

## D

**da'āmu I**, + *dāmu* “to become dark, dull”

**G** Var. *dāmu*: SB *i-da-mu* SpTU 1, 36: 2, s. D 2, below.

**D 1.** SB *du-um šuḥḥum* ALL no. 11 r. 11 “laughter is darkened(?)”.

**2.** SB *du-<sup>3</sup>-um i-da-mu* : MUD : *da-a-mu* SpTU 1, 36: 2 (comm.) “it becomes very dark : MUD: to become dark”.

**3.** SB *liptīya ú-da-i-mu ḥasīsīya iṣbatū diglīya umattū* KAL 2, 8 (= KAR 80) r. 32 “(the demons) dulled my sense of touch, seized my hearing, and reduced my vision”, after Landsberger 1967, 148 (*pace* AHW 146 “meine Male machten sie noch dunkler”).  
JW (D), MPS (G, D)

**da'āmu II** “to stagger, wander around”; + OAkk., OB

**1.** OAkk. (concerning the sheep of some city elder) [*l*]ā *a-dú-mu-ni* FAOS 19 Di 2 = MVN 3, 101: 15 “I am certainly not going to run around”.

**2.** OB *kīma* DN *ta-<sup>r</sup>du<sup>1</sup>-um-mi ta-su-úr-ri* CUSAS 10, 10: 47f. “like DN you stagger, you dance around”.

JW (1), MPS (2)

**da'āpu**, + *de'ēpu* “to push (away), struggle”; + OB, + NB

**G 1.** SB *šumma immeru i-de<sub>4</sub>-e-ip* Emar 6/4, 698: 3 “if the sheep struggles”.

**2.** NB DN [*d*]a?-*ip ḥīt[āti]* SAA 17, 87: 6 “DN, who pushes back cri[m]es”.

**3.** NA *i-de-i-pi* SAA 13, 27 r. 19 “he pushed (the case)(?)” (perf.).

**4.** NA *issu libbi* GN *di-<sup>3</sup>-[p]a kattemāšunu* SAA 19, 183: 14 “push (the troops) away from GN (and) overwhelm them!”

**D** OB *aššum ana* GN *alākiša iltu ú-da-ap-ši* ARM 26/1, 222 no. 83: 13 “the goddess puts pressure on her because she went to GN”, s. Durand ib. p. 223 n. c.

**N** “to be knocked over”: NA *ina muḥḥi akkussi ša šurinni ša šarru bēlī iqbūni mā asseme rāmanša* *ta-ad-dip*(// *ta-ad-di-ip*) *šulmu adanniš* SAA 13, 28 r. 12; 29 r. 4 “concerning the pole of the divine emblem about which the king, my lord, said: ‘I have heard: ‘It was knocked over on its own accord’, it is in excellent condition” (*taddip* < *taddi'ip*).

JW (D), MPS (G, N)

**dabābu I** “speech, complaint”

**1.** OB *da-ba-bi panam irtaš* AbB 9, 156: 2 “a complaint against me has become apparent”.

**2.** OB *d. purruku* “to make a complaint” (Wilcke 1978, 209 n. 8): *šumma da-ba-ba-am uparrak* AbB 7, 86: 38 “if he raises any objections”, also AbB 11, 78: 17.

**3.** OB *d. nussuqu* “to look for trouble”: *da-ba-ba-am lā tunassaqma* AbB 13, 71: 12 “do not look for trouble”, s. van Soldt ib. n. b. JW

**dabābu II** “to speak, talk”

**G 1.** OA *ēkallum yāti i-da-ba-ba-ni* VS 26, 56: 28 “the palace is arguing with me(?)”, cf. GOA § 6.4.1.1 on *atawwu*.

2. OB *āmur kīma* PN *libbam gamram ittīya i-dá-bu-bu* FM 1, 61 A.2995+ M.14337: 14 “I see that PN speaks honestly with me”, cf. ARM 26/2, 64f. no. 307: 10; 308: 27.

3. OB pret. *a-du-ub-bu-šum* ARM 26/2, 254 no. 402: 28, cf. Joannès ib. p. 255 e.

4. MB *ana pan* PN *dayyāni id-bu-bu-ma* MBL 9: 5 “they argued their case before PN, the judge”.

\*\*Gt s. Streck 2003a, 80.

**Gtn 1.** OB also with *a* instead of *u* in the last syllable:

a) OB lit. *ti-da-ab-ba-a[b?]* ZA 75, 202: 70 “talk repeatedly!”

b) OB *ammīni atwāša lā tagmurma i-da-na-ba-ab* AbB 7, 20: 11 “why haven’t you settled her matter? She complains all the time!”

2. OB *ṭapāltīya ta-ad-da-na-bu-bi* AbB 5, 138: 5 “you (f.) constantly speak scornfully of me”.

**D 1.** OA “to harrass, to call to account”: *ana bēt kārem ušēribūni ú-dá-bi-bu-ni umma šunūma* VS 26, 56: 5 “they made me enter the *bēt kārem* (and) called me to account, saying (...)”.

2. OB *kayyān ú-da-ab-ba-ba-ni* Shemshara 1, 38: 7 “permanently he importunes me”.

3. OB *kīma du-ub-bu-ba-at idēma* Sumer 14, 51 no. 26: 5 “I know that the suit has been brought”, s. Goetze 1958, 51f.

4. OB *du-bu-ub-šu la tamattī* AbB 13, 114: 31 “do not desist concerning the complaint (against) him!”, s. Streck 1997, 144.

5. For general disc. s. Kouwenberg 1997, 100.

Š On *sinništam šudbubu* “to make a woman talk (in her sleep?)” s. Reiner 1990; Durand 2001, 128.

+ N LB *perku itti* PN *ina panī bēliya id-da-bu-u[b] mamma perku ina panī bēliya ittīšu lā i-dab-bu-ub* CT 22, 210: 8 “Slander is spoken against PN before my lord. Nobody shall speak slander against him before my lord!”

EZ (D), JW (Gtn, D, Š), MPS (G, Gtn, D, N), NJCK (G, D)

**d/tab/padu** s. *dappātu*

**dabāqu** “to join together”; NWSem. lw.

SB Ugar. *uparriranni u ú-dáb-bi-qa-an-ni it-bu-ka-an-ni u īsipanni* Oshima 2011, 210: 37 “he smashed me and joined me, he poured me out and collected me”. Cf. AHW 1549 “zusammenfügen” with lit. The emendation of Arnaud, AuOr. Suppl. 23, 111 and 114, to *ú-tab-bi-la!-an-ni* is unnecessary. Cohen 2013, 168 and 171, prefers a reading *utabbikanni* “rendered me limp”. However, the text carefully distinguishes *qa* (also l. 39) and *ka* (besides *it-bu-ka-an-ni* in the next line also in ll. 1, 17, 20, 21, 44); moreover, ll. 37–41 all contain antithetical statements.

**dabaru** s. *tabarru*

\*\***dabāru** s. *ṭapāru*

+ **dabdabu** “a creeping(?) animal”; OB

Lex. *ur-me* = *da-ab-da-bu-um* UET 7, 93: 39 (after insects and before *asqūdu* “hamster(?)” or a snake). Sjöberg 1996, 228 connects the word with arab. *dabba* “to walk slowly, creep”.

**dabdû**, *dawdû*, *dubdû* “defeat; bloodshed”

1. OB *da-aw-du-um damqiš* [ša! G]N *dīk* ARM 26/2, 132 no. 357 r. 28 “[G]N was well defeated.”

2. SB *miqittašunu dub-da-šú-nu u kamāršunu lā išakkanū* MesCiv. 13, 1: 73 “they will not bring about their collapse, defeat and annihilation”.

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

+ **dābibānu** “gossipy person, plotter”; NA

[ša] <sup>1</sup>*da<sup>1</sup>-bi-ba-nu-ti le-p[u-šú]* SAA 10, 240 r. 25 “(these) plotters should be afflicted!”, s. Parpola 1983a, 179.

JW

**dābibu** “talkative, gossipy (person)”

OB designation of a weaving utensil: 1 <sup>giš</sup>KA *da-bi-bu* YOS 13, 91: 21 (between spindles and tools for weaving); cf. PSBA 33 pl. 26 = HG VI, 1736: 11 (s. Dalley 1980, 64, 67).

JW

+ **dabriš** “aggressively”; OB

Lit. *da-ab-ri-iš tazazz[ī...]* Ištar Louvre vi 9 “you stand aggressively”.

JW

+ **dabru II?** “plague”; EA, NWSem. lw.

*ina mūtān ina <sup>1</sup>dāb<sup>1</sup>?-ri* EA 244: 32 (Moran 1992, 298f. with n. 5) “(consumed) by pestilence, by plague”.

MPS/NR

+ **dabru III** “plants, pasture”; OB, Amor. lw.

Lex. [*d*]a-ab-rum = ša-am-m[u] MARI 5, 412 BM 38590: 17 “pasture = grass” (synonym list of rare words (?)), cf. Aram. *dabrā* (Geller 1992, 206f.).

JW/MPS

**dabû** “bear”

Already Salonen 1959–60, 158 connected Akk. *dabû* with Egyptian *db(j)* “hippopotamus”.

This interpretation is elaborated by Militarev/Kogan 2005, 95 who think that Sem.

*dabû/dabbu* is related to Egyptian *db(j)* “hippopotamus”, the Afrasian etymon having the basic mng. “large animal”. Civil 1998, 11f., not quoting Salonen, assumed that the Sum. column of the equation *dam/dīm-šaḥ* = *da-bu-ú* in 𒄩 XIV 156f. (MSL 8/2) shows an Egypt. lw. for the crocodile (cf. Arab. *timsāh*), equated by the scribe with another river animal, the hippopotamus; therefore, according to him, we should distinguish two homophones in Akk., *dabû* “bear” and *dabû* “hippopotamus”.

However, the position of the entry in 𒄩, between hare and pig, makes the identification of *dam/dīm-šaḥ* as “crocodile” doubtful. Moreover, it would be surprising if the scribe translated a foreign animal by another word foreign to Akk. The right column of 𒄩 XIV either contains the normal Akk. correspondances of the Sum. words in the left column (including loans from Sum., Akkadianized by attaching the case ending), or literal translations of the Sum. phrases like *pīl šadī* “elephant of the mountain/east” 𒄩 XIV 54 for Sum. *am-si kur-ra*. Finally, besides living in the water, crocodile and hippopotamus do not resemble each

other. Therefore, the most likely interpretation is still that of Landsberger 1934, 13 and 82: *dam/dīm-šaḥ* means “similar to a pig” (cf. *muš-dam/dīm-* “similar to a snake” for the “gecko” 𐤎𐤍 XIV 372), found in this position of the list because the *šaḥ* “pig” section follows. According to Landsberger, nose and skin of bear and pig look similar. This interpretation is also favored by the Practical Vocabulary from Assur (vgl. MSL 8/2, 68), in which *az* “bear” in l. 372 is followed by *dam-šaḥ* in l. 373. This means that there is only a single word *dabû* “bear” in the Akk. lexicon.

**dadānu**, + *tatānu* “neck muscles”

1. Ur III? lex. <sup>1</sup>*sa*<sup>1</sup> *gú-ġu*<sub>10</sub> = *ta-ta-a-nu* CUSAS 12 p. 156 vi 14 (Ugumu).

2. For the plant *d.* s. Simons 2017, 111f.: “Green-barked acacia (*Vachellia Oerfota* (syn. *Nubica*)(?)”.

3. Since UM 5, 137: 6 has the spelling *dī-a-da-a-nu-ū-a*, AHW 148 analyzes the word as *diadānu* > *dādānu*. The new ref. above, from a text which never contracts /ia/ > /â/ (s. *ra-bi-a-tum* CUSAS 12 p. 155 v 18; *e-pi-pi-a-tu-ū-a*<sup>1</sup> ib. iii 12), does not favor this analysis. Therefore, the first syllable is analyzed here with a short /a/. *dī-a-da-* might a mistake.

**daddaru** “an ill-smelling plant, stinkweed”

1. OB lit. (you filled the mouth with bitterness) [x]-*tu-šu īwī da-da-ar-šu* Fs. Reiner 190: 29 “its [...] became stinkweed” (for the suff. *-šū(m)* cf. GAG § 67g).

2. OB lit. *da-da-ru-um* BiOr. 75, 21: 3.

3. For etym. s. Kogan 2012, 234f.  
JW (1, 3), MPS (2)

**daddu** “sole”

Matouš 1964, 137: del. *da-da-tum* UCP 10, 141: 12 (AHw 149a), read *id-da-tum* (pl. fem. of *iddu*, coll. in CAD I 9a), s. AHW 364b. EZ

**daddu** s. *dadmu*

**dadmu**, + *daddu*, pl. *dadmū*, + *dadnū* “villages, settlements, land, the inhabited world”; Amorite lw.(?) (Streck 2001, 87f.)

1. Lex. *da-ad-mu* // *da-ad-du* // [*d*]a-ad-dum = *mātu* AOAT 50, 315: 191 (malku). There is no need to postulate, with Hrůša ib. p. 315 and 478, another new var. *dattu*.

2. In OB Mari, *d.* is always used in the sg. (but not exclusively: sg. also in the lex. ref. 5, below). According to Durand 1989d, 29–31; 1990a, 274f., *d.* refers to the area of Yamḥad (Aleppo), but the PN under 2, below, prob. shows that this is not always the case:

a) *da-ad-mu-um* [*ka*]lūšu u GN [*ul*] kūmma u mātkama FM 7, 21 no. 7: 25 (Durand 1989d, 30) “the whole ‘land’ and GN, are they not yours and your country?”, cf. ib. 20.

b) *ištū da-ad-[m]i-im ana* GN *illikūnim* FM 7, 18 no. 6: 9 “they will come from ‘the land’ to GN”, s. Durand 1989d, 31.

c) *ḥa-al-la-tum ša ina da-ad-mi-im u* GN *sadrat illakam* A.2237: 27 “the goats that are regularly in ‘the land’ and GN are coming here” (s. Durand 1987c, 171).

3. OB in PNN: *Da-ad-mi-tum* ARM 9, 291 iii 50, *Da-ad-mi-im* ib. iv 49 “Inhabitant of ‘The land’(?)” (Durand 1990a, 274: “Yamḥadean”, but actually a man from the clan of Niḥad, s. Streck 2000a, 87f.).

4. OB lit. x-DA *da-ad-ni im-mātātu uddû binītaš* Ištar Louvre v 36 “... the settlements have made known her stature in the lands”; for the var. *dadnū* cf. OECT 11, 1: 5, 9, 36 (Streck/Wasserman 2018, 34).

5. MB DN *bēl da-ad-mi* Emar 6/3, 373: 91; 380: 20; 381: 14; 382: 11 “DN, lord of the inhabited world”.  
JW (2–4), MPS (1–5)

### **dādu I** “darling, favorite; uncle”

1. Mayer 2016, 198: OB lit. *š[um]ma qašdat limqut* *ṛda<sup>1</sup>-du-ša-a* YOS 11, 87 (= ALL 26): 8 “if she is a *qadištu*, her lover shall fall”

2. OB lit. of babies in birth incantations:

a) Mayer 2016, 198: *kīma da-di-[im] šūšī rāmanka* YOS 11, 86: 26 “like a darling, make yourself come out (from the womb)”.

b) *da-du-um-mi da-du-um ukkupamma* BiOr. 75, 22: 1 “o, beloved one! The beloved one (the child) has drawn near”.

c) *kīma da-di-im šulup rāmanka* CUSAS 32, 28: 17 “unsheath yourself like a darling”. For interpret. s. George ib. (*d.* as euphemism for penis), diff. Stol 2000, 11 (the *d.*-fish (*dādu* II) is meant, metaphorically emerging from water).

3. On *d.* in Gilg. in the context of love-making s. George 2003, 797.

4. Rarely “uncle” (Durand 1983c). Is this use a loan from Amorite (for *d.* in Amorite PNN s. Streck 2000a, 407)?

a) OB *ana* PN *da-di-šu waššur* ARM 21, 560 no. 414: 4 “he has been released to PN, his uncle”.

b) *maḥar* PN *mār* PN<sub>2</sub> *da-di-šu!* ARM 8, 1: 41 “in the presence of PN, son of PN<sub>2</sub>, his uncle”.

c) Lambert 1995, 136: The mng. of *d.* in Oakk. (and perhaps also in younger) PNN (s. di Vito 1993, 199) is unclear: “uncle” or “beloved one”.

5. Del. CT 37, 3: 63 and read *it-ti* (RIME 4, 377: 70) (Mayer 2016, 198, but read OB instead of Oakk.).

JW (1, 4–5), MPS (2–4)

### **dādu II** “a fish”

OB *šumma šulumum kīma da-di-im* ARM 26/1, 66 no. 3: 21 “if the cleft is like a *d.* fish”.

**dādu** s. also *dīdu*.

**dadurru**, *dudurru* s. *tutturru*

### **dagālu** “to see, look”

**G 1.** OA “to watch, look at”:

a) (I have quarrelled with him) *ṣuḥārūka i-da-gu<sub>5</sub>-lu* AKT 6B, 350: 16 “(while) your servants were watching”.

b) *šīt šubātē u kaspem du-gu<sub>5</sub>-ul* CCT 3, 2b: 25 (= OAA 1, 16) “observe the departure of the textiles and the silver”.

c) *maḥīram lā ta-dá-ga-al* kt 92/k 428: 19 “you are not keeping an eye on the market” (s. Erol 2015, 92).

- d)** *u ku'āti šunātim i-da-gu<sub>5</sub>-lu-ni-ku-um* kt n/k 650: 20 “and as to you, people are seeing dreams about(?) you”, i.e. are seeing you in their dreams (s. S. Çeçen/L. G. Gökçek 2017, 466).
- 2.** OA “to watch, look at” with sentential object: “to see that”, with *-ma* and more rarely *kīma*:
- a)** *šumma ta-da-ga-lá-ma ana šubātē kaspam ina GN ibašši* KTH 13, 41 “if you see that in GN there is silver (to be obtained) for textiles”.
- b)** *lā ta-da-ga-al kīma kaspum māduḫma ina ēkallem ḫalqīni* Sadberk no. 10: 20 “do you not see that I have lost a lot of silver in the palace?” (Donbaz 1999, 21).
- 3.** OA with *kīma* “to regard as”: *kīma aḫe[m u ebrem] a-da-ga-al-[kà]* AKT 4, 36: 9 “I regard you as a partner and colleague”.
- 4.** OA “to look at s.o. with indifference”: *mīššu ša aḫūkunu ištū 2 šanat maršūma u ta-dá-ga-lá-[š]u-ni* CCT 3, 3b: 7 (= OAA 1, 33) “how is it possible that your (pl.) brother has been ill for 2 years and that you are (just) looking at him?” (sim. TC 3, 94: 35 = OAA 1, 15).
- 5.** OA “to pay attention to, to count on”:
- a)** *ibissā' ē'a lā ta-dá-ga-al* TC 3, 39: 13 “do not consider my losses” (sim. AKT 6A, 75: 62).
- b)** *tappā' ēka lā ta-da-gal* CTMMA 1, 94 no. 72: 33 “do not count on your partners”.
- c)** *ana aklem u šikrem lā i-da-gal* CCT 4, 28a: 33 “let him not be intent on bread and beer!”. S. also Prag 607: 13 (*ta-<<ag>>-da-ga-lá-ni*).
- 6.** OA “to look to s.o. for support” (+ *ana*, but some or all of these instances may belong to *takālu* + dative “to trust”): *ana manniē šanī'em a-da-gal* Prag 468: 3 “to whom else can I look?” (and *pass.*).
- 7.** OA “to wait for, to expect” (+ *ana* or *acc.*):
- a)** a person: *annākam du-ug-lam* TPAK 1, 57: 32 “wait here for me!” S. also CCT 3, 35b: 23; AKT 3, 88: 53.
- b)** an asset or a commodity: *awīlum ana erbem i-da-gal* kt n/k 388: 24 (Günbattı 1996, 31) “the man is expecting a present (or: bribe)”. S. also CCT 2, 1: 8; CCT 4, 10a: 23 (= OAA 1, 44); CCT 3, 7a: 11 (= OAA 1, 50); CUSAS 34, 10: 24f.; VS 26, 56: 16.
- 8.** OA “to claim as a surety, to lay a claim on, to hold liable, to call to account” (s. Bayram/Veenhof 1991/2, 94; Veenhof 2001, 129):
- a)** “to claim as a surity, to lay a claim on”: *ana kaspem annī'em bētam šuḫārtam u amtam i-da-gal* BIN 4, 190: 8 “for that silver he will have a claim on the house, the young woman and the slave-girl”. S. also AKT 10, 23A: 19; AKT 10, 24A: 14; Prag 837: 23, 30.
- b)** “to hold s.o. liable, to call to account”: *ilū annī'ūtum ... i-da-gu<sub>5</sub>-lu-kà* Fs. Larsen, p. 253 kt 00/k 6: 89 “these gods ... will call you to account”.
- c)** “to own” (?): (why do you (sg.) keep storing straw and wood in [my?] house?) *bētātēkunu lā ta-da-ga-la* BIN 6, 119: 21 “do you (pl.) not have houses of your own?” (but perhaps rather: “will you not consider your own houses?”).
- 9.** OA *ana panē ... dagālum: tamkārūm ana panīya i-da-gal* AKT 6B, 322: 24 “the merchant is relying on me” (tr. M. T. Larsen, or: “waiting for me?”).
- 10.** OB *ina <sup>1</sup>da<sup>1</sup>-gal tuppikunu* AbB 5, 239: 28 “while looking at your tablets”.
- 11.** MB “to own”: *ina libbi ša ta-da-ga-lu ... 2 puḫādē šūbila* CUSAS 30, 23: 18 “send me 2 lambs from whatever you own”. Cf. van Soldt, *ib.* p. 66.
- 12.** For PNN of the type *Panī-DN-adaggal* s. Mayer 1985, 485f. n. 5.

13. SB *ana Ezida uzammī sippī lalē dag-ga-li* SAA 3, 12: 7 “I have longed for Ezida, to behold the door-jambs of delight” (inf. *dagāli*).

14. SB *Adapa ... da-gil-ki* (var. [*da-g*]-*i-il-*, *da-gil-*) *ina Eridu inattalki kâši* Lamaštu II 23 (Farber 2014, 99) “Adapa ... who can see you, in Eridu will have a close look at you”.

15. SB *i-dag-gal* Gilg. SB II 46 replaces *inattal u ippallas* Gilg. OB II 88.

16. NA perf. *ina muḥḥi šēpī it-ta-gal* SAA 16, 20 r. 4 “he looked at the feet”; for *ittagal* instead of *iddagal* cf. the comm. of Luukko/van Buylaere ib. p. 14.

17. LB *adi muḥḥi suluppē panīya du-gu-ul panīka kī a-dī-gu-ul mimma ina qatīka ul āmur* OECT 12, A 135: 11f. ““wait for me until the dates (come)!’ After I had waited for you, I did not see anything from your hands”.

Gt intensive to G, s. ref.s. cit. AHW s.v. and CAD D s.v. *dagālu* 2c 2’. S. Streck 2003a, 65 for disc.

NJCK (G), JW (G, Gt), MPS (G)

+ **dāgiltu** “look-out”; SB

*ēbiltu u da-gi-il-tum* MesCiv. 13, 1: 107 “the bird-catchers and the look-outs (who leave this city daily)”. For fem. collective nouns of this type s. Lambert ib. p. 144.

JW

**dāgīlu** “sighted, observer”

1. MB *da-gi-il-ia nakru ileqqē* KAL 5, 2 r. 5 (omen apod.) “the enemy will take my observers away”, cf. ib. 10 and 63 r. 3.

2. MA in personell lists:

a) 3 LÚ<sup>meš</sup> *da-gi-lu*, KAJ 180: 1 “3 ‘seeing’ men”.

b) PN <sup>lū</sup>*lā da-gi-lu* BATSH 18, 3: 13 “PN, the ‘blind man’”, s. ib. p. 77. Usually written logogr. (IGI.NU.DU<sub>8</sub>, s. BATSH 18 p. 336 for ref.).

c) The terms *d.* and *lā d.* are used to differentiate between skilled and unskilled workers (Garelli/Charpin/Durand 1982).

3. NA <sup>lū</sup>*da-gil išṣūr[ē]* SAA 9, 2 iii 2 “observer of birds” (in broken context), s. McEwan 1980, 63 + n. 31 for ref. and disc. (Hittite origins, imported in MA period). JW (1–2), MPS (3)

+ **dagnātu?** “grain, cereal”; Emar, NWSem. lw.

[ū]mi *da-ag-<sup>l</sup>na<sup>l</sup>-[ti?]* Emar 6/3, 455: 9 “day of the grain(?)”, s. Pentiuć 2001, 43.

MPS/NR

**dahru** “fierce”

SB 12 *nēšū erī namri zīmē da-aḥ-ru-ti* RINAP 3/1, 121 vi 75 (Senn.) “12 striding lions of shining copper (and) fierce demeanor”, s. Frahm 1997, 85.

JW/MPS

**dahtu** s. *di<sup>7</sup>(a)tu*

**daḥû I** “pressed (in)”; + NA

A.ŠÀ NUMUN *da-ḥi-i* BATSH 6, 107: 3 “field with pushed in seeds (?)”, otherwise A.ŠÀ (ŠE).NUMUN.

JW

**daḥû II** “to beat, press down”, + NA/SB

*mātu ana māte lid-ḥu-šú-nu(-ti)* SAA 2, 2 r. v 11 “may one country beat them (PN and his soldiers) into (another) country”.

**dā'iku** “murderer”; + OA

1. OA *šumma dāmu ina mātika ittabšī dā-i-kē lū taddunūni' ātima lū nidukku* Bilgiç 1992, 65 kt n/k 794: 9 “if there is bloodshed in your land, do give the murderers to us and we shall kill them”.

2. SB *rašbu da-i-ku lemn[ūtī]* KAL 2, 12: 14 “fearsome one, killer of the evil ones”.

JW

**da'imu** “spear, lance”

SB *uštīb šaptīya kī da-i-i-mi aštā* Ludlul I 117 “I sweetened my lips but they were hard as a lance”, s. Oshima 2014, 219 *pace* George/al-Rawi 1998, 201 who take the word to be derived from *da'āmu*.

JW

**\*\*dā'isu** “arrogant”

Von Soden 1960, 489 ad CAD D 27: read *da-wu-ú!-um*, from *dāwū* “Taumelnder” (AHw 166).

EZ

**\*\*da'iš** “toward” (CAD D 27)

The Oakk. ref. (Rīmuš) and RA 46, 94: 9 (OB Anzu III) read *DA-iš* for *idiš*, s. RIME 2, 68: 17. In Agušaya read with AHw 1340 *tā'iš* from *tā'u* “inner room”.

**dā'išu** “thresher”

1. Lex. *lú-še-bad-da* = *da-i-šu* Emar 6/4, 542: 247 (Hh). Cf. *lú-še-bad(-da)* = *pētū* MSL 5, 77: 338.

2. OB ÁB.GUD<sup>hi.a</sup> *da-i-i[š]-ti* AbB 7, 170: 6 “threshing cow”, sg. ÁB.GUD<sup>hi.a</sup> *da-i-iš-tam* ib. 10; cf. GUD<sup>hi.a</sup> *da-i-šu-ti* AbB 7, 3: 28; cf. AbB 11, 86: 24; JCS 24, 61 no. 53 r. 5; cf. GUD<sup>hi.a</sup> *mu-di-ša!-tim* YOS 12, 421: 2, s. Stol 1995b, 184f.

JW (2), MPS (1)

**dakāku I** “to crush”, D “to wear out”; + OB

D OB (I brought the drum safely to GN) *alūm šābam kalāšu ud-da-ak-ki-ik* ARM 26/1, 132 no. 20: 15 “(carrying) the drum wore out my entire troop”. Less likely Heimpel 2003, 187: “kept hopping”, deriving the form from *dakāku II* “to gambol”, for which no D stem is attested so far.



**dakāku II** “to gambol, scamper; to make (a joyous) noise”

**G 1.** Mayer 2016, 198: Lex. *gù-dé-a* = *da-ka-ka* Or. 74, 160: 29.

**2.** Mayer 2016, 199: SB *šumma gušūru issīma* <sup>giš</sup>[...] -*nu issū i-da-ak-ku-ku* Or. 40, 133 no. 44: 3 “if a beam creaks and the wooden [...] creak (and) make noise, (you gather dirt from the beams)”, s. Caplice ib. p. 134 (“to make a joyous noise”).

**3.** Del. **a)** Antagal F 241 (read *ra<sup>1</sup>-qā-<sup>1</sup>du<sup>1</sup>* after MSL 17, 219; s. Mayer 2016, 198).

**b)** RA 36, 112: 11 (cit. CAD D 34a), read *I-da-ma-<ra>-aš* (coll. ARM 26/1, 133).

JW

**dakāšu**, + *dakāsu* “to pierce, become severed, bulge”

**G 1.** Lex. *da-ka-šu* = *kanāšu* AOAT 50, 387: 128B (*malku*) “to press in = to bow down”. Cf. Hrūša ib. 245.

**2.** SB *šumma martu ana imitti/šumēli da-ki-is-ma u di-ki-sà kami* Emar 6/4, 669: 23f. “if the gall bladder is severed to the right/left and its severed part is attached”. Cf. *da-ki-is* ib. 21f.

**3.** On *d*. in math. texts “to extend forward everywhere (by a given fraction)” s.

Friberg/Hunger/al-Rawi 1990, 488ff.

**4.** NA *martu ... dak-šat* SAA 4, 320 r. 5 “the gall bladder is swollen”.

**Gt** s. Jeyes 2000, 365, 367; Streck 2003a, 73.

**D 1.** OB lit. *du-uk-ku-šu* CUSAS 18, 31: 12 “(if the intestines) are bulged”.

**2.** OB lit. *šumma rēš rē'īm du-uk-ku-ša* CUSAS 18 p. 296: 15 “if the head of the shepherd bulges in several places”.

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

**dakkannu**, *dukkannu* “dais, platform; bedroom, private quarters”

**1.** The ref. cit. CAD T 74 s.v. *takkannu* B belongs here: *kī širku ana muḥḥi dak-kan-ni-šú ittalku u liginnī ultaqabbū ḥītu ša šarri išaddad* YOS 19, 110: 7 “if a temple slave goes to his (PN’s) bedroom, and he lets him recite the excerpt tablets, he (PN) will bear the punishment of the king”, s. Beaulieu 1992, 101–103; George 2003, 303 n. 22; AOAT 414/1 p. 134.

**2.** Cf. Hebr./Aram. *dukkān(/ā)*, s. Dietrich 2001a, 77.

**3.** For Gilg. MB Ur 22 (CAD T 74 *takkannu* A a) cf. *dinnū(tu)*.

JW (1–2), MPS (3)

**dakkassu** s. *takkassu*

**dakšiu** s. *takšī' u*

**dāku** “to kill, beat”

**G 1.** OA *awāta d*. “to clear up an affair”: *šumma ištē PN awātam i-du-uk ṣuḥāram ištēn lā tabe' el uznī pitē(ma)* AKT 1, 16: 18 “if he has cleared up the affair with PN, do not economize on just one servant and inform me!”

**2.** OA *ina idīnim i-du-ku-šu* (s. CAD D 40 2b 1') s. AKT 10 p. 46 with further ref. and disc.

**3.** OA *tuppam d*. “to break (a tablet)” (also figuratively) s. Veenhof 1987, 46ff.; Michel 1995, 19f.

**4.** OB *ayra dāku* instead of *ayra qatālu*: *ḥa-a-ri [i]tī Hurrāyī i-du-uk* ARM 28, 66: 7 “he killed donkey foals with the Hurraeans”.

**5.** OB *ina qanīm i-du-ku-šu* ARM 26/2, 292 no. 413: 22 “they killed him with a reed”.

6. OB *akalam ina berikunu napištam a-da-ak* ARM 26/2, 193 no. 380 r. 16 “I will let you hunger for bread and let (you) die”.
7. OB PN *akalam u šikaram imšu’ u 1 warad ekallim adī napištim i-du-uk* ARM 27, 56: 22 “PN took away bread and beer and he killed (lit. killed until (the end of) life) 1 slave of the palace”.
8. OB PN *ana niqim šuhārī wardīka ana da-ki-im ušēšūšuma* FM 8, 110 no. 32: 7 “they brought him out to kill (him) to avenge the boys, your servants”.
9. OB lit. “to beat”: *i-du-ka-an-ni-ma ana bābim uštāšānni* CUSAS 10, 17: 29 “he beat me and drove me out through the gate”; *i-du-ka-an-ni šalamī iddī* ib. 35 “he beat me and threw away ‘my corpse’”.
10. OB in transferred mng. “to harass, disrupt, to beat up(?)” (s. CAD D 39):  
**a)** *ana palgīya petēm alikma u yātini i-du-ka-ni* AbB 9, 227: 25 “I went to open my canals, but then he ‘killed’ me”, cf. further ref. AbB 9, 259: 18; 255: 10 (*ana da-ak-ki-šu*), ib. 15.  
**b)** *awīlū annūtum i-du-ku-ni-i[n-ni]* FM 2, 112 no. 71 r. 3 “those men ‘killed’ me”.  
**c)** PN *maššarī i-du-kam* AbB 13, 4: 2’ “he ‘killed’ PN, my guard”.  
**d)** *epēšum annūm damiqkum ša tušāḥizuma nukarippam i-du-ku* AbB 12, 166: 8 “does this behavior seem right to you, that you gave instructions to ‘kill’ my gardener?”
11. OB *sarabu[m] panīya i-da-ak* ARM 26/1, 432 no. 203: 8 “cold is beating my face”.
12. SB *šumma immeru uzun imittišu ana šumēlišu i-dá-ak* Emar 6/4, 698: 16 “if a sheep – its right ear beats in the direction of its left (ear)”. Cf. *i-da-ak* ib. 18.
13. NB *lā di-ka-nu-ma mārūna ana maškanūtu šabtū* SAA 17, 152 r. 18 “we have not been killed, but our sons are being held as hostages”.
14. LB “to cut down (trees, dates)”:  
**a)** (carpenters enter the forest) *ana da-ku ša ḥuṣābu kuburru u ūrē* JCS 28 no. 7: 20 “in order to cut trees, saplings, and branches”, s. van Driel 1992, 172.  
**b)** *raṭbu ... ul i-da-ka-a* TMH 2/3, 135: 21 “he(!) will not strike off the fresh (date palms)”.
- Gt** “to fight” (CAD D 42, 7; CAD T 396 s.v. *tidūku* A and \*\*B), s. Streck 2003a, 23:  
**1.** OB *eqlam amkurma ti-du-ku* AbB 7, 55: 5 “I irrigated the field, but they are fighting”; *šuhārum ti-du-ku-um-ma ul illikam* ib. 12 “the lad is quarrelling (with me) and did not come”.  
**2.** OB *anāku ittī* PN *ti-du-ku-ú ad-da-ak* OBTR 121: 13 “must I fight with PN?”
- + **Gtn** SB (*šumma šēru*) *nammašti bīt amēli* <sup>1</sup>*id<sup>1</sup>-da-na-ak* KAL 1, 9 iii 9 “if a snake keeps killing the animals in a man’s house”.
- JW (G, Gt, Gtn), MPS (G), NJCK (G)

### **dalāḥu** “to disturb, stir up”

- G 1.** OB lit. *ta-<sup>1</sup>ad<sup>1</sup>-lu-uḥ māmī* RB 59 = Fs. Reiner 190: 30 “you stirred up water”.
- 2.** OB DN *aššum enētišuma [da]liḥtam annītam id-lu-uḥ* ARM 10, 123: 12 “DN stirred up this trouble because of his priestesses”.
- 3.** OB PN *ša ana da-la-aḥ māt bēliya izzīzu* ARM 13, 146: 5 “PN, who was ready to disturb my lord’s land”.
- 4.** SB Ugar. *dal-ḥat-e-re-tum* (sandhi) ORA 7, 208: 5 “the omens are confused”.
- 5.** SB *qerbīya id-lu-ḥu* ORA 14, 88: 65 “they stirred up my belly”.
- 6.** SB in med. texts (said of eyes) s. Scurlock/Andersen 2005, 186, 712 n. 7.
- 7.** NB *mannu ina libbišunu ša lumnu ana PNf ippušma i-dal-lāḥ-šú* dubsar 7, 2: 17 “anyone among them who does evil against PNf and troubles her”, cf. ib. p. 117.

**8.** NA in koppelung “to hurry”: *ad-da-lāḥ addiris* SAA 10, 235 r. 14 “I quickly erased(?)” (s. *darāsu*). This mng. is otherwise attested for *dalāḥu* D (s. CAD D 45 d. 3b).

**9.** NA PNf *mītat u aḥū-ku da-li-iḥ* SAA 19, 144: 15 “PNf is dead and your brother is troubled”.

**D 1.** OA PN *bētī ú-da-lu-ḥu* AKT 5, 31: 4 “(I hear that) PN is troubling my household”, cf. CCT 2, 33: 10.

**2.** OB *appiš māt* GN *da-al-ḥu lu-da-[a]l-li-iḥ-šu-nu-ti-ma* ARM 13, 146: 22 “since the country of GN is in confusion, I want to (further) confuse them (and return them to my lord)”.

**3.** SB *ú-dal!-liḥ-ši-na-ti* KAL 1, 11: 33 “([if a snake] falls on top of [weavers]) and disturbs them”, cf. *ú-dal-li-iḥ-ši-na-ti* KAL 1, 14 ii 15.

**N 1.** OB *inanna mātum it-ta-ad-la-aḥ* ARM 28, 61: 6 “now the country has been thrown into confusion”.

**2.** OB lit. *it-ta-ad-la-aḥ tēmī* PBS 1/1, 2 iii 117 “my reason has been disturbed”.

**Ntn 1.** OB GN *u GN<sub>2</sub> ... ina bīrišunu it-ta-ad-la-ḥu-ú-ma* ARM 26/2, 79 no. 315: 81 “GN and GN<sub>2</sub> were in constant confusion amongst themselves”.

**2.** OB lit. *šumma it-ta-na-ad-la-aḥ* YOS 11, 15: 21 “if he is constantly troubled”.

JW (G, D, N, Ntn), MPS (G, N, Ntn), NJCK (D)

### **dalālu I** “to be small”

**D** “to oppress”: Lex. *dul-lu-lu = ḥabālu* AOAT 50, 387: 134 (malku) “to oppress = to do wrong”.

### **dalālu II** “to praise, proclaim”

**G 1.** OB *šarram ayyēm id-lu-lu u suqat mātīm ayyītim ilputū* ARM 26/2, 317 no. 423: 46 “which king have they praised, which countries’ chin have they touched (i.e. to whom have they shown solidarity)?” For further Mari ref. s. Joannès ib. p. 318 n. h.

**2.** SB Ugar. *ša da-la-li Marduk* ORA 7, 208: 25’ “Marduk is to be praised”.

+ **D** Mayer 2016, 199: SB *dannūtki lu-da-lil* LKA 18: 7 “I shall praise your strength”; cf. *[ú?]-da-lil* K.2025+: 18.

JW (G, D), MPS (G)

### **dalāpu I** “to stir up, keep sleepless, be restless”

**G 1.** OB *aššum ina šūlīm lā i-da-al-li-pu* ARM 14, 28: 15 “so that they will not get tired while lifting”, s. Durand 2000, 147 and FM 8, 76 no. 20.

**2.** OB *ina šitappur[-im/-ša] i-da-al-pa-an-n[...]* AbB 5, 195: 14 “[she?] kept me sleepless through [her] persistent writing”.

**3.** OB *ummānum lā <sup>r</sup>da-a<sup>l</sup>-pa-at* CUSAS 36, 64: 29 “the work force shall not be harassed”.

**4.** OB lit. *ta-ad-da-li-ip mušēniqtam* OECT 11, 2: 10 “you have kept the wet-nurse awake”.

**5.** OB lit. *adī birkāšuma zībiš i-da-li-p[a]* Iraq 78, 243: 5 “until his knees become restless like a vulture/jackal”.

**6.** NA *bēt mardī āti ša sisēka di-lip alka* SAA 19, 194: 8 “travel ceaselessly along the road stations with your horses!”

**7.** LB *lū mādu ana muḥḥi di-<sup>r</sup>il<sup>r</sup>-pu* AOAT 414/1, 221: 19 “take care of the matter without rest!”, cf. *di-lip-ma* ib. 201: 14.

**8.** On the mng. “to keep sleepless, exhausted” s. MSL 9 p. 85f. In the context of watching over the sick, s. Villard 2006, 147 with ref.

Š 1. SB Ugar. *šu-ud-lu-pa-k[u]* ORA 7, 208: 23 “I was made worried”.

2. NA *anḥākuma šá-ad-da-lu-pu-ka lāniya* SAA 9, 9: 15 “I am worn out and my body is exhausted for your sake”.

JW (G), MPS (G, Š)

### \*\*dalāpu II

Von Soden 1960, 489: del. *dalāpu* B (CAD D 49), *ta-da-lip* AMT 18, 9: 4 is to be emended to *ta-ša!-paḥ*.

NR

**dalbānu**, *dulbānu* “intervening space, corridor”

1. Weidner 1959–1960, 155: SB *ana dul-ba-an-ni kī ērubu* JCS 42, 95 no. 9: 7 “when I entered the corridor”.

2. NA *du-lu-ba-ni* SAA 15, 283: 7.

MPS (2), EZ (1)

**dalḥu** “troubled, disturbed”; + OB

1. OB [*da*]-*li-iḥ-tam* ARM 10, 123: 12, cf. *dalāḥu* G 2, above.

2. OB *awâtim da-al-ḥa-tim lā immarū* ARM 14, 103 r. 16 “they shall not see confused things”.

3. OB *ur lù-lù* (var. *lu-lu*, *ì/al-lu-lu*) = *kalbum da-al-ḥu-um* Fs. Wilcke p. 142 (BT 9) 11 “disturbed dog” (list of insults), s. Klein ib. p. 146. JW

**dalīlu**, *dilīlu* “praise; propaganda”

1. OB *dī-li-li-ki ludlul* AbB 13, 164: 18 “I will sing your praises”. This var. is otherwise only attested in M/NA; but cf. *da-li-li* ib. 15.

2. NA *ša 80 šābi ina libbišunu kappīšunu sapsapīšunu aššīma ana da-li-li undešširšunūti* BagM 21 p. 344 no. 2 ii 9 “I took the hands and lips from 80 of their men and then released them to (spread our) reputation.” S. disc. Cavigneaux/Ismail ib. p. 353f. with further ref.; s. also Mayer 2016, 199f.

JW

**dallālu** “frog(?)”

On *dal-la-li* in Gilg. VI 76 s. disc. George 2003, 838: “dwarf(?)”.

JW

+ **dallāwu** “water drawer”; OB

400 *šābum [d]a-al-la-wu ša ālānī* MARI 6, 288 A.2796: 13 “400 men, water drawers from the towns”; cf. *dālū*.

JW

**dallu** “small, stunted”

OB *šābašu damqam iklāma šābam da-al-la-am!* (text: *i*) *ana šērini iṭrudamma* MARI 6, 338: 70 “he has held back his good troops and sent the mediocre troops towards us” (coll. Durand

1998, 149 n. 340). For the opposition *dallu* : *damqu* cf. Durand ib. p. 153 ad AbB 14, 21: 9–11.

JW/MPS

**daltu** “door”

1. Lex. MIN (= *gi*)-*ig-izi-lá* = *da-la-at gizillê* Emar 6/4, 546: 11 (Hh) “door with(?) torch”.
2. OB lit. *siparra retītān da-al-ta-an* MesCiv. 7, 198: 49 “the fixed double doors were made of bronze”.
3. OB lit. *da-la-at širim* CUSAS 18, 12: 27; *da-al-tum ša širim* ib. 82 “door of flesh”.
4. SB *epušma* <sup>giš</sup>IG *ša* 6 NINDAN *mēlūša* 2 NINDAN *rupussa* 1 KÙŠ *upūša šukūša sāhirša u šagammaša ša ištēnma* Gilg. SB V 295 “make a door the height of which is 6 rods (30m), the breadth of which is 2 rods (12m), the thickness of which is 1 cubit (50cm), the pole, lower pivot and upper pivot of which are of a single (piece)!”
5. Borger 1970, 11: in MDP 10, 91 iv 2 (AHw 154 d. 4, CAD D 55 d. 2) read *ri-ta*; del. the mng. sluice gate”.
6. NA “single ‘leaf’ of hinged writing-board”, cf. SAA 7, 49–50, s. Stol 1998, 343f.
7. LB <sup>giš</sup>IG *šamê* Nbn. 1121: 12 (cf. Cam. 415: 9) “(curtain for) the ‘door of heaven’”, i.e. a special chapel or chamber in Babylonian temples (Zawadzki 2006, 135f.).

JW (5–7), MPS (1–5)

**dālu I** “to move, roam around, circle”; + EA, + MA

- G 1.** OB *panīšu āmurma kīma da-lu-um-ma i-da-al awātam kī am aqbīšumma anākuma mīnam ta-da-al* ARM 26/2, 221 no. 391: 50–52 “I saw his face, and when he was indeed changing (his mind), I spoke to him as follows: ‘Why do you change (your mind)?’”. Cf. *da-lu-um-ma a-da-al* MARI 6, 272 M.6669: 12.
2. MA 2 *Sūtī[’ū]* ... *ina ħuribte ina libēte* GN *i-du-<sup>1</sup>lu<sup>1</sup>* BATSH 4, 13: 22 “2 Suteans ... were roaming the desert in the vicinity of GN”.
  3. NA *kī libbika du-ú-lu* SAA 1, 1: 53 “move around as you please!”
  4. NA *issīya i-du-la* SAA 1, 171: 26 “he moves around with me”.
  5. NA *ina qabsi* GN *i-du-u-lu* SAA 1, 154 r. 4 “they roamed about in GN”.
  6. In transferred mng. “to walk around s.o.” = “to beg for s.th.”: NA *mušarkisānī idātū’ a i-du-lu tibnu ana ašappī laššu* SAA 5, 119: 7 “the recruitment officers are now ‘running around me’ (because) there is no straw for the pack animals.”
- D 1.** OB *ištū kaspam ilqī am du-ul-ma adī inanna šibūssu ul īpuš* AbB 8, 102: 12 “since he received the silver, he has been restless and he has not executed his plan until now”; *du-ul-la-a-ku* ib. 37 “(the palace has moved my home and) I am unsettled”.
2. EA *ti-da-lu-na*, s. Moran 1992, 184 n. 11:
    - a) [*u*] *annū mārū* PN [*ti*]-*da!*-*lu-na amīlī* GN [*kīma kal*]bī EA 109: 48 “[but] now the sons of PN make men from GN prowl about [like do]gs”.
    - b) *u ti-da-lu-na ħazanna ša yurraduka ina kītti* EA 114: 65 “they make a mayor who serves you with loyalty prowl about”; pace CAD D 59b an emendation to *ti-da-<ga>-lu-na* is not necessary.
- Š 1.** NA/SB *narkabātīkunu ana qinniš lu-šá-di-(il-)lu* SAA 2, 6: 575 “may they make your chariots run backwards”.

2. NA/SB *kī allutti ana qinniš lu-šá-di-lu-ku-nu* SAA 2, 6: 620 “may they make you run backwards like a crab”.

NR (G, D), MPS (G, D, š), JW (G, D)

**\*\*dālu II** “to watch carefully”

Von Soden 1960, 489: del. *dālu* B (CAD B 59b). ABL 248: 14 read with SAA 10, 329 [*ma!*]-*a di-il-<sup>r</sup>pa!*! *is-si-šú*. ABL 724 r. 8 read with SAA 13, 18 *me-di-li* “pickled meat”.

EZ/MPS

**dalû I**, *dālu* “bucket”

1. NA [*bīt*] *da-la-a-ni* CTN 2, 64: 9 “field irrigated (by drawing water) with buckets”, s. disc. Bagg 2000, 107ff. Cf. *bīt dālu* in LB (CAD D 57).

2. LB *ina da-a-lu idall[u]* CunMon. 20B, 23: 4 “he will water (the field) with a bucket”.

3. LB pl. <sup>du</sup>*da-la-né-e* dubsar 7, 40: 9.

4. S. Gaspa 2007, 163 for general disc.

JW

**dalû II** “to draw water, hoist”; + MA

**G** LB *i-da-l[u]* CunMon. 20B, 23: 4, s. *dalû* I.

+ **N** MA said of barley: *ana eliš id-da-al-lu* BATSH 9, 87: 14 “will be hoisted up”, s. Freydank 2010, 99.

JW

+ **dalû III** (mng. unkn.)

SB *lā id-li-<sup>2</sup>* (var.: *id-lu-<sup>2</sup>*, *id-li-<sup>2</sup>-ú*) *kalbu šalmu* Farber 1990, 315: 10 “(may they draw water where no unclean woman has washed her hands, no tabooed woman has washed her clothes, no cave bird has flapped its wings,) no black dog has ...-ed”, s. Farber ib. p. 316 n. 60. S. Arab. *ṭala<sup>c</sup> a* “aufsteigen, hinaufklettern” Wehr 1985, 780?

JW/MPS

**dālû** “water drawer”

In MB ration lists s. Sassmannshausen 2001, 107f.

JW

**dalūtu** s. *daluwātu*

**dalūwātu**, + *dalīwātu*, pl. tant. “field irrigated by means of drawing water”; OB

1. Early OB (sesame) *šu da-li-wa-tim* ARM 19, 393: 3 “from a field irrigated by drawing water”.

2. OB *ugār mēreštim u da-lu-wa-tum ša* GN *rapšā* ARM 26/1, 349 no. 171: 16 “the planted field and the field watered by drawing water of GN are wide”.

JW (1), MPS (2)

**damāmu** “to wail, to moan, to sob”

**G 1.** OA *ašša kaspum lā imḥurinnima ana ālem lā attalku iššēr luqūtiya a-dá-mu-um* CCT 6, 14: 47 “shall I moan over my goods, because no silver has reached me and I have (therefore) not (yet) left for the City?”

**2.** OB lit. [*d*]u-um-ma-šu-ma <sup>1</sup>bitkī<sup>1</sup> UET 6/2, 395: 2 “lament for him, sob”, cf. *du-ma-šu-um-ma* ib. 4 (Lambert 1990). Further ref. s. PBS 1/1, 2 iii 99f. (Lambert 1989).

**3.** SB *anenna summātu da-me-me-tum* Šūpê-amēli 122 “where are the wailing doves?”

**4.** SB [*nīšī āšibūt?* B]<sup>1</sup>abili<sup>1</sup> i-<sup>1</sup>da<sup>1</sup>-mu-mu *summiš* KAL 3, 74 b 8 “[the inhabitants(?) of] Babylon were wailing like doves”.

**5.** SB *ana amēlūti da-ma-ma īzib* Lamaštu I 169 (Farber 2014, 88) “for mankind she has left behind mourning”.

**6.** Said of a pig: SB *šumma šaḥû ina tarbašišu i-dam-mu-um* SpTU 3, 94: 109 “if a pig moans in its pen”.

+ **D** SB *kīma summ(at)i* <sup>1</sup>ú<sup>1</sup>-dá-am-m[i-im] Gilg. Megiddo r. 14 “he sobbed like a dove”; cf. George 2003, 347.

**Š** OB lit. *išarraḥ* <sup>1</sup>la-al<sup>1</sup>-la-ra-ma ú-ša-[a]d-ma-am *rēma* PBS 1/1, 2 ii 91 “he laments as a mourner, he institutes mourning for mercy”, s. Lambert 1989, 326, 335.

+ **R** OB lit. *taršā kappāya da-ma-am-ma-a-ma* CunMon. 8, 112: 79 “my two palms are stretched out, wailing”.

JW (G, Š, R), NJCK (G), MPS (G, D)

**damāqu** “to be(come) good”

**G** OA stat. also “to be financially sound”: *šumma tadaggalāma* PN *da-mi-iq ... šabtāšuma kaspam šašqilāšu(ma)* TPAK 1, 29: 10 “if you see that PN is financially sound, seize him ... and make him pay the silver!”

**D 1.** Oakk. *immeram liḫbuḫma paššūram li-da-mi-iq-ma* CUSAS 27, 63: 7 “he shall slaughter a sheep and prepare a joyful meal”.

**2.** Matouš 1964, 132 (with disc. and further ref.): OA *dammuqu* “to refine silver”.

**3.** OB *kaspam ana immerim nu-da-ma-qá-am ana kâšim u* PN *addinma* CT 6, 34b: 8 “I have given you and PN silver for one ram – (with the remark) ‘we will make good’(?)”, s. Kraus 1987, 35; Dombradi 2000, 43–45, 47; Westbrook 2003a, 200f.

**4.** S. further Dalley/Walker/Hawkins 1976, 50 (mng. “to repair”); Kraus 1987, 34f. (for use in Koppelung).

JW (D), NJCK (G)

**damāšu** “to humble o.s.”

**Gt** *ad-da-mu-šu* in ZA 43, 66 = BWL 86 = SAACT 9: 251 is Gt rather than Gtn (AHw 156b, *pace* CAD D 64, s. Streck 2003a, 58).

+ **Dt** OB lit. *ud-da-am-m[a-šu]* RA 101, 66 ii 82, s. *kaparru*.

JW (Gt), MPS (Dt)

+ **damdammatu?** “molly”; SB

[šA A]NŠE.NUN.NA-*tum anenna mārūšu* (sic) Šūpê-amēli 124 “[of the m]olly – where are its sons?” The spelling may also stand for a fem. of *parû* (s. SAD B/P, 72 *parūtu* IV) or of *kūdanu*.

**damdammu** “mule”

Lex. [MIN (= *anše*)-*nun*-]na = *dá-am-dá-mi* Emar 6/4, 550: 224 (Hh).

**damiqtu** “favor”

OB Susa PN *Sîn-da-mi-iq-tum* MDP 24, 380: 18 “Sîn is favor”.

+ **dammāmu** “mourner”; OB

Lit. *akalšu ittī da-ma-mi ikkal* CUSAS 18 p. 296: 5 “he will eat his bread with mourners”.

**damqiš** “well, benevolently”

OB *mamman ša šumī lā damqiš iqabbû lā tešememē* ARM 10, 49 r. 6 “you shall listen to no-one who says my name without kindness”.

JW

**damqu** “good”

1. OA for *damqu watru* “very fine quality” as a qualification of textiles, s. Michel/Veenhof 2010, 246.
  2. OB in opposition to *masku*: *dam-qá u maska malā imhurakka tēmka ul tašpur* AbB 9, 154: 9 “you did not write your report about anything that happened to you, good or bad”.
  3. OB *kutalli* PN *kīl aššum lemnim ū lā dam-qi* FM 7, 38 no. 13: 21 “have the reserve of PN ready, for bad or unfavorable (conditions)”.
  4. SB *amīlu* ‘*dam*<sup>1</sup>-*qá* *īni ša īnāšu* ... SpTU 4, 144: 16 (comm.) “man ‘good of eye’: whose eyes are ...”. On *damqa īni* as euphemism for “blind”, s. Marcus 1980; Fincke 2000, 194. Cf. *damqam(-)īnam* (AHw 157a s.v. *da[m]gaminam*) “an eye disease, hydrophthalmus”, s. Fincke 2000, 193–195.
  5. On the mng. “of good family, well to do” (cf. CAD D 70f.) s. Frankena 1978 with further ref.
  6. On *damqūtu māt* GN “elders; foremost of the land” in the MB treaty AIT 3 s. Márquez Rowe 2001.
- JW (1–6), MPS (4)

**damtu** “destruction(?), burial mound(?)”

On a possible mng. “burial mound(?)” s. A. Westenholz 1970, 28.

JW

**dāmu** “blood”

1. Lex. *da-mu* = *māru* AOAT 50, 437: 179B (exp. *malku*) “blood = son”. Cf. Hrůša ib. p. 285.
2. OAkk. *lū agammalušu kakkī da-me alšu lā ašakkanu* FAOS 19 Gir 37 r. 7 “(I swear) I will spare him, I will not raise ‘the weapon of blood’ against him”; cf. Kraus 2018, 3: 12.
3. OAkk. lit. [*in*] *da-me-em tanī al* BiMes 1, 7 i 2 “you will lie in blood”.
4. Ur III *esēp da-ma nakirī* PN *zīkrū a šumšu* RIME 3/2, 135: 8 “‘gathering the blood of the enemies of PN (in?) my name’ is its name”, cf. Krebernik 1991, 142.
5. Early OB pl. *anāku aḥūka šīrka u da-mu-kà anāku* AS 22, 11: 4 “I am your brother, I am your flesh and your blood”.



6. OA *māmītkunu ninaddī da-ma-ni kīma kāsim lū tabik* kt n/k 794: 41 (Bilgiç 1992, 65) “if we violate your oath our blood shall pour as from a bowl.”
7. OA *ammakam nuwā<sup>3</sup>um da-me-a lā išattī* AKT 4, 53: 23 “the native shall not drink my blood here!”
8. OA pl. “blood money” (CAD D 79 2b) s. AKT 6C p. 31–47; VS 26, 2: 12; 26: 12.
9. OA *da-mu-um da-ma-mu-um* kt a/k 611: 1 (Veenhof 1996, 428), magic formula based on phonetical repetition of a lexeme. Similar phrases are attested in OB incantations.
10. OB *lemut[tam] ana qaqqad* PN *lušpukma ša da-mi-<sup>r</sup>im<sup>1</sup> lūpuš* RATL 167 no. 94: 12 “I will heap evil on PN’s head and I will shed blood”, s. Eidem ib. p. 168.
11. OB *da-ma-am ina pursītim akšur* FM 9, 136 no. 27: 8 “I gathered blood in the offering bowl” (in context of educating an apprentice), cf. Ziegler 2005.
12. OB 2/3 *da-mi erēni ana piššat dalāti* CUSAS 9, 143: 2–4. “2/3 (liter) of cedar blood as lubricant for doors”.
13. OB in context of oath-taking and treaties (Mari, Tell Leilan) s. Eidem 2011, 315f.; s. also *dāmuttu*, below.
14. On the element *dāmu* (*damū?*) in OB Mari PNN (“kin by marriage(?)”) s. Durand 1992; cf. Bonechi 1997, 477ff.
15. OB lit. *nu<sup>3</sup>ū ulāp da-me labiš* BWL 228 iii 14 “(the wise man wears a loincloth,) the fool is clad in a ‘blood’ cloak” (perhaps “scarlet cloak?”).
16. OB lit. *ištī eršetum da-mi qarrādī* FM 14 i 25 “the ground has drunk the blood of the warriors”.
17. SB Ugar. [*d*]a-mi-šu-nu ramkū ORA 7, 208: 11 “they bath in their blood”; *da-ma-am* (as a drink) ib. 18.
18. SB *nēšu ākīlu da-mi ... tābik da-mi ... lāpit da-mi* MesCiv. 7, 46: 62–64 (“the lion, devourer of blood ... (the ...), spiller of blood, ... (the ...), smearer of blood”).
19. SB *iš/ltanatti da-mi našpūti ša amēlūti* Lamaštu I 187, 190 (Farber 2014, 90) “she keeps drinking the spilt(?) blood of mankind”, s. Farber ib. 219f. (transl. “blown(?) blood”).
20. MB *da-am mārī* GN *kīma mē itbuk* CUSAS 17, 61: 15 “he spilt the blood of the sons of GN like water”.
21. NA *da-a-mu ulabbušū* SAA 10, 354: 17 “they will be clothed with blood”. Further NA/SB plene spellings: *da-a-mu/e* SAA 2, 5 iv 4; 6: 256 var.
22. For the relation between *dāma epēšu* and Heth. *ešhar iya-*, s. Kronasser 1959. JW (2–12, 14–16, 19–20), MPS (1, 13, 17–18, 21–22)

+ **dāmuttu** “blood bonds”; OB

*da-mu-ut-tum ina [b]īrini iššakkana* RATL 160 no. 89: 34 “(until you and I meet and swear an oath to each other) and blood bonds are established between us”, s. Eidem ib. p. 315.

Refers to slaughtering a donkey as a symbolic act accompanying the making of a treaty.

JW/MPS

+ **dānakku** “1/8 shekel”; LB, Old Pers. lw.

3 *da-nak-ku* KÜ.BABBAR Or. 86, 60 no. 5 (BM 109972): 14f., cf. 16 “3 *d.* silver”; cf. Hackl, ib. p. 58 and Hackl 2016 (etym.: \*Old Pers. *dānaka-*, cf. Old Pers. \**dānā* “grain”).

**danānu I** “power, strength, force”

*ana* (instead of *ina*) *danāni*:

1. NB *kasapšu a-na da-na-ni iššû* OIP 114, 80: 24 “his silver which they took by force”.
2. LB *suluppī ... a-na da-na-nu in qātī<sup>1</sup>ya<sup>1</sup> ittašû* AUWE 5, 136 r. 7 “they forcefully took the dates from me”, s. Gehlken ib. p. 114; cf. LKA 64: 11. JW (2), MPS (1)

**danānu II**, NA *da’ānu* “to be(come) strong”

**G 1.** OA ref., s. Veenhof 2015a, 246f.

**2.** OB *midde wardūšu [i]-da-an-ni-nu-šum-ma* ARM 26/2, 220 no. 391: 16 “I fear that his servants put pressure on him” s. Charpin, ib. 222 n. f.

**3.** NA perf. *i-da-nu* SAA 16, 40 r. 9 (*idda’ nū* or *iddānū*). Not mentioned in Hämeen-Anttila 2000, 100.

+ **Gtn** With *ittī*: OB lit. *ḥupšum ša ittī bēlišu i-id-da-na-an-ni-nu* CUSAS 18 p. 304 obv. 4 “*ḥ*. who will repeatedly become stronger than their lord”.

**D 1.** OB *alpī du-un-ni-in-ma* AbB 3, 94: 3 “strengthen the oxen”; cf. 1 *alpam li-da-an-ni-nu-ma* ib. 6’ “they shall strengthen one ox”.

**2.** *panī d.* “to be relentless, strict, determined” (s. also *dannu* and *dunnu*):

**a)** OB *panīka mādiš du-ni-in-šu* AbB 7, 66: 15 “be relentless towards him!”

**b)** OB *panīya ú-da-an-ni-in-ma panīša ul ubil* AbB 3, 2: 8 “I was stern and showed her no leniency.”

**c)** *ana* PNN *panīya ú-da-an-ni-in-ma* ARM 14, 64: 7 “I was stern towards PNN (and had them swear a strong oath)”.

**3.** “to speak severely” (CAD D 86 e):

**a)** OB (*tuppī*) *ú-da-an-ni-na-am-ma uštābilam* AbB 12, 2: 14 “I have sent strongly worded letters”; cf. FM 7, 153 no. 45: 59.

**b)** OB *kunuk PN...lūmu[r šu]mma lā tu-da-ni-na-am meḥrīka utarrakkumma* AbB 9, 218: 24 “I want to see the sealed document of PN. If you are not insistent on my behalf, I will return your copies to you (and break the sealed documents).”

**4.** Without obj.: OB *ana maššarti ālim u nepārātīm nu-da-ni-in* ARM 26/1, 319 no. 154: 19 “we provided reinforcements for the guard of the city and the prisons”.

**5.** NA/SB *du’ unu: maššartušu tu-da-a-na* SAA 2, 6: 206 “you (should) strengthen his guard.”

**6.** For use in koppelung s. Kraus 1987, 20ff.

**Dt 1.** EA [*u*] *yi-<sup>1</sup>da<sup>1</sup>-ni-en libbušu* EA 91: 12 (Moran 1992, 165) “his intentions were reinforced”.

**2.** “to strengthen one another”: NA *aḥēyiši nu-ti-in* SAA 5, 227 r. 15 “we want to strengthen one another” (*nuttîn* < *nudtîn* from the NA var. *da’ānu*).

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

**dandannu**, + *dandanū* “all-powerful”; + OB

Var. *dandanū* in OB lex. <sup>d</sup>*dīm-tur-<sup>1</sup>tur?* = *dan-da-nu-ú-um* UET 7, 93 r. 19, name or epitheton of a demon, s. Sjöberg 1996, 232.

**danna** “hardly, with difficulty”

1. OB *ina da-an-na 15 awīlū ana 1 epinnim kašdū* ARM 27, 1: 9 “15 men are hardly enough for 1 plow”.
2. OB *ina da-an-na n eqlam išsidū* ARM 27, 102: 16 “they hardly harvest n field”.
3. OB *šê awīlī šippatum īkul awīlū udappir u da-an-na šunu wašib!* ARM 28, 141: 37 “salt has eaten the grain of the people. The people have moved away as they could only stay with difficulty”.

**dannatu** “strength; fortress; binding (agreement); distress”; pl. *dannātu* “strict (command), firm (order)”

1. For OA ref. s. Veenhof 2015a, 237–242; for the pl. *dannātu* s. ib. 240 and 242.
2. OB “fortress”:
  - a) *anāku ina da-na-ti-im ša bēliya kalī āku* AbB 8, 18: 5 “I am detained in my lord’s fortress”.
  - b) OB *āl dan-na-ti-ia u bītātīya atammarānim* ARM 26/1, 106 no. 10: 30 (cf. 23) “view, one by one, (all) my fortified cities and houses!”
3. OB *ina da-an-na-at kušši tuštamīssunūti* AbB 10, 96: 3 “you let (the cattle) die in the harshness of winter”.
4. OB *dan-na-tim aškunšunūšim* ARM 14, 67 r. 3 “I put pressure on them”; cf. *dan-na-t[i]m ašakkan* ARM 14, 69: 17.
5. SB also logogr. KALAG<sup>mi</sup> MDP 14 p. 50 i 7.
6. On sale contracts *ana/ina dan-na-ti* “in times of distress” in Emar s. Adamthwaite 2001, 155ff.
7. Borger 1961, 154: NA *ša ina pušqi* K1.KAL *ušēzibu* AAA 20, 81: 12 “who saves from distress (and) hardship”.
8. NA *dannutu* documents:
  - a) *ana* PN<sub>1</sub> *adi da-na-a-su* (var.: *da-na-su*) PN<sub>2</sub> *ú-<sup>1</sup>bal<sup>1</sup>-a-ni ... peti ... da-ni-[t]e-šú* BATSH 6, 109: 4–5 “against PN<sub>1</sub>, PN<sub>2</sub> brought (his claim) with his document; his document is opened”.
  - b) Radner 1997, 56–60 with further ref. and disc.; Zaccagnini 1997; Fales 2005, 612f.
9. In building inscriptions “solid mudbrick of a decayed building” (cf. CAD D 90 mng. 3b “bottom of the foundation pit”), s. Turner 1970, 71 n. 24b.
10. For KBo 1, 3: 9 (CAD D 89 2 a) s. *tanattu*. JW (2, 3–6, 8–10), MPS (1, 2, 5, 7)

**danniš** “strongly; very”

1. Oakk. add. ref. for *ašeḥḥamme danniš danniš(me)* s. FAOS 19 Di 5: 5f.; Di 11: 4f.
2. Early OB *dan<sup>1</sup>-ni-iš-ma lemun* AS 22, 48: 20 “it is very wicked” (broken context). JW

**dannišamma** “very much”; OA

OA *da-ni-ša-ma lamnūšu nīnu ulammun* AKT 9A, 55: 6 “his wickedness has harmed us terribly”.

JW

**dannu I**, fem. *dannatu*, +*da'attu* (*dâttu*?) “strong, powerful, mighty, great”

1. OA ref. s. Veenhof 2015a, 235–237.
2. Early OB *têrti bêliya dan-na-at* AS 22, 8: 5 “the omen report concerning my lord is strong”.
3. Early OB *ina âliya da-na-ku* AS 22, 9: 16 “(even in wartime) I remain secure in my city”; cf. *maššarti bêliya da-na-at* ib.: 7 “the garrison of my lord is ‘strong’”.
4. OB *gamartum da-na-tum šaknat* AbB 8, 35: 9 “strict completion is in place” (concerning livestock, s. Kraus 1976, 174f.).
5. OB *šattum dan-na-at-ma ḥurnû ul ibaššû* ARM 14, 34: 15 “the year is tough, there is no mint”; cf. *šattum da-an-na-at* AbB 8, 94: 11.
6. OB *ināšu elī bāšītim da-an-na-ma* MARI 8, 355 no. 5: 12 “(PN is not releasing our goods.) His eyes are strong on the goods”.
7. OB 10 *enzētum dan-na-tum* ARM 26/1, 132 no. 20: 9 “10 strong goats”. Cf. 10 *enzētum enšētum* ib. r. 6 “10 weak goats”.
8. Of a weapon: OB *šukurri siparrim dan-na-am* ARM 27, 107 r. 16 (cf. ib. r. 24) “the strong bronze lance”.
9. Of time: MB Emar *mārī šeḥrūti ina šanāti dan-na-ti uballiṭ* Emar 6/3, 216: 7 “she has kept the small children alive during difficult years”.
10. With *panu* (s. Kraus 1970, 58f.; cf. *dunnu* and *danānu*):
  - a) OB *ana šê panū mādiš da-an-nu* AbB 14, 87: 12 “they are strongly interested in barley (lit. ‘the face is very strong’)”, s. Mayer 2010, 309, cf. ib. 311.
  - b) EA KALAG.GA *ina panīšunu* EA 108: 42 (Moran 1992, 182 n. 7) “they are strong in their faces”.
  - c) SB *da-an panī* SpTU 5, 247 v 7 “strong of face”.
11. SB *dan-na-ta kappī summata umaššir* AuOr. Suppl. 23, 65: 11 “strong of wings, I released a dove”; s. Cavigneaux 2007, 319.
12. NA 1 SĪLA NINDA *dan-ni* SAA 9, 11: 8 “1 liter of strong(?) bread”.
13. NA fem. *da'attu* < *da'antu*, cf. Hämeen-Anttila 2000, 100, wr. *da'-tū* SAA 1, 119: 11 or *da-at-ti* (= *da'attu* or *dâttu*) ib. 150: 8.  
JW (2–6, 10), MPS (1, 7–9, 10, 11–13)

**dannu II** “a storage container, pithos”

1. Replaces *našpaku* as standard word for “storage vessel” from OB on (Sallaberger 1996, 111); s. ib. for further lit.
2. LB as dowry, s. Roth 1989/90, 24; add. LB ref.: CT 55, 60: 1f.; 125: 4; 137: 1; 142: 7; 433: 4f.; 439: 6; CT 56, 281: 6; 294: 8.

JW

**dannūtu** “strength”

1. OA ref. s. Veenhof 2015a, 242–245.
2. OB *awīlū dan-nu-ti šunu* ARM 26/1, 129 no. 18: 20 “they are men of strength”.

**\*\*dapāru** “to be sated” (CAD D 104)

For G s. *epēru* III Gt; for D s. *dapāru*.

**dapāru** “to go away, leave”

+ G OB lit. *akkuš di-pi-ir lā tesehḫēma* CUSAS 10, 12: 3 “I am going. Move on! Do not make trouble!”

+ Gt Mayer 2016, 202: OB lit. *napiḫtam di-[i]t-pa-ar tuqumtam* Westenholz 1997, 218 vii 7 “drive burning battle far away!”

**D 1.** After Moran 1981, all ref. cit. AHW 177 s.v. *duppuru*, AHW 1380 s.v. *ṭapāru* D, CAD D 104 s.v. *dapāru* D and CAD D 186–188 s.v. *duppuru* belong to a single verb *duppuru* with both intrans. and trans. mng. Valid arguments for his suggestion are: there is no spelling with  $\text{HI} = \text{ṭa}$  attested so far for the trans. verb in regions where we would expect it, and several spellings with DA and DU occur in regions where we do not expect these syllabograms for /ṭa/ and /tu/. However, at least three OB ref. favor a reading *ṭuppuru* for the verb with trans. mng.:

**a)** There is, pace Moran 1981, no reason to emend TU-*pí-ra-aš-šu-nu-ti* ARM 1, 39 r. 6 “expel them!” to *tu-<še->-bi-ra-*; cf. Durand 1998, 48. Šamšī-Adad elsewhere uses DU for /du/, although TU = *dú* is sometimes used in other texts from Upper Mesopotamia or the Middle Euphrates area.

**b)** OB *eleppam šātu li-TA-ap-pí-ru* Shemshara 1, 47: 17 “they shall remove that ship”. The same text writes DA for /da/ in *ú-da-ba-bu* ib. 27. DU-*pu-ur eleppim šātu* ib. 28 “removing of that ship” is ambiguous.

**c)** OB lit. TU-*pu-ru-tum uššabū* CUSAS 18, 29: 7 “expelled people will settle”. The same text writes DU for /du/ in *a-ša-re-du-ta* ib. 20 and *re-du-us<sub>4</sub>-sú* ib. 38. Cf. already George ib. p. 206.

There is, at the moment, no way to resolve this problem.

**2. trans.:**

**a)** OB *ša kakkam annī am ina qāt* DN *ù-dáp-pa-ru-ma* MARI 3, 62 A.4510: 3 “he who removes this weapon from the hand of DN” (curse formula, cf. ref. cit. CAD D 183, 2b).

**b)** OB *šarrum lullumtam ú!-da-ap-<pa>-ar-ma* FM 3, 60 no. 3 iv 17 (ritual) “the king will take off the *l*-garment (and perform a libation)”.

**c)** SB *ú-da-[p]a-ra kâša* Lamaštu ND 2 (Farber 2014, 266) “I will expel you!”

**3. intrans.:**

**a)** OB with *ina*: *u šuḫārūka ina panīšu ú-da-pa-ru* Shemshara 1, 35: 39 “and your servants stay away from him”; *ina zumur bēliya ú-da-ap-pa-ar-ma* ARM 26/1, 367 no. 185: 23 “he will depart from the person of my lord”; *inanna i-na [t]ērtim šāti ú-da-ap-pí-ra-am* ARM 27, 108: 8 “now I have left that position”.

**b)** OB 1 *amtum ša bītini qadūm mārātīša ú-da-ap-pí-ir-ma* AbB 13, 18: 9 “one of the slave-girls of our household has run away with her daughters”; *[du-up-p]u-rum ú-da-ap-pí-ir* ib. 24 “(if) she has indeed run away”; cf. AbB 7, 128: 7.

**c)** OB *zūzam šāb[um in]a karāšišu li-da-ap-pí-ir-ma* ARM 14, 104: 13 “the troops shall go half a league from their camp”, cf. ib. 16.

**d)** OB <sup>lú</sup>DIRI.GA<sup>meš</sup> *we-du-ú-um kalūšu ša eqlī ašrānum ukallū du-up-pu-ru* FM 7, 99 no. 26: 7 “all his high-ranking functionaries who possessed fields there have been driven away”, s. Durand ib. p. 76.

e) OB *sugāgūt* GN *ul eppeš du-pu-ra-ku* ARM 14, 46: 10 “I will not act as *sugāgu*-official of GN! I am driven out!”

f) OB *du-up-pi-ir lā tazaz ittišu* FM 9, 270 no. 67: 19 “leave, do not stay with him!”

g) Mayer 2016, 203: OB lit. *du-up-pi-ir* YOS 11, 16: 3b; 77: 14 “be gone”.

4. The reading of the verb in Gilg. MB Ur 28 is uncertain: George 2003, 298 suggests <sup>1</sup>li<sup>1</sup>-de-<sup>1</sup>ep-pi<sup>1</sup>-[ir] “congregate” (cf. *epēru* III?). Read perhaps *li-de-ip-k[i!?*] “(may the [...] of the street, your brothel, push [you] away” (*da’āpu* D).

Dt SB (diseases) *li-id-dap-pi-ru* Fs. Lambert, p. 202: 12 “they shall be driven away”, cf. Streck 2003a, 111.

Dtn OB *awīlam šātu ina bītiya li-id-da-ap-pi-ru* ARM 10, 154 r. 7 “they shall keep that man out of my house”.

+ ŠD Mayer 2016, 203: SB *uš-dap-pa-ru* Ludlul I 26 (var. -*dab*-) “(through Marduk’s incantation) they drive out (cold and fever)”, cf. Oshima 2014, 183.

MPS (G, Gt, D), JW (D, Dt, Dtn, ŠD)

**dāpinu**, *dapīnu* “ferocious, savage”

1. OB lit. *Girra da-pi-nu* AnSt. 33, 148: 16 “Girra, the savage one”.

2. OB lit. *Erra da-pi-nu-um-ma ina imnišu* FM 14 iii 38 “Erra, the savage one, (walked) on his right”.

3. OB lit. in independent use: *ittī* <sup>1</sup>da<sup>1</sup>-<sup>1</sup>pi-nim Iraq 78, 243: 3 “with the savage one”.

MPS (1), JW (2–3)

**dapnu** “aggressive”

NA *ana tāhāzi dāp-ni* KAL 3, 61 i 13 “towards the raging battle”.

JW

**dappānu** “warlike”; + OB

1. OB lex. *giš-ma-ra-gid-da* “wagon” = *da-pa-an* UET 7, 93 r. 7, s. Sjöberg 1996, 229.

2. Unclear var. of *tāpalu* in lex. texts from Emar, s. CAD T 117 *tāpalu* lex. sect.

**dappastu** s. *tappaštu*

**dappātu** “a garment”; + MA

(CAD *tapātu*, AHW *t/dap/batu*)

1. For further OB ref. s. Durand 2009, 32f. (<sup>túg</sup>da-ba-du, cf. (<sup>túg</sup>da-ba-tum in Ur III). It is clear from the Mari texts that the word is not fem. and denotes a type of garment rather than a type of fabric.

2. MA 12 *dap-pa-te ... ilaqqi’ū* MARV 4, 138: 24, 25 “(the priests) will take 12 *d.*” (made from *tabarru*-wool) in rit. context, s. Dercksen 2005b, 123ff.

JW/MPS

**dappurtu** (mng. uncert.); OA

1. OA *kaspam* 10 MA.NA *malā awīlūtikunu lū da-pu-ur-ti bīt abīni u bīt abīni ebbubim epšāma* AKT 6A, 236: 23 “make 10 minas of silver as true gentlemen (so that it) shall be the *d.* of our father’s house and (of?) our father’s cleared house”.

2. Etym. and mng. remain unclear. S. CAD T, 49 s.v. *ṭappurtu*.

JW

**daprānu**, + *diprānu* “juniper”; + MB Ugar.

1. OB <sup>giš</sup>*dáp-ra-nu ana šubšul* 3 GAG SAG ARM 23, 439 no. 514: 1 “(6 1/2 minas of) juniper wood for melting down 3 best-quality nails”.

2. MB Ugar. A.ŠÀ<sup>bi.a</sup>: *dì-ip-ra-ni-ma* PRU 3, 64 RS 16.190: 4 “juniper fields”, for disc. s. Kühne 1974.

3. LB *qaštu ša dap-<sup>r</sup>ra<sup>?</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup>* AOAT 414/1, 194: 8 “a bow made of juniper”.

4. Cf. Hurr. *tabra/i=ne/I*, s. Haas/ Wilhelm 1974, 89; Richter 2012, 441; Besnier et. al. 2015. JW (1, 4), MPS (3), NR (2)

**daqqu** “minute, fine”; + MB Emar

1. OB fem. pl. “small amounts left over”: n *šiqil kaspam da-qá-ti ... muḥurma* AbB 12, 84: 6 “collect the n shekels of silver, the amount left over”.

2. MB Emar *ḥi<sup>?</sup>-šu<sup>?</sup>* GUŠKIN *qadu da-qú-ti-šu* HANEM 2, 10: 12 “gold necklace together with its small pieces”, s. disc. Pentiuč 2001, 44.

JW (1), MPS/NR (2)

**dār** s. *dāru* I

**daraggu**, *tarqu* “way, track”

1. For lex. *tar-qu* MSL 5, 71: 281 ( Ugar.) and its possible Ugar. etym. s. Huehnergard 1987, 120; del Olmo Lete/Sanmartin 2004, 860 s.v. *tdrq*.

2. SB [...] *ip-ru-su* (x) <sup>r</sup>*da-rag(?)*-<sup>g</sup>*gu(?)*<sup>1</sup> [...] Or. 68, 38: 41 “[...] blocked *the trails*”, s. Frame 1999, 47.

3. SB lex. *da-rag-gu* = *kibsu* AOAT 50, 337: 93 (malku) “path = track”. MPS (1, 3), NR (1–2)

**darāku** “to pack”; OA

1. Imp. *du-ur-ka-ší-ma* AKT 4, 52: 16 “pack it (= the wool)!”

2. Pres. *a-be’ūlātīšu lā i-da-ra-kam lā taggarāšu* AKT 8, 275: 2 “(if) he does not do the packing for his working capital, do not hire him!”

JW

**\*\*darāku III** “to thresh”

Both passages cit. s.v. in AHW 1550a can be read differently (*lu-du-ri-[su]* SAA 19, 53 r. 9; *ú-du-<sup>r</sup>bi<sup>1</sup>-ku* SAA 19, 109: 7). S. also *mudarrīktu*.

JW

**darāru I** “to move freely”; + MB Ekalte

G NA (in date) EGIR *da-<sup>r</sup>ra-ri<sup>1</sup>* SAA 6, 259 s. 1 “after becoming free (of debts)”. Cf. *andurāru*.

**N 1.** OB lit. [*k*]īma būrū id-<sup>r</sup>da<sup>1</sup>-a[r-ru-ú] ana lī ātim id-da-ar-ru-ú lalū ana enzē[*tim*] namzītum mārāt DN li-da-ri-ir ana terḥiša CUSAS 32, 32 r. 2–4 “just as calves ran f[ree] to cows, kids ran free to nanny-goats, let the brewing jar, daughter of DN, run free to her jug”.

**2.** MB Ekalte (silver) ul uššab ul id-da-ra-a[r] WVDOG 102, 68: 4 “does not yield interest and does not diminish (lit. become free)”.

+ **Ntn** OB lit. *mu-ut-ta-ad-ri-ra-at* [...] Lamaštu OB<sub>3</sub>: 2 (Farber 2014, 260) “she who is constantly on the move”.

JW (Ntn), MPS (G, N)

**darāru II** “to intercalate (a month)”

NA *urḫu annī u da-ri-ir* SAA 10, 44 r. 3 “this month is intercalary”.

**darāsu** “to trample, push back, thresh”; + OB

**G 1.** OB lit. *ina emūqim da-ar-sa-an-ni-ma* CUSAS 10, 17: 52 “he had driven me out by force”.

**2.** OB lit. *ina eqli dar<sub>6</sub>(TAR)-sa-nu ina dīni lē`ēnu* CUSAS 18, 20: 13 “in the field, we are thrown back, in court, we are overcome”. Cf. George *ib. p. 125* for parallels in other OB Tigunānu tablets (*dar-sa-nu, da<sup>1</sup>-ar-sà-nu*): *nakram ina eqlim ummānšu a-dar<sub>6</sub>-ri-īs ina dīnim ni-le-il-šu* Tsukimoto *forthc. no. 1: 11–22* “I shall force back the enemy in the field (and) his army, we shall overcome him in court”; *i-dar-ri-īs* CUSAS 18 p. 302: 14; *i-dar-ri-sa-an?-ni* *ib. p. 303: 20; ni-da-ri-īs* *ib. p. 311 iv 2; i-da-ar-ri-sú-né-ti-<sup>r</sup>im<sup>1</sup>* *ib. p. 312: 6*.

**3.** NA *ina timāli tēgirtu ina muḫḫi lā dagāli assakan ūma addalah ad-di-ris* SAA 10, 235 r. 15 (cit. CAD D 110, 1c as ABL 379) “yesterday I made an excuse for not having looked (at the writing), today I hurried to erase(?) (it)” (CAD T 324 s.v. *tēgirtu, pace* Parpola 1993, 188 and SAA 10; s. also Cherry 2017, 98f., who argues for an Aram. origin of the word in NA).

\*\*Gt s. Streck 2003a, 81.

**D 1.** OB PN *ina eqlim? u mē <sup>r</sup>x<sup>1</sup> ú-<sup>r</sup>da<sup>1</sup>-a[r]-r[<sup>i</sup>]-s[a]-an-ni-ma* AbB 13, 119: 9 “PN has taken the field and the water from me by intimidation.”

**2.** OB *ṣeḫrī ana mē ṣapēšu aṭrudma ud-da-ar-ri-su-šu* AbB 13, 149: 11, 12 “I sent my servant to soak it (the field) in water, but they drove him away”.

**3.** OB *aššat PN ša PN qadūm wildīša ú-da-ra-sú-ši* AbB 5, 249: 6 “the wife of PN, whom PN wants to drive away with her children”.

**4.** NA “to thresh”: *alpūšunu lillikūni ebūršunu lu-du-ri-[su]* SAA 19, 53 r. 9 “let their oxen come (and) thresh their harvest” (cf. Cherry 2017, 99f.).

N SB *Ea ša ina tulīšu Bēl i-dar-su-ma* SAA 3, 38: 9 “Ea, from whose breast Bēl was pushed back”.

JW (G, D), MPS (G, D, N),

**dārātu** s. *dārītu*

**dargiš** “couch”; Iran. lw.

**1.** LB 2 <sup>giš</sup>*da-ar-gi-iš* TBER 93f.: 18.

**2.** On etym. s. Zadok 1984; also as lw. in Aram., s. Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 29 with further lit.

JW



**dārī'ātu** s. *dārītu*

**dārišam**; + OB

OB lit. *balit da-ri-ša-am ZA 110, 42 ii 14* “he lives forever”.

**dārītu**, pl. *dārī'ātu, dārātu* “continuity, eternity”; + Ur III

1. Ur III *simat da-ri-a-tim RIME 3/2, 145: 1* “befitting eternity”.

2. The sg. only occurs in peripheral OB and MB (cf. CAD D 114, where it is separated from *dārātu*).

JW

**darīku** “(container for) pressed dates”; + NA

1. NA “basin(?)”: *bibbī ša [kis]allu kupru kaprū [... ] ša da-ri-ki šaknat 'rēhtu' ša bēt napṭarte rašip SAA 19, 60: 12* “the drainage pipes of the courtyard are covered with bitumen. The ... for the *d.* container is installed. The rest of the quarter is built”. M. Luukko in SAA 19 translates “basin”.

2. LB *da-ri-ku CT 56, 235: 8*; cf. CT 55, 103.

3. The doubts of Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 29 about the Aram. etym. are unjustified, s. Streck 2011a, 419: the mng. “to press” is attested in Mandaic as well as in Bibl. and Middle Hebr., the word has no Akkad. etym. and is attested only in late Akk. texts. All this favors an Aram. etym.

JW (2), MPS (1, 3)

**dari'u, darrû** “sacrificial sheep”

1. The Susa ref. UDU *dar-ru-um MDP 10, 68: 3*, cit. CAD D 115 s.v. *darru* might belong here.

2. MA KUŠ ... *ša UDU<sup>meš</sup> da-ri-ú-tu? StAT 5, 26: 5* “skins of sacrificial sheep”.

3. NA *d. nasāhu* “to perform a *d.*-sacrifice”: *dà-ri-u ina pan DN<sub>1</sub> u DN<sub>2</sub> ittasaḥ A.499+500: 15* (StPohl SM 10, T41) “he sacrificed a *d.* in front of DN<sub>1</sub> and DN<sub>2</sub>”, cf. Deller/Mayer/Sommerfeld 1987, 184 (with further ref.) and 188 (logogr. UDU.SISKUR in NA?).

JW

**darku** “following”

1. SB lex. *dar-ka-a-tum = ahrâ[t ūmī?]* AOAT 50, 365: 84 (malku) “following = fut[ure]”. Cf. Hrůša ib. p. 233.

2. SB lex. *de-er-ku = šeḥru* AOAT 50, 439: 237 (exp. malku) “following = child”.

**darru** s. *dari'u*

**dāru II** “lifetime, generation”; + SB

SB PN *da-a-ri* (var.: *a-da-ri*) PN<sub>2</sub> *mārūšu kussâ iṣbat RIA 6, 110 § 47* “during the lifetime of PN, PN<sub>2</sub>, his son, seized the throne”; cf. Mayer W. 1998, 539f. (“60-year period”). S. also Streck 2000a, 88 (Amor. lw.).

JW/MPS

**darû** “to last forever”

**G** OB *šulum balāṭi u da-ri-i lušmē* CUSAS 9, 6: 22–24 “may I hear greetings of long life and of lasting forever”, s. Dalley 2009, 24.

**dārû** “everlasting”

Said of goddess: SB <sup>d</sup>LAMA GN *da-ri-ti/tu<sub>4</sub>* SpTU 1, 3 r. 4, 13 “the everlasting tutelary goddess of GN”.

**dâru** s. *dû<sup>3</sup>âru*

**\*\*dasû** s. *takšî<sup>3</sup>u*

**dāštu**, + *dīštu* “lie, deception”; + OB

**1.** OB *tillat* PN *asīrū ina sarrātim[ma u] di-ša-ti[m] ittīšu it-ta-na-šu [awā]ssu ul ileqqû* ARM 26/1, 435 no. 207: 42 “the reinforcements of PN are captives. They keep ... with him through lies and deception. They do not follow his order” (after Heimpel 2003, 257; CAD S s.v. *sarrātu* emends *it-ta-na-<la->ku*).

**2.** Mayer 2016, 201: OB *salīmātum ša awīl* GN *da-aš-tum-ma* ARM 10, 80: 12 “the peaceful overtures of the man of GN are lies”.

**3.** Mayer 2016, 201: **a)** OB *da-ša-tim-ma-mi kīma šabšūtamma ītanappalāni* AbB 10, 57: 10 “they keep replying to me with lies like midwives”.

**b)** *šunu da-ṣ[a]-tim-ma ītanappalū* ib. 15 “they (too) keep replying to me with lies”.

JW

**dāšu** “to treat unjustly, with disrespect; to cheat”

**G 1.** OB *šanīš ina awātim i-da-aš-ka-ma* ARM 26/1, 82 no. 5: 15 “he deceived you with words a second time”.

**2.** OB [*i*]špatma *nāgiram i-du-uṣ<sub>4</sub>* ARM 26/2, 90 no. 323: 12 “he acted maliciously(?) and treated the herald with disrespect”, cf. Heimpel 2003, 302.

**3.** OB *ina awātim i ni-da-as-sú-ma* ARM 14, 104: 16 “we shall deceive him with words”.

+ **D 1.** OB *tubqam lā tu-d[a]-sī-ma* A.4471 (Durand 1990a, 291): 7 “you shall not let her be mistreated in the harem”.

**2.** OB *awīlam tu-da-aš-ma iḥalliḡ* AbB 5, 41: 16 “(if) you treat the gentleman unjustly, he will perish”.

**3.** OB *š[umm]an lā ú-da-aḥ-īs-su (uda<sup>3</sup> issu) ullāman ībirakkim* AbB 6, 188: 39 “if I had not mistreated him, he would not have come to you”.

MPS (G), JW (G, D)

**dašannu?** “a piece of jewellery”; + NB

NB *da-šá-an-ni šup-ru* OIP 114, 2: 36 “send *d.s!*” Cf. CAD D 119 and Cole, OIP 114 p. 42. However, the NA ref. is analyzed as pl. of *daššu* “buck, ram” in AHW 165b *daššu* 2.

**dašnu** “mighty”

SB *daš-ni* KAL 9, 1 r. 2.

**da(š)šiya** “a functionary”; LB, Iran. lw.?

S. Zadok 1976, 5 on etym.

JW

**daššu** “buck, ram; a metal implement”; + OB

1. Early OB <sup>r</sup>*da*<sup>1</sup>-šu-um *bīt* DN KTT 46: 3f. “buck for the temple of DN”.
  2. Early OB 1 *da-šum* ARM 19, 166, 167, 168; 2 *da-šá-an* ib. 184; s. ib. p. 164 for add. ref.
  3. NA 1-*te da-áš*-<sup>r</sup>šú<sup>1</sup> KÛ.BABBAR SAA 16, 53 r. 3 “1 ‘buck’ made of silver”. Cf. *dašannu*.
  4. A weapon:
    - a) Lex. *nam-gaz* = *dá-aš-šu* = *itānu ša* <sup>gišl</sup>PAN Emar 6/4, 545: 518 (Hh) “slaughter-bench(?) = buck = horn(?) of the bow”. For *si* = *itānu* s. CAD I 293f., in AHW s.v. *itannu* “mesh”.
    - b) Lex. *nam-gaz-níg-bù-bù-re* = *dá-aš-šu pallušu* Emar 6/4, 545: 519 (Hh) “perforated slaughter-bench(?) = perforated ‘buck’”.
    - c) Cf. Cohen 2010, 819, who reads *taššu* of unknown mng. and etym.
- JW (2), MPS (1, 3–4)

**daššuptu** s. *duššuptu*

**dāšu** s. *dī āšu*

**dāta** s. *dātu*

**dātabar(r)u** “a law officer, judge”; LB, Old Pers. lw.

1. *ana šarri* <sup>lú</sup>*da-a-tu<sub>4</sub>-bar-ra dayyāni u mamma pitnu* WZKM 97, 257 (BM 120024): 8 “(he shall not bring charges) before king, *d.*, judge, or anyone powerful”, s. Jursa/Stolper ib. p. 263.
2. S. Stolper 2006, 230, 243 for disc. and add. ref.

JW

+ **datteru** “a fish”; SB

Lex. *suḫur-dàra*<sup>ku6</sup> = [*d*]*a-at-te-ru* Emar 6/4, 555: 8 (Hh). Cf. DCCLT MB Ura 11.

**dātu** “law, decree”; LB, Old Pers. lw.

1. *da-a-ti ip-tu-ú<sup>2</sup>-i* [*u*]*ltu da-a-ti n amēluttu ina muḫḫi* PN <sup>r</sup>...<sup>1</sup> AfO 50, 255f. BM 25098: 15, 16 “(the judges) consulted (lit. opened) the (royal) regulation. On the basis of the (royal) regulation (the payment of) *n* slaves <sup>r</sup>was imposed(?)<sup>1</sup> upon PN”, s. Jursa ib. p. 257, 259.
  2. *kī ana šanū lā ittannu libbū da-[a]-tú* [*in*]*andin* CT 49, 102: 7 “if he does not repay double the amount, he shall repay according to the edict”, s. Stolper 2006, 243f. with further ref. and ib., 230f. for disc.
  3. *akī* [*d*]*a-at-ta* AOAT 414/1, 49 r. 8 “according to the decree”.
  4. *libbū da-a-ta šarri* AOAT 414/1, 63: 21 “according to the royal command”.
- JW (1–2), MPS (3–4)

**dātu** s. *ṭātu* and *dī<sup>2</sup>(a)tu*

**\*\*datû** “family member”

The only ref. cit. AHW 166a is to be read *it-tu-ú-a-a* YOS 10, 46 v 11 “my neighbors” (s. AHW 407 *itû* B 1). Likewise, read *it-te-e ša bīt abīni* AbB 3, 52: 22 “the neighbors of our

father's house" (pace Frankena, *ib. and 1978*, 170: *da-te-e* "Angehörige"), as already suggested by Wilcke 1971, 555.

JW

**da'ummatu**, + *du'ummatu*, + *da'ummu(?)* "gloom, darkness"

1. OB *ana mātim šapil[tim] du-ḥu-um-ma-tum iš[šakkan]* ARM 26/1, 433 no. 205: 5 "darkness is pl[aced] over the lowland".

2. OB [*da?-u*]m-mu-um ina [*libbi*]ya iššakinma ARM 26/2, 104 no. 333: 6 "darkness(?) has been placed in my heart", s. Charpin *ib. p. 106 n. b.*

JW

+ **da-wa-da-ar-ša** "a designation of persons"; foreign word(?)

OB Chogha Gavaneh 4 <sup>lú<sup>1</sup>.m[eš]<sup>r</sup></sup>*da-wa<sup>1</sup>-da-ar-ša* JCS 59 p. 57 ChG 23: 16 (in list of persons).

JW

**dawû**, *damû* "to jerk"

D OB lit. *aklāk du-wa-ku* CUSAS 10, 9: 15 "I am consumed, convulsed".

**dāwû** s. *dā'išu*

**dayyāltu** "(hunting) foray, excursion"

1. NA *midbar ... ana da-a-la-t[ú adanniš] tābma* SAA 1, 13: 17 "the steppe is [very] good for hunting expeditions".

2. NA *da-a-la-[te]* SAA 10, 51: 15 (said of Venus, in broken context).

**dayyālu** "scout, inspector"

Also as lw. in Aram. (Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 29).

JW

**dayyāntu**, MB also *diyyāntu* "female judge"

1. MB PNf: <sup>f</sup>*Da-a-a-an-du* CUSAS 30, 372: 17; s. also Hölscher 1996, 58f.

2. MB PNf: <sup>f</sup>*Di-ia-an-d/tum* BE 15, 190 iii 18; PN <sup>f</sup>*Di-ia-an-di-i-na-UNUG<sup>ki</sup>* BE 15, 188 'iv' 8 (Sommerfeld 1985, 9; s. Hölscher 1996, 58f. for further ref.).

3. SB [*d*]i-ia-na-tu<sub>4</sub> lišmû amātūya Stadhouders/Panayotov 2018, 630: 17, s. their comm. *ib. 650ff.* Note that the transl. proposed there ("may my arguments be heard as judges") is not reconcilable with the verbal form.

JW (2–3), MPS (1)

**dayyānu**, MB also *diyyānu* "judge"

1. OA (this memorandum is a copy) *tuppem ḥarmem ša kunuk da-a-né* AKT 7A, 21: 28 "of the enclosed tablet with the judges' seal".

2. OB <sup>lú<sup>1</sup></sup>DI.KU<sub>5</sub> *šarrim* Haradum 2, 23: 4 "the royal judge (and the city elders)" (s. CAD D 29 d2'b'); s. also AbB 5, 250 r. 4. For further OB ref. s. Dombradi 1996, vol. 2, 5–17.

3. MB *di-ia-a-nu ša kīma* DN *iberru kīnam* AfO 32 p. 2: 12 "the judge who, like DN, chooses the righteous".

JW

**dekû** “to raise, shift”**G 1.** Oakk. *id-ké-aš-šu-nu-ma* RIME 2, 108 iii 21 “(PN) rallied them”.**2.** OB *ini`ātīm lā te-de-ki* AbB 3, 31: 10 “don’t bring out the plough-oxen (before I arrive)”.**3.** OB *eqlam l[i]-i[d]-ke-e* AbB 9, 251: 7 “he shall ‘raise’ the field” (Stol ib. translates “weed the field”).**4.** OB *ana napišti de-ka-ku* AbB 8, 82: 21 “I am brought to life” (uncert. context).**5.** OB *ibaššī mummum ša de-ke-e-em lā išū* FM 9, 114 no. 18 r. 6 “is there (such a thing as) a (performer of the) conservatory who has no commissions?”**6.** OB lit. “to wake (s.o.) up”:**a)** *šumma aššalal`di<sup>1</sup>-ke-en-ni att[i]* CUSAS 10, 12: 2 “if I fall asleep, wake me up!”**b)** *ina ereš nadāku di-ke-an-ni* AbB 12, 99: 14 “raise me up from the bed on which I am lying!”**c)** *adī ummašu i-de-ku-ú-šu ay iggeltī* OECT 11, 2: 27 “until his mother rouses him, may he not awaken!”; cf. ZA 71, 62: 5, 6, 8.**7.** Said of winds: SB DN *ana Humbaba id-kaš-šum-ma mehê rabûtu* Gilg. SB V 137 “DN roused against Humbaba the great storms”.**8.** SB *ummānāt DN id-de-ki ana kullat dadmē malkī id-de-ki ša kal kibrāte* RINAP 4, 76: 10–11 “he mustered the workmen of DN for all of the settlements (and) mustered the rulers of all (four) quarters”.**9.** SB <sup>giš</sup>MA.NU *ta-da-ke-šú-nu-ti* KAL 2, 13 iv 9 “you move them (= figurines) around (in a pot) with an *ēru*-stick”, s. Heeßel ib. p. 46; *nakra`a-da<sup>1</sup>-[ki/u]* ib. 15 “I lift up the enemy”, cf. *a-da-ku* KAL 2, 14 r. 10.**10.** LB *majjāri i-de-ek-ke u izaqqap* BM 59590: 5 (Jursa 1995, 141) “he will plough the field and sow it”, s. ib. 140f.; van Driel 1990, 238f. For further N/LB ref. s. also Tarasewicz 2018, 123f.**D 1.** OB PN *du-uk-ki-i-šu-ma eqlam mē lirattibū* AbB 10, 170: 14 “mobilize (fem.) PN so that they may moisten the field (in preparation for ploughing)”.**2.** OB *awīlam ú-de-ek-ki-ma tuppī ... ittalkam* AbB 12, 3: 5 “I notified the gentleman and (consequently) the document arrived”.**Š** OB *ina tūbātīmma eqlam šu`āti lā epēšam* PN *šu-ud-ki* AbB 3, 2: 42 “kindly keep PN from working this field” (pace AHw 708: *šu-ud-di*, s. Frankena 1978, 11f.); cf. *šu-ud-ki-[i]* AbB 2, 157: 10.+ **Štn** OB lit. *mu-uš-te-ed-gi apluḫtim* JRAS Cent. Suppl. pl. 6 i 11 “he who constantly foments armor-bearing” (Papulegara), s. Streck/Wasserman 2008, 346f. (/dk/ > /dg/).**N 1.** OB *tahhī ummātim id-de-ku-ú* AbB 3, 51: 18 “the replacements for the troops were summoned up”.**2.** LB *ša PN ultu GN id-da-ak-ka-am-ma kinaltu ša Esagila ina libbi itti DN u DN<sub>2</sub> ana GN<sub>2</sub> ūridū* YOS 3, 86: 7 “the ship of PN will be chartered from GN, and the staff of Esagila, together with DN and DN<sub>2</sub>, may travel in it to GN<sub>2</sub>”; pace CAD D 124b, not *dekû* G. EZ (G), JW (G, D, Š, Štn, N), MPS (G, N)

**dēkû** “summoner (for taxes and corvée work); night-watchman”

1. MB *bēlī de-ka-a lišpuramma lidkēšunūtima lirdûma* JCS 19, p. 97ff.: 19 “my lord shall send the summoner and he shall raise them and they shall follow”, s. Sassmannshausen 2001, 39.
2. MB *ana de-ki-i gugalli u šākin tēmi* PBS I/2, 20: 40 “for the summoner, the irrigation controller, and the commander”, s. Sassmannshausen 2001, 38f.
3. “night-watchman” (hith. only lex., s. AHw 167): SB *de-ki-i ḥā’itī šuknā* UAVA 12/2, 341 (Bab 36605): 4 “post night-watchmen (and) watchmen”.
4. For *d.s* in the N/LB period, s. Stolper 1988, 135; Beaulieu 2005, 57f.

JW

**dēpu II** “a thrusting weapon?”

1. For further LB ref. and disc., s. Beaulieu 2003, 380f.
2. CAD T *tēpu* “(a weapon)” and *tīpu* “attachment; addition” mng. 2 (a feature of the exta) belong to *dēpu II*.

**derû**, *darû* “to intercalate (a month or year)”

**G NA** [*ina muḥḥe*] *da-re-e [ša] šatte [ša šar]ru iqbûni [m]ā Elûl nid-ri* SAA 10, 253: 15–18 “[concerning] the intercalation [of] the year [about which the] king said: ‘Let us add an intercalary Elûl’”.

**dešû** “to be abundant”

1. OB lit. *attama mu-de-ši!*(text: *ti*)-*i-ma* CUSAS 10, 9: 19 “you are the one makes me flourish”; *mu-de-*{UD}-*ši!* *eqlim* ib. 13: 8 “who makes the field flourish”.
2. SB *še’am lu-du-uš-šu* KAL 9, 7: 12 “may they (the rains) let grain flourish”.

**dēšû** “abundant, flourishing”

1. OB lit. *wāšib ḥuršāni mēteqi de-šu-tim* OECT 11, 1: 3 “(Amurru) who dwells in the mountains, the abundant passages”.
2. OB lit. *nišû/ī de-ši-a-tum/tim* ZA 110, 48 iii 27f. “teeming people”.
3. Borger 1962, 252: OB *nišī de-ša-[a-ti]* MDP 28, 12: 6 “the abundant people”.

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

**di’adānu** s. *dadānu*

+ **di’agiram** “royal regulation”; LB, Gk. lw.

LB *libbū ša šaṭṭār ina di-’-gi-ra-am* van der Spek 1995, 229: 34, 38 “according to the writing in the *d.*” From Gk. < διάγραμμα, s. ib. 234.

NR/JW/MPS

**di’ānu** “to judge”

**G 1.** Oakk. PN *u* PN<sub>2</sub> *i-dè-na-ma* BIN 8, 121: 3 “PN and PN<sub>2</sub> went to court”, s. Edzard 1982, 29.

2. OB *aššum pūhat bītim ... ša i-di-nu-ni-a-ši-im-ma kanīk šarrim lā innadnu* AbB 11, 62: 14 “concerning the substitute for the house ... which they have adjudicated for us, but (for which) the tablet of the king has not been given”, s. Stol ib. p. 37 n. a.

3. SB (you lift a vessel with clay figurines) *maḥar DN ta-dan<sup>an</sup>-šú-nu-te* KAL 2, 44 i' 10' “you convict them before DN” (Mayer 2016, 201).

4. NA 2 *summāti zikar u sinniš ina maḥar DN t[a]-da-an-ši-na-tú* SAA 8, 231: 4 “you convict two doves, male and female, before DN”, cf. Livingstone 2000, 382f.

**D 1.** OB *ūmišam dīnātim ittīya tu-da-a-[an-ma]* AbB 11, 69 r. 3 “you have lawsuits with me every day”.

2. OB PN *Ú-da-an-iš<sub>8</sub>-tár* VS 18, 73: 1 (cit. AbB 11 p. 41 n. a); for DN-*mu-di-na-at* TIM 7, 92: 2 (cit. AbB 11 ib.), a reading *mu-ki-na-at* may be preferable (Durand 2005b).

3. OB *mu-di-in-šu-nu ul ibbašī* FM 6, 89 no. 4: 27 “no judge(?) of theirs has occurred”, s. Lafont ib. p. 97; Durand 2005b.

4. Del ref. RÉŠ 1937 106 cit. CAD D 103 (now ARM 26/2, 161 no. 361: 20), read *ú-ki-in* (Durand 2005b).

N OB *dīnam kīma dīnim ša inanna ina GN id-di-in-nu šūhissunūti* AbB 13, 10: 10 “deliver a verdict in accordance with the legal practice that is currently applied in GN”.

JW (G, D), MPS (D)

**dī'āšu** “to thresh”

**G 1.** OB *še'am šu'āti di-i-iš zurūma* AbB 7, 170: 12 “thresh and winnow this barley!”, cf. *di-iš* AbB 3, 79: 35.

2. OB *aššum ... arḫiš di-a-ši-im* AbB 7, 171: 8 “concerning the quick threshing”.

3. OB *ina di-a-ši-im qātam ninassaḥ* AbB 3, 54: 12 “we will be done with the threshing (by the 7<sup>th</sup> of Simānu)”, *ni-di-is-sú* ib. 15.

4. OB *ana de-ši-im* FM 2, 35 M.11030: 34 “for threshing”, cf. *i-de-eš-šu* ib. 39; cf. ARM 14, 48 pass.

5. OB *ša kimissu ina maškanim da-ši-im alpum imḥaṣu* CUSAS 29, 23: 9 “(PN), whose lower leg an ox has hurt while (he was) threshing on the threshing floor”.

**D 1.** OB *nu-da-aš* ARM 27, 37: 45 “we will thresh”.

2. OB *aššum ... šē ēkallim du-úš-ši-im* ARM 27, 39: 15 “as to the threshing of the grain of the palace”.

3. OB *ana maškanī ēkallim du-úš-ši-im* ARM 27, 94: 16; cf. 92 r. 2 “in order to thresh the (grain of) the threshing floors of the palace”.

JW (G), MPS (G, D)

**dī'(a)tu, da'(a)tu** “knowledge, information”; + SB

1. OB only in *d. šālu* “to enquire after”:

**a)** *dī'atu: di-a-ti-m[a?]* ul *išallū* AbB 10, 55: 19 “they never enquire after (me)”. *di-a-at* AbB 5, 10: 7.

**b)** *dī'tu: di-iḥ-tam* AbB 5, 34: 3. *di-iḥ-ti* AbB 3, 88: 22

**c)** *da'atu: da-a-ta-ma* AbB 12, 150: 6. *da-ḥa-at-ki* ARM 10, 46 r. 9; *da-ḥa-as-sú* ARM 10, 156: 18. *da-ḥa-ti* FM 2, 101 no. 60: 11', FM 7, 10 no. 2: 18 and pass.

**d)** *da'tu: da-aḥ-ti-ma* AbB 7, 151: 8. *da-aḥ-ti* AbB 5, 160 r. 6. *dá-aḥ-ti* ARM 26/2, 59 no. 304: 43.

2. SB *šarru ana šarri da-<sup>3</sup>-te-šú lā ipaššarū* KAL 5, 19 r. 43 “a king will not release information to a(nother) king”.

JW (1, 2), MPS (1)

**dibbatu** “gossip, complaint”

1. OB *aššum amtim* PNf *di-ib-ba-tum mātum ilī<sup>7</sup> amma* AbB 3, 2: 6 “there have been many complaints on account of the slave-girl PNf”, s. Frankena 1978, 7.

2. In AbB 14, 158: 6 (cit. CAD D 131 as TCL 18, 80) *d.* is used synonymously with *dababābu* (ll. 12, 17, s. Veenhof 2005, 206). S. also *dibbu* 1.

JW

**dibbu** “words, utterance”

1. OB fem. pl. *dibbātu* (CAD D 131 s.v. *dibbātu* “agreement”, AHW 168b s.v. *dibbu*):

a) *aššum di-ib-ba-tum lā šaknā* AbB 10, 148: 27 “because there has been no discussion”.

b) OB *aššum di-ib-ba-at<sup>pa5</sup> namkarim* AbB 13, 64: 20 “concerning the discussion about the irrigation canal”; s. also AbB 13, 89: 45.

c) Some or all ref. might belong to the lemma *dibbatu* (Frankena 1978, 7).

2. OB masc. pl.:

a) [*kī*]<sup>7</sup> *am di-bu-šu-nu [umma]mi* FM 7, 20 no. 6: 14 “their words were as follows”.

b) OB *ina di-bi-šu-nu* ARM 26/2, 259 no. 404: 13 “in their discussion”, s. ib. p. 262 n. d.

3. NA *kīma ištēn ina libbišunu akī dib-bi lammadūti ina libbi* GN *ētarbu* SAA 15, 199 r. 3 “as soon as one of them has entered GN by studied words (i.e. password?)”, s. Fuchs ib.

4. Wr. NA *di-i-bi* StAT 1, 51: 25.

JW (1–3), MPS (4)

**dibdibbu**, + *diddibbu*? “water clock, clepsydra”; + NA

1. NA <sup>gi5</sup>*di-di-<sup>r</sup>ib?-bu?*<sup>1</sup> StAT 2, 315: 9 in uncl. context. Note perhaps *bēt ša manē* “abacus” ib. r.1. If the reading is correct, lex. <sup>gi5</sup>*dib.dib* is prob. *dibdibbu/ diddibbu* and not *šiššippu* (AHW 1106).

2. Gen. disc. s. Brown/Fermor/Walker 1999/2000, 132ff.

JW (2), MPS (1)

**dibiru** “calamity”; + Emar

SB (if the sun stands in the afternoon) *di<sup>1</sup>-bi-ri immar* Emar 6/4, 611: 134 “it will experience calamity”; cf. *mātu di-bi-r[a...]* Emar 610: 61; sim. 72, 193, 645: 3. Pace Pentiuć 2001, 44f., the ref. from Babylonia (AHW 168, CAD D 134f.) argue against a loan from NWSem., and the consistent spellings with a single *b* do not favor a form /*dibbīr*/.

JW/MPS/NR

**dibšu** s. *dišpu*

**didabû** “scribal apprentice, pupil”

NA <sup>r1u1</sup>*di-da-b[i]* (broken context) SAA 13, 54: 2.



**\*\*diddigu** “chaff(?)”

Von Soden 1960, 489 ad CAD D 135: read <sup>m</sup>*Ḫa-<aš>-mar-gal-di id-di-in!* BE 14, 114a: 7.  
EZ/MPS

**dīdu**, *dādu* “female (under)garment”; + Emar

1. OB lit. *di-id kabatti* Istar Louvre i 51 “undergarment of the mid-body”.
2. MB Emar *mārat PNf ša lā išāmu di-i-di-i talaqqī* Emar 6/3, 33: 27 “the daughter of PNf will take the *d*.-garments without buying them”, s. Durand 2009, 33.
3. SB [*ina nahlapti na*] *kāsi du[dittu šeb]ēru u da-di batāqu* MIN [MIN] A 185: 50 (Frankena 1960, 174, namburbi) [for? ri]pping [a cloak, brea]king a p[in] or cutting off *d*.-garments ditto, [ditto] s. Simons 2017, 104.
4. For *d*. in CUSAS 10, 7: 6 s. Wasserman 2011 (s. *quddu*).  
JW (1, 4), NR (2), FJMS (3)

**diglu** “vision, view; wish”

1. OB *šumma di-gi-il-ki* Iraq 38 p. 57: 12 “if it is your wish”; cf. AbB 6, 194: 13; AbB 13, 120: 14.
2. SB [*di*]-*ig-lu-ki littatṭalū kalu kibr[āti]* Lamaštu FsB 22 (Farber 2014, 267) “may your [gl]ances view the whole unive[rse]!”

JW

**dihḫu** s. *ziḫḫu*

**dihmennu** s. *diqmēnu*

+ **di’iqetēsu** “controller, financial officer”; LB, Gk. lw.

LB *šipištu ša* <sup>m</sup>*di-’i-qé-te-e-su* BRM 2, 31: 8 “the legal document of the *d*.”; <διοικητής, s. McEwan 1988, 416.

NR

**\*\*dikkuldû** (CAD D 137a)

Borger 2008, 442: read DI NUMUN DI-*šu-ma* BBSt. 8 iv 11 and *di-in* NUMUN DI-*šu-ma* I R 70 iii 16.

MPS/NR

**dikme/innu** s. *diqmēnu*

**dikmu** s. *ṭikmēnu*

**dikšu** “bulge, swelling, wound ”

1. OB *biltum ana gušūrīšu* <sup>1</sup>*ikbitma* <sup>1</sup>*gušūrūšu ittešberū u di-ik-ši aškunšum* ARM 27, 10: 18 “the load was too heavy for its (= the roof’s) beams and its beams broke. Therefore, I installed ‘bulges’ (i.e. braces to stabilize the beam)”.
2. SB *ana šarri di-ik-šu* MDP 57, 86 no. 4: 14 “the king will (suffer from) a wound”, cf. CAD D 138 *d*. 3’.
3. SB *di-ik-šú* : *di-ik-ši* : *mur-ši* CT 41, 42: 37 (comm.) “wound = sickness”.

4. On *d*. in math. texts mng. “outward/ inward extension (by a given fraction)” s. Friberg 1987–90, 564; Friberg/Hunger/al-Rawi 1990, 488ff.

JW

**diktu**, *tiktu* “a type of flour”

1. Pace CAD D s.v. *diktu* (“a dairy product”), *d*. denotes a type of flour (s. AHW s.v. *t/diktu(m)*; CAD T 404 disc. s.v. *tīktu*).

2. OB n SĪLA *di-ik-ta* PN *ublam* AbB 9, 165 “PN brought me n liters of *d*.”

3. OB *ti-ik-tum* FM 12, p. 216 M.9994: 2, 192 M.10106: 2, 158 M.10579: 2, 203 M.11134: 2, 144 S.79a, 120: 2; ARM 12, 350: 4, 385: 4, 393: 6; ARM 11, 2: 2, 290: 12; ARM 9, 98 v 28.

4. OB *aššum qēm dumqim u ti-ik-tim* ARM 10, 20: 5, 9 “concerning the high quality flour and the *t*.”

JW

**dīktu** “fighting, slaughter”

1. OB *di-ik-ta-ni ša di-ka-nu linūhma* FM 1, 83 A.3935+M.7557: 69 “the attack we are suffering shall calm down”.

2. SB *di-ik-ta rabâ lū addūk* RA 76, 145 r. 37 “I truly inflicted a great massacre!”

JW (1), NR (2)

**dīku I** “killed; crushed”; + OB, + MA

1. OB Said of sheep and cows: *di-ik-ti barbari/nēši* CUSAS 9, 316: 2; 317: 3; 321: 4; 326: 2; 328: 2; 337: 8 “killed by a wolf/lion”.

2. OB lit. *di-ka naṭāl* CUSAS 32, 48: 1 “dead of watching” (said of a snake).

3. MA *mārē damqūte di-ku-ú-te* BATSH 4/1, 8: 42, 43 “killed elite (soldiers)”.

4. OB said of sesame: *šamaššammū di-ku-tum* ARM 22, 276 ii 6, 14; iv 22. “crushed sesame”, among *gurnu* “medium quality” and *sīkūtu* “pounded” sesame.

5. SB *[g]i gaz-za = [q]a-nu-ú de-e-ku* LKA 65: 10 // *[qanû di-]i-ku* AuOr. Suppl. 24, 54f.: 8 “cut off reed”.

6. SB “crushed (?)” (in a stool diagnosis concerning constipation): *di-i-ki ša ultu durrišu lā uṣṣâ* SpTU 1, 36: 18 “*d*. (that is) what does not flow out of his rectum”, s. Wee 2012, 646. EZ (3), JW (4–6), MPS (1–3)

**dīku II** “lifting, raising”

1. On the *dīk bīti* ceremony s. Pongratz-Leisten 1994, 65 n. 139 and Maul 2000, 394 n. 58, 402ff. with further ref.

2. In VS 4, 96 (CAD D 140 mng. 1) read *ṭi-pi*, s. *ṭipu*.

JW

**dikuggallu** s. *diqu(n)gallu*

**dikûtu** “corvée work”

OB *ḥadâšu* <sup>r</sup>*u*<sup>1</sup> *di-ku-sú illak* CT 45, 16 r. 4 “(the adoptive son) will carry out his (adoptive father’s) workload (*adû*) and corvée”, s. Goddeeris 2002, 342 and Stol 2004b, 752ff. with further ref.

JW

+ **dilāru** “a chair”; OB

<sup>giš</sup>*marḥuše* [*ana*] ... 1 <sup>giš</sup>GU.ZA *di-la-ri-im* FM 1, 53 A.55: 17 “*m.*-wood [for] ... 1 *d.*-chair”, cf. Durand 1997, 79.

JW

**dilḥu** “trouble”

OB lit. [*kīm*] *a* <sup>r</sup>*girīti*<sup>1</sup> *ina de-el-ḥi-ia* (// Sum.: *a lù-lù-a-ḡu*<sub>10</sub>) *tabār[anni]* CT 44, 24 iii 4 “like a moray eel(?) you caught me in my troubled state (Sum.: troubled water)”.

JW

+ **diliḥtu** “trouble”; + MB

MB Susa *išītu u di-li-iḥ-tu*<sub>20</sub>(DÛ) *ina māti iššakkan* MDP 57, 197 no. 9: 17 “there will be chaos and disturbance in the land”.

JW

**\*\*dilpu** “night attendance (on a sick person)” (CAD D 142b)

Von Soden 1960, 489: corr. to *dīl pē* s. AHW 170b.

EZ

+ **dilû**, *dēlu* “the sign AŠ/DILI”; OB, SB

1. OB lex. (proto-Aa) *de-e-lu-um* Gong 2000, 84.

2. SB lex. *di-lu-u/ú* Gong 2000, 103.

3. SB DILI CUSAS 18, 33: 34f., cf. SAD B/P 22 s. v. *baṭtu*.

**dilûtu**, *dulûtu* “bucket irrigation, a kind of canal, a water-drawing device”

1. OB *du-lu-ut-ka lū epšet* AbB 3, 65: 3 “(your field shall be in order and) your irrigation shall be carried out”.

2. SB GN *ašar nāru lā išû ina eb[li] ḥarḥarri kalkaltu mē būrti ina di-lu-ú-ti šābēya ušašqī* RINAP 4, 34: 18’ “in GN, where there is no river, by means of ropes, chains, (and) sweeps(?) I provided well-water for (my) troops by drawing”, s. Bagg 2000, 203f.

3. SB *mannu ikrikka kī pī di-<sup>r</sup>lu-ti*<sup>1</sup> TCS 2, 2: 8 “who has dammed you up like an opening in a *d.*-canal?” (cit. CAD K 199).

JW

**\*\*dimgallu** (CAD D 143a) s. *šitimgallu*

**dimmatu** “moaning, wailing”

1. OB lit. *ḫitī ana<sup>1</sup> bīt di<sup>1</sup>-ma-tim uttēr anāku i-libbišu i-di-ma-tim wašbāku* OBO 278, 357: 10, 11 “he has turned my house into a house of wailing. I dwell in it while wailing”, cf. *di-im-ma-tim* ib. 9 and *dim-ma-tim* K.4617: 15 // l. 10 (Guichard ib. p. 364). Cf. *dīmtum*.

2. OB lit. *ammīnimma rāšī aka[ḫ]im di-ma-tam isahḫur* ZA 110, 44 iii 29 “why does the one who gets food go around in moaning?”

3. SB *akal dīm-ma-te* (var.: *-ti*) *u bikīti* Lamaštu I 189 (Farber 2014, 90) “food of wailing and weeping”; *de<sub>4</sub>-ma-a-ti* Lamaštu Emar 32 (ib. 292).

JW (1, 3), MPS (2)

**dimtu** “tower, fortified wall; district”

1. Oakk. “district”: *in di<sup>1</sup>-im-ti<sup>1</sup>* [GN] CUSAS 27, 152: 5 “in the district of [GN]” cf. MAD 5, 87: 2.

2. “(movable) siege tower”:

a) Early OB 10 <sup>giš</sup>*di-ma-ti-[im]* ... *liblam* AS 22, 9: 12 “(even if the Amorites) bring 10 siege towers”.

b) OB *aššum eblī ebīḫī ša di-ma-tim u yāšibim* ARM 14, 45: 5 “concerning the rope for the girdles, for the siege towers, and for the battering ram”.

c) OB *ana<sup>giš</sup>di-im-tim ana mīnim ītenellē* ARM 26/1, 479 no. 238 = ARM 10, 51: 14 “why does he keep going up the tower? (He must guard himself!)”

d) OB <sup>giš</sup>*di-ma-a-ti ana GN lū šūrudū* Shemshara 1, 7: 15 “let the siege towers be brought downstream to GN”.

e) OB *yāšibum u<sup>giš</sup>[d]i-im-tum nadnūnikkum* ARM 26/1, 426 no. 199: 13 “the battering ram and the tower are given to you”.

f) OB <sup>giš</sup>*di-im-ta-am uš-zi-iz* ARM 26/2, 298 no. 416: 5; cf. ib. 273 no. 407: 7 (cf. 6) “he had set up the tower”.

g) <sup>giš</sup>*di-ma-at nakr[im]* ARM 27, 141: 9 “tower of the enemy”, cf. <sup>giš</sup>*di-im-tim/tam* ib. 141: 5, 7.

h) OB *ana pan nakrim ina pan<sup>giš</sup>di-ma-tim u eperī wašbū* ARM 27, 142: 8 “they sit opposite the enemy in front of the towers and the earthwork”. Cf. ib. 22, 23, 27.

i) OB *mušītamma di-im-ta-šu ipturma* ARM 27, 170: 27 “he withdrew his tower at night”.

j) OB <sup>giš</sup>*di-im-tum ḫī<sup>1</sup> ša ištū GN nilqūšu šaknat* ARM 28, 18: 6 “the tower that we took from GN is set up”.

k) OB [<sup>giš</sup>*di-im-t*]am šāti PN ... *u akkāšum ina[ddi]nakkunūši ana GN [uš]erressim ištū ašrānum akkāšum inaddinakkunūši* ARM 28, 18: 22 “that tower PN will ... and he will give it to you (pl.) for your (sg. masc.) benefit. He will let it descend to GN and from there he will give it to you (pl.) for your (sg. masc.) benefit”. For add. Mari ref. s. Kupper 1997, 127ff.

3. Residential tower: OB *di-im-tam ša PN ... ana wašāb PN<sub>2</sub> uštassiqū* ARM 27, 164: 6 “they put in order the tower of PN as residence for PN<sub>2</sub>”.

4. OB PNf *utūtu ša di-im-tim* ARM 9, 27 iv 26 “PNf, female gatekeeper of the tower” (in personnel list).

5. On the various mngs. of *d*. in Nuzi s. Koliński 2001 with prev. lit.

6. Cf. Soqotri *dīme* “sheep pen”, Mehri *dēmēt* “warehouse”, Arab. (Yemen) *daymah* “cottage, small house” and sim. (Naumkin et al. 2016, 65). If these words are indeed cognates they suggest long *ī*: *dīmtu*.

JW (1, 2, 4–6), MPS (2, 3)

**dīmtu**, + OA *dim'u*, + OB lit. *dīmatu* “tear”; + OA

1. OA [*in*]a *dī-im-a-té-š[a]* *tasarraq bētam* CCT 5, 50e: 3 “with her tears she sprinkles the house” (Kouwenberg/ Fincke 2012/13).

2. OA *dī-im-ú-tum u bikītum* kt 97/k 183: 6 “tears and mourning” quoted in Çayır 2015, 97 n. 4.

3. OA *dī-im-a-am* Prag 735: 22 s. *dummû* D.

4. Early OB *dī-ma-ti-a šuqqil* AS 22, 21: 45 “stop my tears”.

5. OB *dī-im-ti u dī-ma-ti elīki* AbB 5, 160 r. 7 “my tears and wailing are on your account”.

6. OB lit. *kīma širpim išarrīp dī-ma-ti-[iš/ša]* UET 6/2, 395 r. 23 “she became red like dyed wool [through (her)] tears” (SEAL), diff. Lambert 1990, 293: “(he went...) shedding tears like red dyed wool”.

7. OB lit. *dī-ma-tu-ša i-la-ka ša-ar-p[i-iš]* UET 6/2, 396: 13 “her tears were flowing bitterly”; *dī-ma-tu-uš!* *huṭṭupāt* ib. 23 “her tear was shed”.

8. Sg. *dīmatu*: OB lit. <*ina*> *bu-ur-mi-<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>-ia dī-ma-tum izannun* CunMon. 8, 110: 18 “a tear rains out of the iris of my eye”.

9. SB *dī-in-dī indalā īnāšu* SAA 3, 50: 28 “his eyes filled with tears”.

10. NA 3 *ūmē pan DN dī-at pani bikī ā* Dornauer 2014, 5: 5 “cry tears of the face in front of DN for three days!”

11. LB *mūši u kal ūmu ina dī-in-du u upātu ašbāku* AOAT 414/1 198: 15 “day and night I sit in tears and snot”.

JW (1–5, 10–11), MPS (9), NJCK (1–3)

**dinānu**, + NB *dī'ānu*, + NA *du'ānu*? “substitution, substitute”

1. For OA, s. *andu/inānu*.

2. OB *a-dī-na-an mātišu u aḥḥišu ittalak* ARM 28, 14: 26 “he will have gone as a substitute for his land and his brothers”.

3. OB *ana dī-na-ni-ka lū nadnū* AbB 3, 18: 19 “they shall be given as your substitute”.

4. MA in letter opening formulas: *ultaka''in ana dī-na-an bēliya attalak* BATSH 4/1, 2: 3 and ib. pass. “I (hereby) prostrate myself, I dedicate myself to my lord (lit. ‘act as my lord’s substitute’)”, s. ib. p. 56 and Streck 1997a, 271f.

5. NA *ša n šiqil du-a-ni i-ta-ni ša n kaspam du-a-ni ittannū* TCL 9, 62: 15, 17 “(witnesses) that n shekels were given (as) substitute(?) (and) that n silver was given (as) substitute(?)”, s. Deller apud Fales/Jakob-Rost 1991, 135.

6. *ana d.* “in so.’s interest”

a) NB *ana dī-a-nu bēliya lullik* OIP 114,44: 2; 60: 2 “let me go in the interest of my lord”.

b) LB *ad<sup>1</sup>-da-ni-ki mamma mimmašu ina panika lā inaššū* AOAT 414/1, 56: 6 “in your interest, no-one shall receive any of his property in your presence”. Cf. ib. 212: 3.

JW (3–5, 6), MPS (2, 6), NJCK (1)

+ **dīniš** “justly, lawfully”; NA

SB *dummuqiš dī-niš ša ina nikilti lē'ūtišu* [...] SAAB 8, 4: 2 “favorably, justly”.

JW

**dinnû(tu)** “bed”

SB *d[i]-in-nu-ut lalêki lû dakkan ...* Gilg. MB Ur 22 “may the bed of your delight be a bench of ...”. Cf. George 2003, 303.

**dīnu**, + *dinnu* “legal decision; lawsuit, trial; legal practise”

1. OB lit. pl. *di-né-tim* CUSAS 18 p. 298: 46.
2. OB s. extensively Dombradi 1996, 2ff., 312ff. with disc. and ref.
3. OB *bēl di-ni-ša* AbB 8, 140: 19 “her legal adversary”.
4. OB (PNN) *ina di-in-ni-i[a] izzizzūma u arnam ul išû* MARI 3, 178 A.2518: 6 “PNN stood in my trial and were (declared) free of guilt”.
5. On OB *d. šūhuzu* “to deliver the verdict”, i.e. to inform the parties about the judgement, s. Wilcke 1987, 101 n. 100.
6. NB *ašar di-nu iḏû u lā di-nu idabbubū* OIP 114, 23: 9 “where one knows the law and one litigates without due process”, cf. NA *ina lā dēnišu dabābu* (Cole ib. p. 82, cf. CAD D 155a).
7. NA *de-e-nu uzakkī* SAAS 5, 25: 6 “he has cleared the dispute”. On the NA *dēnu*-texts s. Jas 1996.
8. For OA s. also *dīttu*. S. also *dīniš*.  
MPS (1), JW (2–8)

**dipāru** “torch; + a disease”

1. OB with *našû*, referring to military activity:
  - a) *di-pa-ar-šu inaššī* AbB 8, 23: 25 “he will raise his torch (and he has ordered provisions for his troops)”.
  - b) *ina qablit mātim di-pa-ra-am našêta* MARI 7, 176 A.3206: 8 “you are raising the torch in the middle of the land”, cf. ib. 11, 20.
2. OB lit. *šumšu kīma di-pa-ar mušī āti im<sup>r</sup>mar<sup>r</sup>* Iraq 78, 243: 2 “he looks at his offspring like a torch in the night”.
3. OB lit. *liblī di-pa-ar zibbatīšu* CUSAS 32, 49: 11 “let the torch of its tail be extinguished”.
4. With determinative GI “cane, reed”: OB <sup>gi</sup>*di-pa-ri-im* ARM 26/2, 85 no. 320: 8.
5. SB among diseases: ÉN *kirigiš di-pa-ri epqēnu kissatu* (var.: [*dī*]-<sup>r</sup>*pār*<sup>r</sup>) Muššu’u VIII/k 137; *di-pa-ar* (var. *di-pār*) ib. 147, 150.
6. Shortened PN: MB <sup>m</sup>*Di-pa-ru* CUSAS 30, 256: 24. For sentence names with *d.* s. AHw 172 *d.* 2.
7. Etym.: cf. Hebr. *lappîd* “torch” (Zimmern 1917, 36; Segert 1962; Salonen 1965, 139)?  
JW (1–2, 5), MPS (3–4, 6–7)

**diprānu** s *daprānu*

**dippu**, *dibbu*, pl. *dippātu* “board; a kind of wooden door”; + NA

1. OB *aššum paššūrim ... di-ip-pa-t[u-šu] lū elammakkum u kablātūšu lū kamiššuru[m]* FM 8, 46 no. 6: 9 “about the table ... (you wrote:) its top shall be *e.*-wood, its legs shall be pear wood”, s. Durand ib. p. 48.

2. Mayer 2016, 202: OB 1 KA.GIŠ.KARÁ *di-pa-šu* [...] ARM 22, 223 i *pass.* “1 *k.*-table, its top is [...]”.

3. OB lit. *qê di-ba-a-ṣu*<sup>1</sup> CUSAS 10, 1: 28 “its twin panels were copper”.

4. NA wr. <sup>giš</sup>DIB in <sup>giš</sup>DIB GU.ZA CTN 6, 114: 2 “board of a chair”.

5. LB Aram. pl. **a**) <sup>giš</sup>*di-bi-ia* dubsar 3, 146: 21, 23, cf. *gaššatu*.

**b**) 500 *di-bi-i* ib. 130: 20 “500 boards”.

JW (1–2), MPS (3–5)

**diqāru** “large bowl, tureen”

1. Plene *ā*: Lex. *útu* = *di-qa-a-rum* Emar 6/4, 537: 280 (Sa).

2. Early OB *dī-qá-ri ša ušēbilam adī matī ibaššī* AS 22, 12: 46 “how long will my bowl, that I sent, remain (there)?”

3. OB 1 *pīḫum di-qá-ru-ú ana* PN ARM 11, 12: 1 “1 beer-jar, a bowl, for PN”

4. MB *di-qa-ra-tum ša ana! láši u mašḫati* CUSAS 30, 342: 12 “bowls for(!) kneading and for *m.* flour”.

5. On *šaman diqārātīm (d.-oil)* s. Joannès 1993, 260f. and 266 with Mari ref.; s. also Sallaberger 1996, 111; Gaspa 2007, 150ff.

JW (2–3, 5) MPS (1, 4)

**diqdiqqu**, *duqduqqu* “wren”

1. SB *diq-diq-qu ina muḫḫi pēri kī uš[ibu] umma talīm idka an-a-a-ma ina šiqi mē erā[qma?] pēru ana diq-diq-qi ip[pa]l kī tušibu ul idēma kalāka mī[nu] kī tatbū ul idē[ma]* BWL 216–218: 50–54 “when a wren sat on an elephant, he said: ‘Brother, did I turn back (*nē’u/na’ā’u*) your side? I shall go [off] to the watering place.’ The elephant answered the wren: ‘I did not notice when you sat down. Wh[at] is all of you? I [also] will not notice when you have risen.’”

2. SB **a**) [<sup>muš</sup><sup>en</sup>*du-uq-du-ṣuq*<sup>1</sup> // *dī-iq-di!-qu ina muḫḫi nīnī iltakan! pelāšu* Jiménez 2017, 334: 2 “a wren laid its egg on top of a *n.* plant”.

**b**) <sup>muš</sup><sup>en</sup>*du-uq-ṣuq*<sup>1</sup> *akū lapnu* ib. 338: 38 “the forlorn, poor wren”, cf. also ib. 334: 3, 5, 12; 336: 25; 338: 40.

3. OB *al-ti-ri-gu* // *si-bi-di-ga-ar* Jiménez 2017, 327 is perhaps corrupt.

4. On *d.* “wren” s. Veldhuis 2004, 217f.; Jiménez 2017, 357–360. On etym. (either *daqqu* “minute” or onomatopoeic) s. Jiménez 2017, 357 n. 822.

JW (4), MPS (1–4)

**diqmēnu**, *diq/ḫme/innu*, + *diq(i)mmu* “ashes”; + OA, + OB

1. Lex. *te-e* = NE = *dī-qí-mu-um* CUSAS 12 p. 13 PAS 27 iv 49 (Ea).

2. Lex. *de-e* = NE = *dī-qí-mu* CUSAS 12 p. 8: 29 (Ea).

3. OA *dī-iq-ma-am u nūram umallī* AKT 6A, 70: 27 “I have paid in full to the last penny” (lit. “ashes and light”).

4. OB lit. *pāša mullī ā dī-iq-ma-a[m]* ZA 71, 63: 16 “fill (pl.) her (the evil eye’s) mouth with ashes!”

5. OB lit. *dī-qì-ma-am* BAM 4, 393: 24.

6. SB *šumma zība ina muḫ dīḫ(= UM)-mi!-in innamerma* SpTU 2, 32: 17 “when a vulture is seen on top of ashes(?)”.

7. Logogr. DÈ in a Sagig comm.: DÈ : *di-ṛiq<sup>1</sup>-me-ni* AOAT 43, 323: 5.

8. The combined evidence of the ref.s 2 and 4 above favors /q/ as second consonant (s. *qī-iš-tum* CUSAS 12 p. 12: 221 (no example for GI, however), *zu-qì-qì-pu-um* BAM 4, 393: 19, but *ta-ša-qí-šu-ma* ib. 7, 18, *ru-qí-im* ib. r. 20). This, on the other hand, precludes /t/ as first consonant (CAD T 110f.) but points to /d/ (AHw 169).

EZ (4–7), MPS (1–2, 8), NJCK (3)

### **diqu(n)gallu** “chief justice”

Lex. [*di-ku<sub>5</sub>*]-gal = *di-qu-gal-lu* Emar 6/4, 542: 20 (Ḫḫ).

+ **dirku?** s. *terku* 1c.

+ **dirištu** “downtrodden, pushed over”; SB

Mayer 2016, 202: *di-riš-ti uggūkka tele<sup>’</sup>i kâša* AfO 19, 55: 9 “you can help the (one) downtrodden in your anger”. Cf. *darāsu*, *dirsu*.

JW

### **dirratu** “lash, halter”

SB *nigkalagû qerdu<sup>gada</sup>dir-rat lūbaru sāmu* SpTU 4, 128: 28 “(one) *n.*-drum, plucked wool, a linen lash, a red garment”, cf. ib. p. 27.

JW

**dirsu** “pushing”; + SB

*ina sīḫi sīḫpi dir-si* MesCiv. 13, 1: 49 “by disturbing, overturning, pushing”.

JW

### **dīštu** s. *dāštu*

+ **dīšānu I** “spring harvest(?)”; MB

*ummat tēlīti ālānī di-ša-an* BagF 21, 66: 1 “bulk of the harvest from the towns, *d.*” (followed by the date), s. Sassmannshausen 2001, 253. Cf. *dīšu*.

JW

+ **dīšānu II** “an official”; NA

*nišē ša issīšunu allakanni anāku<sup>lu</sup>di-ša-nu ina dūrānī [nuše]rrabšunu* SAA 15, 16: 6 “the people with whom I am coming – I and the *d.* [will bring] them into the fortresses”.

### **dīšā<sup>’</sup>u** s. *dīšāyu*

**dīšāyu** “of spring, born in spring”; + OB

1. OB n UDUxMÍ *di-še-tu* ARM 23, 219: 2 “n ewes born in spring”; n UDU A.LUM *di-še-tu* ib.: 4.; n UDU.NÍTA *di-šu-tum* n UDU.U<sub>8</sub> *di-še-tum* ARM 24, 41: 4–5.

2. Del. ref. HSS 15, 331: 4 (cit. AHw 1362a), read 2 *ku-du-u[k]-ti šá-ar-tu<sub>4</sub>* (coll. Wilhelm 1985, 60).



JW

**diš/ziptuḫḫu** “sweet beer”; + OB

1. OB *di!-zi-ip-tu-uḫ-ḫi-im* ARM 21, 106: 3, s. *ballukku*; *di-zi-ip-tu-ḫi* FM 3, 235 no. 64: 2, ib. 245 no. 95: 5
2. OB *šikāram sāmam di!-zi-<ip>-tu-<sup>r</sup>uḫ<sup>1</sup>-ḫa u šikāram* CUSAS 36, 95: 13 “brown ale, sweet ale and ale”.

**dišpu**, + *dipšu* “honey, (date) syrup”

1. OB LĀL *ana inbī* ARM 12, 202: 1 “(6 *karpātu*-pots of) honey for (preserving?) fruit”. For *d.* in OB recipes s. ARM 9–12 *pass.*
2. MA note the rare syll. spelling *di-iš-pu<sup>m</sup>[eš<sup>?</sup>]* MARV 6, 28: 2.
3. LB 1/2 SILĀ *di-ip-šú* AfO 38/9, 81 (BM 74504): 14, with metathesis (also found in Arab. and Hebr., Macginnis ib. p. 82).
4. LB *di-iš-pi u karāni* AOAT 414/1, 73: 5 “honey and wine”.
5. On the mng. “syrup”, esp. in Southern Mesopotamia, s. Volk 1999, 283ff. JW (1–3, 5), MPS (4)

**dīšu**, *diš<sup>u</sup>*, *daš<sup>u</sup>* “spring”; + fem. pl. *dīšātu* “grass”

1. OA *ana da-áš-e išaqgal* AKT 8, 258: 36 “he will pay until spring”; further ref. s. AKT 10 p. 135.
2. OA *ina da-áš-e-šu kutānē nišamma* AKT 9A, 3 r. 15 “in spring we will buy *k.*-textiles”; cf. *ana da-áš-i-šu* AKT 6A, 157: 31.
3. OB *ina d[i-š]i-im ūlū ḫaraptim gerram šātu illakū* ARM 26/1, 113 no. 14: 19 “they go that route in spring or else in (early) summer” (cf. Streck 2009–2011, 597 § 2).
4. OB *ana pan di-ši-im* ARM 28, 83 r. 4 “(come) before spring!”
5. OB *kīma ša ūm di-ši-[im] Adad rigmātīšu [iddī]* ARM 23, 99 no. 102: 6 “Adad sounded his voice just like (on) a spring day”.
6. OB (it is cold, therefore the sheep cannot be transported.) *ina di-ši-im anaddinakkim* ARM 10, 48: 13 “I will give them to you in spring”; cf. *inanna anūmma di-šu-um* ib. 15 “now it is spring.”
7. Pl. *dīšātu* “grass”:
  - a) SB *šērū di-ša-ta munamī malī ū* SEM 117 iii 18 (Schwemer 2001, 169) “the steppes are full of grass, (full) of abundance”.
  - b) SB *ē tašām alpa [š]a <sup>r</sup>di-ša-ti<sup>1</sup> // di-i-ša-a-ti* Šūpê-amēli 96 “do not buy an ox (fed) with grass!”JW (1–2, 5–7), MPS (3–4, 7)

**ditalliš** “into ashes”

SB *di!-tal-li-iš!* SpTU 4, 141: 11.

**ditānu** “wisent(?); a fish”

1. Lex. denoting a fish: *ku<sub>6</sub>-saḫ<sub>4</sub> = ku-sa-aḫ = ... = <sup>r</sup>di-ta<sup>1</sup>-[nu]* MSL 15, fig. 3–4 (IM 124475) 23 (LB Diri).

2. Perhaps var. of *tišānu*, s. esp. SAD *tišānu* 1.

JW

**dīttu** “lawsuit, trial”; OA

1. *i-dī-té-em laš’alka* Balkan 1992, 33 (kt c/k 581): 35, 36 “let me interrogate you in court”.

2. PN *a-na dī-tem! iše’ēšunu* Larsen/ Møller 1991 no. 2: 16 “he will sue them in court”.

3. *ina dī-tem lā tuša’alanni* AKT 6A, 264: 56 “do not question me in court!”; s. also ib. 268: 11 and pass.

JW/NJCK

**di’u I** “a disease affecting the head”

1. NA *takpertu Á.SÀG.GIG.GA<sup>di’u maršūtu.meš</sup>* KAR 44: 8 (incipit), s. Geller 2000, 235. Cf. *di-ḫu : šibṭa* (var.: *di-i’ šibṭi*) ib. 20.

2. Disc. s. Scurlock/Andersen, 2005, 59ff.; Stol 2007a, 15ff. S. also *di’û*.

JW

**di’u II** “(deity’s) throne-platform”

After Röllig 1996, *di’u* “platform” is to be separated from *tu’u* “room, cella” (cf. already the disc. in CAD D 167).

JW

+ **di’u III**, *dû* (*du’u*) “wattle-and-daub screen(?)”; Ur III

1. Ur III *dī-um* NATN 620 r. 2; MCS 7, 14: 2; AUCT 2, 343: 6. For further ref., s. Heimpel 2009, 177–179.

2. Ur III Garšana n GÉME *du-ú-um* AK CUSAS 3, 113: 11, 15 “n workwomen having made a *d.* (in construction of the foundation terrace of the brewery-kitchen-mill complex)”, also in CUSAS 3, 115 and 121; “(for) construction of the of the brewery-kitchen-mill complex” in CUSAS 3, 128, 129, 131–133, 135, 138 and 141; “for construction of the enclosure wall” in CUSAS 3, 102 and 103. For further ref. s. Kleinerman/Owen 2009, 239ff.; Heimpel 2009, 250.

3. After Sallaberger 2011, 357, *di’u* and *dû* (*du’u*) might be var. of the same word.

MPS/NR

+ **di’û?** “afflicted by *d.*-disease”; OB

OB *dī-i-ḫa-ku-ú-ma am-ši-i-ma* AbB 10, 185: 7 “I was sick with *d.* and forgot”, after von Soden 1986, 736 (nisba?).

JW

**dû** s. *dī’u* III

**du’ānu** s. *dinānu*

**dū'aru** “to surround, enfold”; Oakk.

**G** Oakk. *du-ri-ni it-taskarinnī kī rē'ī u i-du-ru ša'nam* MAD 5, 8: 21, 24 “surround me among the boxwood trees, as the shepherd encircles the flock”, s. Westenholz/Westenholz 1977; AHW 1551; Krebernik 1984, 166.

+ **dubābu** “complaint(?)”; OA

OA *amtam* ... *ana ḥuluq ana du-ba-bé niddinakkum* kt 87/k.275: 9 “we gave you the slave-girl ... for (nothing but) loss and complaints(?)”, s. Hecker 1997, 165ff.

JW

**dubāqu** s. *tubāqu*

+ **duBBu** “a bronze implement”; OB

*du-uB-Bu* ARM 32 p. 261 M.18115: 6, *du-Bi-im* ib. p. 181 S.133, 40: 6, s. Arkhipov 2012, 132f.

JW

**dubbubtu** “(troublesome) negotiation(s), complaint(s); vexation”

1. OB lit. *kūšam u du-bu-ub-tam elīya ittadī* ASJ 18, 21: 3 “he has cast chills and vexation upon me”.

2. OB lit. *šumma ittanadlaḥ u du!-bu-ub!-tum šaknassu* YOS 11, 15: 22 “if he is constantly troubled and worry is set upon him”.

JW

+ **duBBuru** “a metal implement”; MB Emar

1. 1 *pāšu* 1 *du-uB-Bu-ru* ZABAR 1 *patru* ZABAR Emar 6/3, 33: 9 “1 hatchet, 1 bronze *d.*, 1 bronze dagger”.

2. *kāsu* ZABAR *ša* [x x *d*] *u-uB-Bu-[ru* ZABAR] 15 KI.LÁ.BI 2 *pāšta* ZABAR<sup>meš</sup> CunMon. 13, 15: 10 “a bronze cup with, [n(?) bronze] *d.*, its weight: 15, 2 bronze hatchets”.

3. Pentiuć 2001, 186 suggests, on the basis of the first ref., a reading *tuppūru* “an implement (sewing tool?) of bronze” and connects the word etymologically with Hebr./Aram. TPR “to sew together”. The use of *tu* instead of *tū* throughout in Emar 6/3, 33 (*ú-nu-tu*<sup>meš</sup> l. 11, *at-tu-ka-mi* l. 21, *tu-ta-ar* l. 23) and in CunMon. 13, 15 (*ú-nu-tu*<sup>meš</sup> l. 21) does not favor that etym.

**dubdubbu** “a bird; a drum”; SB

1. Lex. *kuš nir tab = mašak* ʿ*dub-dub-bi*<sup>1</sup> KAL 8, 63 iv 37 (Hh) “(leather) skin of a *d.*-drum”.

2. Lex. <sup>kuš</sup>*ḡir-[kwkúr]* = ʿ*dub-dub*<sup>1</sup>-[*bu*] KAL 8, 63 iv 25 (Hh) “(leather) *d.*-drum”.

3. *arim dub-dub-bi* SAA 3, 8 r. 16 “the *d.* drum is covered (i.e. tuned)”.

JW/MPS (3), MTRS (1–2)

**dubgallu** s. *tupgallu*

**dubqu** s. *tubqu*

**dubsarmahḥu** s. *tupšarmahḥu*

+ **dūdānūtu** “work of the kettle smith”; LB

LB *kaspu ša ana du-ú-da-nu-tú nadnu* CunMon. 3b, 129 no. 156: 7 “silver that has been paid for the work of the kettle smith”, s. Wunsch ib.; cf. Jursa 1995/6, 260.

JW

**dudittu** s. *tudittu***duddû** s. *dūtu***dūdu I**, + *tūdu* “kettle”

1. MB Qaṭna n *du-du* (URUDU) QS 3, 12: 3; 17: 2; 18: 3 “n (copper) kettles”.

2. MB Emar 1 *tu-ú-du siparri* 1000 *šugultašu* Emar 6/3, 283: 1 “1 bronze kettle, its weight is 1000 (shekels)”.

3. MB Nuzi *kukkubu siparri ša tu-u-ti* HSS 14, 247: 72 “bronze *kukkubu*-vessel of *t.*; cf. *ša du-ú-ti* HSS 15, 130: 42; *ša du-ú-te* ib. 52, s. Schneider-Ludorff 2009, 517f. (a set of two vessels?).

JW (3), MPS (1–2)

**duḡānu**, *tugānu* “a stomach disease”

For disc. and lit. s. Stol 2006, 111.

JW

**duggūru** s. *tugguru***duglu** s. *tuklu* II**duḥḥu** s. *batabtuḥḥu***duḥnu**, *tuhnu* “millet”; + OB

1. OB n *du?-uḥ-nu ša* MÛNU CUSAS 9, 177: 1 “n millet(?) for(?) malt”. Dalley 2009, 121 suggests emendation to *duḥḥu* “residue, pulp”.

2. EA *ana ŠE.IM<sup>meš</sup> <du>-uḥ-ni : mu-ḥu-ṣu* EA 224: 9 “concerning the millet: it has been spoiled”. Note that after this interpretation *mu-ḥu-ṣu* is not a gloss. Cf. CAD M/1, 83 ([*u*]*ḥ-ni* (or *-ir*) : *mu-ḥu-ṣu* ‘it is ... (gloss) spoiled’), s. Na’aman 1975, 78 n. 78.

3. MA *tu-uḥ-ni u šamaššammī ... lērušū* BATSH 4/1 r. 14 “they shall cultivate millet and sesame”.

4. LB n *mašīḥu ša duḥ-nu* PN *ittašu* BM 114788: 2, 5 “PN has brought n measures of millet (instead of sesame)”, s. Da Riva 2002, 95ff. for disc. and ref.; add CT 55, 737: 1.

5. For etym. s. Kogan 2012, 247.

JW (3–5), MPS (1), NR (2)

**duḥšû** s. *dušû* I

+ **duKKutu(?)** “a garment”; OA, OB

1. OA 2 *du-Ku-tù* 2 <sup>túg</sup>*kusī ātum* 1 *šiknum* Prag 429: 63 “2 *d.* cloaks, 2 *kusītu*-garments, 1 *šiknu*-garment”.

2. OB <sup>túg</sup>*du-Ku-tu-t[u]* T. 101: 1; GÚ! *du-Ku-tu* T. 110: 4 “*d.* cloak”, s. Durand 2009, 33. JW (1), NR (2)

**dulāqu** “mng. uncert.”

Also in OB Susa PN *Du-la-qum* MDP 28, 431: 1.

+ **dulbānūtu** “(long-)distance(?)”; NB

PN *qīpi ša GN ina pēthalli [d]ul-ban!-nu-ti iktalda* SAA 17, 120: 10 “PN, the messenger of GN, arrived on a (long-)distance(?) horse”. Dietrich, ib. p. 106 “passageway horse”. Cf. *dalulbānu*.

**dulba/ātu** “a part or product of the plane-tree(?)”; OA

1. *ḫuršī ānum ša du-ul-ba-tim* AKT 5, 58: 5 “a package of *d.*” (followed by *kamāru*-fish).

2. 15 *du-ul-ba-tum u mu-lu-ḫu-um* AKT 6A, 239: 11 “15 *d.* and *m.*-wood(?)”; s. also AKT 6A, 144: 27.

3. Conventionally parsed as fem. pl. of *dulbu*; exclusively attested in OA, whereas the sg. *dulbu* is not (s. CAD D 172 s.v. *dulbātu* “a foodstuff that could be counted, as well as measured by capacity”; AHW 175). Perhaps better understood as *dulbatu*, pl. *dulbātu*, referring to a part or product of the *d.*-tree (cf. *terinnu* and *terinnatu*).

JW (2–3), MPS (1)

**dulbu**, *dilbu*, + *dalbu* “plane-tree (*platanus orientalis*)”; + Ur III, + OB, + MA

1. Ur III Garšana n ḪAR <sup>giš</sup>*dú-ul-bu-um* CUSAS 3, 1256: 29f.; 1375: 31 “n plane tree seedling(s)”.

2. OB [x] *lē<sup>3</sup> u rabū ša du-ul-bi* FM 7, 114 no. 30: 18 “[x] large boards of plane”.

3. MB Ekalte [*d*]u-ul-bá ... *umalli* WVDOG 102, 77: 5 “he has fully paid for(?) the [pl]ane”.

4. MB lex. <sup>giš</sup>*dal-bu-um* KBo. 25, 5 + 26, 6 b i 16 (list of trees); cf. Emar 6/4 p. 59 Msk 74163b v 4; Emar 6/1 p. 105ff. Msk 731030 iv 51.

5. MA 2 <sup>giš</sup>*dul-bu* 2 *erū adi narki[bīšina]* StAT 5, 72: 1 “2 (poles of?) plane trees, 2 lower millstones with [their?] upper mill[stones]”.

6. The fem. *dulba/ātu* is only attested in OA, s. above. S. also Postgate 2005, 591.

JW (2, 4–6), MPS (3), NR (1)

**dullu** “trouble, ritual, work, service”

1. OA *ištū buluṭ abīya du-<sup>1</sup>lam<sup>1</sup> ašdud u ūmam a-du-<sup>1</sup>li<sup>1</sup>-im-ma ē tašba<tī> ni* AKT 9A, 75: 23f. “I have endured hardship because of my father’s health and now you shall not keep me in hardship”, s. ib. p. 122.

2. SB *ana dul-lu ša PN šarri u mārēšu* TCS 5 p. 284 Chr. 13b: 7 “for the *d.*-ritual of PN, the king, and his sons”.

3. LB on *bīt dullu* s. van Driel 1990, 221 (land under cultivation that has reached full productivity), s. also Jursa 1995, 126 n. 256.

4. LB *dul-lu gamru* BM 74682: 1 “completed work”, s. Bongenaar 1997, 359.

5. On *d.* as corvee work, s. van Driel 2002, 260ff.; Abraham 2004, 36f., with disc. and ref.  
JW

**dulluḫiš** “quickly”

SB ʿ*du*<sup>1</sup>-*lu-ḫi-iš nasha bari ul up*[*puš*] ZA 102, 204: 10 “copied in a hurry, collated, not finis[hed(?)]”, s. Maul ib. p. 207.

**dul(l)uḫtu**, + *dul(l)uḫtu* “hurry, despatch; confusion, anxiety, trouble”; + OB

1. OB *du-li-ḫa-tim annētim* PN [*īpuš*(?)] FM 7, 125 no. 35 r. 6 “PN [caused] this trouble”.

2. OB *du-lu-uḫ-tum lā ibbaššī* ARM 26/1, 175 no. 39: 47 “trouble must not develop!”

3. OB *du-lu-uḫ-tum ina libbi mātim iššakinma* ARM 26/2, 278 no. 409: 42 “trouble was made in the land”.

4. OB *ina libbi mātim mimma du-lu-uḫ-tam lā tašakkanā assurri du-lu-uḫ-tam tašakkanāma* ARM 28, 65: 6f. “do not make trouble in the land! I fear that you will make trouble”.

5. Moran 1992, 22f. n. 24: corr. CAD D 179a to *ki-i du-ul-lu-uḫ-t*[*i-iš*] EA 11 r. 27 “as soon as poss[ible]”.

6. NA For the ref. Iraq 18 in CAD D 179a *d.* 2 s. now SAA 19, 144 r. 7: DNf u DNf<sub>2</sub> *lū idā kī ūmussu itti du-lu-uḫ-ti-a* “DNf and DNf<sub>2</sub> really know that he is daily among my concerns”.

7. LB *šamūtum dul-luḫ-ḫa-tum izannun* Bab 7 pl. 17 ii 17 “there will be rain (and) turbulences”.

Pace CAD Š/3, 260a not *šu!-luḫ-ḫa-tum*, reading confirmed by photo.

JW (1), MPS (2–4, 6), NR (5), TS (7)

+ **du-lu-qa-ri-ta-an** (mng. unkn.); Hurr. word in MB Qatna  
QS 3, 2: 8; cf. disc. ib. p. 49.

**dulūtu** s. *dilūtu*

**dumāmu I** “leopard”

Lex. [... = *mašak*] *du-ma-mi* Emar 6/4, 546: 4 (Ḫḫ) “[skin of] a leopard”.

**dummû**, + OA *dammu*<sup>3</sup> *u* “to bring to tears”; + OA

**D** OA (in a good year shipments from you come to me, but) *annī dim’am tū-dá-mì-a-am* “now you have brought me to tears” Prag 735: 22 (diff. ib. p. 309, Reiner 2007, 56: *tí-im-a-am tutammiam* “now, you swear an oath to me”).

NJCK

+ **dummuqiš** “well, favorably”; NA

SB *du-mu-qi-iš dīniš* SAAB 8, 4: 2’ “favorably, justly”, s. *dīniš*.

JW

**dummuqtu** “good deed, benevolence”

1. OB *du-um-mu-uq-ta-ka ... ittabšī am* AbB 13, 158: 5 “your benevolence ... has been imparted to me”, cf. *rēš du-um-mu-u[q]-t[i-ka] ana bītini* ib. 7 “the beginning(?) of your benevolence towards our house” (broken context).

2. OB *kīma īnī imahḥarū ina du-um-mu-uq-ta-ka ammar* AbB 7, 140: 10’ “I shall see that (the textiles) will be pleasing (to the merchants) through your good work” (note *dummuqtaka* instead of expected *dummuqtika*, cf. Kraus ib.). For *d. amāru* cf. *dummuqu*.

3. OB *bēlī du-um-mu-<sup>r</sup>qa<sup>1</sup>-t[i-ia īmur]* ARM 33, 202: 34 “my lord [noticed my] good actions”. JW (1–2), TS (3)

**dummuqu** “good quality; good action”

1. OB *ša ṭūb libbiki lūpuš u du-um-mu-qi amrī* AbB 11, 41: 16 “I want to do what pleases you – see (how I shall do) my best!”

2. OB *panīšu aṭṭul u du-um-mu-qa-am elīšunu artašī* OBTR 131: 9 “I saw him personally and I received more kindness (or: higher quality goods?) than they”.

3. OB *ittī PN šu’ āti dabābam du-um-mu-qa-am dubub* AbB 7, 167: 8 “speak well-chosen words with that PN!”, cf. ib. 25.

JW

**\*\*dumqiš** “well” (CAD D 180a)

Von Soden 1960, 489: del. CAD \**dumqiš*, Alalakh 109: 3 SIG<sub>5</sub><sup>gi-iš</sup> = *damqiš* “well”, s. AHW 157a.

EZ

**dumqu, dunqu** “goodness, good (thing), favor; jewel”

1. Oakk. *lū dum-qi-uk* CUSAS 27, 73 r. 10 “let (this) be your favor (to me)”.

2. OB *ēpiš du-um-qi* UET 7, 73 iii 111 “who prepares choice food”.

3. OB *ana paššūr du-um-qi* ARM 11, 2: 5 “(food) for the table of choice food” (referring to an offering).

4. OB Susa PN *Ea-du-um-qi* MDP 28, 412: 3 “Ea is my favor”.

5. MB Qatna “jewel” (cf. *dumāqū*): 1 *du-un-qi hurāši* QS 62: 32 “1 gold jewel”.

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

**dumuqtu** “good deed, favor, welcoming gift”

1. OB *du-mu-uq-[tam] [u]šēšūniššunūš[im]* M. 5009: 7 (Fs. Garelli p. 19) “they sent out a welcoming gift for them”.

2. OB *[an]nītum ana [PN l]ū du-mu-uq-[tum]* A. 3185 (Durand 2000, 401f.) “this shall be a welcoming gift for PN”.

JW

**dunānu** “decorative disc of a chariot(?)”

1. NA *amēlu ša É.ḥÚB ša DN amēlu ša pan ēkalli šanū isse* <sup>d</sup>GAŠAN *du-na-ni irakkubū* SAA 20, 18: 35 “the man of the É.ḥÚB of DN, the *ša pan ēkalli*, and (his) deputy are riding (the

chariot) together with the lady (i.e. Ištar?) of the *d.*”; *bēlat d.* also SAA 20, 37 r. 22; SAA 20, 15 r. ii 41.

2. NA PN *ša* <sup>giš</sup>*du-na-ni* pass. in CTN 3, s. p. 286 “PN of the *d.*”, cf. Kinnier Wilson 1972, 54f. (“standardbearer”).

3. Disc. s. Deller 1992a, 296f.  
JW (1–3), MPS (1)

**dun(n)ā’ ū** pl. tant. “increase, surcharge(?)”; OA

1. *balūm dunā’ ē* “without surcharge(?)”:

a) (n silver) *balūm du-na-e išīē* PN TPAK 1, 200: 1 “ni silver without surcharge(?) is owed by PN” (cf. *ibid.* 25; AKT 7A, 141: 8; AKT 8, 199: 3; TC 3, 211: 12).

b) (n silver) *balūm du-na-e ina 1 ma-na-i-a* PN *iddinam* TPAK 1, 200: 25 “PN gave me n silver – (weighed) with my 1-mina weight – without surcharge(?)” (cf. CCT 1, 26b: 5).

2. *dunā’ ē nadā’ u* “to lay down *d.*”: *ina 1 manā’ em ša* PN *ilqe’ ū du-na-ú ulā nad’ ū kaspum takīttam na-šī-e* kt a/k 516b: 13 quoted in Dercksen 1996: 83 “they have received it (a loan of silver) – weighed with the one-mina weight of PN; *d.* have not been layed down and the silver is the correct amount”, s. also *takīttu*. S. Veenhof 2015, 261f. for add. ref.

3. The conventional transl. “increase, surcharge” is based on the etym. proposed by Veenhof 1972, 67: a *PuRuSSā’* form of *danānu*, “to be(come) strong”, hence “increase (of an amount to be paid, agio)”. However, this is semantically tenuous, and the only attested *PuRuSSā’* derivation of a II/gem. root shows a different pattern (*qalullā’ ū* “discredit, dishonour” from *qalālu* “to be(come) light”, a rare var. of *qulālū*). Another suggestion, based on the expression *du-na-e nadā’ u*, is that *dun(n)ā’ ū* are small weight stones that could be placed on a balance to compensate for a deficiency in weight (Veenhof 2015, 261f.). The etym. remains uncert.

NJCK

**dunnamû**, + *dunnanû* “weakling”; + OB

OB lit. [*ina*] *birīt ahhīšu l[ū] du-na-nu-um šumšu* ZA 110, 49 base 16 “among his brothers may his name be ‘weakling’”.

**dunnu** pl. *dunnāti* “power, strength; (fortified) farm(stead); a type of bed, furniture; part of the lung”

1. OB in transf. mng. *dunni panim* “hard of attitude”: *ša īrišūma ūšū ana mē du-ni panim īšū* AbB 10, 42: 43 “(those) who cultivated and went out have a strong attitude about the water”; cf. *danānu*, *dannu*.

2. “fortified farmstead”:

a) OB *kīma du-un-ni ḥabtu* AbB 7, 116: 4 “that my farmstead has been plundered”; s. *ib.* 12, 19, 28.

b) OB *tenēštam ša du-un-na-a-tim u dimātīm* AbB 10, 150: 22 “the population of the forts and watchtowers”; cf. AbB 7, 49: 8.

c) On MA *d.* as a type of settlement similar to *dimtu* in the Nuzi texts s. Koliński 2001, 30ff.

3. NA *qirsī ša* <sup>giš</sup>*du-un* <sup>ma</sup><sup>1</sup>-<sup>hi</sup>-<sup>i</sup>-<sup>ri</sup> SAA 19, 207: 8 “take a cart(?) with benches(?)!”, cf. CAD D 185 *dunnu* B.

JW (1–2), MPS/JW/FJMS (3)



**dunqu** s. *dumqu*

+ **Dup(p)aššu I** “a type of dyed wool”; MB Ugar., Hurr. lw.(?)

1. SIKI.ZA.GÌN *ḥašmāna* SIKI.ZA.GÌN : *ḥandalāti* ù SIKI.ZA.GÌN : DU-*pa-aš-ši* u *aban gabī ma`diš bēltiya lišēbila* Ug. 5, 48: 9–13 “may my lady(?) send me a great deal of *ḥašmānu*-type blue wool, *ḥandalātu*-type blue wool, *d.*-type blue wool, and alum”.

2. For the interpretation as a type of wool, s. CAD U 194; for a color or hue, s. van Soldt 1990, 344; Lackenbacher 2002, 297; Thavapalan 2018, 12. Heltzer 1978, 58 n. 129 proposes a connection to *dbš* “honey”, which is unlikely.

MPS/NR

+ **Dup(p)aššu II** (mng. uncert.); MB Ugar., Hurr. lw.(?)

1. *šar* GN 50 MA.NA *ḥurāša ištu* 10 *ḥarrānī ša bīt du-up-pa-aš-ši ana Šamšī ittadin* PRU 4, 151, 17.59: 18 “the king of GN has given 50 mina of gold from 10 caravans of the house of *D.* to my Sun”.

2. Perhaps to be understood as *bīt tuppāšši* “house of tabletship, accounting house, sealed storehouse”, s. Sasson 1966, 135 n. 52; Archi 1973, 213; Arnaud 1996, 60; Beckman 1999, 183; Lackenbacher 2002, 102. It remains uncertain whether *-šši* is a Hurr. suffix (Sasson 1966, 135 n. 152). Heltzer 1978, 149 proposes a connection with Akk. *duppussû* “younger brother”. Sivan 1984, 215 connects the passage with *Dup(p)aššu I*.

JW/NR

**duppu** s. *duBBu*

**duppuru I** “to move away, withdraw; stay away” s. *dapāru*

**duprānu** s. *daprānu*

+ **duqdu** “almond”; NA

1. [giš<sup>zi</sup>]q-pu ṛša giš<sup>duq</sup>-di [ša] *supurgillum* [ša] *angāšē* [i] *mattuḥū* SAA 1, 226 r. 1 “they are collecting saplings of almond, quince and plum(?) trees”.

2. 1 *kappi duq-di šarpi* SAA 7, 81: 1 “1 bowl of almond wood (and) silver”.

3. *duqdu* is the NA form of *šiqdu/ šuqdu* elsewhere in Akk. For further ref. cf. AHW 561 and CAD L 238 \**luddu*.

MPS (1, 3), JW (2)

**duqduqqu** s. *diquqqu*

+ **duqqu** “crushed, pulverized”; OA

*ḥusārum du-qú-um* “crushed lapis lazuli” TC 3, 49: 41; Prag 623: 8. S. Michel 2001, 348f.; cf. *daqāqu* D and *daqqu*; GOA § 7.2.3.

NJCK

**durāru** s. *andurāru*

**durā`u**, + *adrā`u?* “arm, foreleg”; Aram. lw.

NA *ina muḥḥe ad-ra-<sup>3</sup> ša nā[re ša šarru bēlī] išpuranni mā lu-ú-ṭ[a-šu?] libbi ad-ra-<sup>3</sup> ša pitte* [x x] *nārātu ša ana libbe [...]* *kaqquru matih* SAA 19, 88: 4, 6 “as to the arm(?) of the ri[ver, about which the king, my lord], had written me: ‘Dig [it!]’ The inner part of the arm(?) in the area of [...] (and) the rivers, which [...] into it – (its) ground is elevated”. Luukko ib. p. 92 interprets *ad-ra-<sup>3</sup>* as var. of *durā<sup>3</sup>u*, a loan from Aram. Note, however, that the word is not used with rivers in Aram. On etym. s. Cherry 2017, 100f.

+ **dura<sup>3</sup>u<sup>3</sup>annu** “a leather or woolen object”; Nuzi

<sup>kuš</sup>*du-ra-ú-a-an-nu*, Santag 4, 92 no. 29: 3 (among parts for a chariot), s. Müller ib. p. 93; cf. HSS 15, 208: 2, 6 (cit. AHW 1373a s.v. *turā<sup>3</sup>u*).

JW

**durru** “anus” s. *turru* II

**dūru I** “wall, rampart, fortification, fortress”

1. Early OB *maššartum ina dū-ri-im lā urradam* AS 22, 7: 15 “the guard shall not come down from the wall”.

2. OB *šarrūtum nalbanassu u palūm du-ur-šu* ARM 10, 51 = ARM 26/1, 479 no. 238: 13 “kingship is his brickmold and regnancy his wall” (cf. Heimpel 2003, 268).

3. On *dūr libbi* (cardiac septum?) in extispicy s. Durand 1988, 277 on ARM 26/1, 109: 11.

4. LB PN *Nabû-dūr-e-di* OECT 12 A 105: 4, 8 “Nabû is the wall of the lone one”.

5. On *dūr šinni* “gum” s. disc. Kogan 2003, 128f.

6. *samān dūri* AHW 178b belongs here and not to *dūru* II.

JW (1–3, 5), MPS (4, 6)

**dūru II** “permanence”; + OA

1. OA *adī dūremma* “forever”: *ša ištē aḥḥu<sup>3</sup>ātēšunu izanni<sup>3</sup>ūni adī du-re-ma izanni<sup>3</sup>ū* AKT 4, 63: 5 “do people who get angry with their sisters have to stay angry forever?”, s. Veenhof 2008/9: 201.

2. OB *kīma lā kūm ina du-ri-im ul tīdē* AbB 3, 63: 7 “will you never understand that it is not yours?”

3. OB *ištū dūrim* “long-since”:

a) *ina lā mašqītim ištū du-ri-ka ammīni mē tereddē* AbB 10, 171: 20 “why have you long-since been funneling water (even) when there is no irrigation?”

b) *ištū [d]u-ri-im matīma še<sup>3</sup>am ina paṇīya ul ikmisūnim* AbB 12, 31: 10 “never before have they brought the barley in before my arrival”.

c) OB *qaqqad kirīm šu<sup>3</sup>āti ištū du-ri-ma* PN AbB 5, 219 r. 7 “the head of that garden has long-since been PN”.

4. For *samān dūri* AHW 178b, s. *sāmānu*; belongs to *dūru* “wall”.

5. NA/SB *muṣṣu ša du-ur ūmē* SAA 2, 14 ii 14 “sickness forever”.

JW (2–3), MPS (4–5), NJCK (1)

**dūru III** “a lance”; + OB

1 *du-ur kaspim* ARM 32 p. 203 A.1389: 3, 6, 11, 14, 18, 22 “1 silver lance”, s. Arkhipov 2012, 106.

JW

**durummu** “a bird”; + Ur III

Ur III *dur-ru-um*<sup>mušen</sup> FLP 145: 15, s. Owen 1981, 37.

JW

**duruššu** “foundation”

SB *du-ru-<sup>r</sup>uš-šú?*<sup>1</sup> Jiménez 2017, 379 iii 8 (in broken context).

**dusinnu** s. *tuzzinnu*

**dušmû** “(house-born) slave”

1. OB lit. *du-šu-um-šu* (Sum.: *i-mi-du-du*) *anāku* OBO 278, 357: 5 “I am his slave” (Guichard 2015, 368).

2. SB *du-uš-mu-u pālihku* AMD 8/1, 431: 11 “the servant who honors you”.

JW

**duššû** “abundant, copious”

1. Borger 1962, 253: Lex. *du-uš-šu-u* RA 17, 174 K 14889: 1. Joined with K. 4165+ by Fincke 2015 (Nabnītu).

2. Lex. *lu-ú* = LU = *ú-du-ú* = *du-uš-šu-u* MSL 14, 186: 189 (Ea).

3. SB *nīqūka nindabūka du-uš-šú-tum* RA 82, 160: 41 “your lavish sacrifices and offerings”.

JW (2–3), MPS (1)

+ **duššuptu**, *daššuptu* “sweetness, sweets”; OB

1. Early OB (sesame) [*i*]š *da-šu-pá-tim* ARM 19, 393: 4 “for sweets”.

2. OB lit. [*li*]bbī *itegram du-<sup>r</sup>šu-up-ta<sup>1</sup>-ka* CUSAS 10, 9: 8 “your sweetness coiled around my [hea]rt”.

3. For the PNf *Duššuptu* s. AHw and CAD D s.v. *duššupu*.

JW (1, 3), MPS (2)

**dušû I**, + *duḥšu*, + *duḥšû*, + *tuhšu* “a mineral, quartz, (blue) frit, beadwork, faience; dyed leather or wool”; + MA, Hurr. lw.

1. Lex. *za-gin-na : uq-ni-tum : tu-uḥ-šu* Emar 6/4, 556: 18 (Hh); [<sup>siki</sup>]<sup>r</sup>*sag-gil?-mud<sup>1</sup> : ḥa-aš-ma-nu : tu-uḥ-šu* ib. 20, s. Pentiuč 2001, 47.

2. OB LÁ.U<sup>h</sup>á DUḥ.ŠÚ.A ARM 21, 232: 14; <sup>siki</sup>DUḥ.ŠÚ.A ARM 22, 50: 14, cf. ARM 22, 51: 14; <sup>siki</sup>*tu-uḥ-ši-im* ARM 23, 545 no. 580: 12; <sup>siki</sup>*du!-uḥ-ši-im* ARM 18, 30: 5.

3. OB [*pat*]innu *ša du-uḥ-ši-im* ARM 10, 18: 7 “sash of blue wool”.

4. OB 100 **nišduppi**<sup>na4</sup>DUḥ.ŠÚ.A ARM 25, 404: 1 “100 platelets of *d.*-quartz”. For additional Mari ref. s. Arkhipov 2012, 33f.

5. OB PN *Du-uḥ-ša-tum* ARM 23, 572 no. 607: 18; *Du-úḥ-šu-<sup>r</sup>um<sup>1</sup>* YOS 14, 132: 10.

6. SB *kubša ša uqnī du-še* HS 1886: 3’ “a *kubšu*-headdress of lapis (and) quartz”.

7. MA (dyed leather) s. Wiggerman 2000, 200 (T98-7, T 98-30).

8. NA *ina amtīm ša ana PN iddinuni ina <sup>r</sup>duḥ-ši<sup>1</sup>* BATSH 6, 2: 8 “concerning the slave-girl whom he gave to PN for(?) *d.* (i.e. for crafting beadwork?)”.
9. NA <sup>kuš</sup>*duḥ-ši-i* Ass. 2001.D-377: 5 (MDOG 134, 48) “*d.*-leather”, cf. Radner 1997, 301 + n. 1691 (“green kid leather”) with further ref.
10. LB <sup>siki</sup>*du-šu-ú* CT 57, 255: 15.
11. On the NA profession *šārip du(h)še* s. Dalley 2000, 6, 15f. (“a refiner of frit, faience and glass”, not connected to red-dying); in LB also a tanner of colored leather (s. dubsar 3, 77: 19).
12. For lit. and etym. s. Dalley 2000 and Richter 2012, 466.  
EZ (6), JW (2, 4–5, 7–12), MPS (1, 4), NR (3, 1)

**dūšu I** “a silver object”; Oakk.

2 *du-ša-an* KÜ.BABBAR CNIP 3, 25: 2 (among other silver objects), s. von Soden 1990, 136.

JW

**dūtu**, + *duddū* “virility, manliness; codpiece; secret place”

1. Lex. *du-ú-ti/tú/tum = mašhandu*, DU<sub>8</sub>.UD.DA // *du<sub>8</sub>-<sup>r</sup>ud-du!-u<sup>1</sup>* // *du-ud-du-ú = mašhandu* AOAT 50, 375: 211f. (malku) “codpiece = warming cloth”. Cf. Hrůša ib. p. 237.

2. OB lit. *du-ta turram* CunMon. 8, 110: 11 “restoring manliness”.

3. OB lit. *du-ú-sú līter* ZA 110, 49 base 12 “may she take away his virility”; *līterma du-ú-sú* ib. 15.

4. SB *du-ut-ka lūmid* ORA 7, 285: 58 “let me take refuge in your secret place”, s. ib. p. 294.  
JW (3, 4), MPS (1, 3), NR (4)

**du<sup>u</sup> II** s. *dī<sup>u</sup> III*

+ **du<sup>u</sup>udu** “to fondle, to make love(?)”; SB

(*namrirrašu*) *ú-da-<sup>3</sup>-as-si-ma ittanašharši* Fs. Kraus p. 200 iv 12 “(its brilliance) fondles (?) her and seeks her welfare”; *Ebardurgarra bēltum ú-da-<sup>3</sup>-a-si-ma* ib. 14 “E. fondles(?) the mistress”, s. Lambert ib. p. 216 (denom. from *dādu*?).

JW

**du<sup>u</sup>ummatu** s. *da<sup>u</sup>ummatu*

+ **duZZuru** “a textile”; OB

1. 2 *du-Zu-rum* ARM 22, 324 iv 5 (between bridles and slings).

2. 2 <sup>túg</sup>*du-Zu-ru* SAG ARM 22, 110: 4 “2 first-quality *d.*” (between textiles).

3. For further ref.s and disc. s. Durand 2009, 33f.

MPS/NR