(’s liability) to PN<sub>2</sub>, PN<sub>1</sub> will pay the silver and its interest to PN<sub>2</sub>”; n GÍN KÛ.BABBAR *šumma* PN<sub>1</sub> PN<sub>2</sub> *lā uk-ta-i-nam kaspam u šibassu* PN<sub>1</sub> *išaqqalam* CCT 1, 40c: 4 “if PN<sub>1</sub> does not confirm (or prove) that PN<sub>2</sub> owes n shekels of silver to me, PN<sub>1</sub> (himself) will pay me the silver and its

interest”; s. also AKT 1, 62: env. 8 // tablet 5 ; AKT 6A, 235: 34.

3. “to bring proof against sb. (accusative)”: *awīlam ina Ālem innaruā'em u nadītem ú-kà-an* kt 92/k 543: 39 “in the City I will bring proof against the man by means of the stele and the *nadītum*”; also ib. 30 *ú-kà-a-kà*, s. Bayram 2001, 3f.

4. “to present sb. as witness”: *atta tallakamma ana mer'ē PN ú-kà-an-kà (...)* *tib'amma atalkam lāma ūmū imlu'ūni ište mer'ē awīlem ku-ta-i-in* Prag 537: 25 and 31 “you must come here so that I can present you (as witness) against the sons of PN (...). Come here and before the term is over present yourself (as witness) to the sons of the man”; also TCL 1, 241: 11 and 14.

**Dt 1.** OA “to bring proof against each other, to confront each other to establish who is liable”:

**a)** PN<sub>1</sub> u PN<sub>2</sub> *uk-ta-nu-ú-ma šumma šubātū iššēr* PN<sub>2</sub> *iktūnū 2/3* MA.NA KÜ.BABBAR PN<sub>2</sub> (...) *ana* PN<sub>3</sub> *išaqqal* AKT 8, 101: 10 “PN<sub>1</sub> and PN<sub>2</sub> will establish who of them is liable and if the textiles prove to be owed by PN<sub>2</sub>, PN<sub>2</sub> will pay 2/3 mina of silver to PN<sub>3</sub>”.

**b)** *ammākam atta u PN ku-ta-i-na-ma alē* KB *iburrū* KB *lilliqī* CCT 6, 45c: 16 “there, you and PN must establish who is liable, and let the silver be obtained where the silver appears (i.e. by the person who is proved to be entitled)”; sim. AKT 7A, 23: 15; 126: 23; 8, 100: 10; 11A, 156: 11.

2. OA reflexive of D s. Prag 537: 31 quot. above, *kānu* D 4.

3. OB [*ina p*] *anī* <sup>r</sup>*niqē*<sup>m</sup> *uk-ti-in-nu* FM 3, 71 no. 5: 8 “they place themselves (pres.!) before the offering” (Streck 2003a, 112).

**Št 1.** [*awī*] *lum šū lū* [*b*] *aliṭ adī maḥar bēliya ittī* PN *uš-ta-ka-a[n]-nu* ARM 28, 105: 25 “this gentleman shall remain alive until they interrogate him before my lord together with PN” (s. Streck 2003a, 122).

2. *maḥar* PN <sup>r</sup>*li*<sup>1</sup>-*iš-ta-ki-n[u-šu]* FM 3, 169 no. 15: 8 “they shall have him permanently placed before PN”.

**Disc.:** S. Mayer 2016, 224 on the mng. of the Dtt (“to interrogate”) and add. Št refs.

NJCK (G, D 1–4, Dt 1–2), MPS/JW (Dt 3, Št)

**kanūnu** s. *kinūnu*

**kanzūzu** “chin”

SB ME.ZÉ-<sup>r</sup>*šú*<sup>1</sup> *n[u-u]š-šú* : *kan-zu-u[s-su ...]* SpTU 1, 31: 8 “his ME.ZÉ is shaky : his chin is [shaky]” (comm. on Sa-gig 5, s. Wee 2019, Vol 2, 170ff.); *su-qat-su* : *kan-zu-us-su* ib. 26 “his *suqtu* : his chin”. Cf. *uzu su-uq-t[ú]* = [*k*] *an-zu-zu* (Hġ B IV, 2 = MSL 9, 34).

**kapādu**, + *kapātu* “to plan, take care of”

**G 1.** Lex. *ka-pa-tú ša* MIN (= *uznī*) MSL 3, 52: 17 (s. AHW. 443 *kapātu* G; CAD K 183 *kapātu*) “to plan, of the ears”.

2. *i*-class: NB *ki-pi-id-ma* OIP 114, 35: 28, s. *qullu*; Jursa 1997/1998, 422; Streck 1999, 292.

**Gtn** OB *ištū alliku aḥ-ta-ap-pu-ud-ma* AbB 10, 193: 5 “since I left, I have been managing (the sesame field in GN)”.

**D 1.** Early OB *ana kuru[mmātīšu] māru šip[riya] lū ku-pu-u[d]* AS 35: 16 “shall my messenger take care of his (own) rations?”.

2. OB *zibbatam kīma šibūtīm ku-pi-da* AbB 5, 172: 20 “take care (pl.) of the tail-end (of the canal) as desired”.



3. OB *šumma bēlī ašariš ku-up-pu-ud* ARM 33, 56 r. 6 “if my lord has a plan for there”.

S. also *kapātu*.

**kapālu**, *qapālu* “to coil, roll up”

**G** OB (rations for workers) *ša qinnazā-tim ik-pi-lu* CUSAS 15, 74: 4 “who plaited(?) whips”.

**Gt** Streck 2003a, 29:

1. OB *šumma 2 šerrū ... ik-ta-ap-pi-lu* Fs. de Meyer, 306: 9 “if 2 snakes coil around each other”.

2. SB *ittī bēl emūqi lā tāk-ta-pil* Ugar. 5, 278 ii 10 “do not wrestle with a strong man!” (cit. AHW. 924 s.v. *qitbulu*, but s. already CAD Q 292).

**D** *maštūtam ša ina qātī[ka] ibaššū li-qá-ap-pi-[lu]* AbB 6, 189: 18 “they shall roll up the weave that is available to you”.

**Dt** OB lit. *mu-uk-ta-ap-pi-l[i]* TIM 9, 41: 28 “who gathered (against)”.

**Disc.:** S. also *muktaplu* and *kaplatu*.

**kapāpu**, + *kabābu* “to bend, to curve”

SB *qātātušu u šēpāšu ana kišādišu ik-tab-ba* (var. *ik-tap-[p]a*) Diagnostic Handbook XXVI: 13 (Stol 1993b, 60) “(if his fit overcomes him and) his hands and feet curve towards his neck”, cf. *ik-tab-ba* SpTU 2, 44 r. 17.

**kaparru I** “herd boy”; Sum. lw.

1. OB PN KA.BAR AbB 13, 41: 3.

2. OB lit. *kamsū rē'ū maḥ[aršu] ka-pa-ar-ru uddamm[ašū]* RA 101, 66 ii 82 “the shepherds were bowed down before [him], the herd boys humble[d] themselves, saying:”.

3. SB *ka-par* Jiménez 2017, 248: 5, cf. *rabābu* Š.

4. Selz 1993 (loan from Sum. *gáb-ra*).

**kaparru II** “spadix(?); a metal implement”

1. OB 4 *ka-pa-ar-ra-tim* ZABAR *ša 2* MA.NA.ĀM FM 8, 64 no. 14: 11 “4 bronze *k.* of 2 minas each” (mentioned between axes and shovels).

2. AHW. *k.* II = CAD *k.* B and C. Derivation from *ḥepēru*, as Durand ib. p. 12 suggests, is doubtful.

**kapāru I** “to strip, wipe (off), to smear”

**G 1.** OB (oil) *ana ka-pa-ar eleppim eššetim/maturrim eššim* FM 3, 229 no. 60: 14; ib. 245 no. 95: 12 “for ‘smearing’ (i.e. finishing the wood of?) a new ship/a new *m.*-ship”.

2. OB (oil) *ana pašāš dalātim u ka-pa-ar bīt gallābim* ib. 234 no. 61: 3 “for anointing the doors and smearing the barber's house”.

3. OB (oil) *ana ka-pa-ar eleppim u bīt gallābim* ib. 253 no. 113: 2 “for smearing a ship and the barber's house”.

4. OB (oil) *ana ka-pa-ar 2 el[eppētim]* ib. 258 no. 125: 7 “for smearing 2 sh[ips]”.

+ **Dt 1.** OB lit. *eḫlū uk-ta-ap-pa-ru ša kī arkātim* VS 10, 214 iii 1 “young men are cut off as if for spear poles”, cf. disc. Streck 2010, 562.

2. OB *awāssu li-ik-tap-pe-er* AbB 1, 67 r. 13 “his matter shall be cleared up” (von Soden 1975, 460).

**Disc.:** S. also *kāpiru* and *kariktu*; *kezertu* 1.

**kapāšu I** “a seashell (?) and its imitations in stone or metal”

1. OB *qašta u <sup>na</sup>ka-pa-š<sup>isic</sup>-a* <sup>úg</sup>BAR.SI.IG AbB 12, 94: 28 “(buy for me) a bow, a (?) *k.*, and a head-scarf”.

2. AHW “ein roter Stein” (s.v. *kašsu*) must be rejected based on lex. and con-

textual evidence for *k.* made from various materials. Cf. the disc. CAD K 181.

**kapāšu II** “to bend back, to distort”

1. SB *šumma ... in šumēlišu kap-ša-at* SpTU 1, 82: 18 “if his left eye is squinting(?)”.

2. Del. RB 59 in AHW. 443 *k.* 2 and CAD K 181 *k.* 1a and cf. *kabāsu*.

**kapāšu I**, *gapāšu* “to swell, rise up; to be(come) abundant”

**G** Var. *kapāšu* (cf. CAD K 128b): OB lit. *i-ka-ap-pu-ša kīma tī'āmtim* AML 173: 42 “it becomes abundant like the sea”.

+ **Ntn** OB lit. *ta-at-ta-ag/k-pi-iš mātam qabalšu* Westenholz 1997, 196: 35 “his attack overwhelmed(?) the land.” (S. ib. p. 197; Mayer 2016, 210).

**kapāšu II**, + *gapāšu* “to perform in disguise” s. *kāpišu*.

**kapātu** “to gather, collect, compile”

+ **G 1**. OB of oracles: *aššum alāk šābim u epēš [kakkī] kayyāniš a-ka-ap-pu-ut-<sup>r</sup>ma<sup>1</sup>* ARM 26/1, 372 no. 190: 4 “concerning the marching of troops and doing [battle], I continuously compile (oracles)”. Durand ib. p. 44 derives the form from *kapādu* “to plan”, i.e. “to draft (queries)” but cf. *tērētīm ú-ka-ap-pa-tu-ma* ARM 2, 22: 29 (coll. LAPO 17, 221), where a reading *-dú-* would be atypical.

2. For *ka-pa-UD ša uznī* (AHW. 443 *kapātu* G; CAD K 183) s. *kapādu*.

**D** (all levees are damaged) 2 *ammā kalakkam elišina ú-ka-ap-pi-it* ARM 14, 18 r. 9 “I heaped 2 cubits of spoil on each of them”.

**Dt** NA *uk-tap-pat* SAA 10, 117: 6 (in broken context).

CAD *kupputu*.

**kapa' u** s. *kupū*

+ **kapiltu** “a bead”; OB

1. 3 *kap-la-tum*<sup>na</sup> PAR.PAR.DILI ARM 32, 424 M.10382: 3 “3 *k.* of pappardilū-stone”.

2. 1 *kap-la-at uqnīm* ARM 32, 456 M.5954 r. 12 “1 *k.* of lapis lazuli”.

3. Arkhipov 2012, 47. Perhaps < *kapālu* “to coil, to roll up”.

**kāpiru** “caulker, polisher”

1. NA *k. diqāri* “dishwasher (lit. ‘polisher of cooking pots’)”:

**a)** [<sup>LÚ</sup>] *ka-pir* UTÚL<sup>mes</sup> *lū* <sup>LÚ</sup>MUŠEN. DÚ *lū* <sup>LÚ</sup>MÁ.LAḤ<sub>4</sub> *lū* <sup>LÚ</sup>AD.KID SAA 12, 83 r. 11 “a dishwasher, or a fowler, or a boatman, or a reed-worker”.

**b)** The emendation *ka-pir* UZU!(UTÚL) in STT 385 iii 10' suggested in CAD K 184 and the subsequent assumption of a new lemma mng. “butcher(?)” is not necessary.

2. For disc. s. Gaspa 2009.

\*\***kāpiru B** “butcher(?)” s. *kāpiru*

**kāpišu**, *k/gāpištu* “a performer in disguise, cross-dresser(?)”

OB 1 <sup>munus</sup>*ga-pi-i[š7-tum]* *i-ga-ap-pi-iš* FM 3, 60 no. 3 iii 14 “1 *g.* performs”; 7 <sup>munus</sup>*ga-pi-[ša-tum (maḥar DN?)]* *i-ga-pi-ša* [...] *usaḥḥarām[a (maḥar DN?)]* *i-ga-pi-ša* ib. 20-23 “7 *g.* perform (before DN?) [...] then they turn around and perform (before DN?)”. S. ib. p. 51f. and FM 11 p. 60.

+ **kappāhu** “mason”; OB, SB

1. OB *ḥišeḥti* <sup>lu</sup>*ka-ap-pa-ḥi* 4 *ḥaššin siparri* ... 4 *kaparrātim* ZABAR ... 2 *marri siparri* ... FM 8, 64 no. 14: 9 “requisites of the mason, 4 bronze axes, 4 bronze *k.*, 2 bronze shovels”.

2. OB *ittī ka-pa-ḥi* [*abn*]am *li-ba-aḥ-ḥu-ú* ib. 34 “let (the men) search for [ston]e together with the masons”.

3. SB *en-qa kap-paḥ?* JCS 66, 82: 308 “Cricket, Screecher, Typhoon, Screamer,” Wise-One, Mason” (sons of Ḥumbaba).

4. Derivation from *ḥepū*, as Durand ib. p. 10f. suggests, is doubtful.

**kappaltu** “groin, loin”

On etym. s. Kogan/Militarev 2002, 316.

**kapparnu** s. *kapparru*

+ **kapparru** “a vessel”; MB Emar

1. 1 <sup>duḡ</sup>*kap-pár-ra* GEŠTIN.NA Emar 6/3, 371: 9 “1 *k.* of wine”; cf. 304: 4; 370: 112.

2. Pentiuč 2001, 97 suggests derivation from WSem. *kpr* “to cover”, but cf. *kapparnu* “a pitcher” (CAD K 185, Richter 2012, 186, Hurr. lw.). S. also Huehnergard 1987, 139 (Ugar. <sup>du'g?</sup>*ku?-ba-ra-tu*<sup>mes</sup> PRU 6, 158: 13).

**kappu I** “wing”

1. OB [*k*]a-pa-an *imittam u šumēlam dawdām idūkā* FM 3, 146 no. 14: 13 “the right and left flanks inflicted defeat”.

2. OB <sup>r</sup>*kap*<sup>1</sup>(KAB) *lurmim šūbilam* ARM 28, 43: 16 “send me the wing of an ostrich!”

3. *šubāt kap lu-ur-me* ARM 30, 369 M.12814 ii 1 “a garment made of the

wing of an ostrich”; s. ib. p. 105f. for further refs. and disc.

4. OB “a bead”:

a) (bands) *ša kap-pí ša pappardilím* ARM 21, 223: 39 “of *k.* made from *pappardilū*-stone”.

b) 1 *kišādu ša kap-pí uqñim* ARM 32, 461 M.7748: 3; 465 M.8353+: 2, 3; 483 M.14335 r. 4 “1 necklace of *k.* made from lapis lazuli”.

c) 1 *kišādu ka-ap-pí uqñim* ARM 32, 191 A.3490: 2, 4; cf. ARM 31, 546 no. 287 r. 11.

d) S. Arkhipov 2012, 47. If not identical with *kappu* I, perhaps < *kapāpu* “to curve”.

5. SB *dannata kap-pí! summata umaššir illik itūra ušāniḥ kap-pí-ša* OBO 290, 88: 11–13 “I released a dove, strong-of-wings. She went forth and came back, exhausted her wings”.

6. “plumes” as decoration on a helmet, s. *q/gurpis(s)u*.

**kappu II** “(palm of the) hand, handful (as a measure); a vessel” ; + NB

1. SB *kap-pí iqnē* SAA 3, 14: 12 “bowl of lapis lazuli”.

2. NA 1 *tupnīnu* 153 *kap-pí kaspi ina libbi* 1 *tupnīnu* 25 *kap-pí kaspi* SAA 1, 158: 14–16 “1 box containing 153 silver bowls, 1 box (with) 25 silver bowls”.

3. NA 2 <sup>giš</sup>*kap-pu*<sup>mes</sup> [(x) <sup>giš</sup>]*kap-pu* URUDU <sup>giš</sup>NÁ AN.BAR [(x) *k*]*ap-pu* URUDU StAT 2, 184: 9–11 “2 drinking bowls, a copper drinking bowl, an iron bed, a copper drinking bowl”.

4. NA *kap!-pu* PN *ana rab ēkalli* SAA 16, 50: 1 “*k.* of PN to the palace manager”, unclear.

5. NB *ina kap-pí uqatt[ū]* SAA 17, 201 r. 3 “they destroyed (the writing boards r. 1) with (their) palms”.

6. LB a measure: *ina ma-ṭi-ur-nu ša* 16 *kap-pi-šú* CT 49, 123: 7 “(n barley) by the measure of 16 handfuls”; s. ib. 122: 6; 129: 2; BM 54555: 7 (Jursa, AOAT 254, 115). MPS (1–2, 4–6), JK (3), NR (6)

**kappu-rapšu** “‘wide-wing’, a bird”

Perhaps loan-translated into Hitt. as *pattar-palḫi* of the same mng. (Riemschneider 1977).

+ **kappuṣû** “contraction(?)”; SB

*kàp-pu-ṣu-ú* SAA 3, 32 : 25 in broken context.

+ **kapullu** “wrap, skein”; OB

*šipātīm damqātīm ša ka-pu-la-ši-na laqtu* AbB 12, 75: 15 “(send me) good wool whose skein has been gathered up (unclear)”. Cf. *kappultu*.

**kapru** “village”

1. OB *ka-ap-ra-tum ana lib* GN *iktamsū* ARM 28, 53 r. 8 “the villages assembled in GN”.

2. NA URU.ŠE *qanni* GN SAA 21, 140: 8 “a village outside GN”.

\*\***kapru B** (CAD K 190) “a type of sacrifice”

Read *kabru* “thickened”, said of preserved *malṭītu*-drinks (Sassmannshausen 2001, 453).

**kaptarû** “coming from Crete”

1. OB of vessels: 1 *kāsum kap-ta-ri-tum* ARM 31, 188: 7<sup>n</sup>: s. Guichard 2015, 209 for add. refs.

2. OB (tin) *ana kap-ta-ra-i-im* ARM 23, 526 no. 556: 28 “for the Cretan” (i.e. the ruler of Crete).

**kaptukkû**, *kab/pduqqû* “a jar of two seah”

1. Lex. [*dug<sup>ban-me</sup>*]<sup>r-en</sup>[*ban*]*min* = ‘*kab-du-qu-u*’ KAL 8, 59 i 5 (H<sub>1</sub> X).

2. OB 1 <sup>du</sup>BANMIN (of first quality oil) OBTR 205: 3.

**kāpu** “embankment; rock”

Refs. in PNN (cit. CAD K 192 s.v. *kāpu* B “mng. uncert.”) belong here (already AHw. 445 and s. Heimpel 1997d).

**kâpu** “to oppress”; + OB

OB lit. *na-ki-ra-at* DN *a-kâ-ap* VS 10, 213 i 11 “I oppress the hostile (lands) of DN”.

\*\***kâpu C** (CAD 192)

Likely a ghostword. It is preserved only by composite: K. 2021a+ (=5r 16) i 39 [... = x]*-a-bu*<sup>21</sup> (= DCCLT p394142), Rm-2,585 (= ASKT 198) 22’ *ûr = ka-a-rû*. FJMS

**karābu** “to pray”

**G 1.** OA *ikribam karābu* “to promise a votive gift”: *ikribam ša ana* DNf *ta-ak-ru-bu-ni appūtum lā tamaššī* TC 3, 35: 17 “please, do not forget the votive gift you promised to DNf”.

2. OB *ina panīšu šalam bēliya ka-ri-bu* FM 8, 132 no. 38: 21 “in front of him (the god) is a praying image of my lord”.

+ **Gtn** OB *lu-uk-ta-ar-ra-ab* AbB 1, 15: 29 “I shall pray incessantly” (pace Edzard 1974, 125 not Dtn).

**D 1.** OAKk *in bīt ilī libkī’ūnim u li-kā-ri-bu-nim* CUSAS 27, 77: 5 “in the house of the gods, let them weep for me and let them pray regularly for me”.

2. OA *maḥar* D[N] *ana balātika u šalām* GN *lū nu-kā-ri-ib* Günbatti 2014, 91 01/k 217: 75 “we will pray regularly

before D[N] for your life and the well-being of GN” (cf. Gtn in 55).

NJCK (G, D), JW (G, D), JW/MPS (Gtn)

**\*\*karadnannalla** (CAD K, 198)

The ref. belongs to *karadnannu* “an ornament”, with Hurr. suffix *-alla* (s. Richter 2012, 189 with lit.).

**karāku** “to intertwine, gather”

1. With people and animals as object: NA <sup>lu</sup>GAR-*nu-ku-nu adu sīsē ... ki-ir-ka-ni arhiš* SAA 1, 22: 9 “quickly gather your prefects and horses!”

2. NA *rēhtu ik-ti-ri-ik* SAA 21, 138: 12 “he gathered the rest (of the people)”, already cited AHw. 1566.

**karallu I** “prick, goad; a type of jewellery”

1. LB 4 <sup>urudu</sup>*ka-ra-al-le<sup>me</sup>* AOAT 414/1, 110: 12 “4 copper pricks(?)” (after vessels and other objects made of copper and bronze).

2. LB 1-*en ka-ra-al-la* KÙ.BABBAR 2 *semerē* KÙ.BABBAR Joannès 1989, 355 NBC 8410: 9 “1 silver *k.*, 2 silver rings”, s. Joannès 1989a (a nose-ring?).

+ **karammaru**, *kalammaru*, *karri ammaru* “registry”; LB; Old Pers. lw.

1. *amēlūtu ša ... ina kar-ri am-ma-ru ša šarri ... ušētiq* Dar. 551: 12 “the slave woman whom he transferred in the king’s registry”.

2. (that house is mine) *ina ka-<sup>ra</sup>l<sup>am</sup>-ma-ri ša šarri ... šaṭir* PIHANS 54, 106: 10 “it was written down in the king’s registry”.

3. (canal) *ša ina ka-ra-am-ma-ri* BE 9, 55: 4 “which is in the registry”.

4. Stolper 1977, 259–266. From Old Pers. *\*kāra-hmara-* “counting people”, cf. Elam. *karamaraš*.

**karāmu** “to be(come) prepared, ready”

1. NA *kī kabbulū ik-rim-u-ni nuḥtarrīp ina MN nissapar* SAA 21, 79: 12 “since the crippled were ready, we (could) have sent (them) already in MN”, already cit. AHw. 1566.

2. NA *ša kar-me-u-ni šū urkī’u* NALK 214: 32 “whoever is at hand – he will be the guarantor”.

3. NA *šarru ka-ri-im illak* SAA 15, 164 r. 11 “the king is ready to depart”.

4. NA *šumma ... PN lā kar-me ina GN* BATSH 6/2, 2: 4 “if PN is not available in GN” (stative, s. Fales 2000, 279).

5. NA *šattu tak-tar-ma* SAA 19, 57: 6 “the year has advanced”.

6. On the use in NA legal documents s. Zaccagnini 1994, 37–42. On the range of mng. s. Fales 2000 (pace AHw. “verzögern”, CAD “to hinder”) with refs.: transitive “to prepare (sth.); to make (sth.) ready, set, available”; intransitive “to be prepared, ready, set, present, available”; stative “is prepared, at hand”; *ḥarrānu/hūlu karim* “the going is easy”; *karintu* “preparation”.

MPS (1, 5), JW (2–3), JK (4)

**\*\*karāmu B** “to pile up” (CAD K) s. *karāmu*

**karānu**, OA *kirānu* “vine, wine”

1. OA lit. <sup>ra</sup>*kī ša-ru-ú ki-ra-nim* *l[imq]u-tam qaqqaršu* AML 9: 19 “may it (the baby) fall down to the earth like vine-snakes”.

2. OA lit. *ina šer ki-ra-nim kī kibtim ašaršu lišbat* AML 11: 22 “may it (the

baby) take its place on top of the vine-snake like wheat”.

3. OA *ina wa-ra-ad ki-ra-nim* AKT 10, 20A: 9 “at the coming down (i.e. the harvesting) of the grapes” (// 20B: 14).

4. OA *ina qá-[ta-áp] ka-ra-nim* kt 92/k 1037: 7 “at the plucking of the grapes”, s. Çayır 2006, 8;

5. OA 30.TA *ki-ra-nam* PN *u ša ki-ra-né ša rabī sikkītim naš ’ū* kt m/k 179: 20 and 21 “PN and the wine dealer(?) of the *rabī sikkītim* are carrying 30 (jars?) of wine each” (unpubl., court. K. Hecker); *rabī kirānim* kt 93/k 946 “overseer of the wine”, s. Veenhof 2008a, 221.

6. OB lit. *kīma šātū ka-ra-ni-im kīma mār sābītim limqutaššum šittum* AML 124 r. 9 “like over a wine drinker, like over a son of a tavern keeper, may sleep fall over him”.

7. OB lit. *azarrū ka-ra-na-am* AML 132 = ALL no. 23: 8 “I will sow a vine”.

8. a) OB GEŠTIN (*ša*) *sīmi* “wine of red color(?)”: FM 11, 8: 1; 25: 16; 33: 2.

b) GEŠTIN *ša sāmim* “wine of red color(?)”: ib. 36: 1, 6; 39 iii 14; 42: 11; 45: 2, 8 etc.

c) S. G. Chambon ib. p. 14–16 for the question whether *sāmu/sīmu* is rather a toponym.

9. GEŠTIN ÚS *sīmi* “second quality red(?) wine”: ib. 33: 3.

10. GEŠTIN ÚS<sup>(hi.a)</sup> ib. 33: 4; 42: 1; 158: 15.

11. GEŠTIN<sup>(hi.a)</sup> *labirum* “old wine”: ib. 71: 4, 6a.

12. 11 DUG GEŠTIN *ittī* DUG GEŠTIN *labirim ša ina bīt* DN *[i]h̄h̄īqa* ib. 21: 5f. “11 jars of wine were mixed together with a jar of old wine from the temple of DN”.

13. GEŠTIN<sup>(hi.a)</sup> *eššum* “new wine”: ib. 71: 7.

14. GEŠTIN(.NA) *tābum* “sweet wine”: ib. 25: 4; 168: 1.

15. GEŠTIN *ma-ar-[ri]* “bitter wine”: ib. 161: 4, 15.

16. Provenance:

a) Ugarit: ib. 11, 75: 1; 76: 3; 77: 1.

b) Qatna: ib. 76: 1.

c) Saggartum: ib. 84: 4.

d) For other places s. , s. G. Chambon, FM 11 p. 10–16.

17. LB *kī ša ka-ra-nu ša bēliya ibaššū 1-en udū 2 BĀN tābu ina qātīšu bēlu lušēbil* AOAT 414/1, 80: 7 “according to the availability of my lord’s wine may the lord send 1 jar of 2 seah (12 l) of good (wine)”.

18. LB *dišpi u* <sup>giš</sup>GEŠTIN AOAT 414/1, 73: 6 “honey and wine”.

MPS (1–2, 6–18), NJCK (3–5)

**karāru** “to put, set, place”; + OB

1. *u qadū ana nadānišu ak-ru-ru ak-ru-ru-ma lā iddinaššu* FM 7, 6 no. 1: 14 “and as I insisted (that) he be given to me, (although) I insisted, he did not give him to me”. More likely *karāru* than *q/garāru*, suggested by J.-M. Durand ib. p. 7.

2. Lex. uncl.: PAD = *KA-ra-a-rum* Emar 6/4, 537: 42 (Sa). Sjöberg 1998, 244: *ga<sub>14</sub>-ra-a-rum* < Syr.-Aram. *grr* “to scrape”.

**karaphu**, *karpahu* “fallow land”; Hurr. lw.

1. NA *[k]a-ra-ap<sup>1</sup>-hi ma-aḥ-ḥa-ša ... [k]a-ra-ap<sup>1</sup>-hi maḥ-šu* SAA 19, 20: 4–6 “break the fallow land ... the fallow land has been broken”.

2. S. Richter 2012, 189 for lit.

**karāšu** “to pinch off”

**G** OB lit. *ka-ri-iš-ma ina apsîm ṛīdašu*<sup>1</sup>  
 AML 97: 5 “the clay for it is pinched off  
 in the Apsû”.

**D** SB *rū’a ṭābi ú-kar-ra-ša napišti*  
 Ludlul I 88 “my good friend was  
 ‘pinching off’ my life”, s. Oshima 2014,  
 216.

Cf. GarZu?

**karāšu**, *karšu* “leek”; + Ur III

**1.** Ur III 1/2 *šila kār-šum* CUSAS 3,  
 511: 74; 972: 28, 97; 975: 30, 98.  
 Sallaberger, CUSAS 6, 359: elsewhere  
 in Ur III Sumerian *garaš*<sub>6</sub>.

**2.** 7 *SĪLA ka-ar-šum* FM 2, 25 no. 4: 5  
 “7 liters of leek” (in list of vegetables  
 and spices).

**3.** SB GA.RAŠ<sup>sar</sup> *ikkib Ezida ...*  
*u[qa]rrib u ērib bītāti u[l]tākil* SpTU 3,  
 58: 17 “he brought leek, the taboo of  
 Ezida, and made the priests eat (it)”.

**karā/ašu I** “fieldcamp”

**1.** OB *adī bāb ka-ra-ši-šu ukaššissu*  
 RATL 11: 13 “I chased him until the  
 entrance to his camp”.

**2.** OB *ištū* ITI-4-KAM *ka-ra-šu-um ana*  
*ka-ra-ši-im ittanaddinannēti* RATL  
 140: 7 “for 4 months one fieldcamp has  
 (only) taken us to (the next) fieldcamp”.  
 S. also *garāšu*.

**karā/ašu II**, + *karšu* “catastrophe, anni-  
 hilation”

OB *ša bēl awātišu u ša ittātišu* GN *ana*  
*ka-ar-ši-šu ikmisū* FM 9, 200 no. 47 r.  
 13 “GN assembled its enemy and all  
 who stand by his side for annihilation”.  
 In spite of the var. *karšu*, Ziegler’s  
 suggestion (ib. p. 201) to derive the  
 word from *karšu* “belly” (mng. “to

devour”) seems idiomatically uncon-  
 vincing.

**karattu** “watercourse”

**1.** Lex. *ka-ra-at-tum = nāru* AOAT 50,  
 332: 41 (malku) “watercourse = river”.

**2.** *in-ni tamirti lā kuppī ka-ra-at-tu*  
*petēma* RINAP 2, p. 228 no. 4: 37 “to  
 open up the springs of meadowland  
 without reservoirs as(?) a watercourse”,  
 (partially quot. as Lyon Sarg 6 in AHw.  
 448, CAD K 215). MPS (1), FJMS (2)

**karātu** “to cut off, break off, detach”

**G 1.** NB *amēlussu ak-tar-a-ta* OIP 114,  
 17: 8 “I detached(?) his slave”.

**2.** *amēlussu lū ak-ta-ra-t[a]* ib. 29.

**3.** Elsewhere the verb is *i*-class.

**D** SB *ana kur-ru-ti ša eqbiki* Lamaštu  
 SKS 15 (Farber 2014, 272) “to break off  
 your heels”.

**karātu** “N to be merciful”

**N** SB *ik-ka-riṭ-ma zamar itarri ālittu*  
 Ludlul I 18 “(once) he shows  
 compassion, he quickly becomes like a  
 mother”, s. Oshima 2014, 117.

**karā’u** “to bow down”; < Aram. *kr’*

SB *ana mārat ḥazannu ša GN ak-ta-ra-*  
*’aktabaskunūši kīma mē uṭṭabbikunūši*  
*kīma eleppi kī ēlū attašab ana mu[ḥḥ]i-*  
*kunu* SpTU 2, 24: 8 “I bowed down to  
 the daughter of the mayor of GN. I  
 humbled myself before you. I dove  
 before you as in water, like a ship. When  
 I emerged, I sat down with you”. S. von  
 Weiher, ib. p. 128; AHw. 1566.

**karballatu**, + *karmallatu*, + *karrarbatu*  
 “a piece of linen headgear”

LB *kar-māl-la-tum* CT 56, 558: 4; *kar-*  
*bar!(MAŠ)-lat* CT 57, 320: 11; *kar-ra-*  
*ar-ba-tum* CT 56, 382: 9.

**kargullû** “market value”

OB *ka-ar-gu-ul-lu uštamrišūninni* CUSAS 36, 39: 10 “the market prices have troubled me”.

**kāribu** “person providing offerings”

Da Riva 2002, 63: Not a profession, but a general term describing a wealthy private individual who provides temple offerings alongside the king.

+ **karīku**, *kirīku* “wrap”; OB, LB; < *karāku*

1. 1 *tāpal ka-ri-ki* ARM 30, 342 M.11535: 5 “1 pair of *k*.”

2. LB (5 shekel of blue-purple wool) *ana ki-ri-ki ša ḥuṣannē ša lubuštu ša DN* Zawadzki 2013, 502: 2, 6, 10 “for a wrap with sashes for the garment of DN”.

+ **karintu** “preparation”

S. Fales 2000, 278.

**karkamisû** “from Carchemish”; OB

<sup>lú</sup>*kar-ka-mi-su-ú<sup>ki</sup>* ARM 31, 76: 1 “man from Carchemish”, s. Guichard 2005, 170 n. 44.

**karkartu** “an edible plant”; + MB

1. MB 3 *kar-ka-ra-tum* MBLET 52: 4. 1, 8 “3! *k*. (besides barley, opopanax, *muššu*, and cress)”.

2. Gurney ib. p. 143 suggests to read <sup>ninda</sup>*karkarātu* and identifies the word as a variant of *kakkartu* “a round leaf of bread”. MPS/NR

**karkašu**, + *karkasu* “a kind of mash”; + OB

OB lex. *ka gaz munu<sub>4</sub>* = *ka-ar-ka-su* TIM 9, 88 r. 4.

\*\***karmu I** (AHw. 449; CAD K 217 *k*. adj.) s. *karintu* (Fales 2000, 278).

**karmu** “heap; storage”

*bīt karme* “storeroom”: (barley) *ina bīt kar-me ša erābe ana emetta tabik* DeZ 2528: 8 (cit. CM 29, ) “is heaped up on the right-hand side when entering the storeroom”. S. ib. 323–325 for disc.

**karmūtu** “ruination”

SB *ummānī rubē kar-mu-tu illak* KAL 5, 19: 14 “the troops of rulers will go to ruin”.

**karpassu** s. *qarpāsu***karpātu** “jar”

1. OB n DUG GĚŠTIN<sup>(bi.a)</sup> *rīqātu ša ka-ar-pa-tam ana ka-ar-pa-tim ušrīqū* FM 11, 25: 12–14; 26: 6–8; 33: 11–14 “n empty jars of wine, that had been emptied jar by jar”.

2. S. Guichard 2005, 1f. for disc. and p. 210 for add. refs. (all logogr.). Cf. Powell 1987–1990, 499, 504f.

**karriru** “a criminal”

1. Bogh. lex. <sup>ʾáš<sup>1</sup>-daḥ di</sup> = <sup>ʾkar-ri-ru<sup>1</sup></sup> = *za-ap-ʾpī-at-tal-la<sup>1</sup>-aš* MSL 17, 98ff. A i. 45 (Erimḥuš) “criminal = *k*. = who lets (things) leak/drip away”.

2. LB lex. [<sup>lú</sup>-*kar*]-*ra* = <sup>ʾkar<sup>1</sup>-ri-ri</sup> (= *sa-ar-rum*) SpTU 2, 53: 56 “fugitive = *k*. = criminal” (quote of Malku I 91).

**karru II**, + *kurāru* “knob, handle”

1. OB *ḥūratum ana šarāp ku-ra-ri ša šukurrī* ARM 21, 306: 3 “madder(?) for dying the handles(?) of lances”.

2. OB (blue wool) *ša ana šipir ku-ra-ri ša šukurrī* ARM 30, 296 M.8208: 5 “for making tassels(?) for lances”.



3. To be distinguished from the *kurāru* disease.

**karru III** “rags, mourning clothing”

1. OB *anūmma šārātīya ša qaqqad[īy]a u ka-ra-am ša ina pagriya nuṭṭup*(sic) *ušābilakkum* ARM 10, 32: 7 “hereby I send you my hair from my head and the rags torn from my body” (coll. and disc. Durand 2009, 50).

2. SB *kī elīša kar-r[a ...]* KAL 9, 6 ii 18 “like upon her the mourning dress [...]”.

**karšu** “slander”; + OA

1. OA *awīlum ana PN kà-ar-šé-a ēkul* AKT 2, 50: 31 “the man has slandered me before PN”.

2. OB lit. *ākilāt ka-ar-šī-i-a* CUSAS 10, 9: 30, s. *ḫabību*.

3. S. also *karāšu* D. NJCK (1), MPS (2)

**karšu I** “stomach, interior”

1. OB lex. *šà maḫ šu-si ḡir-ḡ[u<sub>10</sub>]* = *ka-ra-aš ubān [šēpiya]* CUSAS 12 p. 157 xi 9 (Ugumu) “the ball of my toe”.

2. Rumen, first stomach of sheep and cattle (Stol 2006, 105f.).

**karšu II** s. *karašu*

**karšu III** s. *karā/ašu II*

**kartappu** “groom”

OB lit. *Ḫamusi ka-ar-ta-ṛpa!ʔ<sup>1</sup>-k[a]* (// *kir<sub>4</sub>-ṛdab<sup>1</sup>*) ASJ 19, 262: 5 “Ḫ. is your groom” (followed by *kizū* l. 6).

**karū I** “pile of barley”

1. OB lit. *[k]a-re-e tīli [ka-r]e-e māši [ka-re]-e ki-ša-da-/[t]i-šu-nu [ta-ka]-ma!-ri* Nidaba and Enki 55 “[you pi]le up piles (the size) of a hill, piles (the size) of a *māšu*-measure, [pile]s ...”.

2. MA *pišerti ka-ru-e* BATSH 9, 60: 2 pass. “release of the grain heap” (i.e. grain distribution after threshing). On this phrase s. Rölliḡ ib. p. 20 with prev. lit.

3. NA *ka-ru-a-ni-ia* *l[aššuʔ]* SAA 1, 264 r. 3 “I h[ave no(?)] storage heaps”; s. *[k]a-ru-ṛa<sup>1</sup>-[ni]* ib. r. 8.

4. NA *šummu dēnu ina muḫḫi pušē ina ka-ru-e-šū-nu* StAT 2, 263 s. 3 “(they swear there is no) lawsuit concerning the empty lot (and/in?) their granary”.

5. LB *udū ḫepū ū ḫal-qa ina ka-ri-šū-nu izaqqapū* CUSAS 28, 75: 10 “(if) the equipment is broken or lost, they will pay an indemnity from their ‘grain heap’ (i.e. their commonly held property)”. MPS (1, 3), JK/JW (2, 4), JW (5)

**karū II** “to be(come) short”

**G 1.** SB *lik-ru-uš napištašu* UF 16, 303 v 1 “his life shall dwindle” (s. Paulus 2014, 757, diff. Sommerfeld 1990, 31, who derives the verb from *qarāšu*).

2. NB *akkā<sup>1</sup>i annappil ... ak-te-ra-ma* OIP 114, 63: 20 “how will I get paid? ... I have become in need”, s. Streck 1999, 293.

**D 1.** MB *danniš napištaka ku-ra-at* Emar 6/3, 266: 11 “your life is severely shortened”; *šumma napištaka mimma tu-kar-ra* ib. 15 “if you shorten your life in any way”.

2. NA DN *ūmēšu arkūte ṛli<sup>1</sup>-kar-ri* CTN 6, 5: 10 “may DN shorten his long days”.

**kāru** “harbor; trading post”

OB lit. pl. *nadūšum ka-ru ina* GN CUSAS 10, 7: 7 “the harbors lie (ready) for him in GN”.

\*\***kāru B** (CAD K 239), s. ARM 26/1, 422. S. *kakkaru*.

**kasāmu** “to cut, chop; to weed”

OB *eqlam ak-su-um aškuk ešber u šer'am aškun* FM 6, 468 no. 67//68: 8 “I weeded the field, harrowed (it), broke up (the clods), and prepared the furrow”.

**kasāpu I** “to break (off, apart)”

+ N (the wheel(?) of the chariot) *i[t!-t]ak-sap* SAA 16, 25: 11 “broke”.

**kasāpu II** “to make a funerary offering”; OB

G SB *kispa ta-kas-sip-ši* Lamaštu K 888: 27 (Farber 2014, 276) “you will make her a funerary offering”.

+ Gtn OB *kīma mītim kispam ak-ta-as-si-ip-šum* AbB 13, 21: 9 “I kept making funerary offerings for him as if he were dead”.

N OB lit. *kispum ul ik-ka-sà-ap* FM 3, 66 no. 4 i 15, s. 24, 31 “a funerary offering will not be presented”.

JW (G), NR (Gtn), MPS (N)

**kasāru, kesēru** “to block, pave”

+ D OB *šaddaqdim ú-ka-si-ir-ma lā libbilamma malī ú-ka-si-ru [n]ārum itbal* ARM 28, 49 = ARM 33, 6: 17–18 “last year I did some paving, but unfortunately the river carried off everything I had paved”.

**kasāsu** “to chew, to gnaw”

G 1. *a/u*: SB *[am]mīni eḫlam u warda-tam ṛta-kàs-sa-si*<sup>1</sup> KAL 9, 37 iv 38 “why do you gnaw (on) the young man and the young woman?” cf. // *ta-kas-si-i, ta-kas-sa/sà-si* in Muššu' u VIII 48 (Böck 2007, 274).

2. *u/u*: SB *ammīnim ti-ka-as-su-us-ma* AulaOr. (Suppl.) 23, 14: 4 “why do you chew up (my flesh)?”; s. also *ik-ta!-na-su-ṛus?*<sup>1</sup> in BAM 1, 77: 25. CAD distin-

guishes two verbs based on vowel class, but this is not semantically justified.

D SB *ammīnim tuk-te-si-si* ib. 21: 75 “why have you chewed up (his flesh)?”

+ **KaSaTu** “part of a table”; OA

*GA-ZA-Dam ša ṛpaššūri*<sup>1</sup> *m ša ammat u ūt bilam kablu annākam ibaššī* AKT 3, 66: 34 “bring the *k.* of the table measuring a cubit and a half. The (table’s) leg(s) are here.” The context suggests a mng. “tabletop” (Michel 2001b, 410).

JW/NJCK

**kasilaqqu** s. *kizalāqu*.+ **kasīš** “bound” (?)

SB *sīqiš ka-siš* AfO 19, 51: 97 (prayer to Ištar) “tight(?), bound(?)” (in broken context, s. already AHw. 1049, 1567; von Soden 1975, 461), cf. *kasû* I?

**kaslu** “land drained by ditches”; + MB

1. MB (9 seah of barley) *ina mu-[x k]a-as-li ša ālim ša* PN MBLT 38 r. 2 “at the ... of the *k.*-land of the town of PN”.

2. LB *[k]a-sal* Or. 86, 53 no. 3: 2.

3. LB *adī ka-sa-la* CUSAS 28, 64: 4 “up to the land drained by ditches” (in description of land).

**kaspu** “silver”

NA unusual spelling: *ga-ṛas!*<sup>1</sup> *bi gammur* StAT 3, 12: 10 “payment is complete” (s. Faist ib., 37). JK

+ **kaspu II** “chipped”; SB

Lex. *ka-a[z-b]a* = GAZ = *kàs(GAZ)-pu-um* CUSAS 12 p. 8: 27 (Ea).

**kassibānû** s. *kusīpu*

**kassupu** “broken”; + MA

MA 15 *nigallū ka-su-pu-tu* StAT 5, 75: 2 “15 sickles, broken”.

**kasû I** “bound, fettered”

1. OA uncert.:

a) 402 *dulbātīm ku-sú-a-tīm* Prag 740: 10 “402 tied up *d.*” (s. *dulba/ātu*, a part or product of the plane tree).

b) *mulūhāt[im?]* *ku?-sú-a-tīm* Bab. 6, 188 no. 9: 4’ “tied up *m.*”

c) Both *dulbātu* and *mulūhātu* are of uncertain meaning. *kasû* (?) here either derives from an unknown noun *KuZūtu* in apposition, or from an adj. \**KuZ’um* or \**kuZi/uum* (cf. GOA § 7.2.3). Derivation from *kasû* offers a plausible etymology.

2. SB *utnennu anḫu ka-su-ú ša bēl lemutti ik-su-šú* ORA 7, 322: 80 “prayer of a weary, bound person, whom an adversary bound”.

NJCK/JW (1), JW (1), MPS (2)

**kasû II** “a spice and dye plant”

1. OB 1 GUR *ka-si-i* FM 2, 25 no. 4: 7 “1 kor of *k.*” (in list of vegetables and spices).

2. LB Aram. pl. also in *ka-si-ia* dubsar 3, 170: 3.

3. For use in beer brewing s. Stol 1994, 175ff. His identification of the plant with *cuscuta* is uncertain, as, unlike *cuscuta*, *k.* is also used to achieve a red-purple color in wool. S. the disc. in Thavapalan 2020, 350–352 (“safflower”?) and Choukassizian Eypper 2019, who argues for “tamarind”.

**kasû III** “to bind”

G SB *irammi(i) ka-sa-a-šú* Jiménez 2017, 48 “his bondage loosens”.

**D 1.** OA “to arrest, to put in fetters”:

*šumma alākam ištē PN lā i-mu-ú kà-si-a-šu-ma šēriāneššu* AKT 5, 4: 19 “if someone refuses to come with PN, put him in fetters and have him brought here”; sim. AKT 3, 87: 27; BIN 4, 25: 40; kt 88/k 970: 9, 17, 29, 32, 37 (s. Donbaz 2008, 211).

2. OA (if the intended husband does not come within two months and does not care for his (prospective) wife, they will give the girl to another husband) *a-ḫi-sà lā ú-kà-sà* TC 1, 67: 19 “he (the intended husband) will not ‘bind’ the man who marries her (*āḫissa*)” (// *a-ḫi!-sà ula ú-ša-Ga-ar* RA 76, 170: 20: from *nakārum* Š “to instigate enmity”?).

3. OA *adī 5 ūmē awātam ú-kà-sà šumma lā uk-ta-si!?* *awīlam azakkarak-kunūti* AKT 11A, 85: 22 and 23 “within 5 days he will ‘bind’ the matter. If he does not ‘bind’ it, I will mention the man(’s name) to you”.

4. OA refs. in G mean “to bind by contract” rather than “to demand payment” (pace CAD K 252b s.v. *k.* 4). This mng. is however not attested for D (pace CAD K 253a *k.* 6). MPS (G), NJCK (D)

**kāsu** “goblet, cup; a capacity measure”

1. OA (the king) *kà-sú umallīma itbuk* (...) *umma šunuma šumma māmītkunu ninaddī damani kīma kà-si-im lū tabik* Çeçen/Hecker 1995, 35 kt n/k 794: 34 and 41 “filled his cup and poured it out saying [...]. They said: ‘if we neglect our oath, may our blood be poured out like (the blood from) this cup’”.

2. OA PN *kà-sá-am ša ilišunu išattī(ma)* AKT 7A, 294 tablet: 14 “(if) PN drinks the cup of their god” (i.e., apparently, if he swears an oath that he has told the truth).

3. OA *kà-sà-am* KÙ Prag 487: 24 “cup made of silver”. S. also KTS 2, 31: 7; Prag 483: 14; 523: 17; and *pass.*

4. OA *ana kà-si-im ramākka lā taddan* Fs. Matouš II, 116: 22 “do not give yourself (over) to the cup (i.e. to drink)!”.

5. OB s. Guichard 2005, 2–13 and 211–213 for add. refs. NJCK (1–3), JW (4–5)

**kasūsu** “falcon”; + NA

*ka-su-su* SAA 7, 81: 3 (decoration on a dress pin made of gold).

**kašādu** “D to delay”

**Dt** OA *tērtušu lā uk-ta-ša-ad-ma* FAOS Bh. 2, 43: 37 “his report shall not be delayed”.

**kašāpu** “to plan, think”

**D 1.** NB *ilū rabūtu ... [m]imma mala tu-kaš-šip qātka lušakšid* SAA 17, 90: 6 “may the great gods make your hand achieve whatever you planned”.

**2.** NB *itti libbišu ú-kaš-šip* SAA 21, 21 r. 13 “he planned in his heart”.

**kašāru, qašāru** “to tie, knot, gather, freeze”

**G 1.** “to gather”: OB *enūtum 17 ka-aš-ra-at* FM 9, 220 no. 53: 5 “17 instruments have been collected”.

**2.** “to freeze”, said of ice:

**a)** OB *ina rītim šurīpum ul ikkašir ina kalakkātimma šurīpum ka-šī-ir* FM 2, 140 no. 76: 17 “on the meadow the ice did not freeze, but in the (cold) stores the ice is frozen”.

**b)** [*šu*]rīpum <sup>1</sup>*ka-aš<sup>1</sup>-ru* FM 2, 145 no. 78: 9 “(because) the [ic]e is frozen”.

**3.** “to arrange, organize”: OB *awātam ša šuhārī iqabbīki ku-uš-ri-ši* OBTR 39: 15 “the matter of which my servant told

you – organize it” (s. the comm. in Langlois 2017, 14).

**4.** “to become angry” (s. *kišru* for the idiom *kišir libbi rašū*): OB *mimma bēlī ana annētim ayyāšim lā i-qa-ša-ra-am* FM 2, 216 no.118 r. 23 “my lord must not become angry with me because of this!”

**5.** “to knot (textile)”: MA *ana ka-ša-ri* EN *lišpura li-ik-šu-ru limḥišū* BATSH 4/1, 6: 13–14 “my lord shall write to me concerning the knotting; they shall knot and weave”.

**6.** “to encase”, mng. “to ratify”: *tuppī tubbala ana kunukkī ša kišrāti tutār šumma adī 1 ITU U<sub>4</sub><sup>meš</sup> lā tattabal lā tuta<sup>’er</sup> lā i-ka-šu-ru-ni-ku* Chuera 22A/B: 26 “you will bring my tablet, (and) convert (it) into a sealed case-tablet. If you have not brought (and) converted (it) within a month, they will not encase (it) for you.” Cf. Postgate 2013, 71.

**N 1.** OB *bītum šū lāma kušši li-qa-šī-ir* A.3936: 13’ (cit. Charpin 1989–90, 99b) “this house shall be constructed before the cold season”.

**2.** “to freeze”, said of ice: OB *ik-ka-šī-ir*, s. *kašāru* G 2a. MPS/JW (G, N), JK (G)

**kašāšu, gašāšu** “to gnash (teeth), to grind; to rage; to trim, cut”

**G 1.** OB lit. *nimrī ga-šī!?-šū* Westenholtz 1997, 100 r. 15 “my gnashing panther”.

**2.** OB *aššum Amurrēti[m] ša PN irdē[m] kalūšinama ka-ša šībā 1 sinniš-tum ina bīrišina ul ibašš[šī]* FM 9, 218 no. 52 r. 10 “concerning the Amorite women that PN led here, they are all scuffed(?) (and) old. There i[s] not a single woman among them”. N. Ziegler ib. p. 218, 220 derives *ka-ša* from *kašū* “to be cold”, which cannot be excluded

but seems less likely because one would rather expect a writing *ka-ša-a*.

3. SB [*gurs-ru*]-*úš búr* // [...] *gaš-GA-šu* CTMMA 2, 15: 8, s. ib. p. 108 and TCS 3, 132 ad 434.

4. SB *šumma ubānu kaš-ša-at* SAA 4, 320: 7, r. 6 “if the finger is severed”.

5. SB *šumma kubuš hašī ka-šiš* SAA 4, 292: 5 “if the cap of the lung is severed”.

Gt OB lit. *kī-ša-aš šahurrūtīm* Or. 87, 17 i 37 “the gnashing of the stupefied ones” (Streck/Wasserman 2018, 30: *kiššā/aš* instead of *kiššuš*).

D 1. OB 2 *hanī balṭūssunu ana pāti lirdūnimma ina pāti li-ka-ši-šú-šu-nu-ti* ARM 26/1, 582 no. 282: 21 “they shall take 2 Hanaeans alive to the border and mutilate them at the border”.

2. SB [*lū g*]u-uš-šú-ša ubānātīšu KAL 2, 30 r. 6 “his fingers shall be mutilated”.

+ Š OB *ša kīma rē'um ip[peš]u [k]issatam šu-uk-ši'-iš* CUSAS 36, 71: 12 “have straw chopped up like a shepherd does”.

#### kašātu, qašātu “early morning”

1. OB *mūšam adī ka-ša-tim šūpišma* ARM 18, 23: 10 “let (them) make (containers) during the night until morning”.

2. OB *ša mūšam u qa-ša-tam ušallamū* ARM 18, 32: 11 “who will complete (the task by working) day and night” (s. Kupper 1996, 79–80 for further Mari refs.).

3. OB (animals) *niqūm ša ka-ša-tim* FM 12, 214: 12 “morning sacrifice”.

4. NB *ka-ša-a-tum* SAA 17, 195: 4 in broken context.

5. Streck 2017, 599.

#### kašbittu s. qāt šibitti

+ **kāširtu** “female knotter, tailoress”; OB

1. PN *šuhārki aššum kà-ši-ra-tim tašpurīm anūmma 2 kà-ši-ra-tim ana qāt PN apqidamma* OBTR 154: 11, 13 “you have sent PN, your servant, to me concerning female knotters; now I have entrusted 2 female knotters to PN”.

2. 4 MUNUS *ka-ši-ra-tum* ARM 13, 1 xii 13; cf. ARM 26/1, 566 no. 265: 9 and perhaps FM 6, 43 ii 9 (Langlois 2017, 157).

**kāširu** “knotter, tailor”

1. SB *ka-šir' urpēti* KAL 3, 28: 4 “he who ties together clouds” (epithet of Adad), s. Frahm ib. p. 67.

2. In LB also tasked with laundry (s. Waerzeggers 2006a, no. 3 and p. 86).

+ **kašī'/yātu** “an aromatic, Cinnamomum cassia(?)”; SB, LB

1. LB in lists of aromatics:

a) <sup>sim</sup>*ka-ši-ia-tú'* AOAT 414/1, 73: 15 (after *qunnabu*).

b) 1/2 MA.NA *ka-ši-ia-t[u<sub>4</sub>]* Jursa 2009, 168 BM 61003: 2 “1/2 mina *k*.”

c) 1 MA.NA <sup>sim</sup>*ka-ši-'-a-tum* ib. 167 BM 67001: 5 “1 mina *k*. (worth 1 shekel of silver)”.

d) <sup>sim</sup>*ka-ša-a-a-[tú]* ib. 151 BM 77429: 20.

e) *ka-ši-a-tu* ib. 161 BM 63707.

2. SB *ka-ši-<<ši>>-ha-tum* RAcc. 18: 6 Cf. AHW. 458, CAD K 266 s.v. *kašišātu*.

3. Both Jursa 1997a and Zadok 1997 connect the word with Hebr. *qsy'h* “a powdered bark like cinnamon” (Zadok) and cf. Gr. *kassia*. Jursa 2009, 161f.: identification uncertain. Pasquali 2014 connects Eblaite *ga-zi-(a-)tum/ga-zi*, mentioned in connection with bread and flour.

## \*\*kašīḫatu s. kašī'ātu

**kašru**, + *qašaru* “bound, knotted, organized (of caravans, troops)”; + MA

1. OB of textile: ‘GADA *qá-ša<sup>1</sup>-ra-<sup>1</sup>am<sup>1</sup> ul ima[hḫarū]* ‘*mīnum<sup>1</sup> qá-ša-r[u-u]m ša balū* 2 ‘*amātim*’ OBTR 138: 12, 14 “(my lady said:) ‘They have not received the knotted textile.’ What is a knotted textile without 2 servant-girls (to make it)?” (s. Langlois 2017, 138 for coll. and comm.).

2. MA PN GAL *kaš-ru-te* VS 19, 5: 23, 24 “PN, overseer of the organized (troops)”, s. Freydank 1976, 113. Cf. VS 21, 4: 47.

**kaššāru** “packing-supervisor”

1. OA 1/2 MA.NA *be'ulāt kà-ša-ri-im* Prag 836: 14 “1/2 minas as *be'ulātum*-capital for the packing-supervisor”, cf. Prag 542: 8, 739: 9, 704: 16. Smaller amounts are mentioned in EL 170: 1, TC 3, 134: 18 (Matouš 1974, 169).

2. Early OB 2 *kà-ša-ré-en* ARM 19, 248: 2.

**kaššārūtu** “function as packing-supervisor”; OA

*ana kà-ša-ru-tim* Prag 695: 2 (Matouš 1974, 169)

+ **kaššu II** “a festival(?)”; MA

1. (wethers) *ana ka-aš-ši* Iraq 70, 159 no. 7: 3 “for *k.*” (among other ceremonial events).

2. (sheep) *ša ka-aš-ši ša našbete* MARV 2, 19 r. 19 “for the *k.* festival(?) and the *n.* festival(?)”, s. Deller 1987.

3. (bread and sheep) [ša] *ka-aš-ši* Chuera 43: 2; (3 wethers) *ša ka-ši* ib. 4. S. disc. Jakob ib. p. 77.

**kašū** “cold”

OB lit. ‘*lušqīka<sup>1</sup> [m]ē ka-šū-ú-tim* AML 119: 80 “let me give you cold [wat]er to drink”.

**kašū II**, *qašū* “steppe”

1. OB *ana ka-ši-im-ma ilī* ARM 14, 7 r. 6 “he went up to the steppe”.

2. OB [n]awām *ka!-šū-um malī* ARM 14, 121: 41 “the steppe is full of herds”, s. Durand 1998, 384; [naw]ām *qa-ši-im ... likmi[s]ū* ib. 46 “let them assemble the [he]rds of the steppe”.

3. OB *Ḥanū kalūšu ištū qa-šé-e-em ana šadīm ana rītim ittalak* A.1187: 14, cf. ib. 18 (cit. Charpin 1989/1990, 99) “all the Hanaeans went from the steppe towards the hills for pasture”.

4. On etym. s. Streck 2000, 101. The word is not attested in OA, but s. the difficult *kà-ZI-im* AKT 8, 149: 2 instead of expected *kà-ša-im*, and PN *ina Ga-Zi-im assī* AKT 2, 31: 16 “I called PN ...”. MPS (1–2, 4), NJCK (4), JW (3)

**kašū III** “to be(come) cold”

**G 1.** OA *emārum ša upqim ina kà-ša-im iḫliq(ma)* Prag 804: 13 “(when) a donkey with an *upqu*-load perished from the cold”.

2. OA in *šīmum kašī* “trade is cold”, i.e. “has ceased, is at a stand-still”, s. Veenhof 1972, 383f.; *kašā'u* seems more straightforward than *kašā'u* “to bind” as suggested by Veenhof, s. GOA p. 249 n. 6 and for the spelling *kà-šū* GOA § 3.2.1.1. Add. refs.: AKT 4, 39: 4; AKT 6C, 619: 10 and 654: 32; TPAK 1, 50: 48.

3. MA *tūr ūmū i-ka-šū-ú* BATSH 4/1, 6: 11 “the days will be cold again (and will not be suitable for washing)”.

4. For FM 9, 218 no. 52 r. 10 s. *kašāšu*.

NJCK (1–2), JK (3), MPS (4)

**kašū** “to flay, skin”; + MA

**1. MA a)** *mā ina mēlte mītū mā lā a-ku-š[u]* BATSH 9, 37: 20 “(he spoke) thus: ‘(the donkeys) died in a flood’ (and) thus: ‘I did not skin (them)’”.

**b)** *ina šipir mēlte mētū lā i!-ku-šú!*(text: SU) BATSH 9, 43: 4 “they (the donkeys) died in the wake of a flood, he did not skin (them)”.

**c)** *ē*-class (also in Nuzi): *lā a-ke-e-šu* BATSH 9, 48: 11 “I did not skin (them)”.

**2. NB** *lišānšu mittu ... ina patri ta-ku-ʿus-si<sup>1</sup> u ina x x tankissi* OIP 114, 85: 15 “his tongue is dead ... you flayed it with a dagger and cut it off with ...”.

JK (1), MPS (2)

**kašādu** “to reach, arrive; accomplish; conquer”

**G 1.** *īemu ik-tal-da!*(KA) BATSH 4/1, 14: 5 “the decision reached me”, s. the comm. p. 167; for *šd* > *ld* s. de Ridder 2018, 14.

**2. LB** *ʿkul<sup>1</sup>-du* AOAT 414/1, 192: 12 “carry (it) out!” (at the end of the letter).

**Gt 1.** OB lit. [*li*]-*ik-ta-aš-da-ak-ki* VS 10, 214 viii 22 “[let] it reach you”, s. Streck 2010, 569.

**2. OB** *šumma lā ki-iš-šu-[d]a-ti šuprīma eqlam ana errēšim luddin* AbB 8, 71: 8 “(if you wish, work the field yourself.) If you cannot manage(?), write to me and I will give the field to a cultivator” (s. Streck 2003a, 68. The function of Gt is unclear).

**Dtn 1.** Matouš 1974, 169: OA *ḥa-ra-ka uk-ta-na-ša-ad* Prag 720: 8 “I constantly go on your trade journeys”.

**2. OB lit.** *rū'am tu-uk-ta-na-aš-ša-di* CUSAS 10, 10: 25 “you constantly drive away a boyfriend”.

**Št** OB *eql pīhātika šu-ta-ak-ši-id-ma* AbB 12, 5: 7 “have the field for which you are responsible finished!”, cf. AbB 10, 191: 18; 12, 8: 14; 124: 9; 72: 27 (Streck 2003a, 122).

MPS (G, Gt, Dtn), JK (G), JW (Gt, Dtn)

**kašāru**, *kešēru* “to restore, replace, repair; to succeed, achieve; OA to compensate for(?)”

**G 1.** OA “to compensate for, to pay back(?)”: (please make him pay the silver (...) and send it to me) *ḥu-bu-li/e ša a-ša-du-e!-tim aḥbulu lá-ak-šu-ur* AKT 2, 52: 16 “so that I can pay back/make up for my debt (or: the debts) which I incurred from the *šaddu* ‘utu-tax’”.

**2. OB** *u anāku annānūm ammīnim ke-ēš-re-ku* RATL 18: 38 “and I, why should I succeed here?”.

**3. SB** *šebirte ana ke-še/ši-ri* BAM 124 iii 57 // 125: 28 “in order to restore what was broken” (von Soden 1975, 461).

**D 1.** Early OB (men) *iš kà-šur saparrim* ARM 19, 64: 2 “for repairing carts”; also 114: 3; 324: 3.

**2. OB** (oil) *ana ku-úš-šu-ur eleppētīm (labirātīm)* FM 3, 218 no. 24: 3; FM 3, 229 no. 60: 15 “for repairing (old) ships”.

**3. OB** *dūram ša išātum ikulu li-ka-ši-ru-ú* CUSAS 36, 11: 19 “they shall repair the wall that fire consumed”; cf. *dūrum lū ku-[š]u-ur* 7: 16 “the wall shall be in good repair”; *ʿku-še<sup>1</sup>-ra-a* 10: 24 “repair (the parts he set on fire)!”; cf. 12: 15.

**Disc.:** Pace CAD K 284–286, there is no need to assume three lemmata: *kašāru* A “to repair” and *kašāru* C “to replace”, both *a/u*, are surely identical. Later *kašāru* B “to succeed, to achieve” (*i/i*), may well be another example of the shift from *a/u* to later *i/i* (s. Kouwenberg

2010, 77f.). Von Soden 1975, 461 proposed to interpret the instances given for *kašāru* B as elliptic use of the otherwise transitive verb.

**kašāšu II** “to feel dizzy(?) (a symptom of disease experienced after standing up)”

**G 1.** SB *itebbēma i-kāš-šú-uš itebbē u ikammis* STT 91+: 85 = SA.GIG XXV 30 “he stands up and feels dizzy(?), he stands up and kneels down” s. Stol 1993b, 73.

**2.** The transl. “to feel dizzy” is suggested by the context. Von Soden proposed a basic mng. “to be(come) heavy, bulky” (AHw. 462), based on the etym. from Arab. *kṯṯ* “to be thick”.

**kašāṭu** “to cut off”

**1.** OB lit. *lā ta-ka-aš-ši-ṭa-an-ni* YOS 11, 24 ii 9 “don’t cut me off!”

**2.** OB *[n]iṣ ilī ša pī tuppī annī[m l]ā ni-ka-aš-ši-ṭú [lā n]imaššú* RATL L.-T. 3 iv 2 “the oath by the gods according to the wording of this tablet we shall not sever, we shall not forget”. Cf. 1 v 9<sup>m</sup>; 7 b, 4<sup>i</sup>.

**kāšišu**, + *kāsisu* “creditor, pledge-taker”

OB *ana ka-si-si-šu* AbB 10, 81: 8’ “(a letter will go) to his creditor”.

**kašittu** OB “recovered (stolen) goods”; SB “success, achievement”

OB *kīma ka-ši-it-tim šinīšu aštaprak-kum kaspam šūbilam* CUSAS 36, 145: 13 “like (chasing after) stolen goods I have already sent you two messages (saying) ‘send me silver!’”.

**kaškaššu**, + *kaškāšu* “overpowering”

Lex. *nīg-ùl-la* = *ka-aš-ka-a-šum* CUSAS 12 p. 252: 165.

**kašku** “part of a field”; Nuzi

Negri Scafa 1982 (inalienable part of a parcel of land); Richter 2012, 193 with prev. lit.

**kašmahḫu**, *kašmāḫu* “first-class beer”; + OB

**1.** OB *kaš-ma-ḫa-am ukallam* AbB 9, 41: 23 “he is holding first-class beer for me”.

**2.** NA *munaqqû* KAŠ.MAḪ *ša* P[N] KAL 3, 22: 5 “the libation vessel for first-class beer of P[N]”.

**kaššāptu** “witch”

SB *kaš-šá-pat* SpTU 4, 149 ii 19, 24, 26 “she is a witch”.

+ **kaššilu** “a profession connected to beer production”; OB; Sum. lw.

**1.** (PNN) *ka-ši-lu ša* KAŠ ÚS ARM 22, 57 A iii 12 “*k.s* for (making/handling) second quality beer”; *ša* KAŠ S[IG]<sub>5</sub> ib. 19 (coll. Durand 1987d) “for good quality beer”.

**2.** [...] <sup>lu</sup>*ka-aš-ši-ilš* ARM 23, 546 no. 580: 25.

**3.** 6 <sup>lu</sup>*ka-aš-ši-lu* ARM 23, 576 no. 609: 19.

**4.** PN *ka-aš-ši-il* OBTR 206 r. 13, cf. 207 iv 17.

**5.** <sup>lu</sup>KAŠ.ÍL *ša* GÌR-*šu maršat* CUSAS 15, 158: 6 “the *k.* whose foot is wounded”.

**6.** Durand 1987d. The logogr. KAŠ.ÍL suggests Sum. origin (cf. UET 3, 1401 r. 3).

**kaššu** “massive, strong”

SB *išāti ka-šiš-ti* SpTU 4, 129 vi 50 “mighty fire”.



**Kaššu I** “an official”; OA

A general term designating officials in Anatolian towns and week eponyms in Kaneš (the latter only in the phrase *ḥamuštum ša kâ-šî-im ša qāti* PN “the *ḥamuštum*-week of the official who took over from PN”. Note also *ištū ḥamuštum ša Ga-«GA»-šî-im Kâ-né-šî-im* PN u PN<sub>2</sub> *ilqe’u* kt c/k 782: 10–12 “from the *ḥamuštum*-week of the Kanešite official (who) took over from PN and PN<sub>2</sub>” (quot. in Dercksen 2011, 236). Lit.: Larsen 1976, 359f.; Kryszat 2004, 162f.; Veenhof 2008a, 226f. NJCK

**Kaššu II** s. *qaššu***kašû II** “to increase”

**G** Cf. D 1, below.

**D 1.** OB *agrum ša inūma ebūrim* <sup>1</sup>u<sup>1</sup>-ka-aš-šu-ma *ikkalu takšitum ana ešēdim ina ḥalšim* [i-k]a?-aš-ši ... *ana* GN [*ana ku-úš*]-šî-im *ittalak* ARM 27, 26: 22 “the hired man who makes profit at the time of the harvest – profit increases(?) at harvest time in the district – he left for GN [to make pro]fit”; s. CAD T 88 *takšitu*.

**2.** OB *kasapka liqēma il-libbim ku-uš-ši* CUSAS 36, 36: 19 “take your silver and get your profit from it”.

**kâšû** “to be late; to be merciful”

AHw. *kâšû* III, CAD *kâšû* A and B

**G** SB [*u*]zabbalma : i-kaš-ma : zubbulu : ka-a-ša SpTU 1, 27: 10 “he protracts (the disease) : he delays : to protract : to delay” (commentary).

**D** NA [*atâ?*] *adu akanni tú-ú-ki-[iš]* SAA 1, 233: 13 “[why(?)] did you dela[y (it)] until now?”

**Š** MB *ul uš-ki-is-su-ma* CUSAS 17, 61: 19 “(DN) allowed him no pardon (but spilled his life-(blood) like water)”.

**kâšunu** “you” (pl. obl. case)

**1.** NA also in letter: *ana ka-a-<sup>1</sup>šu<sup>1</sup>-nu* SAA 5, 34: 20.

**2.** LB *ana ka-šû-nu* dubsar 3, 75: 17 “for you”.

**kâta** s. *kâti***katammu** “cover”; + NA

4 <sup>gi8?</sup>ka-tam-a-ti <sup>1</sup>te<sup>1</sup>ppaš SAA 19, 156: 13 “you shall make 4 wooden(?) covers”. S. *kadammu*.

**katāmu** “to cover”

**G 1.** OB with seed: *eqlam zēram ak-tu-um ... aššum eqlim ša zēram ak-tu-mu* FM 7, 130 no. 36: 44–46 “I sowed the field (lit. covered it with seed) ... regarding the field that I had sown”. A mng. “to harrow”, suggested by J.-M. Durand, ib. p. 132, is unlikely, s. *eqlam ša azrû* ib. 49 “the field that I had sown”.

**2.** OB *ālī ina abnim ka-ta-mi-im izzīzamma* ARM 28, 44: 18 “my city stood up in order to cover (me) with stone(s)”, s. FM 8 p. 107, and correct SAD 2, 64 *tamû* II G 1.

**3.** OB “to apply metal decorations to wood”, s. Arkhipov 2012, 62f. with refs.

**D 1.** OB (oil) *ana ku-ut-tu-um šalmi* FM 3, 245 no. 95: 8 “for covering (= finishing?) a statue”.

**2.** OB *panūki lā ku-[t]u-mu* AbB 7, 36: 5 “is your face not covered?” (perhaps indicating shame or grief, s. Kraus ib. n. b).

**3.** OB [*in*]a *bēlišunu* [l]ā ú-ka-<sup>1</sup>ta<sup>1</sup>-mu-šu RATL L.-T. 1 v 18” “I shall not hide him (= the runaway slave) from their master”.

**Ntn** SB [*it-t*]a-na-ak-tam StBoT 36, 62 J2: 10’ “is constantly covered”, s. Wilhelm ib. 62: The logogr. spelling

DUL.DUL-*tam* in TDP 40: 25, 70: 1 is likely also Ntn, pace AHw. 465 (D?) and CAD K 302 (Dt).

**katanšarātu** s. *kanasarru*

\*\***katappu**, s. *katāpu*

**katappû** “bridle; double-edged”

SB *patri ka-tap-pe-e* Gilg. SB VIII 175 “double-edged dagger”, s. SAD *patru* 5.

**katāpu** “a ceremonial weapon”

1. OB 1 <sup>gis</sup>*ka-ta-pu-um* KÛ.GI *muḥḥašu u išissu* KÛ.GI ARM 25, 608: 9 “1 *k.* made of gold, its top and its base made of gold”.

2. OB 1 <sup>gis</sup>*ka-ta-pu* ZABAR *inātūšu* KÛ.BABBAR ARM 25, 608 ed. 1 “1 *k.* made of bronze, its eyes are of silver”.

3. OB *pādū ša ka-ta-pi* FM 7, 114 no. 30: 20 “handles for *k.* weapons”.

4. OB 1 *kà-tá-pum* KTT 53: 5, 15; 54: 10 (in lists of weapons and other objects).

5. OB Ebla PN *wakil LÚ<sup>meš</sup> ka-ta-pi* Akkadica 126, 46: 3 “PN, overseer of the *k.*-bearers”, also in unpubl. OB Ebla text cit. RA 98, 123 n. 6. S. Kupper 2006.

6. MB s. Emar 6/3, 44, 45, 46.

7. For add. OB refs. and disc. s. Arkhipov 2012, 113f; s. also Watson 2014. Cf. CAD *katappu* b. None of the refs. for the weapon has double *p*, therefore *katāpu* instead of *katappu*.

**katāru II** “to wait(?)”

NA *ina libbi ni-ik-te-ti-[ir]* SAA 5, 249: 5 “we waited(?) there”.

**katātu** “to quiver, vibrate”; + OA

N(?) OA “to be annulled (of tablet)”: (silver will pass overland in the name of the Zuzu firm. When it arrives in the City) *tuppušu i-Ga-ta-at* CTMMA 1, 123 no. 86A: 14 “his tablet will be annulled(?)”, transl. M. T. Larsen.

NJCK/MPS

**kâti, kâta, kâtu** “you (fem./masc. sg. obl.)”

1. OB after prepositionally used *u*: *inūma ina GN anāku u abīya ka-ta nuš-tātū* AbB 14, 155: 12 “when I and you, my father, met in GN”. Cf. AbB 1, 21: 13; AbB 9, 108: 10; 76: 12; 129: 8; 125: 5; AbB 14, 85: 8 (Veenhof 2005, 209f.).

2. OB also for nom.: *šumma eqlum ka-a[-um] ka-ta šabat u šumma ya'um anāku ašabbassu* ARM 26/2, 260 no. 404: 46 “if the field is yours, you take it! If it’s mine, I will take it” (a reading *at!-ta* is excluded by the photograph on <https://archibab.fr/T7603>).

**katinnu** “an implement; a weapon”

1. MB Emar (Pentiuć 2001, 145: *qaṭin-nu*): *ga-di-nu* ZABAR Emar 6/3, 48: 2 *pass.*, cf. *ka-ti-in-nu* Emar 6/3, 59: 4, 44: 10, 47:8, *ka-di-nu* URUDU RE 69: 11.

2. MB *ka-di-nu-[ma<sup>me</sup>]*<sup>§</sup> PRU 6, 157: 11.

3. AHw. *kattinnu*. Huehnergard 1987, 398: “The writing with medial DI may reflect Hurrian intervocalic voicing.” Pentiuć 2001, 145 parses the word as *qaṭinnu*, but note that none of the refs. are spelled with *qa*<sub>1</sub>. The interpretation as a weapon, perhaps “sickle-blade sword” has been suggested by Heltzer 1989 (cf. Hebr. *kīdōn*). For add. lit. s. Richter 2012, 197; Watson 2004.

+ **katkattu** “a box or chest”; MB

NJCK

1. MB Qatna 4 *kat-kat-te*<sup>mes</sup> *ša* ZÚ.GUL 3 *kat-kat-te*<sup>mes</sup> *ša taskarinnim* QS 3, 12: 26f. “4 *k.* of ivory, 3 *k.* of boxwood”.

2. MB Alalah (Niedorf 2008, 107 n. 403):

a) 6 *kat-kat-tù*<sup>gis</sup>TASKARIN AIT 441: 1 “6 *k.* of boxwood”.

b) <sup>gis</sup>*ka-at-ga-tu* AIT 421: 6, 8, 11; <sup>gis</sup>*ka-at-ga*!(TA)-*at-tù* ib. 3.

c) *ka-at-ka-at-te* AIT 438: 11.

d) *kat-kat-tum* AIT 417: 5, cf. 435: 21.

3. Inventories list the object among vessels or furniture, often made from wood. The ref. in AIT 417 was erroneously read *pa-pa-tum* in AHw. 824.

**katrû** s. *kad/trû*

**kattû** “guarantor”

1. Del. TIM 2 (= AbB 8) 101: 7 and TLB 4 (= AbB 3) 83: 20, both cit. CAD K 307 (Veenhof 2005, 210).

**kātu** s. *kāti*

**katû** “to distraint, to take as security”; OA

**G** *amtam u wardam ša ak-tù-ú* kt 92/k 543: 31 (Bayram 2001, 3) “the female slave and male slave whom I took as security”. S. also *ik-tù-ú-ma* Prag 537: 18; *kà-ti* AKT 6B, 337b: 20; *ni-ik-ta* AKT 7A, 276: 9; *ta-ak-ta* kt 92/k 293: 11; *ta-ak-tù-ú* ib. 14 and *ták-tá-a-ma* 328: 5 (s. Bayram 2000, 44–46).

**Gtn** *amtam ik-ta-na-tù-ú* kt 88/k 507b: 7 (Çeçen 1995, 53) “(why) does he keep taking the servant-girl as security?”.

**D** *ku-tà-a-ti-a tù-kà-ta* AKT 6A, 86: 13 “you take things as security from me”.

**Disc.:** Veenhof 2001, 154f. For *aq-ti-i* (kt j/k 97: 57), s. *qatû* II G. The meaning of *ik-ta-ma* (ATHE 35: 36 = OAA 1, 69) and *ak-tù-ú* (TC 2, 36: 39) is unclear.

**kâ/ātu**, *gayyātu* “a type of barley”

1. SB <sup>u</sup>*ka-a-t[u]* KAL 9, 52 l. e. 7 (list of medicinal ingredients).

2. CAD G s.v. *gajātu*. Cf. Hurr. *kade*, Hatt. *kait-*, Hebr. *gatāi* “barley bread” etc. It is disputed whether the word is originally Akk., Hurr., or other. S. Richter 2012, 197f. for lit. and disc.

3. S. also *qayyātu*.

+ **kawarḫu** “an animal”; OB

1. *ina panītim aššum ka-wa-ar-ḫi ašpurakkumma ka-wa-ar-ḫi šunūti ul tušābilam annītam bēlī išpuram mimma aššum ka-wa-ar-ḫi ina panītim bēlī ul išpuram ...* PN *illikamma* 4 *ka-wa-ar-ḫi ša maškī ḫa-ar-mu ilqē inanna anūmma* 3 *ka-wa-ar-ḫu*(sic) *ša maškī ḫa-ar-mu u* 2 *ka-wa-ar-ḫi ša [š]ārtim ana qāt* PN [...] ARM 27, 51: 5–13 “‘earlier, I wrote you about *k.* but you did not send me those *k.*’ This my lord wrote me. Earlier, my lord did not write me anything about *k.* ... PN came and took 4 *k.* enveloped in (their) skin. Now then I [entrusted] 3 *k.* enveloped in (their) skin and 2 *k.* with hair to PN”.

2. M. Birot, ib. p. 112f., relates the word to the fish *kamāru* III. However, the words *kawarḫu* and *kamāru* are different, the det. *kuš* is missing, and skin and hair rather favor an animal with a hide.

**kawāru** “enclosure wall; edging”

1. OB *ammat u ūt uššū ana ka-wa-ar-bītim miḫāriš šuplam illikū* FM 8, 159 no. 45: 10 “the foundations for the enclosure wall of the temple uniformly went one and a half cubits deep”.

2. OB as part of metalwork: 1 <sup>gal</sup>*ḫamruš-ḫu ka-wa-ar-šu ḫurāšum* ARM 31, 258:

3 “1 *hamrušhu*-cup, its rim edging of gold”. S. Guichard 2015, 136–139.

3. AHw. 430 *kamar(r)u*, CAD K 111 *kamaru* A.

**kawû**, *kamû* “outer, outside”

OB DN *ša ka-we-tim* FM 12, 230 M.18084: 4 “DN of the outside” (in opposition to *libbi ālim* ib. 2 “inside the city”).

**kayyamānu**, fem. *kayyamāntu* “normal, regular, trustworthy”

1. OB [*in*]*a rēš erbīmma* [*in*]*a ka-ia-ma-an-ti-ia* [*k*]*amsāku* ARM 27, 29: 17 “I [was] kneeling(?) regularly in front of the locusts”.

2. NA (may good news) *ka-a-a-ma-ni-u ... ana šarre* [*b*]*ēliya liqribāni* SAA 10, 251 r. 3 “constantly reach the king, my lord”.

3. LB 1-*en mannu ka-ma-a-nu* AOAT 414/1, 221: 8 “somebody trustworthy” (cf. *mamma ka-a-a-ma-nu-u* CT 22, 141: 10).

**kayyāniš** “constantly”; + OA

OA *kà-a-a-ni-iš ana šēp bēlini nimta-naqqut* Günbattu 2014, 89 kt 01/k 217: 28 “we were constantly falling at the feet of our lord”; *kà-a-a-ni-iš ša ūmēni* ib. 51 “constantly through (lit. of) our days”, i.e. “every day of our life”; s. also AKT 5, 13: 49. NJCK

**kayyānu** “constant, regular”

1. OB [*a!*]-*na ka-a-ia-an-tim udabbabū* FM 7, 105 no. 28: 37 “they shall talk constantly”.

2. In commentaries “literal meaning” (Cavigneaux 1982, 237; George 1991, 154f. and Frahm 2011, 38 n. 137 for add. refs.).

+ **kayyanZu** (?) “a designation of property”; MB Emar

1. *eqlī ka-ia-an-ZA ša abīšu* (...) *ittadin* AulaOr. (Suppl.) 36: 13; cf. 83: 15 “he gave (PN) the fields (and?) *k*. of his father (instead of a debt of silver)”.

2. *ka-ia-an-ZI-ia ša ālim u šēri* Iraq 54 1: 9 “my *k*. belong to the city and the open country”, cf. Emar 6/3, 91: 18; 128: 3–7; ASJ 6 1: 7; RE 10:7; 13:9.

3. *mīnummē būšu*<*šu*> *bāšītušu u ka-ia-an-ZU-šú* Emar 117: 19 “all of his belongings, property and *k*.” (inheritance, cf. Emar 6/3, 5: 9, AulaOr. (Suppl.) 83: 10–12, 18).

4. *šumma mamma tuppa ša bītim šāšu qadū ka-ia-an-ZI-šu ušellā* SMEA 30, 203 no. 6: 7 “if anyone produces a tablet concerning this house with its *k*.”; cf. ib. 205 no. 7: 24.

5. Pentiuć 2001, 93f. with prev. lit.; etym. unkn.

**kazābu I** “to be attractive”, D “to fawn, flatter”

D 1. OB lit. *ku-uz-zi-ba-an-ni k[īma mī]rānim* ZA 75, 204: 106 “wag your tail at me l[ike a p]uppy!”

2. OB lit. *ul uk-ta-zi-ib* ZA 110, 43 iii 6 in broken context.

+ **kaZaššu** “a type of food”; MA; Hurr. lw.?

[*n* <sup>dig</sup>]*kallī* GIŠ.ŠE *ša ka-ZA-áš-še* MARV 3 16 = SAAB 18 p. 4 i 23 “[*n*] *kallu*-bowls with sticks of *k*.” S. Llop ib. p. 24.

**kazāzu** s. *gazāzu*

**kazbu**, OA *kuzbu* “charming, alluring; nice, friendly”

1. OA *atta ana awīli awātam ku-zu-ub-tām ištēt qarrib* kt b/k 95: 14 “you, put

in a friendly word with the gentleman (or: gentlemen)”, s. Balkan 1967, 410.

2. Ass. *kuzbu* corresponds to Bab. *kazbu* (GOA § 7.2.3); not from *kuzzubu*, pace CAD K 617a s.v. *kuzzubu* adj., as this would be \**kazzubu* in Ass. NJCK

**kazbittu** s. *šibittu*

+ **kazuḫḫu** “a designation of shoes”; OB; Hurr. lw.?

1. 1 *mešēn ka-zu-uh-ḫi* ARM 30, 387 M.11311: 1 = ARM 25, 17 “1 (pair of?) *k*-shoes”.

2. 1 *mešēnu ka-zu-ḫu* ARM 23, 569: 2. S. Durand 2009, 167 for add. refs. and 165 for disc.

**kazû** s. *kizû*

**kazzu** s. *gazzu*

**kē** s. *kī*

**kedru** s. *kadāru*

**kedrû** s. *kad/trû*

+ **keltu**, *keldu* “health, well-being”; OB; Hurr. word

1. OB 1 *puḫādama ana ilī ... ana ke-el-ti-šu-nu tanaqqī* AIT 126: 23 “you sacrifice 1 lamb to the gods ... for their well-being”; cf. *puḫād ke-el-di-ia* ib. 37.

2. < Hurr. *keldi* (= Akk. *šulmu*). S. Schwemer 1995 for use in Hurr. and Hitt. sources; Richter 2012, 203f. with add. lit.

**keltuḫlu**, + *keltuḫul* “bowyer”; + OB; Hurr. word

OB [...] *ke-el-tu-ḫu-ul* Shemshara 2, 46: 23. S. Richter 2012, 206 for lit.

**kepû** “to bend, blunt”

D Del. ref. Hinke Kudurru i 13 (CAD K 313 ad 2): read *šur-bu-ú* instead of *kūp-pu-ú* (Borger 1975, 71b).

**kerḫu** “citadel, upper city, inner city; enclosure wall, enclosed area; a vessel”; + MA; + MB; Hurr. lw.

1. OB *ʾIštar bēlet ke<sup>1</sup>-er-ḫi-im* RATL 79: 6 “Ištar, lady of the inner city”.

2. OB *niššunu ana ke-e[r]-ḫi-i[m]<sup>ki</sup> ušērib* ARM 14, 66: 19 “I let their people enter the enclosed area”. S. Durand 1997, 51: the area of the palace, distinct from the city.

3. MA *dūru ša ker<sub>6</sub>-ḫe ša* GN Yamata/Shibata in Numoto 2009, 94: 2 “the wall of the inner/upper city of GN” (Mayer 2016, 226).

4. MB *adī balṭu ker-ḫa lizammī* Sumer 38, 124 iv 20 (Paulus 2014, 557 MNA 4 “for as long as he lives, he shall be deprived of (life in) the inner city”.

5. A vessel:

a) OB 2 <sup>ga</sup>*ki-ir-ḫu* (of 1 1/3 mina and 2 shekel of silver, with an engraved AN-sign) ARM 31, 95: 1, s. Guichard 205, 214.

b) MB Qaṭna 1 *kir<sub>10</sub>-ḫi* ZABAR QS 3, 17: 11 “1 bronze *k*.”

6. Richter 2012, 212 with lit.

**kerku**, *kirku* “roll (of papyrus, cloth)”; Aram. lw.

1. LB 1-*en kir-ku ša ina bīti maḫṣu* TBER 93–94: 16 (Joannès 1984, 72) “one roll of cloth which was woven in the house”.

2. Kogan/Krebernik 2021, 440 (cf. Syr. *kerkā*); Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 37 (loan from Aram. *krk*, not Akk. *karāku*).

**kerru I**, *karru*, *kāru* “male sheep”

Early OB 1 UDU 2 *ke-ru* ARM 19, 182:  
2 “1 (female) sheep, 2 male sheep”.

**kesēru** s. *kasāru*

**ketrû** s. *kad/trû*

**kezretu**, *kezertu*, *kazratu* “a type of cultic prostitute”

1. OB lit. *šumma* <sup>1</sup>*ke<sup>1</sup>-ez-re-et liqabbir aštammaša elīya limqu[t]* CUSAS 10, 11: 14 “if she is a *k*. may she ‘bury’ (i.e. close down) her tavern (and) fall upon me”. Note the parallelism with *qadištu* and *nadītu* ib. 12f. The verb is read *likappir* “may she clean” by Wasserman 2016, 236f. and AML p. 326f.
2. OB 44 <sup>1</sup>*ke-ez-r[e]-tum* FM 4, 216 no. 37: 3 (in list of musicians). Cf. N. Ziegler, ib. p. 87f.
3. OB lit. *ka-az-ra-a-tum-ma* UET 6/3, 889 (= Streck/Wassermann 2012: 199) ii 8.
4. Gallery 1980; Yoffée 1998.

**kī**, OA *kē* “like; how; as; if”

1. OA *kē*, s. GOA § 12.7.
2. MB lit. adverb (AHw. 469 *kī* B): *ki lūdīrka ki lurāmki* ALL no. 11: 1 “how I want to embrace you! – How I want to love you!”
3. NB *kī adī* introducing a positive promissory oath: DN *u* DN<sub>2</sub> *kī mamm[a] bīt abīka ite[ru] u ki-i a-di-i ina šībūtu u littūtu bīt abīka tulabbaru* SAA 17, 5: 7 “I swear by DN and DN<sub>2</sub> that nobody will take away the house of your father and that you indeed will make last the house of your father a long time in old age and in senility”.
4. LB *kī ... kī* “either ... or” (s. CAD K 325 *kī* d): *ki-[i] kibtu u ki-<sup>r</sup>i<sup>1</sup> sahlê bēlu*

*lušēbilaššu* AOAT 414/1, 103:8f. “may the lord send him either wheat or cress”.

5. For *kī* + noun “in the way of” s. Mayer 2009, 431f., 439 with refs. S. also *kīkī*. NJCK (1), MPS (2–4), JW (5)

**kī am** “thus”

1. OA s. GOA § 13.5.4 s.v.
2. With *ša*: OB *ki-a-am ša uwa* <sup>r</sup>*eruka* FM 7, 38 no. 13: 8 “that is what I wrote you”.
3. With pronominal suffix “to be suitable” (Mayer 2016, 226):
  - a) *šuhārum ... ul ki-a-šu* AbB 14, 18: 25 “the servant is not suitable”, cf. ib. 140: 33.
  - b) *awīltum ul ki-a-ša* AbB 2, 145: 19 “the woman is not suitable”.
  - c) *awīlū annuttum ul ki-a-šu-nu* MHEO 1, 105 Di 985: 9 “these men are not suitable”.
4. *kī’amma* “just, simply”: OB (a woman ... whose status as married wife is known to your ward) *ki-a-am-ma ittallak* CT 45, 86: 33 “is she simply to depart?” S. Veenhof 1976, 156f. with disc. and add. refs. NJCK (1), MPS (2), JW (3–4)

**kī’āšu**, *kāšu* II “to help”

SB *lú nir-da šu-bar-zi-aka-dè : awīlam ina šērtu ka-a-ša* SpTU 3, 67 ii 23 (*bīt rimki*) “to help a man in punishment” (Mayer 2016, 226).

**kī’āšum** “to wrap up” (OA) s. *Ka’āšu*

\*\***kibarru** “boat made of inflated skins” (CAD K 329)

Read <sup>kuš</sup>*maš!-ki!-ri* (Stol 1980–1983, 538).

**kibbu I** “an object made of metal or wood” s. *kippu* I

**kibbu II**, *gibbu* “burning; flame; a sacrifice”; + OB

1. OB lit. *ki-ib!-bu!* RA 86, 81: 5, s. *arāru* II.
2. Oil: **a)** OB *ana ki-ib-bi-im ša ilī* MARI 3, 38: 3 “for the *k.* sacrifice of the gods”.
- b)** OB *ana gi-bi-im ša* DN ARM 7, 79: 4 “for the *g.* sacrifice of DN”.
- c)** OB *ana ki-ib-bi-im [š]a elūnūm ālim u šaplān ālim* MARI 3, 39: 2 “for the *k.* sacrifice from above the city and below the city”.
3. Animals: **a)** OB 1 *kalūmum gi-bu-um* ARM 21, 17: 9 “1 lamb, *g.* sacrifice”.
- b)** OB 1 *immerum gi-bu-um* ARM 21, 48: 11 “1 sheep, *g.* sacrifice”.
4. Disc. with further refs.: Jacquet 2011, 38f. The var. *gibbu* shows an assimilation of *k* to *b*.

**kibittu** “full force, full strength”

- ina ki-bi-it-te!*(text: E) *šābim* ARM 10, 5: 8 “with troops in full force”.

**kibrītu** “sulphur”; + OB; + MA

1. OB without case ending:
  - a)** *ki-ib-re-e-et* UET 6/2, 193: 11 (= AML 148) among ingredients.
  - b)** *ki-ib-ri-it* UET 6/3, 895: 24.
  - c)** *ki-bi-ir-i-it* ARM 22/2, 323: 24.
2. MA *kib-ri-tu*<sup>me[š]</sup> StAT 5, 1: 5.
3. The OB spellings illustrate a popular etymology < *kibir* *Ēt/Īt* (“bank of Hīt”), s. Stol 2009. Cf. Hurr. *kibrīdi*, Heth. *kibrīti*- (Richter 2012, 209f. with lit.).

**kibru**, pl. *kibrātu* “border, rim, shore”

1. Lex. *kiš* = *ki-ib-ra-tum* Emar 6/4, 537: 712 (Sa), Sjöberg 1998, 276.
2. SB *līmurakka kib-ra* OBO 290, 88: 6 “may it spot for you a shore”.

**kibrû**, *kubarû*, + *kibarû* “old man; grandfather”; + NA; Urartian word (?)

- NA PN *mār* PN<sub>2</sub> *ana* PN<sub>3</sub> *ittidini ana* <sup>lu</sup>*ki-ba-ri-šú ra ’āme* CTU B 02-04 “PN, son of PN<sub>2</sub>, gave (it) to PN<sub>3</sub>, to his grandfather for (his) affection” (s. Salvini 2014, 117 n22; Richter 2012, 209, cf. Hurr. *keweri* “elder”).

**kibsātu** “deduction, compensation (for impurities)”; OA

1. *ki-ib-sà-tim* AKT 6B, 395: 7; *ki-ib-sá-tim* 6C, 671: 14; CUSAS 34, 35: 2.
2. VAT 9219: 4 (CAD K 339a s.v. 3) is published as VS 26, 47; in kt j/k 76: 4 (quoted ib.), read *ša-ḥu-ur* ‘deducted’ rather than *sà-ḥu-ur*. NJCK

**kibsu I** “step, path”

1. OB *alkā kuššidā ki-bi-is šēpīšunu* <sup>1</sup>*liqē* FM 2, 68 no. 34: 13 “go, chase (them), track them (lit. take the step of their feet)!”
2. LB *ina kib-si anāku* dubsar 3, 160: 19 “I am on the way”.

**kibsu II** “a garment”

1. LB (1 linen tunic) *ana kib-su nadī* Zawadzki 2013, 332 r. 4 “has been deposited for *k.*”; cf. 359: 8.
2. LB (1 linen tunic – instead of a tunic for (covering) the throne) *ša ana ki-ba-su nadna ana PN mukabbī ana kussī nadin* Zawadzki 2013, 365: 4 “was given to PN, the mender, for (making) *k.* for the throne.”

**kibšu** “a half-pack of a specific shape to be carried by a donkey”; OA

1. 4 ANŠE *ki-ib-šu-um* 1 *upqum* AKT 2, 34: 24 “4 donkeys with a *k.*-load and 1 with an *upqum*-load”; sim. TC 3, 192 pass.

2. ANŠE *ki-ib!-šu!-um ištēka lizzīz* BIN 4, 56: 25 “let the *k.*-donkey stay with you”.

3. 20 *muttātum ša ki-ib-ši-im* 8 *muttātum ša upqim* TC 1, 16: 4 “20 half-packs of the *k.*-type and 8 half-packs of the *upqum*-type”; sim. CCT 5, 29a: 4.

4. *k.* is typically used in apposition and contrasts with *upqu*. S. Veenhof 1972, 2–4; Dercksen 2004a, 279–282. NJCK

**kīdam** “outward, outside”

1. OB *ki-dam-ma īpulūninni[m]a u attakam* ARM 26/1, 309 no. 145: 6 “‘Out!’, they replied to me, and I left”.

2. OB PN *ki-da ki-da-ma issī* ARM 26/2, 523 no. 530: 34 “PN yelled “‘Out! Out!’”.

**kīdānu**, + *gīdānu* “outside”; + NA

1. Early OB [x] *maršidātum [x<sup>n</sup>]ki-danu* ARM 19, 460: 15 “[x] foundation stones; [x] outer stones”.

2. BÀD *ša gi-da-a-<sup>r</sup>ni ga<sup>r</sup>mmur sē<sup>r</sup>re<sup>1</sup>* SAA 15, 94 r. 6 “the outer city-wall is finished and plastered”.

**kidinnû II** “a fabric or textile”

1. LB 10 MA.NA <sup>sig</sup>*ki-din-nu* (...) *kūmu šipāti* CT 55, 834: 1 (Zawadzki 2013, 487 no. 582) “10 minas of *k.* (for a *šibtu* of DN’s bed) instead of wool”.

2. Zawadzki 2006, 26. Kleber 2011, 88f. suggests to read *kišinnû*; likely “cotton”. S. further Quillien 2019 on prices and properties.

**kidintu**, *kitintu* “a linen(?) garment”; LB

1. 1-*et* <sup>sig</sup>*kid-ni-tum hiših̄tum* AOAT 222, 38 (CT 49, 165): 8 “1 valuable woolen *k.*”.

2. Zadok 1982, 174f. for disc. and etym. Cf. *kidinnû*.

**kīdu** “outside”

OB 60 ESIR *ki-da-ti-ša aprus* Finkel 2014: 18 “I apportioned 60 (measures of) bitumen regarding her (the ship’s) outside”.

**kidudû** “rites”

1. OB *aššum ki-du-di[m] abī iš[*puram*] abī idē kīma šamnum maršu inanna* PN *šamnam ipšušanni* ARM 28, 147 r. 7 “my father had written to me concerning the rites. My father knows that the oil was difficult to get. (But) now PN has anointed me with oil”.

2. Diff. J.-R. Kupper ib. p. 209: Related to *kādu* II “to take into custody” and *kādu* “watch”? JW/FJMS

**kigallu**, + *gigallu* “socle, pedestal”

1. OB 2 *ki-ga-al-lu* ZABAR FM 3, 96 no. 7 iii 31 “2 bronze pedestals”.

2. OB <sup>sig</sup>*gi-ga-al-li ša nūbal* DN ARM 23, 183 no. 198: 3 “(glue for) the base of the palanquin of DN”. S. Arkhipov 2012, 168f. with add. refs.

3. SB *iṭṭapil* KI.GAL.LA Šūpê-amēli 80 “the pedestal was treated with disrespect”.

4. SB AfO Bh. 32: *ki-gal-lum* WBC vi 24. *ki-ga-lum* ib. viii 55. *ki-[gal-lum]* ib. v 20.

5. NA *ki-gal-lu ša* DN SAA 13, 47 r. 9 “pedestal of DN”.

**kigamlu** s. *gigamlu*

**kikallû** s. *kagallu*

**kikamunu**, *kukumnu* “triple”; Hurr. word S. Richter 2012, 201f. with lit.



**kīkī** adv. “how?”

1. SB (who will say later on:) *ki-ki-i* PN ... *dīkti annīti* [iddūk] BagM 21, 345 no. 2 ii 30 “how did PN win this battle?”, cf. *ki-i-ki-i* no. 4: 44, no. 9 iv 9.
2. CAD *kīkī*, AHW. *kīkī*.

+ **kik(k)i'ānu**? “a foodstuff”; OA

1. 15 ŠE *ana ki-ki-a-né ašqul* kt 88/k 71: 44 “I paid 15 grains (of silver?) for *k*.” (s. Albayrak 2002, 2).
2. *ša* AN.NA 10 GÍN *u* 1/3 MA.NA *lū še'am lū ki-ki-a-né ina* GN *liš'umū* kt 93/k 151: 13 “may they buy barley and/or *k*. in GN for 10 or 20 shekels of tin” (unpubl., court. C. Michel).
3. Cf. *kikkirānu*? NJCK (1–2), FJMS (3)

+ **kik(k)innu** “a metal object; tripod?”; MB Qatna; Hurr. word

- 1 *ki-ki-in-nu* URUDU QS 3, 12: 5, s. Richter 2005, 41f. (< Hurr. *kig*= “three”).

**kikittu** “a snake(?)”

- CAD K 351 “mng. unkn.”, hapax. Von Soden 1975, 461 prefers to read *gán-gíd-da* = *muš-ki ki-it-ti* in CT 19, 31 iii 7 (= Antagal F 157, s. MSL 17, 216), s. AHW. 684 s.v. *muškū*.

**kikiṭṭū**, + *kikiṭṭu*, + *kikiṭṭu/ū* “ritual”; + OB

1. OB lit. *amrātima ki-ki-ṭa ša ilim* ZA 110, 41 57 “you are versed in the god’s rite”.
2. OB lit. *ki-ik-ki-iṭ-tum* CUSAS 32, p. 133 8 ii 10 (= AML 21); *ki-ik-ki-ṭá-ša* ib. p. 144, 42: 24; YOS 11, 4: 20 (= AML 102).
3. Del. BMS 30 r. 29, read: *ki-<sup>r</sup>mil<sup>1</sup>-tu* (Mayer 2016, 227) or *qí-<sup>r</sup>iš<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>* (Lenzi, <http://shuilas.org/P395021.html>).

4. SB KÌD.KÌD.DA-*e tamarāti latkūti* Iraq 72, 110 iii 17 “reliable rituals and readings”, cf. ib. 21 (Mayer 2016, 227). On the logogr. s. Maul 2009, 78–80.

MPS (1–2), JW (3–4), FJMS (3)

**kikkirānu**, *kikkirēnu* “pine or juniper seeds”

1. OB *ki-ki-re-nu u ballukkum* FM 2, 25 no. 4: 14 “(5 liters) of *k*. and *b*. aromatics” (in list of vegetables and spices).
2. LB <sup>sim</sup>ŠE.LI Jursa 2009, 151 BM 77429: 11 (in list of aromatics for a censer).
3. Richter 2012, 214.

**kikkiru** s. *kakkaru*

**kikkišu** “reed fence, reed wall”

1. OB lit. *igār igā[r k]i-ki-iš ki-ki-iš* Finkel 2014: 1 “wall, wall! Reed wall, reed wall!”
2. OB É.DÛ.A *ki-ki-šu-um* VAS 22, 1: 1 “house plot, (surrounded by) a reed-fence”.
3. OB *mannum ša ina <sup>si</sup>ki-ki-ši-ia qanām i-ša-la-[tú?]* ARM 26/2, 269 no. 405 r. 12 “who will be there to cut the reed in my reed fence?”

**kikunū** s. *gigun(n)ū*

**kilallān** “both, two, pair”

- In RA 28 (quot. CAD K 354 lex. section) read *ki-la-ta-an* (Borger 1985, 352).

+ **kila'ūtu**, *kil'ūtu*, *kilūtu* “an offering or a festival”; OB

1. *inūma šarrum ki-la-ú-tam!*(PI) *ušbu* ARM 22, 276 i 40 “when the king was present at the *k*.”, cf. *inūma ki-[la]-ú-tam ušbu* ARM 30, 337 M.11928: 4; sim. ARM 30, 435 M.6699: 14.

2. (barley) *ana šutērsī ša ki-la-ú-tim* FM 12, 117 M.15087: 7 “for the preparation of the *k*”.

3. *inūma ki-il-ú-tim* ARM 30, 303 M.12187: 21; *inūma ki-lu-ú-ti* FM 12, 220 M.12789: 5 *kil’ūtīm/kilūtīm* “at the occasion of the *k*”.

4. (beer bread, barley and malt) *ana qerūt DN u ki-la-ú!-tim ša DN<sub>2</sub>* ARM 7, 263 i 7 “for the banquet of DN and the *k*. of DN<sub>2</sub>”.

5. The refs. s.v. *qilāsātu* (AHw. 921; CAD Q 251) belong here. S. von Soden 1985, 27; Charpin 1989–90, 104; Jacquet 2011, 60f. with further refs. and disc. Derivation from *qalû* “to burn” (Charpin, followed by Jacquet), although semantically attractive, is uncertain. The third consonant /’/ rather points to *kalû* “to hold back”. However, the noun pattern leaves doubt about any Sem. origin. The suggestion of Fleming (1993) to connect the word with *kalû* “lamentation priest” is not convincing.

+ **kiliḫu?** “a designation of cloth”; MA (garments) *ša birme ša ki-li-ḫi ša PN* MAH 16086 (Assur 2, 95ff.) A ii 5, 14; B ii 7, 15 “of multi-colored cloth of *k*. of PN”.

+ **kilkillatu** “reed, straw (of metal)(?)”; OB

1 *ki-il-ki-il-la-tum* KÙ.GI BagM 21, 167 no. 115: 3 “1 golden *k*”, also ib. 9, 11. Cf. *kikillu*.

**kikillu, kikillu** “a reed structure”

Also a room made with or from reed to contain the oath-symbol of Šamaš (Reiter 1989 and 1991).

+ **k/qillirītu** “a piece of jewellery”; OB

[1] *ki-il-li-ri-tum* KÙ.GI ARM 25, 656 = ARM 32, 336 M.11206 r. 8. Arkhipov 2012, 81.

**killu** s. *ikkillu*

+ **k/qilṣ/z/satum** “decorative(?) part of a weapon”; OB

(2 *kakku*-weapons) *qadūm Ki-il-Za-tim u siggurri* ARM 32, 349 M.7298: 6 “with *k*. and *s*.” Arkhipov 2012, 114.

**kiltu** s. *kaltu* and *keltu*

**kilzappu** s. *gerṣepu*

**kīma** “like, instead of; when, as; that”

1. Early OB *anāku kī-ma PN ku’āšimma taklāku* AS 22, 12: 5 “I rely on you in place of PN”.

2. OB with numerals:

a) *ki-ma 1-šu 20-KAM ašpurakkumma* AbB 9, 28: 6 “as I have written to you once, (I have written to you) 20 times”.

b) “about, circa(?)”: OB *aššum bītiya ša ki-ma šalāšišu tuppī ušābilakkumma* AbB 6, 196: 11 “as for my house, concerning which I have sent my letters to you about three times”.

c) For the mng. “amounting to” cf. Finet 1956, 113 § 46e.

3. *kīma inanna* “right now”: *ina ki-im-na-an-na* AbB 13, 180: 18.

4. For OA s. GOA §§14.4.13, 26.3.16–19.

**kimaḫḫu** “grave”

1. OB (textile(s) for) [*k*] *i-ma-ḫi-im ša PNf* FM 4, 196 no. 25: 7 “the grave of PNf”.

2. Lundström 2000; Felli 2012, 83–86.

+ **kimartu** “ramp”; MB

1. *pūtu* 1.KÁM.MA *ki-ma-ar-tum* AulaOr. (Suppl.) 55: 6 “the first front side: a ramp”.

2. Cf. *kamaru* (CAD K 111). Penttuc 2001, 103.

**kimdu** “a (felted?) fabric”

1. OB *hayyū ša ki-im-di* T. 407: iv 14 (ARM 30, 43) “*hayyū*-textiles of *kimdu*-type”.

2. S. *kamādu*.

**kimku** s. *kinku*

**kimru I** “heap(ing); an offering(?)”

NA 1 *immeru ana kim-ri* SAA 12, 71: 6, 9 “1 sheep for the *k.* offering(?)”.

+ **kimsu**, *kinsu* “bringing in (of harvest)”; MB

*ina ki-in-si ebūri* UET 7, 20 r. 5 “when the harvest is brought in” (van Soldt 1978, 499).

**kimšu** *kinšu*, *kiššu* “knee, shin, calf”

1. [...i]t**atbakā** *ki-im-ša-a-<sup>r</sup>ia<sup>1</sup>* KAL 9, 18: 15 “my legs are paralyzed”.

2. For the measurement (= *ešemtu*, 3/4 of a cubit) s. Powell 1987–1990, 473.

**kimtu** “family”

1. OB *k[i-i]m<sup>r</sup>sa<sup>1</sup>-al-la-at* Finkel 2014: 35 “kith and kin” (abs. state, cf. *šeher rabī*).

2. SB (a woman who gives birth to a baby) *lā urabbū šeršuma lā urappašu kim-is-su ... lā ippallasu kim-is-su* SpTU 5, 248: 46f. “(but) does not raise his (her husband’s) baby and does not enlarge his family ... so that he does not see his family”.

+ **kīna/ākam** “truly”; OA

1. OA *ina* GN *tēzibannīma ina qāti mūtīm ki-na-kam ūšī* kt h/k 73: 5 “you have left me behind in GN, and I have truly escaped from the hand of death” (s. Sever 1995, 14 and Michel 2006, 170).

2. Alternatively – because of the suffix *-ākam* – an adverb of place, cf. Mari OB *kinnikēm* (Kouwenberg 2012, 65 n. 121). NJCK/JW

**kinattu**, *kinātu*, + *kannātu* “staff, employee”, NB “colleague, peer”; + OA

1. OA *ki-na-tám ištēn turdam* kt n/k 1065: 13 “send me one employee” (s. Çeçen/Gökçek 2016, 249).

2. OB defining a measure: (beer) *ina sūt ki-na-te-e* Or. 63, 317 no. 4: 4 “according to the menials’ measure”, used throughout the Tell Leilan beer archive (van de Mierop ib. 310f.), Chagar Bazar (Lacambre 2008), and Tell Rimah (OBTR 17, 18). S. also Chambon 2011, 138–140.

3. SB *ana kan-n[a]<sup>r</sup>a<sup>1</sup>-tú gabbi šapir* Iraq 67, 268: 21 “(this inscription was copied and) sent to all the colleagues”, s. George/Frame ib. 270.

4. Ur III *é gi-na-tum, gi-na-ab-tum* is considered Akk. by Heimpele 2009, 164f., but a Sum. etymology is more likely. S. the proposals by Steinkeller 1989, 80f. (< \**lú gi-na íb-túm-e-a* “the one who bears the guarantee”), and Sallaberger 2011, 357 (a Diri compound for *é šutum*. Cf. [*šu*]-*tu-um* = *é gi-na-ab-du<sub>7</sub>* = *šu-tu-um-mu* Diri v 298).

NJCK (1), JW (2–4), NR (4)

**kindabašše**, + *kiddapašše*; NA *kindabas-si* “a garment”; MA; + NA; + OB; Hurr. word?

1. OB 15 *ki-in-<da>-ba-ša* 1 GÍN.TA CUSAS 15, 68: 1 “15 *k.* (for) 1 shekel each”.
2. MA x *ki-da-pa-še* Iraq 35 pl. XIII no. 1: 1.
3. NA a) *šazbussu ša* <sup>tu</sup>*kin-da-ba-se* SAA 7, 166: 2 “a consignment of *k.*”.  
b) <sup>tu</sup>*ki-in-da-[ba-se]* SAA 7, 176 r. 5.
4. Cf. Ugar. *k(n)dwł* (Richter 2012, 529 with prev lit.); Gaspa 2018, 285. S. AHw. 358 *ħurdabašše*.

**kindu** s. *kandu*

**kingu** s. *kinku*

**kiništu**, *kinaštu*, *kinaltu*, *kinartu* “priesthood, religious staff”

- Logogr. LÚ.UKKIN CT 49, 122: 4; 140: 9; 147: 4; 160: 3; 168: 1, 6; 170: 5; 182: 4; 190: 3 (von Soden 1975, 461).

**kinku I**, *kingu*, + *kimku* “sealing, sealed tag, sealed bag”

1. OB 304 *ki-in-kum* NĪ-1-GÍN.TA BagM 24, 155 no. 202 vii 1 “304 sealed tags at one shekel each (1229 at 1/2 shekel each, 1202 at 1/3 shekel each)”; s. also BagM 21, 160 no. 109: 1, 110: 1; TLT 57 r. 4; ARM 24, 213: 3.
2. OB *tadbibtam ana ūmī arkātīm ana tuppi ki-im-ki-ma-an iškunū* ARM 26/1, 169 no. 37: 15 “they would have placed endless complaints on the sealed tablet”.
3. NB *ki-in-gu* OIP 114, 81: 33.
4. AHw. *kingu*, *kinkum* II; CAD *kinku* A.

**kinnāru** “lyre”

1. Lex. ZA.AN.MUŠ = MIN (*za-na-ru*) = *ki-in-na-ru* Emar 6/4, 545: 392.
2. 2 *ki-in-na-ra-tim* ARM 23, 180: 12; s. also ARM 21, 298: 17, 20; ARM 23, 213: 29, 32; ARM 25, 547 r. 9.
3. Cf. Ebla *gi-na-LUM* MEE 4, 572. S. Huehnergard 1987, 138; Pentiuč 2001, 98; MUŠ *gi-na-ri-im* MEE 4, 116 iv 1 “lyre snake” (s. Sjöberg 1996, 17). According to CAD K 387, a “Wsem.” lw. However, the word seems to be the inherited Sem. word replaced by the Sum. lw. *balangu* in Mesopotamia.

+ **kinnāruḫuli** “lyre player or maker(?)”; Hurr. lw.

- <sup>lu</sup>*ki-in-na-ru-ḫu-li* AIT 172: 7 (s. Dietrich/Loretz 1964, 192). S. Richter 2012, 207 for disc. and lit.

+ **kinnikâ** “quickly”

- Lex. *ki-in-<sup>r</sup>ni-ka<sup>1</sup>-a* = MIN (*zamar*) AOAT 50, 364: 80 (malku), s. ib. p. 232 and cf. *kinnikêm*.

+ **kinnikê(m)** “there”; OB

1. *išpur* PN *ana* GN *anūmma dūkāšu u ki-ni-ke-em lā idūkūšu* ARM 26/2, 67 no. 310: 15 “PN wrote to GN: ‘kill him here!’ but they did not kill him there”.
2. (PN will reach his goal) *ki-in-ni-ke-em ara ’ub u ina lītīm azzâz* ARM 26/2, 40 no. 211: 14 “I will rage there and be present in victory”.
3. *ki-in-ni-ke-e-em ḥarrānātūšunu ana takšītīm ... uššū ina ūmīšu ḥarrānātīm akallā* ARM 26/2, 526 no. 532: 10 “their caravans will go out (to make) profit over there – at that time, I will detain the caravans”.
4. *alānū ša in māt* GN *ša ki-in-ni-ke-e dannū* GN<sub>2</sub> GN<sub>3</sub> *u GN<sub>4</sub> ša ki-in-ni-ke-e*

*dannū ulliš alānū kalūšunu passū* OBO SA 6 p. 73f. (A.315 +): 17, 19 “the cities of the land of GN, those which are there, are they strong? GN<sub>2</sub>, GN<sub>3</sub>, and GN<sub>4</sub>, those which are there, are they strong? In addition, all the cities are in poor condition”.

5. *muškēnū ša ki-i[in-n]i-k[e-e]m* ʾpuḥ-ḥurū<sup>1</sup> ... *ittalkū* ARM 33, 394f. no. 185: 22 “the *muškēnū* who were assembled there left”.

6. *ki-in-ni-ke-em lā uḥtallaq* ARM 28, 50 r. 12 “I shall not go to ruin over there”.

7. The interpretation as deictic adverb is largely based on the opposition with *anūmma* in ARM 26/2, 310 and comparison with later *akannaka* “here” (MB – LB, Durand 1988, 440 n. d). Hrůša 2010, 232 favors the mng. “quickly, immediately” based on the entry *kinnikā* = *zamar* in *malku* (s. *kinnikā*). Etym. *kī* + (a)*nnī* + *kī'am*?

+ **kinnimmu?** “morning meal”; < Sum. *kin nim*.

SB AfO Bh. 32 (reading uncert., s. *naptanu*): KIN.NIM WBA v 18; ʾKIN.NIM<sup>1</sup> WBC iib 21\*, Da Riva 2012, 67.

**kinsikku**, + *kissiku* “end of the workday”; Sum. lw.

1. OB *ina ki-īs-si-ki-im* FM 3 p. 68: 5; FM 1 p. 82: 30 “in the late afternoon”.

2. Streck 2017, 599.

**kinsu** s. *kimsu*.

+ **kinšu II** “gathering”; LB

1. In *mala kinšiya* etc. “as much as I etc. can”:

a) *mala kin-ši-ni uṭṭatu ninanšamma* dubsar 3, 179: 15 “we will bring as

much barley as we can (lit. according to our gathering)”.

b) (I pray) *mala kin-ši-ia* dubsar 3 (= TCL 9, 80), 106: 26.

c) (I will be tireless) *mala kin-ši-ia* BIN 1,66: 10.

2. Pace AHW. 478 *kimšu* 1 and CAD K 374 *kimšu* 1b1'a', not from *kim/nšu* I “knee”, but from *kinšu* II; cf. *kamās/šu* “to gather”.

**kīnu**, OA *kēnu* “true, honest, legitimate”

1. For the legal formulae with *šalmu* and *kēnu*, expressing joint liability, s. Veenhof 2001, 148–152. Note the unique variant *ina qaqqad kēnišunu u balṭišunu rakis* ICK 2, 43: 19–21.

2. OA *ke-na-ma* “really”, especially in *šumma ke-na-ma* “if really”: *šumma ke-na-ma awīlum ina muršišu kabit* AKT 9A, 41: 27 “if the man is really seriously ill”; also AKT 6B, 310: 24. NJCK

+ **kīnu II** “true value”; OB

1. 1/3 MA.NA *ḥullum u šewerum nībum* 18 GÍN KÙ.GI *ki-nu-um* FM 1, 140 A.486+: 43 “the nominal value of the ring and the coil is 1/3 mina, the true value is 18 shekels of gold”.

2. 10 GÍN *nīb šewerīšunu u* 1 GÍN *nīb kanīktum* 8 GÍN *šewerum ki-nu-um* 2/3 GÍN *kanīktum ki-nu-um* 3 GÍN *kanīktum nībum* 2 1/2 GÍN *ki-nu-um* ib. 65f. “10 shekel is the nominal value of their coil and 1 shekel is the nominal value of(!) the sealed medal. 8 shekel is the true value of the coil, 2/3 shekel is the true value of the sealed medal. A sealed medal of 3 shekel nominal value (and) 2 1/2 shekel true value”.

**kinūnu**; Ass. *kanūnu*, + *kenūnu* “kiln, hearth, fireplace, brazier; a festival, a month”

1. OA lit. *kā-nu-nam paḥḥuram tusappiḥ* AML 150: 5 “she scattered the assembled hearth”, s. OB lit. *ki-nu-na-am pu-ḥu<sup>1</sup>-ra-am usappiḥ* AML 157: 10; *ke-e-nu-nam puḥḥuram usa[ppiḥ]* AML 152: 4; 154: 6; *ištū ke-e-nu-ú-na-am usappiḥuma* AML 154: 12 “after she had scattered the hearth” (i.e. dispersed those gathered around it).

2. OA (the two brothers who have divided the inheritance) *ukultam i-kā-nu-nim išberū* kt 87/k 253: 16 “have broken food (bread?) in/over the hearth”, s. Hecker 1997, 169f., apparently a symbolic act).

3. OA (for the life of his family and himself PN dedicated) *kā-nu-na-am mušanwer* [...] RIMA 1, 10: 12 “a brazier that illuminates [...]”.

4. OA In expressions referring to the extinguishing of the hearth as a symbol for the extinction of a family:

a) *bēt abīka ana kà-nu-nim bali'im ištaknū* AKT 6D, 765: 14 “they have made your father’s house into an extinguished fireplace”.

b) PN *ša kà-nu-ni-im bali'im* AKT 11A, 47: 6 “PN of the extinguished fireplace” (i.e. who died without offspring?).

c) (unfortunately, the mother of your *amtu*-wife has died ...) *mā'ē ina kà-nu-nim lū tatbuk* kt 93/k 916: 10 “she (the *amtu*-wife) must pour out water over the hearth” (quot. in Michel 2008a, 186 with n. 26).

5. OB lit. *ina pūt ki-nu-ni-im ina išertim šinā athā wašbāma* AML 156: 10 “in front of the hearth, in the chapel, two companions are sitting”.

6. For the festival in OB, s. Jacquet 2011, 43 with disc. and refs.

7. MN, in Nuzi also *ša arḥi kè-nu-né-t[i] ša 'āl ilāni<sup>1</sup>* JEN 554 (ZA 77, 129): 6, Wilhelm ib. 132 with add. refs.

8. *kanūnu* is the Ass. form of *kinūnu*, and some instances of *ganūnu* listed in CAD G s.v. *ganūnu* A 2 should be assigned to this noun as Assyrianisms (pace J. G. Westenholz 2000). It is to be distinguished from OB *ganīnu* “storage room or building” in spite of its logogram GÁ.NUN(.NA). For OA *k/g/qanīnu* (kt 91/k 502: 3) s. *ganīnu*.

NJCK (2–4, 8), MPS (1, 5–6), JW (7)

**kīnūtu** “loyalty”

SB *abulla ke-e-nu-ti apt[e]* SAA 3, 19: 4 “I opened the gate of loyalty”.

**kīpa'u** s. *kab/pa'u*

**kīplu** “twisting, twine (also as decoration)”; + OA; + OB

1. OA *anneqē ki-ip-lá-am ša amuttim* AKT 11A, 167: 33 “rings (with) a *k.* of meteoric iron”.

2. 2 *annuqū ša amuttim ki-ip-lu* KÜ.GI kt a/k 1072: 2 “two rings of meteoric iron (with) *k.* (of) gold” (with a weight of 16 shekels), s. Çeçen 1997, 220 n. 11.

3. OB 65 *ki-ip-lum* KÜ.BABBAR BagM 24, 140 no. 198 r. iv 2 “65 silver *k.*” NJCK (1–2), JW (3)

**kīppatu, kibbatu** “loop, circle”

1. OB *elep teppušu e-[š]i-ir-ši-ma e-ši-ir-ti ki-[i]p-pa-tim* Finkel 2014: 6f. “the boat that you will make, draw it with a circular plan!”

2. OB 2 *ki-ib-ba-at* KUŠ.EDIN *ša qabli šarrim* ARM 24, 122+ (= ARM 32 p. 264f.): 7 “(gold for) two hoops for the

purse on the king's belt". S. Arkhipov 2012, 169 with add. refs.

3. OB as ring handles: (1 silver *mašqaltu*-cup with) 1 *sugūnu* 2 *ki-ip-patum* ARM 31, 159: 5 "1 handle and 2 rings".

4. NA [x in] a 1 *ammātim* : *kip-pu-tú ša āli* SAA 5, 15 r. 7 "the perimeter of the town is [n] cubits".

5. NA 2 *ki-pa-te ša nīrī* STAT 3, 8:7 "2 rings for yokes".

MPS (1, 4), JW (2–3), JK (5)

**kippu I** "loop, trap; coil (of intestines); ring"

1. "ring" (made from metal):

a) OB 1 SAG *ki-pi* (made from silver) TLT 57: 5. S. Guichard 2005, 286.

b) OB among commodities collected as tax: (oxen, sheep, gold cups, gold rings) *ki-ip-pu* (silver cups, silver rings ...) Fs. Charpin 265f. (M.12631): 1. S. Chambon/Guichard ib. 247f.

c) We assume the refs. cit. CAD *kibbu* A denoting an object made from wood or metal to be rings, coils, or otherwise curved items. Cf. *kippatu*, *kapāpu*.

2. SB *kip-pu taršu* SpTU 5, 247 v 7 "taut snare".

3. NA 25 GAG AN.BAR *ša ki-pa-ni* SAA 16, 40: 3 "25 iron nails for loops".

+ **kippu II** "a water bird"

1. Lex. *kib*<sup>mu[sen]</sup>/[*ki*]-*ib* = *ki-pu* Emar 6/4, 555: 58.

2. OB KI.IB {x}<sup>mu[sen]</sup> Edubba'a 7, 100: 14 (in list of birds, section of water birds which starts in l. 11 of the text). S. Black/Al-Rawi 1987, 125 for Sum. *ki-ib* as a water bird.

3. OB *šumm[a m]ē ki-ip-pi tušabšal* YOS 11, 26 iii 38 (MC 6 p. 88) "when you want to prepare *k.*-soup" (recipe).

**kīpu** "a garment"; + SB

1. SB 1-*en ki-i-[pi]* SpTU 4, 128: 69; 1-*en* <sup>u</sup>*gi-ki-i-pi ša iši* ib. 95 "1 *k.* for wood(?)".

2. NB 1 <sup>gada</sup>*ki-i-pi* dubsar 7, 38: 26. S. Zawadzki 2006, 190.

**kipunannu** "a small household item"; + MB Emar

1. OA Prag 429: 28 (// OIP 27, 55: 34); JEOL 33, 134 No. 17: 19; AKT 6B, 335: 15; kt 88/k 418: 11 (s. Bayram 2016, 21). In 2 *mi'at ki-KU-na-né* Prag 429: 24 (// OIP 27, 55: 28 *ki-Bu-*) and 51, KU may be an error for *BU*, or *kikunannu* is a by-form of *kipunannu*.

2. *ina libbišu* 1 *ki-pu-na-nu* GUŠKIN Emar 6/3, 43: 9 "in its centre one golden *k.*" NJCK (1), JW (2)

**kiqillatu** "dung hill, refuse dump"; Aram. lw.

1. *ki-qi!-il-te* SAA 6, 200: 5 (context broken).

2. The ref. TCL 9, 58: 34, now SAA 6, 32 r. 3, cit. CAD Q, 252 s.v. *qilūtu* belongs here (Deller in id./Mayer/Oelsner 1989, 262).

3. AHw. 483 "Zwangverkauf", CAD K 401 "mng. uncert." Cherry 2017, 166–169 argues for a lw. from Aram. *qyqlh*, *qyqlt* "garbage heap, dunghill". Cf. Aram. *qlqlt* in Tell Fekheriye: 22. Parpola 1976, 195; Greenfield/Shaffer 1983, 124f.

**kirādu** "a container"

1. OB *šu-úš-ši-im sugūnim naktamim u guḥaššim ša ki-ra-di-im šeḥrim* ARM 31, 238: 8 "(metal for) *š.*, *s.*-ornament, cover, and wire-decoration of a small *k.*"

2. For and add. refs. s. Guichard 2005, 213f.

**kirānu** s. *karānu*

**kirbānu**, *kurbannu*, *kurbānu*, + *kurbi`ā-nu*? “lump, clod”

1. Lex. *lag* = *ku-ur-<sup>r</sup>ba<sup>l</sup>-nu* Emar 6/4, 537: 149.
2. OB 10 MA.NA *ku-ur-bi-a-nu-um* Shemshara 1, 67: 25 “10 minas of (metal) lumps”.
3. OB in divinatory use:
  - a) *u ki-ir-b[a]-na-am ša* GN *ublūnim muttatam aššum tērētīm šūpušim maḥrī-ya aklā* ARM 23, 317 no. 153: 23 “they brought a clod of earth from GN. I kept half with me for making oracles (and sent the other half to my lord); cf. ib. ll. 29, 32.
  - b) *anūmma ki-ir-ba-an* GN GN<sub>2</sub> *u* GN<sub>3</sub> *ana šēr bēliya uštābilam elī ki-ir-ba-ni šunūti bēlī tērtam līpuš* ARM 23, 366 no. 184: 5, 11 “I have sent my lord clods from GN, GN<sub>2</sub>, and GN<sub>3</sub> (so that) my lord may perform an oracle on these clods”.
  - c) OB [*umma nīnuma*] *balūm ki-i[r-ba]-nim ke-e[m tēpuš]* ... *umma šuma* ... *b[al]ūm ki-ir-ba-nim tērē[tim] nušeppeš* ARM 26/1, 269 no. 103 r. 2–5 “[we said:] ‘you (performed an oracle) without a clod of earth?’ ... (and) he replied: ‘... we (always) perform oracles without a clod of earth’”. S. also ARM 26/2, 119 no. 346: 17.
  - d) *aššum kaspim ša galamaḥḥu ša ki-ir-ba-na ana qātīm taškunu* AbB 9, 166: 7 “concerning the silver of the chief lamentation priest, in (whose?) hand you put a clod” (mng. uncert.).
4. OB *warkī ebūrim ki-ir-ba-num ana* PN *linnadin* ARM 26/1, 42 A.2342 r. 5

“the clod shall be given to PN after the harvest”.

5. NB *kur-ban-nu šīḥu! ma`da kī lā pašrā ul tābu ana erēši* OIP 114, 92: 12 “the clods of the estate are many. If they are not broken up, it will not be good for ploughing”.

**kirḥu** s. *kerḥu*

+ **kirikaru** “a bird”

1. Lex. *kar-kar-e<sup>mušen</sup>* = *ki-[ri-ka-ru]* UET 7, 139: 13 (Hh 18, 61).
2. OB *ki-ri-ka-ru-um<sup>mušen</sup>* Edubba`a 7, 100: 67 (in list of birds). Perhaps variant of *karkarru* and/or *kurkurru* C, s. Al-Rawi/Dalley 2000, 107 and Veldhuis 2004, 261f.

**kiriktu**, + *kariktu* “blocking of the water supply in a canal, weir”; + OB

OB (bring bricks to the palace) *ka-arka-at ēkallim ḥu-Bu-ur* ARM 26/2, 380 no. 455 r. 16 = ARM 33, 490 no. 235 “and block off(?) the weirs of the palace”. The text mentions strong rainfall previously, which fits this interpretation.

**kirīku** s. *karīku*

**kirimmu** “a part and position of the arm(s); a garment”

1. OB <sup>uḡ</sup>*ki-ri-im-ma-ka šurriṭma kubitanni* SEb 2, 51: 4 “tear up your *k*-cloth and honor me!”
2. *k*. usually refers to the cradling and nursing of infants. The textile is therefore likely a type of wrap or shawl. Despite CAD’s objections (K p. 406), it may originally denote a bodypart (cf. AHW.’s “Armbeuge” following B. Landsberger), as indicated by Sem. cognates (Kogan/Militarev 2002, 315).



**kirippu** “(oil) jar”; Ur III, Mari

1. Ur III *ki-ri-ip ar-gis-núm* CUSAS 3, 511: 65; 972: 17, 88; 975: 18, 89 (s. also CUSAS 4 p. 22) “(oil) jar of *a*”. W. Sallaberger CUSAS 6, 359: *ki-ri-ġá* with unknown mng.
2. OB 1 [<sup>duḡki</sup>]-*ri-pu šaman šurmēnim* 1 <sup>duḡki</sup>*ki-ri-pu šaman asim* 1 <sup>duḡki</sup>*ki-ri-pu šaman za-ba-lim* FM 11, 8: 4–6 “[1] *k.* of cypress oil, 1 *k.* of myrtle oil, 1 *k.* of juniper oil”. NR (1), MPS (2)

**kirissu** “an accessory, a decorative pin or clasp”; + MB Qaṭna

1. OB lit. *ki-ri-is-sà-am siBtam uḥḥa tibba našī zikru* Or. 87, 19 ii 7 “the man carries a pin, a *siBtam*, an *uḥḥu*, a harp”.
2. MB Qaṭna *ki-ri-iz-zí-na* QS 3, 12: 39 “6 pins (edged with gold)”. The word is hurrianized, as indicated by a gloss marker and ending *-na* (s. the comm. ib. p. 87).
3. SB [...] *šiddu u ki-ri-is-si* THeth. 23 p. 96: 149 “curtain and pin”.

**kirītu**, + *karītu* “a rope”

- LB 2 *ka-re-e-tum* RSM 66: 18 “2 ropes” (among similar implements; s. Streck 1995a, 27 n. 79).

**kirizzu** s. *kirissu*

+ **kirkirdanu?** “mng. uncert.”; MB Emar *kakkam ša šarrim kir-kir-da-na liššū* Emar 6/3, 18: 19 “the weapon of the king, the *k.*, they shall carry”. For disc. and lit. s. Richter 2012, 214. Suggestions include “in perpetuity(?)” (Fleming 1992, 164 n. 284); emendation to *kir-kir-ra!-nu*, denoting a type or quality of bronze (Durand 1989a); a glosse of *kakkam* deriving from Hurr. *karkarni* “weapon” (Adamthwaite 2001, 105).

**kirku** s. *kerku*

**kirlammu**, + *kirlimmu* “a container”; + OB

1. 1 <sup>duḡki</sup>*kir-li-ma-am* 1 *mākaltam* ARM 27, 152: 14 “1 *k.*-container, 1 dish”.
2. 3 *mākalātim* 3 <sup>duḡki</sup>*kir-li-mi* ib. r. 7 “3 dishes, 3 *k.*-containers”.

**kirratu I** “an ornament”

1. MB part of a chair: 1 KUŠ DUḤ.ŠIA *ana* 1 *kir-rat* <sup>giš</sup>GU.ZA BagF 21, 335: 1 “1 rawhide for 1 *k.* of a chair”, s. Sassmannshausen ib. 395.
2. CAD *girratu*; AHw. *kirru*, *kirratu*; CDA *kirratu*.

+ **kirratu II** “a large vessel”; NA

1. (100 *kakkabānu* birds) *issi! ki-ru-ṛte!*<sup>1</sup> SAA 7, 148 iii 12 “from the *k.* vessel”.
2. 50 ditto *ki-ru-tú* SAA 7, 149 ii 11 “50 ditto (fish): (from the) *k.* vessel”.
3. UZU *kir-ru-tú* SAA 7, 164: 5 “meat: (from the) *k.*”.
4. [*k*]i-ru-tú? SAA 7, 151: 17 in broken context).
5. Back-formation from the fem. pl. of *kirru* I “a big jar”. SAA 7 translates “meal”.

**kirru I** “a big jar”

1. Lex. A = *ki-ir-rum*, var. *gi-ir-ru* Emar 6/4, 537: 23 (Sa), cf. KÍR.A Emar 6/4, 88 (Ḥḫ X A 26), s. Sjöberg 1998, 242f.
2. OA 4 *luḥusinātim u 2 ki-re-en* PN Prag 629: 2 (Matouš 1974, 170). Cf. OB *qerru* (AHw. 918a).
3. OB 5 *sikkāt ki-ir-ri-im* FM 3, 96 no. 7 iii 33 “5 pegs for a *k.*” (followed by knives and vessels); [*s*]*ikkāt ki-ir-ri* ib. 42 “pegs for a *k.*”.

4. OB *eqlam ša epettû šuprīmma ki-ram lušpuk* AbB 2 157: 14 “write to me (the name of) the field that I have to ‘open’ so that I may pour out the *k*.” (Stol 1995b, 201).

5. Sallaberger 1996, 102; Guichard 2005, 214–217.

**kirru II** “(region of the) clavicles”

1. OB as part of a *kakku*-weapon, s. ARM 32 p. 111 + n. 353 (M.12099: 9–10, unedited).

2. AHw. *kerru* III.

**kiršitu** s. *eršetu*

**kirû** “garden”

1. Lex. *kiri*<sub>6</sub> = *ki-ru* Emar 6/4, 537: 465 (Sa), Sjöberg 1998, 266.

2. OA *ana (...) ki-ri-im damqim ša mera Aššur šumšu ēnēka lā tanašši`u(ma)* Günbattu 2004, 252 kt 00/k 6: 65 “you shall not raise your eyes to (i.e. desire) (...) the good garden of any Assyrian”.

3. OA 4 *eql[ātim] u ki-ri-a-am ša iḫi eqlātēšuma* “4 fields and a garden adjacent to his fields” kt o/k 52: 6, s. Albayrak 2001, 308; sim. kt a/k 583b: 18 (quoted Dercksen 1996, 202).

4. OA *kunuk* PN *rabī ki-ri-a-tim* kt 87/k 253: 1 “seal of PN, chief of the gardens”, s. Hecker 1997, 169.

5. OB *ana* <sup>giš</sup>KIRI<sub>6</sub> *ēkallim ša GN ašūḫī āmurma* FM 8, 44 no. 5: 4 “I saw pines for the garden of the palace in GN”.

6. OB *ana* <sup>giš</sup>KIRI<sub>6</sub> *nillikma šaššūgī nīmur* FM 8, 55 no. 11: 9 “we went to the garden and saw *š*-trees”.

JW (1), NJCK (2–4), MPS (5–6)

**kīru** “oven, kiln”

Fem. pl. *ki-ra-ti-ia*, used for bitumen, in OB Finkel 2014: 21, s. *ittû. uštarkib*

<sup>f</sup>*ki<sup>1</sup>-ra-ti-[ia]* “I loaded my kilns” ib. 25. [*k*]*i-ra-ti-<sup>f</sup>ia?*<sup>1</sup> ib. 32.

**kisalluḫḫu** “courtyard sweeper”; + SB

1. OB 13 <sup>f</sup>*ki-sa-lu-ḫa-tum* FM 4, 215 no. 36: 3. Cf. N. Ziegler ib. p. 89f.

2. SB <sup>lū</sup>KISAL.LUḫ-ḫa YOS 1, 45 ii 23; Borger 1975, 72a; Schaudig 2001, 375 (no. 2.7).

+ **kisamu** “an aromatic (and alcoholic?) drink(?)”

OB *ki-sa-mi-im* ARM 21, 106: 13, s. *ballukku*.

**kisānu** s. *kīsu* II 9d

**kisibirrītu** s. *kisibirru*

**kis(s)ibirru**, *kus(s)ibirru*, + *ki/usa/imaru* “coriander”, pl. fem. *kisibirrā/ētum*

1. A spice: a) OB *ki-si-bi-ra-tum* FM 2, 25 no. 4: 8 “(10 liters of) coriander” (in list of vegetables and spices).

b) OB *ki-is-si-bi-ri-tam* OBTR 140: 17.

2. A metal ornament:

a) For OB s. Arkhipov 2012, 47f.

b) SB <sup>na</sup>GU.ZA-*bir-tū* KÙ.GI AOAT 46, 295 no. 9 iv 21 “(1) coriander seed made from gold” (s. ib. p. 314).

3. Var. *ki/usa/imaru* (?): MA *ku-si-ma-ri* MARV 43: 4 (Stol apud Postgate 1980, 67\*. Cf., perhaps, OAKk *šutuhḫā-tim ūlū ki-sa-ma-ri* FAOS 19 Di 7 (OAIC 52): 7 “š. or k.”).

4. Instead of *ki-is-si-bi-ir-ri* VS 16, 102: 24 (AHw. 486 *kisibirrītu*, CAD K 421 *kisibirru*), read with AbB 6, 102 *ki-is-si-bi-ir-re-tim* (fem. pl.).

**kisikkû**, + *kisikku* “(jar for) funerary offering”; + OB

(3 liters of cypress oil) *ina* 1 <sup>dug</sup>*ki-si-ik-ki* FM 1, 76 A.2761: 6 “in one *k*. jar”.

**kisimmu** “a type of cheese”

S. Stol 1993c, 106f.

**kisirru** “a tool”; NB

1 <sup>giš</sup>*ki-is-si-ru ša libitti* dubsar 7, 39: 31 “1 *k.* for bricks”. Alternatively *ki-is-kir!-ru* “board” (s. the disc. Tarasewicz ib. p. 184).

**kisittu**, pl. *kisnātu?* “trunk, branch”; + OA;

1. OA 1 *emmeram Zu-Ba-am* 20 NINDA *u eriqqam ša ki-is-na-tim ina šattim inaddinūnim* KTK 94: 8 “they will give me one *ZuBum*-sheep, 20 loaves and a wagonload of branches per year”. Veenhof 1970, 368b.

2. 3 *ereqqātim ša ki-is-na-tim* kt f/k 81: 10 “three wagonloads of branches” (unpubl. court. K. R. Veenhof).

3. MA also “expense account” (Jakob 2009, 23): (bread, beer, and barley) *ana ki-si-te laput* Tell Chuera 54: 22 “are registered in the expense account”. S. Jakob ib. p. 85.

4. SB *nakru rubû* (var. *māt rubê*) *ina ki-si-it-ti-šú* ... Šumma izbu 14: 75 (De Zorzi 2014, 710) “the enemy - the prince (var.: the country of the prince) ... from his lineage”.

NJCK (1–2), JW (1–3), MPS/FJMS (4)

**\*\*kisītu A** (CAD K 423)

The ref. KAH 2, 84: 35 belongs to *kisittu* (Borger 1975, 72a) or *kišittu* (RIMA 2, 149 with n. 35).

**kiskirru**, *kiškirru*, + *kis/škaru* “board”, NB “a type of temple contribution”; + MA

1. Lex. *dūr* = *ki-iš-kār-rù* = *dapārum* Emar 545, 267, cf. 268. Pentiuć 2001, 187.

2. Early OB 29 <sup>giš</sup>*ki-is-kār-ra-tum* ARM 19, 460: 10.

3. OB lit. [*n*] *alban uqnîm ke-eš-ki-ir-ri! eb-bi-i* AML 88: 2 “brick mold of lapis lazuli, board of pure (gold)”; cf. <sup>ri</sup>*ki-iš-ki-ir e-eb-b[i-im]* AML 92: 2; <sup>ri</sup>*ki-<sup>1</sup>is-ki-[ir]-<sup>1</sup>ru!*?<sup>1</sup> *ša ħurāšim* AML 95: 19 “board of gold”.

4. OB <sup>giš</sup>*ki-is-ka-ar-ri* OBTR 287: 4.

5. MA 67 *ki-iš-<sup>ri</sup>ki!<sup>1</sup>-ru-tu ša ħurāše* Chuera 63: 1 “67 golden platelets”. Note the pl. *kiškirrūtu* instead of *kiškirrētu*.

6. NB (dates) *ina mašīhi ša sattuk ina ki-is-ki-<sup>ri</sup> ša ina maššartu ša MN* Zawadzki 2013, 629: 3 “in the measure of the regular offering from the *k.*-payment as the *maššartu* of MN (were given to PN).”

**kisnātu** s. *kisittu*

**kissatu** “fodder, food, chopped straw”

1. Early OB *amtum ki-sa-tum* IB 1779: 12 (Isin 4, p. 130) “slave girl responsible for fodder(?)”.

2. OB for humans: (beer and barley) *ana ki-sà-tim ša šuĥārē* AbB 12, 133: 20 “for the food of the servants”. Cf. ARM 26/2, 77 no. 324 n. f.

3. OB (one ox, killed) *ki-is-sa-at barbarim* CUSAS 9, 341: 2 “wolf fodder”.

4. NA <sup>še</sup>*ki-su-tú ekkulū* SAA 19, 47 r. 5 “they eat fodder”.

**kīsu II**, *kīšu* + pl. *kīsātu*, + pl. *kīsānū* “bag, moneybag”; + OA

1. OA *kīma ki-Zi-i ina ēkallim išriqūni* Günbattu 2014, 101f. kt 01/k 219: 4 “after they had stolen my pouch in the palace”.

2. OA *inūmi ki-sà-am tušebbalanni šāptam šuknam šāptum ina ālim waqrat*

BIN 6, 7: 16 “when you send me a/the pouch, provide wool for me, wool is expensive in the City” (sim. BIN 4, 9: 18).

3. OA 1 <sup>tu</sup>gīšram ki-sà-am tadmīqtaka PN naš’akkum ICK 1, 88: 16 “PN is bringing you one belt-with-pouch (as) your tadmīqtu-loan”.

4. OA in *k. nadā’um*, a symbolic act in connection with the transfer of a house (Veenhof 2010, 108f.):

a) *ki-ša-am* PN (...) *bēt* PN<sub>2</sub> *tamkārīšu iddīma* PN<sub>3</sub> (...) *bētē iš’amma ki-ša-am nadā’am ēmurū* kt 87/k 324: 24 and 31 “PN laid down the pouch in the house of PN<sub>2</sub>, his agent; (when) PN<sub>3</sub> bought the house, they saw the laying down of the pouch”, s. Hecker 2004b, 283 n. 11.

b) (let nobody harm my paternal house) PN *u atta ki-ša-am id’ā ki-ša-am taddi’ā* TC 2, 39: 29 “PN and you must lay down the pouch. Have you (already) laid down the pouch?”. Cf. AHW 490 s.v. *kīšam*.

5. As a qualification of gold (shape or quality?):

a) 1 GÍN KÙ.GI *ki-ša-am ša iššēr* PN PN<sub>2</sub> *tšū’u* KTK 99: 1 “1 shekel of *k.*-gold, which PN<sub>2</sub> owes to PN”; sim. AKT 7A, 211: 9

b) *ki-ša-am ša ma-tim* kt c/k 440: 15 “(gold which is) *k.* of the land” (court. J. G. Dercksen).

6. *ša ki-šī-a* as a qualification of iron: (they placed a great vow (stating): how much pure iron, (iron) *ša Ḥa-ar-ša* and (iron)) *ša ki-šī-a altaqqe’u* kt n/k 67: 11 “of *k.* I have received” (sim. ib. 6, 16, 29; n/k 66: 1, s. Donbaz 2001, 84f.; CCT 5, 2a: 37). The reading and interpretation of (iron) *ki-šī-a* (or *ki-diri?*) are uncertain. Since *Ḥa-ar-ša* seems to be a geographic name (Donbaz 2001, 87), *ki-šī-a* may be one as well.

7. For OA *ki-i-šu-ma* (TC 2, 26 r.17), s. *Ka’āšu*. For the alternation of *kīsu* and *kīšu*, s. GOA § 3.2.5.1.

8. NA 10 MA.NA URUDU *ki-si ša* PN StAT 2, 148: 1 “10 minas of pocket copper belonging to PN”, cf. 149: 1.

9. (Vessel with) leather wrapping for vessel (differently Guichard 2005, 217–219 who proposes to interpret *kisu* as an animal, hence a zoomorphic vessel):

a) OB 1 <sup>gal</sup>*ki-su* ARM 31, 80: 4 “1 cup (with) wrapping”.

b) OB 1 *ki-su ša sugūnī* ARM 31, 80: 20 “1 (cup with) wrapping, with handles”.

c) OB 1 <sup>gal</sup>*mašqaltum ki-su ša sugūnī* ARM 31, 153: 17, 154: 7 “1 *m.*-cup (with) wrapping, with handles”.

d) MA 30 <sup>r</sup>x x <sup>x</sup>1meš *ša ki-sa-a-ni* AoF 17, 70: 5 “30 (vessels?) with wrappings, cf. ADD 1023: 6 (cit. CAD K 420 s.v. *kisānu*).

10. OB var. *kīšu*:

a) 1 <sup>kuš</sup>*ki-šum ša uqni šadi* VS 22, 84: 14 (AoF 10, 52f.) “1 *k.*-bag with lapis lazuli from the mountains”.

b) 1 *ki-ša-am ša kaspim* ARM 10, 58: 15 “1 *k.*-bag of silver”; cf. 59: 13; s. also FM 6, 62: 21; M.9344 (ARM 32 p. 469): 3; UET 5, 60: 5; YOS 13, 158: 1.

11. OB pl. *kīsātu: ina ki-sa-ti-ni i nīkul* ARM 26/2, 76 no. 314: 25 “we shall pay for provisions from our (own) purses” (s. Arkhipov 2018, 169).

NJCK (1–6), JK (7), JW (8, 10–11), MPS (9)

**kīsu III**, *kīšū* “bond, fetter”

SB *ina ki-šu-ú lamû* ORA 7, 318: 29 “they have surrounded with a fetter”.

**kīšallu** “tarsal calcaneus”

On the mng. s. Cohen 2018, 135.

+ **kišiptu** “calculation”; NA

*ki-šip-ta-šú šalimti aštur* AfO 25, 52: 5 “I wrote down its complete calculation”, s. Reiner/Pingree ib. 53 (< *kešēpu*). S. also *kiZiBtu*.

**kiširtu** “thickening, constriction”; OB “rental payment”; M/NA “envelope”

A *k*-envelope (MA) contains a duplicate or summary of the text inside, whereas the term *maknaktu* refers to an envelope only containing author and addressee; both are sealed (de Ridder 2020, 32–35). JK

**kišru** “knot”

1. OB lex. [*k*]a-*kéš šu-si ġir*-[*ġu*<sub>10</sub>] = *ki-šir<sup>1</sup>-ir ubān šēpiy[a]* CUSAS 12 p. 157 xi 11 (Ugumu) “the joint of my toe”.

2. OB lit. *ibtuq nakram kī ki-šir<sup>1</sup>-ir abīhim* FM 14 i 24 “he cut off the enemy like the knot of a cord”.

3. *kišir libbi* “anger”: OB *ana annētim mimma ki-šir<sup>1</sup>-ir libbi bēlni lā irāššē-nēšim* FM 2, 210 no. 117: 41 “my lord must not at all become angry with us because of this!”

4. As an ornament: OB (cups) *ša ki-šir<sup>1</sup>-ir* ARM 21, 222 = ARM 31, 9: 7, 8 “with knot-decoration”, s. Guichard 2005, 137.

5. MB “a harvest tax”: *ki-iš-rù* BagF 21, 45: 1, s. Sassmannshausen ib. p. 230.

**kiššatu** s. *gizzatu*

**kiššu** “shrine, chapel”

1. OB lit. *mamman ul iṭeḥḥī ana* <sup>1</sup>*ki-iš-šir<sup>1</sup>-ia* Westenholz 1997, 100 r. 10 (text B) “no one will approach my sanctuary”.

2. SB pl. *ki-iš-ša-na* Jiménez 2017, 302: 6.

3. NB *ilū rabūtu iggagūma ul irrubū ana ki-iš-šir<sup>1</sup>-šú-nu* SAA 18, 124 r. 6 “the great gods will be become angry and not enter their chapels”.

**kīša**, *kīšam(m)a* “certainly, allegedly, supposedly”; + OA

1. OA lit. *ki-ša bīrum lamnum ki-ša šittum abiktum* AML 150: 2f. “certainly, bad vision; certainly, robbed sleep”.

2. OA (are you my servants or the servants of the man of Ḫarsamna) *ki-ša-ma kakkam naš’ātunūma urkēa tattanallakā* 01/k 217: 42 (Günbattu 2014, 89) “allegedly carrying a weapon and following me around?” (also c/k 266: 25 quoted in GOA § 13.5.6 s.v. *ki-ša-ma*).

3. OB *ki-ša-ma ūmakkal šisāmma panīka lūmur* CUSAS 36, 221: 11 “do by all means summon me for just a single day so I may see your face!”

4. *ki-ša-ma* (< *kī + ša + -ma*?) ironically states a false assumption ascribed to the addressee: “you apparently think that ... (but in fact ...)”. Cohen 2006, 561f.; Wasserman 2012, 138–153.

MPS (1), NJCK (2), JW (3)

**kišādum** “neck, bank”

1. OB *ki-ša-ad-ka kaqqaram uštakšid-m[a]* AbB 7, 187: 6 “she made your neck reach the ground” (idiom indicating humiliation?).

2. OB string of beads, s. Arkhipov 2012, 81–84 with add. refs.; of vessels, s. Guichard 2005, 130.

**kišdu** “acquisition, attainment”; + NA

1. OB (5 women) *ki-šir<sup>1</sup>-id qātim ša šarrim* FM 2, 120 no. 72: 89 “personal (lit. of the hand) acquisition of the king”.

2. NA [*k*]i-šid littū[ti] SAA 2, 6: 416 “attainment of old age”; s. the disc. Watanabe 1987, 191.

**kišeršu** “prison”

OA *i-ki-še-er-ši-im ana mū`ātim nad`āku* AoF 35, 24 kt 86/k 48: 7 “I am thrown into prison to die”.

**kišertu** “bondage, captivity”

OB *inūma <ina> ki-še-er-tim wašbāta-ma* KTT 372: 5 “when you were sitting in prison”.

**kišittu** “achievement, acquisition, conquest”

1. OA also “costs, liabilities” (Veenhof 1972, 416f.):

a) 1/2 TUG *ḫuluqqā`ē ki-iš-da-tum ša* PN ICK 1, 53: 13 “the loss of half a textile is PN’s liability”.

b) *ana gamrēšunu nišḫātēšunu a-ki-iš-dá-tē-šu-nu izzazzū* TC 3, 247A: 21 “for their expenses and taxes they are liable in proportion to their liabilities”; sim. kt 88/k 97B: 8 and 35 (s. Çeçen 1995, 56).

2. OB *ki-iš7-da-at bītišunu* FM 2, 34 no.10: 11 “assets of their house”.

NJCK (1), MPS (2)

**kiškanû** “a tree”; + OB

1. OB 1 *qaštu ša* GIŠ.KÍN 1 GIŠ.KÍN MU.DU ARM 23, 205 no. 232: 1–2 “delivery of 1 bow made of *k.* and one (log of?) *k.*”. S. also Arkhipov 2012, 121 sub *qaštu*.

2. OB <sup>giš</sup>*ki-iš-ka-nu* ARM 24, 277: 50.

3. NB GIŠ.KÍN *muḫramma* OIP 114, 10: 12 “get *k.*-wood for me” (probably used for the bows mentioned in l. 14), s. also GIŠ.KÍN ib. l. 16, 22.

4. NB GIŠ.KÍN *magarra* OIP 114, 63: 4 “*k.*-wood for wheel(s)”.

**kiškattû, kitkittû** “(industrial) kiln, forge; craftsman; engineer (as part of the royal army)”

1. OB (silver) *ina ki-iš-ka-te-ia* ARM 23, 532 no. 561 “in my forge” (memorandum).

2. NA [L]Ú *kit-kit-ta-a-te ša šarrim sammuh* SAA 12, 83: 19 “he is has joined in with the craftsmen of the king”.

3. NA <sup>l0</sup>*kit-ki-te-e* ṛša<sup>1</sup> ē[kalli?] SAA 19, 167 r. 1 “craftsmen of the p[alace(?)”.

**\*\*kiškīru** “an object” (AHw. 491)

The ref. RA 36, 147 belongs to *kiskirru* (s. already CAD K 424).

**kišpu** “sorcery”

Lex. *uḫ* = *ki-iš-pu* Emar 6/4, 537: 75 (Sjöberg 1998, 247).

**kiššā`enu** “a legume, vetch”

1. OA *ki-ši-ni* (...) *zar'am* kt g/k 18: 14 “*k.*, winnowed” (cit. Balkan 1974, 38 n. 34).

2. OB *ki-ša-nu* (as fodder for oxen) CUSAS 34, 59 i 8, 9, 12, ii 6.

3. Stol 1985, 130–132; Postgate 1987, 94; Zeeb 2001, 190–192.

**kiššatu I** “all, totality”

1. Lex. *sag* = *ki-iš-ša-tu* Emar 6/4, 537: 323 (Sa) “head = totality”, Sjöberg 1998, 261.

2. Lex. *a* = *ki-iš-ša-tum* Emar 6/4, 537: 26 “water = totality”.

**\*\*kiššatu II/B** s. *kiššātu*

**kiššātu** “debt-slavery, indemnity, theft”; + OAKk

1. Lex. a) *udu-zíz-àm* = *immer kiš-šá-ti* “sheep of theft”, after *immer šur-qí* “stolen sheep” MSL 8/1, 15: 87.

b) *kiš-šá-tum* = *sartum* AfO 21 pl. r. 2 “*k.* = falsehood” (s. 4 below).

2. OAKk “indemnity”: *šībūt kiš-ša-tim* MVNS 3, 102 “witnesses of indemnity”, s. Gelb 1984, 164.

3. SB “theft”: *úš-tag nam-lilib* (IGI-IGI) *nam-zíz-ta dib-ba // laptān dāmi ša ina šurqi (u) kiš-šá-ti šabta/i* Borger 1973 i 29 “stained in blood, who was captured for theft or robbery”.

4. Borger 1973, 175 on the mng. “theft”. The refs. listed s.v. *kiššatu* (AHw. 492 “Emmer”, CAD K 459) belong here. In general s. Kraus 1984b, 266–277; Wilcke 1991; Westbrook 1996.

**kiššūtu** “power”; + OB

1. OB lit. *il ki-iš-šu-tim gašru* RA 86, 81: 6 “strong god of power”.

2. OB *šarrūt ki-iš-šu[-tim]* ARM 28, 172: 6 “powerful kingship”.

+ **Kištu** “an agricultural product”; OA

1. *Ki-iš-tám u šaḥerēn kunukkīma ištē* PN *šēbilīm* BIN 6, 20: 30 “send me *K.* and a pair of *šaḥeru*-footwear under seals with PN”.

2. *alānē er-bi-i ti’āmte u ki-iš-tám šēbilam* OIP 27, 6: 6 “send me acorns, shrimp and *K.*”.

3. 2 *naruq ki-iš-tám iṣṣēr* PN *u* PNF *aššitišu* PNF<sub>2</sub> *tīšū* kt o/k 106: 3 “PN and his wife PNF owe 2 ‘sacks’ of *K.* to PNF<sub>2</sub>” (also ib. 10, s. Albayrak 1998, 10).

4. *g/k/qištu* is a rarely mentioned agricultural product, measured by capacity (*naruqu* “sack” = ± 120 liters and *kar-*

*patu* “jar” = ± 30 liters), and doubtless to be separated from *qīštu* “forest” and *qīštu* “present”. Dercksen 2001, 44 with n. 24. NJCK

**kišu** s. *kīsu* I

**kišubbû**, + *kišuppû* “uncultivated land”

OB lit. *ki-šup-pa-šu* CUSAS 10, 1: 21.

**kišukku** “prison; grate”

1. SB *uššīṭū ki-šuk-[ki]* ORA 7, 322: 67 “they made harsh [my] prison”.

2. NB 2 *ki-šuk-ku*<sup>mes</sup> dubsar 7, 39: 10 “2 grates (of bronze)”.

**kitinnû** s. *kidinnû*

**kitintu** s. *kidintu*

**kitītu** “a fabric”; OB; + MB

1. OB 1 <sup>tu</sup>*ki-ti-tum* ARM 21, 219: 22 (priced at 5 shekel); cf. 318: 2; 349: 11, 2.

2. OB *kišādum ki-ti-tum ḥašmānim* ARM 21, 282 ii 4 “red-purplish scarves of *k.*”; *paršīgum ki-ti-[tum]* ib. vii 14 “headdresses of *k.*”

3. OB 3 MA.NA *ki-ti-tum šà* SIKI 2/3 MA.NA 5 GÍN BIN 10, 79: 1, 3 “3 minas of *k.* containing 2/3 minas and 5 shekels of wool”.

4. MB <sup>tu</sup>*grki<sup>1</sup>-ti-tum* MBLT 56 r. 5.

5. Durand 2009, 159f. Based on etym., a linen fabric (s. *kitû*), but lex. refs. and the south-Bab. text BIN 10, 79 suggest that it may be (partially) made from wool (s. also Michel/Veenhof 2010, 216f.). S. also *kidinnû*, *kidintu*.

**kittu II** “part of a bowl”; + OB

OB lit. *šaknû ki-it-tu!*? *aparikku u purussu ina libbiki* AML 27: 9 “a *k.*, an

a. and a plug are placed in your (the fermentation's vat) inside”.

**kitmu** “cover”

OB *aššum nubāl hurāšim ki-it-mi nussuḥim* ARM 13, 18: 6, cf. 8 “concerning the stripping of the plating of the palanquin”. Cf. ARM 13, 21: 3, 6 (Arkhipov 2012, 64).

+ **kitmultu** “mutual grudge”

*šarrū kit-mu-ul-tú ippušū* SpTU 2, 35: 20 “the kings will hold grudges against each other” (Streck 2003a, 21).

**kīttu** “truth”

1. Lex. *zi* = *ki-it-tum* Emar 6/4, 537: 170 (Sa), otherwise *nig-zi* (Sjöberg 1998, 255).

2. NB plene spelling *kit-tu-ú*:

a) In question: *ṛkit-tu<sup>1</sup>-ú ša ... kī pī annī idabbubū* OIP 114, 110: 12 “is it true that they speak like this?”.

b) Elsewhere: *kit-tu-ú ... bēlī lumassīma* ib. 38: 42 “my lord should find out the truth”.

3. NB adverbial acc.:

a) *kit-tu annā ḥīṭū'a* OIP 114, 1: 32 “truly, this is my fault”.

b) *ša'al kit-ta kī pī annī ana* PN *iqtabi* ib. 33: 9 “ask if he truly spoke to PN”.

c) *ṛkit<sup>1</sup>-ta* ib. 35: 25 in unclear context.

**kitturru** “salamander?, toad?”; SB

1. *šumma kit-tur<sup>1</sup>-ru ina bīt amēli innamir* K. 3726+ iii 46 (*šumma ālu* 38.65) “If a salamander(?) is seen in a man's house.” FJMS

**kit(t)ur(r)u** “a chair; throne”; + OA

1. OA *u ki-tū-ra-am* PN [...] *lublam* AKT 5, 11: 34 “PN shall bring the *k*”.

2. NA 2 <sup>giš</sup>*ki-tū-ri-a-te* ZA 74, 78: 24 “2 *k*”; <sup>giš</sup>*ki-tū-u-ru* *ṛdan<sup>1</sup>nu* ib. 28 “(1) strong *k*” S. Deller/Finkel ib. S. 87f.

3. NA in PN: KI.DUR-I BATSH 6/2, 95 l.e. 1 “the throne is praised”.

JW (1–2), JK (3)

**kitû**, OA/MA *kitā'u*, pl. *kitā'ātu* “flax, linen”

1. OA *ki-ta-am ša Tuttul* Kt 93/k 196: 8 “1 linen fabric from Tuttul” (s. Michel/Veenhof 2010, 216–218).

2. OB *šūt* GADA UET 7, 73 ii 87 (Westenholz 1997, 148ff., Sg. letter) “flaxworkers (lit. those of flax)”.

3. MA *aššum ki-ta-e ša* GN BATSH 4/1, 3: 5 “concerning the flax (that grows in) GN (...locusts have not eaten it)”.

4. NA 1 <sup>túg</sup>KID *pešû* StAT 3, 1: 32 “1 white linen-garment”. Although the logogram KID is used (= akk. *kītu* “a mat”), the context and determinative *túg* suggest the reading *kitû*.

**kizalāqu**, *kasilaqqu* “sealed tablet(?)”

NB *ka-si-laq<sup>1</sup>-qu ša* PN PN<sub>2</sub> *u tupšarra-šunu ina* GN [...] *išturūma* SAA 17, 39: 5 “the sealed tablet(?) which PN, PN<sub>2</sub> and their scribe wrote in GN”. Cf. already AHW. 1569.

+ **kizibtu I** “lie”; EA; NWSem. lw.

*ki-zi-ib-tu ina panīka awātu iqbū ana kâta* ZA 86, 100: 5 “were the words I was saying to you lies in your opinion?”. S. Huehnergard ib. p. 105 and cf. AHW. 467 *kazābu* II, *kazbūtu*.

+ **kiZiBtu II** “a garment”; NA

[ x T]ÚG *ki-ZIP-te ša puškāyi* CTN 2, 1: 5 (uncert.). Cf. *kuzippu* “cloak”?



**kizû**, *kazû*, + *kezû* “animal trainer, groom”

1. OB *ka-zi-i* UET 7, 73 v 181 (between *šā'ilī* “dream-interpreters” and *īābiḥī* “butchers”; Sg. letter, Westenholz 1997, 148ff.). The by-form *kazû* is otherwise only attested in Ugar. and Nuzi.

2. OB lit. *Šagadirika ki-zu-[ka]* (// *kuš*) ASJ 19, 262: 6 “Š. is your groom” (preceded by *kartappu* l. 5).

3. MB KUŠ<sub>7</sub> DN WZJ, p. 574: 10f. (Sassmannshausen 2001, 55).

4. NB PN *ke-e-zu-<sup>1</sup>ú<sup>1</sup>* OIP 114, 15: 1.

+ **kizûtu** “office for herd management”; OAkk; OB

1. OAkk È.A *ki-zu-tim* Banca d'Italia 1, 229 r. 3; 2, I-60: 4, r. 1 “delivered by the office for herd management”. S. Such-Gutiérrez 2018, 134.

2. OB *awīlu šū mādiš ki-[z]u-tam u asūt[am i?-le?]-e* ARM 26/1, 570 no. 270: 8 “this man is very [adept]t at(?) herdsmanship and medicine”.

**kû**, fem. + *kūtu* “belonging to you, your”

1. Lex. *ku-ú* // <sup>1</sup>*ku-ú-tu<sup>1</sup>* = *attū<sup>1</sup>ka<sup>1</sup>* // *att[ūki?]* AOAT 50, 366: 100 (malku) “your = belonging to you”.

2. Sg. fem.: MA *sinništa ku-a-tu* Chuera 15: 6 “the woman belonging to you”.

3. Pl. masc.: a) MA *ku-a-ú-te šābē* Chuera 4: 14 “your troops”.

b) MA *immerē ... ku-a-ú-te* Chuera 10: 19 “your sheep”.

4. MA in broken context: *yā' u lā ku-a-ú [...]* *ù ku-a-ú ku-a-ú(-)um[-ma?...] BATSH 4/1, 29: 7f.* De Ridder 2018, 262–264. MPS (1–3), JK (4)

**ku'āti**, + *ku'ātum* “you (gen./dative/acc. sg. masc.)”

Lex. *ku-a-tum* = *ana kâšunu* AOAT 50, 366: 101 (malku) “to you”.

**kubādu** s. *kubātu*

**kubā'ātu** (BIN 4, 70: 11) s. *kuppū* II 6.

**kubarinnu**, + pl. *kubarinnātu* “a vessel”; + MA

1. 5 ANŠE Š[E *ku-ba*]-*ri-nu* *ša* <sup>1</sup>*pī šaḥri<sup>1</sup>* ... *ku-ba-ri-nu* *šanā'ītu* ...*ku-ba-ri-nu* *šalāšītu* 2 *ku-ba-ri-na-tu* *ša annaki* CUSAS 34, 44: 1–4, 8 “5 donkey-loads of b[arley (?)] (in) a <sup>1</sup>*k.* with a small opening; (3 donkey-loads and 2 seahs in) a *k.* of second size; (2 donkey-loads and 2 seahs in) a *k.* of third size; 2 *k.* (made) of lead”.

2. Sallaberger 1996, 55, 113: < *kubāru* “thick” + diminutive *-innu*.

+ **kubāšu** “a kind of bread”; OA

1. 1 *me-at* NINDA *ša mazītīm ku-ba-ša-am* CUSAS 34, 36: 13 “100 loaves *ša mazītīm* (and) a *k.*”.

2. 1 *me-at* *ù ku-ba-šu-um* kt 93/k 513: 12 “100 (loaves) and a *k.*” (also ib. 14 and 28, quoted in Michel 2016, 229 n. 44).

3. Perhaps related to NB *kubbušu*, a kind of cake or bread (CAD K 483 s.v.) and MB *kubāsu*, mng. unknown but part of a list of cereals and vetches (CAD K 482a s.v.). S. Michel 2016, 229. NJCK

**kubātu**, *kubādu* “honors”, in Emar: “a ceremony”; + MB Emar

1. *ēntu kakkī ilānī ana ku-ba-ti tanaššī kīmē ku-ba-da ugammarū [...]* Emar 6/3, 369: 31 “the high priestess carries the weapon of the gods for the *k.*; when they finish the *k.* [...]”.

2. *ana pani bābi ša qabli ku-ba-da ana gabbi ilānī eppēšū* Emar 6/3, 373: 36 “before the gate of battle they perform a *k.* for all the gods”.

3. LÚ<sup>meš</sup> *ku-ba-di* Emar 6/3, 366: 8 “honorable men (?)” (after list of bronze amounts and individuals).

4. On the ceremony (“sacrificial homage”) s. Fleming 1992, 162–169; 2000, 95f.

+ **kubbillu**, *kunbillu* “a bucket for coal or embers(?)”; MB Qaṭna

1. 1 *ku-bi-il-lu* URUDU : *ta-ru-uš-ḥé* URUDU QS 3, 13: 14 “1 copper *k.* (gloss:) copper coal hod(?)”.

2. 1 *ku-un-bi-il-lu* ZABAR QS 3, 12: 7 “1 bronze *k.*” (listed after *zābil išāti* “fire carrier”).

3. The Hurr. gloss *taruṣḥe* is a device designation ending on =*uṣḥe* derived from *tari-* “fire”. This suggests a type of bucket for coal, embers or ashes (s. Richter 2005, 33f.). Richter in id./Lange 2012 considers a connection to *kabbilu* in MB Emar (s. *qabbilu*).

**kubbulu** “lame, crippled”

NA logogr. <sup>lu</sup>GÌR.AD<sub>4</sub> SAA 17, 79: 11, s. *karāmu*.

**kubburu** “very thick; an additional payment”; + MB Emar

1. MB *ku-ub-bu-ru ša bīti na-di-<sup>r</sup>nu<sup>1</sup>* CunMon. 13, 4: 13 “the *k.* of the house has been paid”, s. J. G. Westenholz 1993.

2. MB *ku-bu-ru bīti nadnū* Emar 6/3, 111: 22 “the *k.* of the house have been paid”. S. also Scurlock 1993 with add. Emar refs.

**kub(b)uttu** “honoring gift”

1. MB Ugar. [*k*]u-bu-ut-ta-tum<sup>meš</sup> RSO 14, 239 RS 88.2158: 35.

2. S. Huehnergard 1987, 135: *kubuddati* in PRU III is perhaps an Ugar. form.

**kubbutu** s. *kupputu*

**kubdu** s. *kubtu*

**kubsu**, pl.? *kubsātu* “laundering(?)”; Ugar. lw.

S. AHw. 498 s.v. *k/qub/psu*, read A<sup>meš</sup> *ku-ub-sà-ti-ša* (Huehnergard 1987, 136, cf. <sup>lu</sup>*ka+bi-s[ú]* PRU 6, 136: 8 “laundarer” in a list of Ugar. words for professions).

**kubšu** “headdress, cap”

1. OB (wool for) *ku-ub-šu* TH.87.47 (cit. ARM 30 p. 51). S. Durand 2009, 51–53 for logogr. refs. (SAG.ŠU) and disc.

2. MB 10 <sup>uḡ.me</sup>*ku-ub-šu* PRU 6, 158: 13. S. Huehnergard 1987, 139f.: Perhaps *kupšu* in light of NWSem. cognates. S. also Pentiuć 2001, 108f.

**kubtu**, *kubdu* “lump of metal”

OB (lead) *ana ku-ub-di ša šaparrim* ARM 32, 229 M.18468: 11 “for sinkers on hunting nets”. Arkhipov 2012, 18.

**kūbu II** “a building”

Lex. *é-nigin* = *bīt ku-ú-bi* CUSAS 12 p. 40: 44 (Kagal).

**kubūsu** “a qualification of baskets and doors, handle(?)”

OB 4 <sup>pi</sup>PISAN *ku-bu-si* ARM 24, 277: 55 (c. ARM 30 p. 180 and 183).

**kubuttû**, *kubuddû* “abundance; a weight; bequest”; + OB, + MB Emar

1. OB “a weight”: *qadû ku-bu-ut-t[u] ša* 10 GÍN ARM 25, 174\*: 6 “with an additional 10 shekel”; *ku-bu-ud-de-e* ARM 25, 384 r. 11.

2. MB Emar “bequest”: *ku-bu-da-e annûti ana* PNf *aššatiya add[inš]i* RE 8: 17 “I herewith give these bequests to my wife PNf”; cf. CunMon. 13, 14: 13; AulaOr. (Suppl.) 1, 71: 17; *ku-bu-da*<sup>meš</sup> ib. 22: 2. S. Pentiuć 2001, 107f.

3. Durand/Joannès 1990.

**kūdanu** “mule”

1. MA <sup>anše</sup>*ku-du-nu* BATSH 18, 35: 5, 25; 36: 4, 48.

2. NA 20! *uttarāte* 10 *ša sīsē* 10 *ša* <sup>anše</sup>*ku-di-ni* SAA 5, 215: 8 “20 *u*-type chariots, 10 with horses, 10 with mules”. JK (1), MPS (2)

**kuddimmu** “a spice plant, cress(?)”; + MA

1. MA *ku-di-mu* AoF 1, 78: 5, 11, 17, 31 (among other foodstuffs).

2. MA <sup>ú</sup>*ku-di-mi* STAT 5, 90: 7 (among ingredients for a salve).

3. For “cress” s. Stol 1983–1984, 29f. (= Bab. *sahlû?*).

**kudurru II** “a basket, wooden container”

1. MB 1-*en ku-dû-ra* (of bread) Emar 6/3, 387: 15, 13.

2. MB <sup>giš</sup>*ku-du-ru* (for fruit) Emar 6/3, 369: 88 (as a wooden container also in Nuzi).

**\*\*kuddunu** “to seek sanctuary”

For the ref. cit. AHw. 1569 s. SpTU 2, 22 iv 3, but read with Schuster-Brandis 2008, 255 iv 34: DINGIR.MEŠ-*ú-ka da-an* DINGIR-*ú-a* DINGIR-*ka iḥeppe*

“your gods are strong (but) my gods break your god(s)”. FJMS

+ **kuduḫe-** “departure(?)”; Hurr. word in MB Qaṭna

*adī ÉRIN*<sup>meš</sup> *ḫu-ra-te* : *ku-du-ḫa-še-ni-eš* QS 3, 2: 17 “until the *ḫurādu*-troops (that are) ready for departure(?) (arrive)”, s. the comm. ib. p. 50.

**kuduktu** “a wool measure”; Nuzi; Hurr. word

= 1 1/2 minas, s. Wilhelm 1988; Richter 2012, 233.

**kuduppānu** “a sweet variety of pomegranate”

Lex. *ku-dup/du-pa-nu* = *matqu*, *dašpu* AOAT 50, 363:55f. (malku) “*k*. pomegranate = sweet, syrupy”.

+ **Ku’itū?** “a decoration or type of vessel”; OB

1. 1 <sup>gal</sup>*pašlu KU?(ma?)-i-tum* ṚKÜ. BABBAR<sup>1</sup> ARM 24, 83 = ARM 31, 78: 3 “1 silver *pašlu*-cup (of) *K*-style(?)”.

2. S. SAD 1, 75 s.v. *pašlu* 2. S. *qû* II or *kuyātu* (a plant-shaped decoration in Qaṭna, s. Guichard 2005, 257)?

**kukittu** “inappropriate behaviour”

SB *uštād[ir eḫlūti ša GN in]a ku-kit-ti* Gilg. SB I 84 (s. 67) “he inappropriately vexed [the young men of GN]”.

**kukkallu** s. *kakkullu*

**kukku I** “cake”

1. Lex. *laldabû* = *ku-uk-ku* AOAT 50, 385: 110A (malku) “*l*. cake = *k*. cake”.

2. *kuk libbim* “cake of the belly, stomach”: OB lit. *rēš ku-uk libbim* AML 53: 17 “top of the *k*. of the belly”, s. Geller/Wiggerman 2008, 156.

3. OB (oil) *ana ku-uk-ki* KTT 178: 3 (s. also 72: 1) “for cakes” (for the meal of the king).

4. Logogr. and syllabic spelling: SB GÚG *ku-uk-ka* SpTU 4, 156: 6.

**kukkub(b)u**, pl. *kukkubātu* “a vessel”; + OA; + OB

1. Lex. *ku-ku-bá-t[um?]* Ugar. 5, 130 iii 9 (sg.?)

2. OA 3 MA.NA 10 GÍN *ana ku-ku-batim šalāš ašqul* AKT 4, 20: 3 “I paid 3 minas and 10 shekels (of copper?) for three *k.*”; also AKT 8, 346: 7 and 13. Veenhof 2010, 105 with add. instances; id. 2017a, 462.

3. OB [1] *ku-ku-ub* 5 SÍLA ARM 31, 23: 9, s. also Sallaberger 1996, 51.

4. OB (wool, bread, and oil) *ina ku-ku-bi-im ublūnim* AbB 10, 55: 8 “they brought me in a *k.*”.

5. MB Ug. 2 *ku-ku-ba-tu* PRU 6, 158: 2; 3. S. Huehnergard 1987, 136 (alphabetically attested, perhaps a loan from Akk. in Ugar.).

6. MB Qatna: 60 <sup>gis</sup>GU.ZA <sup>gis</sup>TASKARIN : *ku!-uk-ku-be-na-še* QS 3, 16: 1 “60 boxwood chairs (gloss:) (of) *k.*(-type)”. This Hurr. form is also attested in Alalah, s. CAD K 499 s.v. *kukkubu* ad f. It is unclear whether it belongs to this lemma.

JW (1, 3–6), NJCK (2)

**kukkudru** “stomach”

Of a human: OB lit. *ippuḥanni ku-ku-id?-ri* AML 30: 37 “my stomach set me on fire”.

**kukkullu** s. *kakkullu*

**kukkušu**, + *kakkušu* “a low quality flour”; + OA

1. Lex. *ḫalāšu* = *ku-[u]k-ku-šu* AOAT 50, 376: 228 (malku) “*ḫ.* flour = *k.* flour”.

2. Early OB *ku-ku-šu* ARM 19, 329: 1.

3. OA (silver) *mīhrātīm ša kà-ku-uš almattim* AKT 6B, 473: 10 “the equivalent of the *k.* of/for the widow”.

MPS (1), JW (2), NJCK (3)

**kukru** “an aromatic plant”

SB *ḫibištu* : GÚR.GÚR [*ša ḫup*]pé *iqtabūni* <sup>sim</sup>GÚG.GÚG : *ḫi[bi]štu* : <sup>sim</sup>GÚR.GÚR SpTU 1, 49: 31f. “*ḫ.* is called *k.* plant [of] *ḫ.*, <sup>sim</sup>GÚG.GÚG is *ḫ.* (and) is *k.* plant” (commentary). Stol 1979, 16ff.; Jursa 2009, 162.

**kukkullu** s. *kukkallu*

**kulbābu** “ant”; + OB

OB *ina qaqqarim ilū istū ab[u]ssim ša šu[dduri] ana bīt gal[lā]bim ša bāb šudd[uri] ī[lū? istū] bīt gallābim ana bā[b] bīt DN ašar šinīšu ilū [an]a? PN l[ū] iqbūnimma ana šulum bēliya uzakkīma tērētum šalmā inanna ku-ul-ba-bi [š]unūti u kirbānam [ša] abussim ša šudduri [akn]ukamma ana šēr bēliya [ušābil]a[m] ARM 26/1, 498 no. 242 r. 9 “they came up from the ground. They [came up(?)] from the storeroom of š. to the barber’s house at the š. gate. They came up [from] the barber’s house to the gate of DN’s temple in two places. They verily told(?) PN and he made a purification for the well-being of my lord, and the extispicies were sound. Now I [se]aled those ants and a clod of soil [from] the storeroom of š. and [sent] it to my lord”.*

**kulīlu II** “an accessory, jewellery”

In Mari, always made from silver and offered to goddesses (s. Arkhipov 2012, 84 with add. refs. and disc.). Cf. Ebla *gú-li-lum* “bracelet(?)” (Pasquali 2005, 137–139).

+ **k/qullānu** “a tool”

1. *kúl-la-ni* ARM 21, 258: 26; *ku-ul-la-ni* 267: 2 (Charpin 1989–90, 105).

2. 1 *ku-ul-la-nim ša šipir šalam šarrim* ARM 22, 203+ vi 2 (Durand 1990d, 173) “a *k.* for fashioning a statue of the king”.

**kullaru** “a disease”; + SB

*kul-la-ri šumšu* SpTU 4, 152: 7f. (description of disease:) “*k.* is its name”; *kul-la-ar ašī šumšu* ib. 9 “*k.* with(?) *ašū* disease is its name”.

+ **kul(l)išu** “a district”; Early OB; foreign word

1. *šar* 9 *ku-li-šī* Shaffer/Wasserman 2003, i 14 “king of the 9 *k.*”

2. [...] *ku-li-šu-um ikkirma* ib. v 1 “the *k.* rebelled”.

3. *Amurram ina kúl-li-šī-šu iṭṭrusu* Ahmed 2012, 257 Haladiniy 84 “he turned the Amorite away from his *k.*”

4. The word is only attested in royal inscriptions from Simurru, where it clearly denotes a geographical unit. Its origin remains unknown (s. Shaffer/Wasserman 2003, 13f.).

+ **kullitannu** “a vessel”; OA; Anatol. lw.

1. 22 1/2 ŠE KÙ.BABBAR *aššikkātīm u ku-li-ta-nim* Prag 624: 9 “22 1/2 grains of silver for flasks and a *k.*”.

2. 6 *ku-li-ta-nu* AKT 6B, 335: 17.

3. 10 *ku-li-ta-nu* AKT 6B, 516: 9.

4. Cf. Luwian *kullit-* “a vessel (for oil and honey)”, s. Dercksen 2007, 33f.

NJCK

**kullizu** “ox driver; leading ox”

MB 1 *alpu kul-li-zu š[bu]* MBL 5 r. 7 “1 aged leading ox”.

**kullu** “to hold”

D 1. OB *ēkallam li-ki-[i]l* FM 7, 102 no. 27: 13 “may she administrate the palace”.

2. MA with *ana* “to stop at”:

a) *ana* GN, GN<sub>2</sub> *u* GN<sub>3</sub> *uk-ta-i-lu-ni* BATSH 4/1, 6: 20 “they stopped in GN, GN<sub>2</sub> and GN<sub>3</sub>”.

b) *ana* GN *lā* <sup>1</sup>*uk-ta-i-lu-ni ana* GN<sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>*uk-ta-i-lu-ú-ni* ib. 25f. “they did not stop in GN, (but) they did stop in GN<sub>2</sub>”.

Dt Streck 2003a, 112:

1. OA *ša ittīya uk-ta-i-lu-ni-ni ša* <sup>1</sup>*il* TPAK 1, 50 30 “ask those who have been held with me!”. Cf. 110: 6; 156a: 7; 194: 18.

2. OB *šumma kaprum šu uk-ta-al* ARM 26/1, 323 no. 156: 30 “if this village can be held”.

S. also *kutallu*.

MPS/JK/JW

**kulluBu** s. *galābu***kullumu** “to show; to assign”

1. Lex. *pād* = *ú-kál-li-mu* Emar 6/4, 537: 695 (Sa), Sjöberg 1998, 276.

2. OB *būt rēd[im] li-ka-al-li-im* AbB 13, 85: 29 “he shall assign (him) the soldier’s house”.

+ **kullušu** “shrivelled(?)”; OA

ŠE-*um kà-lu-šú-um* AKT 10, 16: 12 “shrivelled(?) barley”; sim. AKT 10, 24A: 3 // 24B: 7.

NJCK

**kulukku** s. *kalakku*

**kulūlu** “crown, crenellation, ledge”

SB *šumma šēru ištū ku-<sup>l</sup>lu<sup>1</sup>-li ša nērebi ušqallilamma* KAL 1, 12: 28 “If a snake is hanging from the sill (above) the entrance”.

**kulupinnu**, *kilupinnu* “hatchet-like tool with which straw was chopped”; OA; Anatol. lw.

1. OA 10 *ku-lu-pi-ni tibnam* Prag 549: 10 “10 k. for straw”. S. also VS 26, 196: 2.
2. In CAD K 528b correct the ref. Kültepe 211 to Ka 382.
3. Dercksen 2007, 34.

**kūm**, *kū*, + *kūmma* “instead (of)”

1. NA var. *kūma*: *ku-ma* 1/2 [MA.NA KÜ.BABBAR] StAT 1, 36: 2 “instead of 1/2 [mina of silver]”.
2. In locative case with pronominal suffix: NA *mār* PN *ina kussī ina ku-mu-uš-šū tus[sēšib]* SAA 1, 8 r. 11 “instead of him, you had the son of PN s[it] on the throne”.
3. LB var. *kū* < *kūw* < *kūm*: *ana ku-<sup>l</sup>u<sup>1</sup>* AOAT 414/1, 129: 12; Nbn 916: 16; TCL 13, 200: 6. JK (1), MPS (2, 3)

**kumānu** “a surface and linear measure”

1. MB *ku-<sup>u</sup>-ma-ni* [GÍ]D.<sup>1</sup>DA-šū<sup>1</sup> Ekalte 74: 2 “(a vineyard...) (1) k. is its length”.
2. Watson 2011: Cf. Mycenaean *kama* “a plot of land”, Greek *kamán?* Powell 1987–1990, 476f., 485; Chambon 2008, 142f. (= *šiddu* in Emar, 1/4 *iku*).

**kumāru** “border(?), edge (referring to terrain, framed jewelry); a part of the constellation Cygnus”

1. LB 2 *šá-an-šū šá ku!<sup>1</sup>-ma-ri* ArOr 33, 21: 3 “two framed sun-disc ornaments”

(von Soden 1975, 461), cf. [*šá*]-*an-šū*<sup>meš</sup> *ša ku-mar-ra-a-tú* CT 55, 309: 3.

2. *ku-<sup>l</sup>ma<sup>1</sup>-ru* KÜ.GI *ša tamlé* PTS 2950: 14 “golden framed ornament with inlaid work” (Beaulieu 2003, 383).

**kumru**, + MB Emar *kamru* “priest”

1. OA (silver) *ištē ku-um-ri-im* AKT 8, 325: 9 “due by the priest”. S. also AKT 4, 48: 34 (of Adad); AKT 5, 53: 34 (of Ea-šarrum); AKT 6A, 129: 31 and 36 (of Šamaš); and pass.
2. MB Emar:
  - a) LÚ<sup>meš</sup> GAL <sup>lú.meš</sup>*kà-ma-ri* Emar 6/3, 446: 38 “the nobles and priests”; <sup>lú.meš</sup>*kà-ma-ru* ib. 17.
  - b) [D]N *ka-ma-[ri]* Emar 6/3, 378: 48 “DN of the priests”.
  - c) D[N *bē*] *ku-ma-ri* Emar 6/3, 373: 134, cf. 468: 3 “DN, lord of the priests”.
  - d) *ku-ma-ri* Emar 6/3, 274: 17.
  - e) Some refs. may also be interpreted as *gammaru* (“whole populace”) or derivatives of *kamāru* IV “to heap up” (s. Penttuc 2001, 95f. for disc. and lit.). The forms are NWSem. pls. Cf. Ugar. *kmr*, syllabically spelled *kù-um-ru* PRU 3, 69–70: 21–24 (Huehnergard 1987, 95). NJCK (1), JW (2)

+ **kumruttu** “(attributes of) priesthood”; OA

*ku-um-ru-tám tuka’ al* kt c/k 18: 12 (s. Dercksen 2015b, 38f.) “she (your *amtum*-wife) holds the attributes of priesthood” (the addressee is a priest of Ištar). NJCK

**kumû** “a waterfowl, crane(?)”; + OB

1. OB <sup>1</sup>*ku!-mu!<sup>1</sup>-um!* Edubba’a 7, 100: 23 (in list of birds). Black/Al-Rawi 1987, 124 read <sup>1</sup>*x<sup>1</sup>-mu-um*, Al-Rawi/Dalley 2000, 106 offer as an alternative reading *iz-zi-du*.

2. SB *ku-ma-a<sup>mušen</sup> umašširma* OBO 290, 88: 14 “I released a crane”.

+ **kumurtu** in *bēt kumurti* “temple, chapel(?)”; OA

1. *be-et ku-mu-ur-tim ša DN aššēr bēti`a imqutma be-ti-a iddī(ma)* Kuzuoğlu 2016, 36 kt 88/k 487: 9 “the chapel(?) of DN has fallen on my house and has wrecked (lit. thrown down) my house”.

2. Presumably an abstract noun derived from *kumru* “priest” (less likely a derived feminine “priestess”). NJCK

**kumzillu** s. *kunšillu*

+ **kunāmu** “mng. unkn.”; OB

OB lit. *ṛtābiš<sup>1</sup> iššakkan ku-na-mu-um mūša adī šērim* Or. 87, 20 ii 23 “a *k.* is pleasantly placed from night until morning” (s. Streck/Wasserman 2018, 32).

**kunāšu** “emmer”

OB (2 seah 3 liters) *ku-na-ši...ublakki* AbB 7, 10: 5’ “I brought you (2 seah 3 liters of) emmer”.

**kunda/iraššu** s. *kandarasānu*

**kuninnu** “a vessel (clad with bitumen)”; + OB, + MB Emar

1. OB <sup>gis</sup>*ku-ni-in?-nu* ARM 31, 472 no. 172 r. 10.

2. OB 1 <sup>gal</sup>*gu-ni-nu* KÙ.BABBAR ARM 31, 477 no. 177 r. 18.

3. MB 2 *ku-ni-nu* (of silver) Emar 6/3, 43: 13, 14.

4. S. Sallaberger 1996, 88; Guichard 2005, 193.

**kunnu** “established, just”; + OB

OB lit. PN *ku-nu-um* FM 14 ii 30 (s. also 29) “PN, the just one”.

**kunnû** “honored, beloved”; + OB

OB lit. *mārum ku-un-nu-ú-um* (// *zi-dè áġ*) CUSAS 10, 14: 31 “beloved son”.

+ **kunnunu** “to fill”; SB

1. *ṛku<sup>1</sup>-un-ṛnu<sup>1</sup>-nu kunūnūšu* Gilg. MB Ur 56 “his storerooms are filled”.

2. Denominated from *kunūnu*, var. of *ganūnu*. George 2003, 305 suggests a reading *ku-un-nu {nu}* “is well off”, which is semantically unsatisfying and presupposes a mistake.

**kunnūtu** “tending”

For AHw. 1569 s. NB SAA 17, 130: 5.

**kunšillu**, + *kuršillu* “(thorn used as) teasel; textile worker using a teasel”; + MB Emar

1. Lex. <sup>kuš</sup>BAR.SÍG = *ku-ur-ši-il-lu* Emar 6/4, 548: 186. Previously known attestations use the determinatives TÚG or UZU.

2. (pieces of meat) *ana ku-um-zi-il-li u sekrim* FM 12, 220 M.18014: 2 “for the carder and the *s.* priestess”.

3. On the profession s. Sassmannshausen 2001, 88.

**kunukku** “seal”

1. OB *ina ku-nu-ki-ia ù ku-nu-uk mārī kārim* FM 2, 285 no. 130: 18 “with my seal and the seal of the merchants”, s. *kanāku*.

2. On cylinder-shaped beads in Mari s. Arkhipov 2012, 48, 84–86.

3. S. also *qanû*.

**kunūnu** s. *ganūnu*

**kunūšim**, + *kunūšin* “you (dative pl. masc.)”

Lex. *ana ku-nu-ši-in* = *ana kâšunu*  
AOAT 50, 366: 103 (malku) “to you”.

+ **k/gunurû** “yesterday”; SB; Sum. lw.

1. Lex. *ûmu gu/ku-nu-ru-u/û* = *timâlu/i*  
AOAT 50, 370: 162 (malku) “yesterday’s day = yesterday”.

2. < Sum. *u<sub>4</sub>-ku-nu-ri-a*, s. Hrúša ib. p. 87.

**kupatinnu**, *kuptatinnu* “pill, pellet”

OB lit. *ša qātīya ku-up-ta-ti-in fīdim*  
AML 29: 11 “clay pellet in my hands”.

**kupīru** “bitumen(?)”

S. SAA 11, 16 for the interpretation as var. of *kupru*.

**kuppu** “cistern, water source, reservoir”  
s. also *quppātu*

Disc. Bagg 2000, 152f. (a reservoir rather than a spring).

**kuppû I** “eel(?)”; a bird”; + OB

1. OB lit. *ku-pi-i* CUSAS 10, 7: 5, cf. *pāštu* 1.

2. OB GÚ.BÍ<sup>mušen</sup> Edubba’a 7, 100: 43 (in list of birds).

3. NA <sup>r</sup>*kīma ku<sup>1</sup>-up-<sup>r</sup>pe<sup>1</sup>-e šurbušā*  
RINAP 3/2, 46: 76 “(all my soldiers) had to camp like eels” (in description of flooded campgrounds, von Soden 1975, 462). Grayson/Novotny in RINAP 3/2, following Luckenbill, read *quppê* “(as though they were in) cages”, but note that the inscription uses *qu<sub>1</sub>* throughout.

**kuppû II** “snow, ice”; + OA

1. OA masc. sg.: *kīma ku-pá-um mādūni*  
AKT 6B, 329: 19 “since there is much snow”.

2. OA fem. sg.: *kīma ku-pá-ú-um mādātni* AKT 7A, 284: 16 “since there is much snow”.

3. OA *ku-pá-um ippaṭṭarma ana 10 ūmē uššī’am* CCT 3, 48b: 5 “once the snow starts melting, I will leave within ten days”.

4. OA *kē i-ku-pá-im allak* AKT 5, 18: 49 “how can I travel in the snow?” (also ib. 50)

5. OA *innapṭar ku-pá-e-em išaqqal* AKT 10, 2a: 11 “he (the debtor) will pay at (the time of) the melting of the snow” (sim. ib. 2b: 16).

6. OA fem. pl.: *nēnu i-ku-pá-a-tim nirtanappud* BIN 4, 70: 11 “we have been wandering about in the snow”.

7. NA *ku-pu-u šērida* SAA 5, 142: 6 “bring down ice!”

8. NA *lā zī[nu] lā ku-up-p[u] i-zi-nu-nu-[ni]* SAA 5, 26: 10 “it ‘rained’ neither rain nor snow”.

9. NA *ku-pu-u KASKAL<sup>meš</sup> uššabbīt* SAA 5, 146: 7 “snow has blocked the roads”.

10. NA *ku-<sup>r</sup>pu<sup>1</sup>-[u] qarḥāte annāka ida’ inūni* SAA 15, 41: 9 “(my lord knows, that) snow and ice are strong here”.

11. NA *ana šadē ša ku-pe-<sup>r</sup>e<sup>1</sup>* SAA 19, 26: 12 “to the snowy mountains”.

NJCK (1–6), MPS (7–8, 11), JW (9–10)

**kupputtu** “one-seah vessel”; + MB

MB [<sup>d</sup>ug<sup>ku</sup>-<sup>r</sup>pu<sup>1</sup>-pu-ut-tu *šizbi* MBLT 50: 7 “[x] k. of milk”.

**kupputu** “block(-shaped)”; + OA

1. OA *allānū mišlum kà-pu-tù-tum* CCT 2, 36a: 13 “oak resin(?), half solid (half powder)”. S. *tasīku*.



2. OA *sāmtum mišlum kà-pu-tum mišlum araktum* AKT 6C, 649: 9 “carnelian, half block-shaped, half oblong”.

3. OA uncert.: *ina tamalakkim kà-pu-tim šaḥrim šaknū* AKT 5, 66: 24 “(tablets) are placed in a small square(?) container”. JW/NJCK

**kupputu** “to collect” s. *kapātu*.

**kupru** “dry bitumen, pitch”

1. OB *ku-up-ra-am ana qaqqadišu* ṛiṣ-ša<sup>1</sup>-ap-ṛpa<sup>1</sup>-ku Haradum 2, 23: 15 “they will pour(!) bitumen over his head”, cf. TCL 1, 238: 32.

2. OB Mari *bū k.* (an office): (silver) *ina bīt ku-up-ri-im maḥir* ARM 23, 524 no. 553: 9 “is received in the house of bitumen”, cf. ARM 23, 530 no. 558: 10; ARM 21 p. 189 n.7.

3. a) Together with *iṭṭū* used for waterproofing a ship in OB lit. Finkel 2014: 21, s. *iṭṭū*.

b) ESIR.UD.DU<sup>1</sup> *kīdū* “dry bitumen for the outside” ib. 32.

4. 12 *eleppētīm annētīm ku-up-ra-am u iṭṭām iṣ-šé-nu-nim* FM 2, 45 no. 14 r. 5 “they loaded for me 12 ships with dry bitumen and liquid bitumen”; cf. also ib. 7, r. 9, r. 11, r. 15, r. 18, r. 21.

5. Stol 2011–2013b. S. *kupīru*.

**kupru** “shepherd’s hut” s. *gupru*

**kupsu** “bran, sesame residue”; + OB

1. *aššum šīri? u ku-up-ṛsi<sup>1</sup>* KTT 376: 6 “because of the flesh(?) and the bran”.

2. SB 7 *šalam ku-up-si* Lamaštu, Assur memo 29 (Farber 2014, 279) “7 figurines made from bran”.

**kuptatinnu** s. *kupatinnu*

**kupû**, + *kupa'u*, + *kīpa'u*, *kapa'u*, *kaba'u* “canebrake”; + MB Emar

1. Lex. (malku) a) *ka-pa/ba-ʾ-(ú/ū) // ku-pa-ṛ<sup>1</sup>-[x]* = MIN (*appāru*) AOAT 50, 336: 76 “canebrake = swamp”.

b) *ka-pa-ʾ-ú/ū // ṛku<sup>1</sup>-p[a- ...]* = MIN (*apu*) ib. 79.

2. MB Emar (second narrow side) *ki-pa-ú* AulaOr. (Suppl.) 1, 7: 7 (description of field); s. Hrůša 2010, 215.

3. *kupû* (AHw. 509, CAD K 555f.) and *kab/pa'u* (AHw. 417, CAD K 18) are variants of the same word. *b* only occurs in NA sources of malku and attests to the typical *b/p*-change of NA.

**kurangu**, + *kuri'angu*, + *kuri'āgu* “a cereal”; + MA; + LB

1. MA ŠE *ku-ri-an-gu* Salvini 1998, 187: 5. Cf., perhaps, the Nuzi PN *Ku-ra-an-ge* (NPN 230).

2. NA *še'u gabbu* ŠE.LIL<sup>meš</sup> ṛittašadū<sup>1</sup> SAA 19, 20: 8 “all the barley and *k.* have been harvested(?)”.

3. LB *ku-ur-ia-a-gu* AOAT 254, 112 no. 13: 2 (part of a delivery for the temple, besides sesame).

4. The MA attestation disproves the older suggestion that *k.* is a loan from Persian *guri/anj* “rice” (10<sup>th</sup> cent.), although it may be a *Kulturwort* of Indo-Aryan origin. S. also Stol 2007b.

**kurāru** “carbuncle, a skin disease”; + OB

1. OB *ša ku-ra-ra-am maršu* RA 90, 4: 16 “he who was afflicted with carbuncles”.

2. For *kurāru* (II) “knob” s. *karru*.

**kurā'u** s. *kurū* II

**kurartu**, *k/gural/ištu* “a disease; a plant”

S. Fincke 2011, 181–184: A skin condition often affecting the head.

**kurdinnu** “an aromatic plant”; + NA

2 GÍN <sup>sim</sup>*kur-di-ṛnu?*<sup>1</sup> SAA 7, 146: 7 “2 shekels of *k*.”

**kurdiššu** “pile of straw”

NA <sup>sc</sup>*kur-diš* SAA 15, 326: 3 in broken context.

**kurgarrû** “a performer, transvestite(?)”

LB <sup>lú</sup>KUR.GAR.RA<sup>mes</sup> *lā tumaššara adī*  
2 <sup>lú</sup>KUR.GAR.RA<sup>mes</sup> *ušaršadūma ana panī šarri išapparūni nubatti lā ibêt dubsar* 3, 21: 10 “don’t release the *k*. Until they establish(?) 2 *k*. and send them to the king, he(?) shall not stay overnight!”

+ **kurḫu** “workshop”; NA; Hurr. lw. (?)

1. <sup>é</sup>*ku-ur-ḫu šū ētapas* CTN 3, 2: 3 “this workshop – I have constructed (it)”.

2. <sup>é</sup>*kur-ḫu*<sup>1</sup> *adī ṛgušūrī*<sup>1</sup>[*šu*] [*tarbā*]*ši mūšū* StAT 3, 14: 4 “a workshop with its roof beams, a courtyard and exit”. S. also StAT 3, 3: 7.

3. *3-su ša ṛékur*<sup>1</sup>-*ḫi* WVD OG 132, 49: 4 “his third of a workshop”.

4. *mešlu tarbāši ša ékur-ḫi* StAT 2, 263: 8 “half of the courtyard of the workshop”.

5. <sup>é</sup>*kur-ḫu*!(RU) *tarbāšušu* Sadberk 30: 8 “the workshop and its courtyard”.

6. *tarbāšu ékur-ḫu ina libbi* Assur 28: 8 “a courtyard: a workshop in its center”.

7. Radner 1997, 274f.

**kuriāgu** s. *kurangu*

**kuriangu** s. *kurangu*

+ **kurībtu?** “a type of land”; NA; Aram. lw.(?)

1. (1 homer of) *ku-ri-bat! ina muḫḫi na[halli]* SAA 6, 137: 4 “*k*.-land on the wa[di]”.

2. Cherry 2017, 172–174 suggests a lw. from Aram. *krb*(<sup>1</sup>) “ploughed or tilled field”.

**kurību** “cherub”; + NB

*ku-ri-bu ul tādur* SAA 19, 4 r. 14 “you did not fear the cherub”.

**kurinnu**, pl. *kurrinātu* “a neck ornament; a divine symbol”; + NA

1. NA 2 *ku-ri-nat* 'KÙ'.[BABBAR] *issaknū* SAA 7, 58 iii 19’ “they set aside 2 sil[ver] *k*.”

2. NA *ku-ri-nat* 3 GÍN SAA 7, 73: 4 “a(?) necklace (weighing) 3 shekel”.

3. Postgate 1994a, 244.

**kurištu** “vulva” s. *gurištu*; for the disease s. *kurartu*.

**kurkānû**, *kurkānu* “a medical plant”

1. LB *kur-ka-nu* Jursa 2009, BM 34005 and ib. p. 162.

2. S. Kinnier Wilson 2005 (perhaps a type of maidenhair fern); Thavapalan 2020, 183 (turmeric?).

**kurkizannu**, *kurkuzannu*, + *kukkuzannu* “piglet”; + OA

1. 1/3 GÍN *ši'im ku-ku-za-nim* AKT 6C, 719: 9 “1/3 shekel, the price of a piglet” (in a list of expenses).

2. Often as PN in OA, e.g. *Ku-ku-za-num* ATHE 14: 24; *Ku-ku-za-num* Prag 580: 21.

3. OB lit. *ku-ur-ku-za-an* (// *zé-eh tur-re-e*) *lū tātakal ribiṣ* CUSAS 10, 14: 6 “piglet, indeed you have fed, sit down!”

4. *kīma ku-ur-ku-za-nim tulê libbika tēniq* ib. 21 “like a piglet you sucked at the teats of your (own) belly”.

5. Borrowed into Hurr. as *kuzinkari*, s. Haas 1993, 265, Richter 2012, 231.

NJCK (1–2), MPS (3–4), JW (5)

**kurkû** “goose”

1. OB KUR.GI<sup>!mušen</sup> Edubba’a 7, 100: 2 (list of birds).

2. NA 2 KUR.GI<sup>mušen!meš</sup> CTN 6, 99: 3.

3. NA 1 KUR.GI<sup>mušen</sup> CTN 6, 101: 1.

4. NA 1 KUR.GI<sup>mušen</sup> *māt A-ra-me-i* CTN 6, 112: 16 “1 goose from the land of the Arameans”.

5. LB *bīt kur-ki-i šullilma* dubsar 3, 171: 17 “roof the goose house!”

**kurkurrānu** “pot bellied sheep”

S. Steinkeller 1995, 56 (< *kurkurru*).

FJMS

**kurkurru**, *kukurru* (a vessel); + Ur III

Ur III n <sup>du</sup>*ku-kur-rú* CUSAS 3, 1267: 1.  
NR

+ **kurmadillu** “a bird”; OB, MB

1. OB (barley as fodder for) 4 *kur-ma-di-lu* (that stay in the courtyard of the palace, mentioned between ducks and a gazelle) KTT 154: 3. Cf. *tarmazilu* CAD T 238?

2. MB *kur-ma-di-il-lum*<sup>mušen</sup> BagF 21, 361: 19 (list of fattened birds).

3. MB 1 *kur-ma-di!-lum*<sup>mušen</sup> BagF 21, 125: 9.

+ **kurmišu** “a foodstuff, perhaps a cereal or spice”; MA

*kur-mi-šu* AoF 1, 78: 4, 10, 16, 30 (listed after cereals and before *kuddim-mu* and sesame).

**kurmittu** “an insect”; + OB, SB

OB ?-*kūr-ki* = *kur-mi-it-tum* UET 7, 93 r. 13, between *šā’ilullu* (an insect?) und *ilulāya*. Cf. Sjöberg 1996, 230. Cf. *kursiptu*.

**kurnû** s. *qurnû*

+ **kurrapû** “(official) legal document”; LB; Greek *lw*.

LB *enna agā iturru’ ina epēšu kur-ra-pe-e ana* PN OECT 9, 42: 5; 28 “the prebend, which had returned thereafter by means of making a *graphē* to PN”, s. McEwan 1984, 240f. *Lw*. from Greek < *γραφῆ*/*graphē*. NR

+ **kurru III** “flour-based depilatory paste”

1. Lex. **a)** *šintu, gerdu* // *šipat kur-ri* AOAT 50, 417: 193–4 (malku) “plucked wool, scraped off wool // wool of *k*.”

**b)** [*zì-d*]a-ti // *zì-da kur-[ri]* CT 19, 39 = KDP 28 I 39.

2. OB (hides) *ša ina ku-ur-ri-im nadû* OIM A.3556 (cit. Deller 1985, 328) “that have been placed into *k*.”

3. OB *šī ibūma maškam ina ku-ur-ri-im ušēlī* ARM 26/1, 87 no. 6: 18 “she (the bitch) herself came and lifted (a piece of) skin from the *k*. (in order to eat it)” (Mayer 2016, 227; diff. Groneberg 1993, Heimpel 1996c, Scurlock 1997, who attribute the passage to *kurru* II “a body part”, perhaps “groin”).

4. SB *ana ummi danni nasāḥ(i) kur-ra ša aškāpi labira* (...) SÚD BAM 147: 13–15 “to remove a high fever, grind up old *k*. (with var. medicinal plants)”; cf. BAM 315 I 33; AMT 63, 2: 6.

5. SB *kur-ru ša aškāpi* Lamaštu II 28 (Farber 2014, 99) var. *kur-ra, ku-ur-ra*

“*k.* of the leather workers”; Lamaštu III 67 (ib. 135), among ritual ingredients.

6. NA in a penal clause, s. CAD Q s.v. *qerdu*; CAD S 20 s.v. *sadru*; AHw. 1002 s.v. *sadru* 7. S. also StAT 2, 243: 7.

7. NA in *ša kurrišu* (?) (a profession): *ša kur-ri-šu* ADD 953: 3 and CAD S 20 (*sadrišu*), s. also Kinnier Wilson 1972, 86.

8. LB (flour) *ana kur-ru ša aškāpī* AnOr 8, 20: 11–12 “for the *k.* of the leather workers”, sim. AUWE 5, 1: 2.

9. n *ši-ḥa-tu ša ina bīt karê ana ku-ur-ru* Nbn. 345 “n sheep skins from storage for *k.*”

10. (cow hides) *ittī 4 SĪLA qēm buqli 4 SĪLA qēm bitqa ana kur-ru idī* TCL 6, 44: 23–24 “put (them) together with 4 liters of malt flour and 4 liters of *bitqa*-flour into the *k.*”

11. Deller 1985.

**kurrû** “short” (pl. of *kurû*); + NA

1. OB field name: *dimātum ku-ur-re-tum* YOS 12, 380: 2 “short towers”.

2. NA 68 <sup>tu</sup>GÚ.È *kūr-ri* StAT 3, 1: 33 “68 short *naḥlaptu*-garments”.

+ **kurrukummu** “curcuma”; SB, < Aram. *kūrkemā*

2 *gír-e kur-ru-ku-um-mu* SpTU 2, 50: 5 “2/24 shekel curcuma”. Cf. *kurkānu*.

**kursālu**, *kuršalû*, *kuršilû* “a basket”; OB AHw. *kursālu*, CAD *kuršallu*.

1. OB <sup>gal</sup>*ku-ur-sa-lum ša ša-wi-nim bābušu išissu* KÜ.BABBAR ARM 25, 501 = ARM 31, 34 r. 16 “1 *k.*-cup of *š.*-wood(?), its opening and its base of silver”.

2. 1 <sup>giš</sup>*ku-<ur>-sa-lu ša-wi-lu šaptāšu* KÜ.BABBAR GAR.RA *sugūnšu*

KÜ.BABBAR ARM 31, 37: 36 “1 *k.* of *š.*-wood(?) its rim (lit.: lips) silver plated, its handle of silver”. S. also ARM 31, 166: 3; 177: 1; 237: 1; 172: 8”.

3. Of bronze:

a) 1 *kur-ša-lu-ú* ARM 31, 37: 51.

b) 2 *ku-ur-ši-lu-ú* ARM 31, 223: 2.

4. S. Guichard 2005, 219f. However, ARM 31, 37 throws some doubt on the identity of *kursālu* (Guichard: *kursalû*) with *kuršalilû*, as it contains one of each. Note also that the former is not made from solid metal in the known refs., but plated or equipped with metal components. Cf. *kunšillu*, *kuršillu* “thorn, teasel” instead?

**Kursānu** “a container for oil”; OA

1. OA *šinā ku-ur-sà-né* Ì.GIŠ CCT 6, 8b: 7 “2 *k.*-containers with oil”.

2. OA 3 *ku-ur-sá-num re-eš<sub>15</sub>-tum 2 ku-ur-<sup>r</sup>sá<sup>1</sup>-num marrurum* CCT 1, 42b: 5 and 6 “3 *k.*-containers with first-quality (oil and) two *k.*-containers with bitter (oil)”.

3. *g/k/qursānu* (or *-annu*) is to be kept separate from *kursinnu* II, from which it differs in both form and meaning. It may be the OA counterpart of (<sup>kuš</sup>)*gusānu*, a leather bag (OB, MA). Pace Durand 2009, 176 they may be independent borrowings from the same source. S. Veenhof 2012, 191–193. NJCK

**kursimtu**, *kuršimtu*, *kursittu*, *kuršindu*, + *kuršiddu*, + *kuršinnu*, + *kussimtu* “scale, plate; a snake”; + NA

1. OB lit. *ašbat ku-ur-ši-da-am šerri lā šiptim šinnāšu mirmerrum lišānšu herinum* AML 106: 3 “I seized the viper, a snake impervious to spell(s), whose twin fangs are a (lightning) flash, whose tongue is sharp grass”; *kur-ši-nu-<sup>r</sup>um<sup>1</sup>* AML 109: 25.

2. NA designation of a door: 15 *ku-si-mat* SAA 1, 203: 8 “15 (doors) with (metal) plates” (in list of doors).

**kursinnu I** “ankle, lower leg”; + OA

1. OA lit. *muḥḥam ša kur<sup>ur</sup>-si-na-tim adī šabā'im ekkulūni* OA Sarg. 27 “they eat the upper part of the lower legs until being satisfied”.

2. OA *qaqqadātum ištaplāma [k]ur-si-na-tum e-ta-l[i-a...]* “heads have gone down, ankles have gone up” Prag 735: 26, s. *qaqqadu* for an OB parallel.

3. OA *kur-si-na-tim* TPAK 1, 209: 12 (in a list of meat dishes); perhaps also *ku-ur-<si>-na-am* kt j/k 97: 37 (s. Günbattu 1997, 109), s. *gurnu*.

4. OB *ištū anāku muḥḥam amazzaqu šū ku-ur-si-na-tim linakkis* A.111: 29 (Durand 2006, 27) “as soon as I have sucked the marrow out, he shall cut off the hock.” MPS (1), NJCK (2–3), JW (4)

**kursinnu II** “a private fund (OA); a container (NA)”

1. OA: **a)** *lū naruqqum lū kur-si-nu-um lū ba'abtum malā* PN *ēzibu (...)* ša PN<sub>2</sub> ICK 2, 157: 18' “be it a joint-stock fund, a *k*-fund, or outstanding debts, whatever PN left behind (...) belongs to PN<sub>2</sub>” (also ib. 24').

**b)** *ina kur<sup>ur</sup>-si-na-tim ša bēt abīka e-15 MA.NA URUDU ša PN mimma ulā nilqā* St. Meriggi p. 119: 4 “from the *k*-funds of your father's firm we have not taken anything except (the?) 15 minas of copper of PN” (corresponding to *ina naruq* PN “from PN's joint-stock fund” in KTH 9: 4).

**c)** *ina ku-ur-si-nim ša* PN AKT 8, 175: 7 “from the *k*-fund of PN (1 1/3 minas of silver have been deposited for them)”.

**d)** *gameršu PN ša šuḥārtim ina ku-ur-si-na-tim ilaqqē(ma)* AKT 3, 36: 9 “PN will receive his expenses(?) for(?) the girl/servant from the *k*-funds” (sim. RA 60, 134 Thierry: 18 and 23).

**e)** A *k*. is a fund owned by a particular person or firm, from which silver or copper can be taken to meet certain obligations, often in the context of a testamentary disposition. It is parallel to *naruqqu* “joint-stock fund”, lit. “sack”, and may likewise originally denote a container (s. 2, below). According to Schwemer (2005–6, 222) it is likely to be borrowed from Hittite and thus to be kept separate from *kursānu*. S. Veenhof 2012, 191–93.

2. NA 2 *kur-si-na-te ša kutalli* StAT 3, 8: 9 “two *k*. for the neck (of a pack animal)”. NJCK (1), JK (2)

**kuršindu** s. *kursimtu*

**kuršiptu**, + NA *gursiptu* “an insect”; + OB, SB, NA

1. OB lex. <sup>r</sup>*giriš<sup>1</sup>-du* = *kur-šī-ip-tum* UET 7, 93 r. 4. Cf. Sjöberg 1996, 229.

2. MA/B in PNN:

**a)** <sup>l</sup>*Kur-si-ip-te/tu* MARV 6, 58: 3.

**b)** <sup>mi</sup>*Kur-si-ip-te/tu* ZABR 7, 358 no. 6: 1.

**c)** <sup>mi</sup>*Kur-šip-te* Franke/Wilhelm 1985, 22: 1.

3. SB *lū-kar-ra-bi giriš-gin<sub>7</sub> dīm-ma-a saḡ-bi m[u-un-šú]* : *munnaribšu kīma kur-šip-ti šumm[utti (bup?)pan]išu* <sup>r</sup>*saḥip*<sup>1</sup> Iraq 57, 210 (Lugale 98) “the one who fled it (i.e., the enemy land), his face is overwhelmed like a swatted *k*.” (transl. after Mayer 2016, 228. Diff. George, ib. 220: “covered his face like a butterfly at rest”). For the swatting of *k*. (Sum. *giriš*) cf. Ninurta's Exploits (l. 98 and 441).

4. NA *giššišika ayyābika* [akī gu]r-šip-ti lā alqutu SAA 9, 3 iii 24 “did I not collect your haters and foes [like] ‘k.?’”

5. NA logogr. MUŠEN.TUR in GN: <sup>muš</sup>MUŠEN.TUR-[na-š]i Subartu 14, 10: 9, cf. <sup>kur</sup>kur-<šip>-te<sup>mušen</sup>-na-ši no. 14: 6.

6. Mayer 2003, 378 n. 18 suggests “horsefly” rather than “butterfly” based on lexical and med. texts associating them with oxen and possibly blood-sucking. The plant *k. eqli* can then be understood as “stinging nettle”. The interpretation as “butterfly” was based on the entry (KA) GIRIŠ = *sāsu* “moth” in 𒄩 XIV 296–7 (Landsberger 1934, 134), which is otherwise written UR.ME or ZIZ<sup>(4)</sup>. As the known refs. do not contain any identifying characteristics of butterflies, the mng. of *k.* remains uncertain. For etym. cf. Militarev/Kogan 2005, 164: Jud. *kārāza*, *karzābā*, *karzubbā*, Hebr. *karsāpāt*, all species of locusts; Gez. *k<sup>w</sup>arāzi* “ant”; Tgr. *karse* (a stinging insect).

#### kuršû “fettors”

1. OB lit. [k]ur-še-e-šu-nu Haul 2009, 330: 7 “their fettors” (context broken).

2. *abbuttašu ugdallab* <sup>is</sup>ku-ur-šû-šu *iḥheppī maškānšu ippaṭṭarma* ARM 26/1, 282 no. 15 r. 6 “(a slave, ...) his slave-hairstyle will be shorn off, his shackles will be broken, his fetter will be loosened”, cf. ib. 11, r. 2.

kuršillu s. *kunšillu*

kuršilû s. *kursālu*

+ kuršittu? “an insect(?)”; OB

OB *aš-dīm* = kur-<sup>š</sup>ī<sup>1</sup>-tum UET 7, 93 r. 5, between *kuršiptu* (s. above) and *pērorūtu* “mouse”.

+ Kuršu “a piece of furniture?”; OA

5 *ku-ur-šu ša ašar utupte ibaššī’ū* *ikkunukkē’āma libbišī’ū* AKT 3, 77: 28 “let the 5 *k.* that are among the furniture remain (there) under my seals”. Possible equivalents are *guršu* “peg” (lex., s. CAD G 141b s.v. *guršu* B) and *kursû*, a household furnishing (OB, s. CAD K 567b s.v.). NJCK

#### kurû I “short”

1. OA PN *ku-ri-um* AKT 6C, 722: 9 “PN, the short one”.

2. Referring to honeybees(?): OB lit. *arkum ē tuššamma* <sup>ku</sup>ru-ú-um *ē tattallak* AML 78: 10 “oh long one, do not go out! Oh short one, do not depart!” S. also *kurrû*. NJCK (1), MPS (2)

+ kurû II “hireling”; MB; WSem. lw.

(PNN) *ku-ra-ú dimti bītima ina kaspim* Ekalte 34: 4 “hirelings of the hamlet and house (paid) by means of silver”. Cf. Hebr. *kry*, Arab. *kr*’ “to hire out, lease”.

#### kūru I “depression”

SB *minâ ēpuš ku-ú-r[u]* AulaOr. (Suppl.) 23, 44: 2 “why have I become depressed(?)”.

kurukku “a kind of duck or goose”; + OB

OB *ku-ru-kum* <sup>mušen</sup> Edubba’a 7, 100: 3 (in list of birds after *kurkû* “goose”).

kurullu, *kurillu* “grain heap; heaps of corpses”

1. OB *tērētīm ana ku-ru-ul-[li-im]* *qabārim ušēpiš* (...) *šalamtašu iqbir* ARM 26/1, 564 no. 263: 12 “I had extispicies for the burial of the corpse heap performed. (...) (each) buried their corpse.”

2. OB 6 *ku-ru-ul-la-tim ša tarmīktim ša karānim* FM 11, 187: 13 “6 bundles of vine-prunings”.

3. CAD *kurullu* C “calamity, catastrophe” (Mari only) is probably not a separate word. Heimpel (2003, 279 n. 312) suggests “some kind of makeshift morgue”.

**kurummatu** “food allocation, ration” s. *kurummu*

+ **kurummu** “food allocation, ration”

ŠUKU *ku-ru-um-ma-am ul išū* AbB 12, 67: 24 “I do not have any rations”. Cf. *ku-ru-um* BWL 72: 31 cit. CAD K 579 s.v. *kurummu* and emended to *ku-ru-um-<mat>* in AHW. 513a, sub 1d.

**kurun(n)u** “a type of beer or wine”

1. OB 20 MA.NA GI.DU<sub>10</sub>.GA *ana*<sup>kaš</sup> *ku-ru-nim* ARM 23, 291 no. 364: 2 “20 minas of ‘sweet cane’ for *k*”.

2. SB *ana nibīt šumiya izakkar kalīšunu* KURUN.NAM // KURUN.[NAM?] Jiménez 2017, 252: 39 “they all name fine beer (*kurunnu*) after my name”.

**kuruppu** “a basket; a reed structure; shop”

1. OB lit. *ku-ru-<sup>1</sup>pu-ú-ki<sup>1</sup> mašhū* AML 27: 7 “your (the fermentation vat’s) baskets (with malt) are measured”.

2. On mng. “shop” (as a reed structure) in LB s. Baker 2010a; Jursa 2009, 167.

**kurussu**, + *karis(s)u* “strap of leather”; + NA

1. Lex. [<sup>kuš</sup>LÁ.LÁ = *ku-ru-us*]-*su* = *ka-ri-su* Emar 6/4, 584: 3. Pentiuč 2001, 94.

2. 1 <sup>kuš</sup>*kur-si-u* SAA 7, 134: 5.

**kuruštū** “fattener”

1. OB UDU<sup>hi.a</sup> *ku-ru-uš-te-e* FM 1, 25 M.15077: 14 “sheep of the fattener”.

2. OB (fat-tailed sheep) *ša ku-ru-uš-tem* ARM 24, 45: 19.

**kusarikku**, *kušarikku* “bison”

1. Lex. IDIM = *ku-ša-ri-ku* Emar 6/4, 537: 688 (Sa), Sjöberg 1998, 276.

2. OB lit. *ku-sa-ri-[k]u-u[m] iggelté* AML 124 r. 5 “the bison has been roused”.

3. OB lit. *šinā zaqrān nawrān ku-sa-ri-ka-an* CUSAS 18, 2 r. 13 “two tall radiant bison”.

4. OB <sup>r</sup>ALAN *ku-sa-ri-ik-ku* FLP 2312 “bison figurine”. Ellis 1989.

**kusīpu I**, pl. *kusīpātu* “bread (morsel)”; OB “split wood”; + OB, + NB

1. OB 2 *gušūrū rabūtum* 100 <sup>giš</sup>*ku-si-pá-tum ana šullul bīt littētīm* ARM 23, 446 no. 522: 2 “2 wooden beams and 100 split wooden boards (as rafters) for covering the ‘house of stools’”.

2. NB *ku-sip-pe-ti nad[ā]* OIP 114, 109: 20 “bread crumbs are thr[own](?)”.

**kusīpu II**, *kusibānu* “a plant”

Lex. *šerri ku-si-ba-ni* Emar 6/4, 551: 5 (Ḫḫ) “snake of the *k*. plant”, s. AHW. *k*. 2 and CAD *kassibānū*.

**kusītu** “an outer garment, a coat”; + MA

1. OA logogr. <sup>túg</sup>BAR.DUL<sub>5</sub> CTMMA 1, 121 no. 85A: 12 and kt n/k 1697: 63 (s. Çeçen/Erol 2018, 58).

2. MA <sup>túg</sup>BAR.DUL<sup>(meš)</sup> Assur 2/4, )5ff. MAH 16086 A ii 4, 11, 13; B ii 14, 19.

3. LB 20 *ku-sa-a-tum ina šaddānū kinšāma* dubsar 3, 135: 16 “gather 20 *k*. garments in boxes!”

4. LB (blue-purple wool) *ana adilānu ša*<sup>túg</sup> *ku-si-tum šarrat Sipparim* Zawadzki 2013, 624: 5 “for the *a*-tassel for the robe of the Queen of Sippar”.

5. Logogr. BAR.DIB in NA<sup>túg</sup> BAR.DIB *ša DN CTN 6*, 56: 7 “coat of DN”. Cf. Borger 2010b, 275.

6. Zawadzki 2006, 117–118; On OA s. Michel/Veenhof 2010, 234. On the *eleppu ša k*. (“*k*-ship”) in N/LB s. Kleber 2008, 297–301. NJCK (1), JW (2–6)

\*\***kussalili** s. *kuzallu*.

+ **kussimtu I** “branch”; OB

100 *gušūrī šuruptam qanī*<sup>giš</sup> *ku-us-sí-im-tam u sikkātim* ARM 28, 152: 8 “100 logs, firewood, reeds, branches and pegs”.

**kussimtu II** “scale, plate” s. *kursimtu*

**kussu**, + *kūsu*? “a gold ornament”; + NB?

Uncert.: NB *ku-ú-su* BM 84129: 8 (cit. Roth 1989–1990, 25). S. also *k/qūšu* and *kuštu*.

**kussū**, + *kissū* (MB Emar) “chair, throne”

1. OA (when our brothers arrived) *lū ana bikītišunu lū a-ku-sí-im ša ummi-šunu ṭabbu'im* AKT 8, 184: 10 “for bewailing them and for removing our mother’s chair”; also ib. 15 and 185: 14.

2. OB lit. *qūlam attadī elī ku-sí-a-tim* AML 29: 14 “I have cast silence on the chairs”.

3. OB *nāš* GU.ZA UET 7, 73 i 29 (Westenholz 1997, 148ff.) “chair-bearer”.

4. Fem. pl.: **a)** OB lit. *ku-us<sub>4</sub>-si<sub>20</sub>-a-at g[i]zīm* OECT 11, 1: 9 “thrones of *gizi* cane”.

**b)**<sup>giš</sup> GU.ZA-*a-at hurāši* YOS 11, 23: 18 “thrones of gold”.

**c)** *wašbūt ku-sà-at uqnīm ellim* RA 38, 87 r. 5 “seated on thrones of pure lapis lazuli”.

**d)** NA *ku-si-a-te* ZA 74, 78: 21.

5. Masc. sg.: OB<sup>giš</sup> GU.ZA-*um še-bi-ru-um* BagM 2, 58 iii 11 “a broken chair” (Mayer 2016, 228).

6. NA *ku-si-iu-u* StAT 2, 233 r. 5.

7. LB<sup>r4</sup> <sup>giš</sup> GU.ZA<sup>1meš</sup> *ša ḥilēpu* AOAT 414/1, 183: 4 “4 chairs of willow wood”.

8. MB Emar var. *kissū* (Pentiuč 2001, 102–3):

**a)**<sup>giš</sup> NÁ *ki-is-sà-a* Emar 6/3, 370: 79 “one bed, one chair”.

**b)** *enūma mārū* GN<sup>ezen</sup> *ki-is-sà ana DN ippašū* Emar 6/3, 385: 2 “when the people of GN perform the throne-festival for DN”; cf. ib.: 1, 27; 370: 113.

NJCK (1), MPS (2–4, 7), JK (6), JW (5, 8)

**kusullu** s. *k/guzullu*

**kuššu**, *kūšu* “cold, winter”

1. Lex. *se-<sup>r</sup>e<sup>1</sup>* = LUL = *ku-uš-šú-um* CUSAS 12 p. 13: 248 (Ea).

2. OA *ku-šú-um* AKT 8, 253: 19 “it is winter!”

3. OA *ana ku-ši-im nimū'at* AKT 8, 262: 20 “we will be dead by winter!”; sim. kt n/k 715: 22 (Günbatt 2016, 278).

4. OA unusual spelling: *ana ku-ú-ši-im* KTS 2, 40: 26.

5. OA pl.: **a)** *annākam kīma ku-šú dannūnīma* AKT 8, 189: 36 “since the cold is severe here”.

**b)** *ku-šú sanqū* AKT 11A, 18: 16 “winter has arrived”.

6. OA a disease: (winter has arrived) *assurre emārum ištēn u šinā ku-ša-am ē iršī'ū(ma)* AKT 11A, 18: 18 “under no circumstances shall one or two donkeys



catch cold” (cf. CAD K 596a s.v. *kuššu* 3 “chill, ague” said of humans).

7. OB <sup>1</sup>*ku<sup>1</sup>-uš-ša-am-ma [b]ēlī ammī-nim lā iqbēm* FM 3, 263 no. 129: 13 “why did my lord not tell me in winter?”

8. OB *ku-úš-šum u<sup>1</sup> uklum<sup>1</sup> ikallanni* AbB 8, 100: 9 “cold and darkness are detaining me”.

NJCK (2–6), MPS (1, 7), JW (8)

**kuššudu** “to delay”; OA

1. *nāruqqaka* [...] x *tu-uk-ta-ši-id!* Prag 762: 10 “you held back [...] your capital” (Matouš 1974, 170).

2. AHW. s.v. *kašādu* (G not attested)

**kuššuru** “well tied”; + OB

OB lit. *ip̄ur maksīšu ku-uš-šú-ru-ú-tim* AML 14: 13 “he loosened its well tied shackles”.

**kušarikku** s. *kusarikku*

**kušartu** “repair, patch”

MB (*alluḫaru*) *ana ku-šar-ti* (for a wagon) BagF 21, 385: 3. S. Sassmannshausen 2001, 60.

\*\***kušāteanu** s. *kušātu*

\*\***kušātu** (CAD K 598)

In HSS 13, 323 read *ana ZÍD.DA! te-a-ni* (Deller in id./Mayer/Oelsner 1989, 266).

**kušīru** “success”

1. OB lit. [*išk*]unki DN *ana ku-šī-ri* AML 27: 5 “DN [ma]de you successful”.

2. OB (when outlaws are among us) *mīnum ku-ši-ir-ni* RATL 175: 5 “how shall we succeed?”; *mimma ku-ši-ir-šunu [lā ib]aššī* ib. 7 “let there be no chance of their success!”.

3. OB *kīma 20 līmi šābim an[a] ayyāšim gu-ši-ru* Shemshara 1, 68: 18 “(the tin will give) me success like 20,000 soldiers”.

**kušru III** “damage to be repaired”; OB

*rukūbu ... ku-uš-ra-am īšū ku-šu-ur-ša linakkirma eleppum lā imāt* AbB 3, 35: 24f. “the barge has some damage – the damage shall be removed so the boat won’t ‘die’” (cit. CAD s.v. *kušru* C without transl.). S. Frankena 1978, 120–122 (< *kešēru*).

**kuššatu** “a garment”; OA; + OB

1. OB 1 <sup>túg</sup>*ku-úš-ša-tum* ARM 23, 297 no. 375: 11 and pass.

2. OB 6 <sup>túg</sup>*ku-ša-at gi-zu ... ana lubbuš* <sup>tú</sup>GAL.KU<sub>5</sub> ARM 22, 164 = FM 2, 197: 1 “6 shorn *k*-garment for dressing the section chief”.

3. Durand 2009, 54f. with add. refs. and disc.

**kuštu**, + *kussu*? “a rush”; + NA?

(an estate adjoining) *ku-su!* SAA 6, 275 r. 9. *kuštu* < *kultu* > *kussu*?

**kušū** “an aquatic animal”

1. Lex. *ku-šú!* = KÚŠU = *ku-šu-ú* CUSAS 12 p. 21: 29 (Syllabary A).

2. Disc. Loktionov 2014 (“crocodile?”). MPS (1), FJMS (2)

+ **k/qūšu** “a precious stone”

1. OB 12 *Ku-šu* ARM 7, 247 r. 4 (coll. MARI 2, 95), among other precious stones (von Soden 1985, 278). Sim. ARM 21, 247: 31; ARM 25, 635 (= ARM 32, 475 M.12299): 6.

2. Arkhipov 2012, 49: Perhaps to be connected with the ornament *kussu*.

**kušurrā'u** “compensation, indemnity”

OAKk only in the phrase *šībūt kušurrā'im*, s. Gelb 1984, 264 for add. refs. and 274–276 for disc.

**kutallu** “back of the head, rear part”

1. OB *bēlī* DN *ku-ta-al-la-ka likīl* CUSAS 36, 221: 17 “may my lord DN stand guard behind you!” Cf. CAD K 516 s.v. *kullu* 5 a; also AbB 10, 203: 7.

2. NB *alpu attu'a ku-tal nīrišu u alap ritta ittašizzū* OIP 114, 91: 8 “my ox, the (one at the) rear part of his yoke, and the plough ox have been standing”.

**kutallūtu** “reserve-duty”; + NB

*kī ku-tal-lu!-ta šu-ú tukāl* OIP 114, 2: 35 “if you keep him(!) for reserve-duty”.

**kutānu**, *qutānu* “a woollen textile”; + OAKk

1. OAKk <sup>tūg</sup>*kuš-tā-nu* CUSAS 13, 146: 3.

2. On OA s. Michel/Veenhof 2010, 212, 234.

3. Rare in OB Mari: 1 *ku-ta-na-am* A.2881 (Fs. Dercksen, 122: 13); ARM 13, 101: 29 (s. Durand 2009, 55).

**+ Kutaru (?)** “mng. unkn”; OB

(4 men loaded barley on donkeys and went away.) *ina ku-ta-ri-im ībirū gerram īzibūma arrī īhmīrūma* ARM 33, 210: 9 “they crossed in *k*. They left the road and hurried through water ditches”. S. the comm ib. p. 443.

**kutinnu** “a textile”; OA

Not a variant of *kutānu*: 1 <sup>tūg</sup>*kutānum ša* PN 1 *ku-tī-num ša* PN<sub>2</sub> PIHANS 96, 3: 9. S. Michel/Veenhof 2010, 235.

**kutlānu** “the one of the embankment (bird name)”

OB *ku-ut-la-nu-um*<sup>mušen</sup> Edubba'a 7, 100: 38 (in list of birds).

**kutlu**, pl. *kutlātu* “rampart, embankment”

1. OB 2 *nēšū ina ku-ut-li-im ša abullim ... irbišūma* ARM 26/1, 273 no. 106: 9 “2 lions crouched at the rampart of the city gate”.

2. OB 90 A.ŠÀ [A.GÀ]R *ku-ut-la-tim*<sup>ki</sup> ARM 27, 33: 6 “90 (dikes of) field-area, [territory] of the embankments”.

3. OB *ana ku-ut-la-tim*<sup>ki</sup> *ikšudūnim ana* GN *re-bi-tim ul īrubūnim* ARM 27, 116: 4 “they arrived at the ramparts but did not enter central GN”.

4. ᵀA.ᵀGÀR ŠE *ina ku-ut-ᵀla-tim*<sup>kiᵀ</sup> ARM 27, 109 r. 1 “(n) territory of grain at the embankments”.

5. J.-M. Durand, ARM 26/1, 273 n. a ad no. 106: “haie”. J.-M. Birot, ARM 27 p. 91 n. a ad no. 33: “barrière, clôture, barrage en roseau”. Heimpel 2003, 217 n. 132: “a feature of the outside of the wall close to the city gate”. The refs. rather favor a rampart or embankment than a (reed-)fence.

**kūtu**, *kuttu* “a container”; + OAKk

1. OAKk <sup>kuš</sup>*kuš-tum* SCTRAH 31: 4, 249: 2. (Such-Gutiérrez 2018, 146: “Deckenleder”).

2. OB (68 jars of wine) [š]a 6 <sup>dug</sup>*ku-ut-ta-[tim]* ... (58 jars of old wine) [š]a ᵀ6<sup>ᵀ</sup> <sup>dug</sup>*ku-ut-ta-tim* FM 11, 71: 2–5 “for 6 *k*. containers”.

3. OB 1 <sup>ᵀdug</sup>*ku-ut-tim* (in broken context) ib. 40: 12.

4. Cf. G. Chambon ib. p. 24; Guichard 2005, 219 with add. refs.

**kutuktu** s. *kuduktu*

**kutultu** “rampart, embankment”; + OB

Lex. *si-il da-ġu*<sub>10</sub> = *ku-tu-ul-ti qinnatiya* CUSAS 12 p. 157 x 9 (Ugumu) “bottom crack”. M. Civil ib. with commentary p. 158 suggests “stopping of my anus”.

**kutummu** “covering, veil”

1. OB <sup>r</sup>n<sup>1</sup> [tú]<sup>g</sup>*ku-tu-mu* ARM 24, 210 iii 27 (coll. ARM 30, 497).

2. OB <sup>tú</sup>*ku-tu-um-mi elī mār̄tim niddī* ARM 26/1, 106 no. 10: 15 “we placed the veil over the girl”.

3. Durand 2009, 55f.

**kutūtu** “security”; OA

1. *bēt ubrišu šabtāma ku-tù-a-sú ša* 1 1/2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *ana maḥri-kunu lublūnim(ma)* AKT 5, 74\*B: 23 “seize his quarters so that they can bring here distrained property of his to a value of 1 1/2 minas of silver”.

2. *ku-tù-a-té-a uššeram* kt 92/k 543: 60 (s. Bayram 2001, 4) “release my distrained property to me”; s. also AKT 6A, 86: 13 (s. *katû* D, above); CCT 3, 11: 12. NJCK

**ku`u** s. *qû* II

**kuyātu** s. *Ku`itu*.

**kuzallu**, + *kuzzallu* “shepherd”

Nuzi <sup>PN LÚ</sup> *ku-u[z-z]a-al-li* AdŠ 3, 110: 10 (misread in CAD K 587b and AHw. 515a s.v. *kussalili*).

**kuzbu** s. *kazbu*

+ **kūzu** “pitcher”; LB; Aram. lw.

*ku-ú-zu* BM 84129: 8. Cf. Aram. *kwz*, Mand. *kwz`* (Zadok 2020a with coll.).

**kuzu`ātu** s. *kasû* I

**k/guzullu**, *kutullu*, + *kusullu* “bundle of reeds or wood”; + OB

1. OB of wood: 1 <sup>giš</sup>*ku-su-lu-um* JCS 26, 136 (IM 52599): 2, 8, among wooden items.

2. LB 4 *šābu ūmu 4 me* 20 KI.MIN (= *gu-zu-ul-lu*) *ana muḥḥi atūnu ultu muḥḥi (...)* *adi atūnu ša 1-en amēlu* 15 *gu-zu-ul-lu inašši* CT 55, 426: 14 “4 men will carry 420 bundles of reed to the oven, from the (...) to the oven every man will carry 15 bundles (each time)”; *gu-zu-ul-lu* ib. 7, 15, s. van Driel 1992, 175.