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FOUND AT UGARIT.

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A GRAMMAR OF THE AKKADIAN TABLETS  
FOUND AT UGARIT

A Dissertation

Presented to  
The Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences  
Brandeis University  
Department of Mediterranean Studies

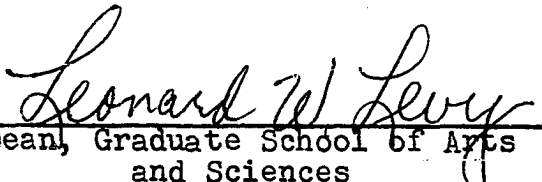
In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements of the Degree  
Doctor of Philosophy

By  
Gerald Gordon Swaim

June, 1962

This dissertation, directed and approved by the candidate's Committee, has been accepted and approved by the Graduate Faculty of Brandeis University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of

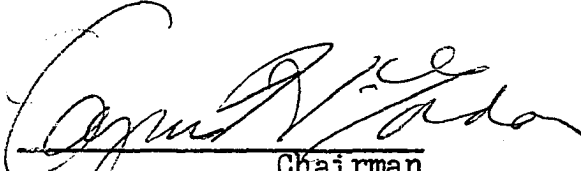
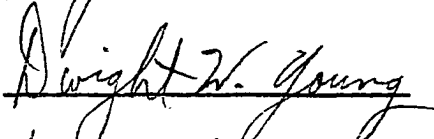

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

  
Dean, Graduate School of Arts  
and Sciences

MAY 1962

Date

Dissertation Committee

  
Chairman  
  


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## Introduction

Since the initial excavation of Ras Shamra, begun by Claude F.A. Schaeffer in 1929, much has been written about the important discoveries<sup>1</sup> made there, not only about the Ugaritic language and literature,<sup>2</sup> but also about the Akkadian texts.<sup>3</sup> So far, however, no one has presented an extensive grammatical treatment<sup>4</sup> of the Akkadian documents. This dissertation is offered as a preliminary grammatical study of those documents which have so far been published. It is hoped that this study may prove useful both as an aspect of research dealing with this fascinating ancient city and as a further step toward the realization of that project proposed by Cyrus H. Gordon in 1938 in his "Dialect of the Nuzu Tablets": the writing of a comparative grammar of the Akkadian dialects.<sup>5</sup>

The texts which have thus far been published contain many types of material including treaties, edicts, court cases--both international and local--, letters, economic, and scholarly texts; hence a good cross section of the language is represented (some 400 texts in all), even though no literary or religious texts have yet appeared.<sup>6</sup>

Since the personal names<sup>7</sup> may be said to belong more properly to the Ugaritic and Hurrian languages spoken by

the majority of the people rather than to the Akkadian language used for commercial and legal purposes, they have been almost entirely excluded from this study, except for a few comments on the script.

Almost all of the tablets which have been published are presented by Professor Jean Nougayrol in two volumes of the series, Palais royal d'Ugarit (abbreviated PRU III and PRU IV). He uses the excavation numbers to refer to the tablets, and the same system is followed in this grammar. According to this system, a number such as 11.732.5 indicates artifact number 732 from the eleventh campaign at Ras Shamra, line 5.

Akkadian tablets from campaigns 8 through 16 are found in numerical order in the book of plates for PRU III (except for the bilingual text, 15.10, which is presented on plate CVI and transliterated on pages 311-312), and those from campaigns 17 and 18 along with all that have been published so far from campaign 19 are found in numerical order in the plates for PRU IV. Complete tables showing the page of Nougayrol's transliteration and translation of each tablet, along with its archeological site and depth, its dimensions, and its literary genre, are found in PRU III, pages 272-280 and PRU IV pages 272-276, 300.

A few tablets first appeared prior to the publication of PRU III. Of these the following group, all published by Professor Charles Virolleaud in Syria or in Revue d'Assyriologie, are republished in PRU III: 10.044; 10.046;

11.730; 11.732; 11.787; 11.790; 11.800; 11.830; 11.839; 11.841; 12.33; 12.34+43; 13.7B. Two texts which appear in PRU III are newly transliterated in PRU IV: 11.732 on page 47 and 16.270 on page 134.

A few texts which were published elsewhere are not republished in the PRU series. The place of publication of these texts is shown in the table in Appendix A. They include the following: 1.01; 1.02; 4.449; 6.198; 6.345; 8.043; 8.145; 8.208; 8.213; 8.333; 11.856; 14.16. The excavation number of the lexical texts published in Syria 12 (1931) pages 225ff. and Syria 13 (1932) pages 233ff. is not given. The text purchased at Latakia and published in Syria 15 (1934) pages 137-146 is referred to in this grammar by the name Latakia, followed by the line numbers.

An indication of where a given tablet was written is given in the text of this grammar only where material of different origins is contrasted. A table showing the provenance of all the tablets, so far as this is known, is given in Appendix B.

Nougayrol's publication of the texts is generally excellent, and his use of the standard Thureau-Dangin system of transliteration is certainly desirable in the publication of the texts. However, for a dialect study such as this, the transliteration by the most common value of each sign tends to show the dialectal peculiarities to a greater advantage. Hence the latter method is used here. Brackets [ ] show restorations; < > scribal omissions; { } scribal plusses.

## Chapter One: Orthography

1.1 The script<sup>8</sup> in use at Ugarit is a relatively simple one, well suited for international use. It is basically the same as that used at Nuzu,<sup>9</sup> Boghazkøi,<sup>10</sup> Alalakh,<sup>11</sup> and Amarna.<sup>12</sup>

1.2 The PI sign (Labat # 383)<sup>13</sup> is never used in this value, but only as w followed by a vowel. A-wa-te<sup>meš</sup> 16.238.19; ú-wa-aš-šar 8.208.4; šu-wa-ti 16.246.15; me-we-en-ni-na 16.250.4; mša-wi-it-te-na 16.251.9,10; mār la-i-ia-wa Latakia, 5. It serves also for ya in proper names: al<sup>l</sup>a-ra-ni-ya<sup>14</sup> 10.044.3; f<sup>f</sup>a-ba-ya 8.207.7'. Pí is used (Labat # 214): tup-pí 17.227.49.

1.3 The KAN sign (Labat # 143) is usually used only for hē: up-te-hē-ru 17.340.5. The value Kan so far seems limited to text 6.198, which diverges from other texts at Ugarit also in the use of áš (see § 1.4): a-na-kan-ni, "to here" 6.198.7. Kán (Labat # 105) is used: a-kán-na 8.279.6.

1.4 The ÁŠ sign (Labat # 339) regularly has the tàš value: tàš-par-ti 12.05.13. The value áš is so far unattested except in 6.198.11 ta-áš-p[u]-ra, "you sent to me". This sign is also used in the ideogram ZÍZ-AN-NA = kunāšu, "wheat" 6.345.1; 8.043.1. AŠ (Labat # 1) is used: aš-ra-nu 15.33.24.

1.5 Biconsonantal signs ending in **m** often are to be read as monoconsonantals: i-ša-ba-tu(m)-ni 17.146.19. Apparently, however, mimation may have occurred sporadically in speech, and so the exact state of the final -m is difficult to assess. See the discussion of mimation, § 5.1.

1.6 Phonetic complements are used sometimes to show number and case: a-na māti<sup>ti</sup> 15.81.6; <sup>m</sup>abdu<sup>du</sup> 16.143.7; nidnāti<sup>meš</sup> ti 16.204.3'; bītāte<sup>ta-te</sup> 16.171.4. Sometimes they are used following a biconsonantal syllabic sign: il-ta-kán<sup>an</sup>-šū 15.137.11; <sup>m</sup>níq<sup>iq</sup>-ma-an-du 17.132.10; a-kán<sup>an</sup>-na 17.227.19; šaṭ-rat<sup>at</sup> 17.338.7'.

1.7 Since Nougayrol has published extensive lists of the ideograms which occur in these texts,<sup>15</sup> little more need be said about them except to point out that occasionally they are followed by a complete syllabic writing: zitte<sup>meš</sup> zi-te 15.90.6; mītāku mi-ta-ku 16.144.5; ilqi il-gi 15.109+16.296.52; išāti: i-ša-ti 16.111.12; NU-TUG la i-šū-nim 15.138+16.393B.15; nidnu<sup>meš</sup> nu ni-id-nu 15.109+16.296.49. This last example is especially noteworthy in that it has a phonetic complement plus a full writing.

1.8 The use of determinatives is about what one would expect (i.e., it is very similar to that found at Nuzu, Boghazkøi, Alalakh, and Amarna). The single vertical wedge is regularly used before masculine personal names, but may be omitted following mār: <sup>m</sup>a-miš-tam-ri mār níq-me-pa 15.136.2; <sup>m</sup>ša-te-ia-nu mār mu-lu-zi 16.131.4; mār <sup>m</sup>ur-ḫi-ia-na 16.204.9; <sup>m</sup>a-miš-tam-ru mār <sup>m</sup>níq-me-pa 15.122.2. The

use in 16.129.6,9,15 <sup>m</sup>a-bi-šu "his father" is unique.

1.9 Cities are usually introduced by the URU sign, occasionally also followed by the KI sign: cf. texts 11.790, 11.800, 11.830, 11.841 which are lists of cities, each preceded by URU. Note URU aḡ-na-bi KI 16.276.11, URU ú-ga-ri-it KI 16.295.3. In addition, the word "dimtu" is often followed by KI: 16.204.13; 16.138.4. The occasional KUR.URU u-ga-ri-it 17.340.6, 17.369A.5 seems to reflect Hittite influence.<sup>16</sup> It seems likely that the KUR sign was not considered a (silent) determinative in such instances but rather indicates the word mātu, "land". In the same way LÚ may stand for a pronounced form of awīlu, "man", rather than a determinative in such instances as i-na awīlē<sup>meš</sup> aškāpūti<sup>ti</sup> iš-ku-un, "he placed among the tanners" 15.Y.13. There is little (if any) evidence that would deny (or support) such a view within these documents themselves, but the Hebrew construction ʾnāšīm aḡīm, "men, brothers" in Genesis 13:8 indicates that the assumption that such words are regularly determinatives must not be made too lightly. On the other hand, it is certain that such signs were not always pronounced and on the basis of the present evidence decisions in some instances are little more than guesses.

1.10 The plural is usually indicated by the MEŠ sign: awīlē<sup>meš</sup> 16.170.6'; mārū<sup>meš</sup> 17.130.11. However, the MEŠ sign is also usually attached to the ideograms for metals: ḡurāṣu<sup>meš</sup> 11.732.3, i-na kaspi<sup>meš</sup>-šu i-na eri<sup>meš</sup>-šu 15.114.10. Other ways of indicating the plural may be seen in the



following writing of "cities": URU-DIL-DIL-ĤÁ 17.340.9';  
 URU-DIL-DIL 17.335+379+381+235.26; URU-ĤÁ-DIL-DIL 17.368.8.

The scribes at Ugarit were not consistent in their use of determinatives for the plural. Cf. i-na A-ŠÀ-ĤÁ an-ni-i 15.136.19; 16.154.17; and i-na A-ŠÀ-ĤÁ an-nu-ti 15.140.23; 15.145.19; i-na A-ŠÀ-MEŠ šu-wa-ti 16.139.13; cf. 16.246.15. Note also the vacillation in 8.145.7-8: alpē<sup>meš</sup>-ia šēnē<sup>bá</sup>-ia im[erē]<sup>meš</sup>-ia ardūti<sup>meš</sup>-ia amāte<sup>meš</sup>-ia, "my oxen, my sheep, my donkeys, my (male) servants, my (female) servants.

1.11 Syllabification follows the rule that a single consonant between vowels must be written with the following consonant except in a few instances, mostly names, each of which apparently was pronounced with a guttural not represented by the script:<sup>17</sup> āl<sup>1</sup>ba-aq-at 11.790.12; āl<sup>1</sup>ga-an-a 11.800.21; āl<sup>1</sup>inu-kap-at 11.790.2; awil<sup>1</sup>mur-u 11.839.22; awilē<sup>meš</sup>mur-u 16.139.14. Note iš-a-lu, "he asked" (subjunctive) 17.237.11.

1.12 A double wedge<sup>18</sup> (indicated in transliteration by a colon) occurs frequently in the texts found in the local archives; but only rarely in the international archives; cf. 18.114.9 (unknown provenance); 17.66.3' (unknown provenance); 17.152.8,9 (Amurru); 17.383.24 (Hattusas). It is used in the following ways: a: to mark off material dropped from one line to the next for want of space, 16.249.35-36; 16.239.15-16; 16.166.20-21; 6.345.3; Latakia 26,29; b: to separate an ideogram<sup>19</sup> from its syllabic spelling 16.150.15; 16.166.11; c: to introduce further

identifying information: <sup>m</sup>abdi-<sup>il</sup>ba'li: ḥa-at-ni <sup>m</sup>ku-na-bi-li, "Abdiba'al, son-in-law of Kunabil" 16.136.5; d: to introduce foreign<sup>20</sup> words: a-na: ba-ri-iš-ḥi al-tap-bar, "I sent for barušḥu" (apparently a Hurrian word for a type of stone<sup>21</sup>) 17.152.8-9; awīlē<sup>meš</sup> tamkārū<sup>meš</sup>: bi-da-lu-ma<sup>22</sup> "merchants" 16.257+258+126.II.12; e: Sometimes without apparent function this sign even separates words in construct: a-na bītāti<sup>há</sup> a-bi-šu, "to the houses of his father" 16.239.29-30.

1.13 The dentals t/ṭ/d are not always distinguished in the script: id-da-a-ak, "he is killed" 17.230.6; da-tu-ka-a, "you killed" 17.42.4; ti-gu-ú-mi, "they were killed" 17.229.4; la-a i-du-ra, "he shall not return" 17.314.19, but la-a i-tu-ur 17.314.20; la e-te, "I do not know" 17.315.12; te-ik-sa, "kill her" 17.228.12; ḥi-ta, "sin" 17.228.22, but ḥi-ṭa 18.54A.12; ta-ki-il pa-ni-šu, "his subject" 17.335+379+381+235.8, but da-gi-il pa-ni-šu-ú 17.368.4.

1.14 The velars k/q/g are not always distinguished in the script: la-a i-ra-gu-um, "he shall not register a claim" 15.90.15, but i-ra-qu-um 17.337.23,24; i-ra-ku-um 19.63.3'; a-na ka-a-ša, "to you" 17.116.10 but contracted to ak-ga-a-ša 17.79+374.3; māṭ<sup>āl</sup>ú-qa-ri-it, "the land of Ugarit" 10.046.4, but māṭ<sup>ú</sup>-ga-ri-it 15.33.5; inē<sup>meš</sup>-ka damqūta<sup>ku-ta</sup>, "your eyes of goodness" 11.730.11; li-i-ki, "take" 15.63.10, li-gi-ši, "take her" 17.372A+360A.13; il-ta-qa-a, "he took" 12.33.3', but il-te-ga-a 16.111.21.

1.15 The labials b/p are not distinguished in the

script: i-iš-pa-at, "he instigated suit"<sup>23</sup> 17.314.5, iš-ša-ba-tum-me, "they are seized" 17.146.8; a-na ḥa-ba-ti, "to attack" 17.132.31, iḥ-ta-nab-pa-tu-mi, "they continually robbed" 17.341.15.

1.16 The sibilants s/š/z are not always distinguished: i-na-aḥ-ḥi-zu, "they shall shrink (from taking an oath)" 17.341.6; i-na-ki-zu, "they shall cut off" 16.249.34, ša... ik-ki-zu, "who cut" 17.341.10; but note iš-ba-as-su, "he brought him to trial" 17.368.7; ú-ra-zi-ip-šu-nu, "he shall build them" 15.147.12'; ti-ir-ta-zi-ip, "she has constructed" 15.168.9; na-zi-ir, "keeper" 17.372 A+360 A.10, but na-ši-ir 17.340.14'; uš-zu-ur, "keep" 10.046.13; li-su-ru-ka, "may they keep you" 6.198.6; i-ši-ir, "he shall hate (and desire to separate from)" 15.92.12, but i-zi-ir 16.344.8,13; cf: also [i]-zi-'-ir-ša 15.92.18.

1.17 The sibilants s and š are not distinguished in certain circumstances, but they are otherwise carefully distinguished. Thus the third feminine singular pronominal suffix is sometimes sa, sometimes ša: iš-tu qāti<sup>ti</sup> māre<sup>meš</sup>-sa, "from her sons" 15.168.16; a-na māre<sup>meš</sup>-sa, "to her sons" 16.154.12; qa-du kirī-sa, "with its orchard" 8.213.9; cf. 7-8; mu-ut-ša, "her husband" 16.200.21,26; cf. §§ 3.4-5. Confusion may be noted in the spelling of certain personal names:<sup>24</sup> <sup>m</sup>am-mi-is-tam-ri 15.86.2; 16.136.2; am-mi-iš-tam-ri 15.89.2. Finally, note the following words: ir-ku-uš, "he made a contract" 17.230.3, but ir-ku-us 16.344.5; sa-la-ma "peace" 17.132.23, but ša-la-ma 17.132.20; si-i-si-ma, "read!" 6.198.16.

1.18 Sometimes aleph is written, sometimes not:  
i-ši-'-ir, "he shall hate" 15.92.8, but i-ši-ir 15.92.12;  
ša-'-al, "ask" 17.424C+397B.24, but ša-al-ma 15.18.13; a-na  
ša-a-li, "to ask" 19.70.9; ra-'-ub, "angry" 17.247.15;  
iš-a-lu, "he asked" 17.237.11.

## Chapter Two: Phonology

2.1 Hittite influence<sup>25</sup> may be the cause of the frequent confusion of short a and short e,<sup>26</sup> especially in verbs:<sup>27</sup> ú-ta-ar-ši, "he shall return her" 17.159.37; la-a ú-ta-er-ši, "I did not return her" 17.116.18; ti-iḫ-ta-ti, "she transgressed" 17.116.10; ti-iḫ-te-ti, 17.372A+360A.7; ḫé-e-bi, "abraded" 17.334.21; ḫa-bi-mi 17.133.9; il-te-ga-a, "he took" 16.111.21; il-ta-qa-a 12.33.3'; il-ta-gi 15.119.5; il-te-gi 15.119.6'; i-la-ki, "he will take" 15.70.13; i-le-gi 15.89.17; it-ta-ši, "he took away" 15.85.14; it-te-ši 15.139.19; iq-ta-bi, "he said" 16.144.3; iq-te-bi 17.228.3.

2.2 Variation between short a and short i seems limited to third person feminine singular verbal forms with preformative t-: ta-at-ta-ši, "she took away" 16.277.3; ti-it-ta-aš-ši 16.343.4; ta-ad-din-šu, "she gave it" 16.263.17, ti-it-ta-din-šu-nu, "she gave them" 16.343.7.

2.3 Short e and short i are usually<sup>28</sup> distinguished in some words: ú-nu-te<sup>meš</sup> an-nu-ti, "these utensils" 17.129.17; iš-tu, "from" 15.90.12 (never written eš-tu). However, note the following: <sup>awil</sup>tar-te-in-nu, "commander in chief" 17.159.23; ešši : iš-ši, "new" 16.204.4; um-te-eš-še-er, "he set free" 17.59.5, um-ta-ši-ir-šu 17.315.14; la-a na-ak-ra-ta-me, "you are not at war (plus the particle of

quotation)" 17.227.11, but ta-na-din-mi, "you will give" 15.24+50.21; a-ba-ti<sup>meš</sup>, "words" 17.340.27, but a-ba-te<sup>meš</sup> 17.237.9'.

2.4 The evidence for a voiced labial spirant is similar to that found at Nuzu:<sup>29</sup> a-ma-te<sup>meš</sup>-ia, "my words" 12.05.9; a-wa-te<sup>meš</sup> 16.238.19; a-ba-te<sup>meš</sup> 17.237.9'. Note also the variation in treatment of the root m/ wašāru, D- "set free, send, leave"; ú-maš-šar-šú 17.130.24, ú-wa-aš-šar 8.208.4, um-ta-ši-ir-šu 17.315.14, un-da-aš-ši-ru 17.132.24.

2.5 Followed by a dental, first radical n is assimilated: at-ta-din, "I gave" 12.33.9'; id-dak-zu-mi, "they cut down" 17.341.8; na-at-ta-kir-mi, "we have diverted / altered" 17.341.24. Third radical n does not assimilate to a following sibilant: it-ta-di-in-šu, "he gave it" 15.168.6; iš-ku-un-šu, "he established it" 15.Y.10.

2.6 Sometimes nasalization occurs before a dental or velar:<sup>30</sup> m<sup>n</sup>ni-iq-ma-an-du 17.132.5; ú-ul i-ma-an-gur, "he is not willing" 17.227.14, but i-ma-gur 16.111.25; tu-un-te-ed-ti, "she has characterized (✓ idū)<sup>31</sup> 17.231.4; lu-ú pu-tam-ku-da-ta,<sup>32</sup> "take heed to" 17.132.6; i-na-an-da-na, "he shall give" 17.383.46, but i-na-da-na 17.383.47; ta-na-an-din, "she shall give" 8.145.26.

2.7 The addition of a third person pronominal suffix to a word ending in a dental or sibilant usually causes no consonantal modification: bīt-šu, "his house" 15.138+ 16.393B.3; mu-ut-ša, "her husband" 16.200.21,26; at-ru-uš-šu-nu-ti, "I dispatched them" 17.143.28; ip-ru-us-šu, "he

decided it" 17.369B.11'; i-ḥu-uz-šī, "he shall take her (as wife)" 16.144.8; i-ḥu-uz-ša 8.208.14; li-ra-ḥi-iš-šu, "may he overwhelm him" 16.144.9,13. However, note the following: ir-ku-uš-šu, "he has bound him" 15.92.6; a-na di-ni iš-pa-az-zu, "he took him to court" 17.335+379+381+235.11; cf. iš-ba-as-su 17.368.7; māṭ-zu, "his land" 17.79+374.12.

2.8 In the G perfect<sup>33</sup> of ṣabātu, "to seize, to instigate court proceedings", ṣt>ṣṣ:iš-ṣa-bat 16.356.5, iš-ṣa-ab-ta-an-ni 17.383.14. This is the only root beginning with s/š/z which occurs in the perfect in the texts published to date.

2.9 When followed by a dental, š usually changes to l: ul-ta-li-mu, "they paid" 17.252.17; il-dak-nu, "they established" 17.372A+360A.7'; il-tap-ra-ak-ku, "he sent to you" 10.046.8. But note aš-ta-ba-ak, "I poured" 8.208.7; also, although ul-tu, "from", occurs (16.158.5; 16.263.19, 22,23), iš-tu is much more common (15.85.1; 15.86.1; 16.131.13; 17.422.19). Such Akkadian sound shifts do not take place in local (non-Akkadian) names; cf. the city name <sup>al</sup>pa-na-aš-ta-a 1.01.9.

2.10 The last consonant of a word (sometimes of a root followed by consonantal suffixes) is often doubled: ú-ma-šar-ru, "they send forth" 17.132.31; li-il-lik-ga, "let him come" 17.132.34; i-na-kir-ru, "they will become hostile" 17.132.45; a-na-din-na-ak-ku, "I will give to you" 15.24+50.17; mu-un-na-bi-du-ut-ti, "fugitives" 17.132.41; iš-ri-iq-ku-ú, "they stole" 15.18.2; ardūti<sup>meš</sup> ut-ti,

"servitude" 17.369A.13; cf. 17.108.8; šarru-ut-ti, "kingship" 17.348.5'; 17.159.42; <sup>f</sup>šarru-ut-ti, "queenship" 17.159.36; aššūti<sup>ut</sup>-ti, "wifehood" 17.159.5; aḥu-ut-ta, "brotherhood" 17.372A+360A.6'; dam-ga-ru-ut-ta-šu-nu, "their commerce" 18.03.15; i-šak-kán-nu-ni-ik-ku, "they shall fix for you" 15.77.23; ḥa-ta-ak-ku, "I rejoice" 17.116.7; aš-ba-ak-ku, "I dwell" 17.372A+360A.8; [awīlta]r-ṭe-in-nu-ut-ti, "office of commander-in-chief" 17.159.30; [t]a-šap-bar-ra, "you shall send" 17.116.26; awīlza-ki-in-nu, "governor" 17.129.8; i-ša-bat-tu-nim, "they shall seize" 17.251.13; ip-šur-ru-nim, "they have freed" 17.251.5. The form at-ru-uš-~~zu~~-šu-nu, "I dispatched them" (15.18.12) represents a scribal error; cf. at-ru-uš-šu-nu-ti 17.143.28. The form it-ta-an-nu, "they gave" 17.234.13, however, is not an example of the doubling of the last radical, but rather it represents the G perfect \*ittadnu, with assimilation of d to a following n.<sup>34</sup>



## Chapter Three: Pronouns

3.1 Independent personal pronouns in the nominative case are attested as follows: a-na-ku, "I" 15.24+50.16,18; 16.143.28; a-na-ku ù at-ta, "I and you" 17.116.21; at-ta, "you" 11.730.10; 15.24+50.12; 15.63.7,16; 17.132.10;14,19; at-ti-ma, "you" (feminine singular) 16.111.10; šu-ú, "he" 17.335+379+381+235.8; šu-mi 17.346.12,16,17; šu-ú-ut, "he" 17.108.14; 17.159.23; 17.423.20,21; šu-ut 1.01.24; ši-it, "she" 16.250.23; ni-i-nu, "we" 17.116.23,28; ni-e-nu 17.341.9,11,17; šu-nu, "they" 17.337.5; 17.237.13; šu-ú-nu 18.114.1.

3.2 In the dative case the following independent forms occur: a-na ia-š<sup>h</sup>i, "to me" 8.145.5; 15.18.20; a-na-a ia-š<sup>h</sup>i 17.383.14, 44; a-na ka-a-š<sup>h</sup>a, "to you" 17.116.10; 17.372A+360A.12; aḡ-ga-a-š<sup>h</sup>a 17.79+374.3; šum-ma ka-a-š<sup>h</sup>a a-na <sup>m</sup>níq-me-pa, "if to you, Niqmepa", 17.79+374.19; a-na ša-šu-ma, "to him" 16.189.18; na-š<sup>h</sup>i id-nam-mi, "give to us" 17.318+349A.24; a-na ku-na-šu-nu, "to you" 18.54A.19.

3.3 No independent personal pronouns are attested in the accusative.<sup>35</sup> In these texts, such pronouns are always expressed by the verbal suffixes. Thus the following paradigm of the independent personal pronouns emerges:

	<u>Nominative</u>	<u>Dative</u>
Sg. 1c.	anāku	yāši
2m.	attā	kāša
2f.	attī	---
3m.	šū, šūt	šāšu
3f.	šīt	---
Pl. 1c.	anīnu, nēnu	nāši
2m.	---	kunāšunu
2f.	---	---
3m.	šunu	---
3f.	---	---

3.4 The pronominal suffixes with nouns and prepositions are as follows: be-li, "my lord" 15.14.9, bēli-ia, 15.14.8,18; it-ti aḥi-ia, "with my brother" 15.33.13; i-na tup-bi-ia, "on my tablet" 17.337.5; a-na muḥ-ḥi-ia-a, "to me" 17.383.15; bēli-ka, "your lord" 17.132.15; a-na muḥ-ḥi-ka, "to you" 15.33.4; še<sup>meš</sup>-ki, "your (feminine) grain" 12.33.6; a-na muḥ-ḥi-ki, "to you" 12.33.4; it-ti-ki, "with you" 16.111.8; šarri-šu, "his king" 15.14.28; a-na māre<sup>meš</sup>-šu, "to his sons" 15.37.10; bēl-šu, "his lord" 16.269.14; na-din ni-id-nu-uš, "his gift is given" 16.269.12; a-na muḥ-ḥi-šu, "to him" 11.730.12; bi-it-ša, "her house" 15.89.15; mu-ut-ša, "her husband" 16.200.21,26; it-ti māre<sup>meš</sup>-sa, "with her sons" 16.353.29; a-na māre<sup>meš</sup>-sa, "to her sons" 16.154.12; qa-du kirī-sa, "with its orchard" 8.213.9; a-na muḥ-ḥi māre<sup>meš</sup>-ši, "before her sons" 17.159.44; it-ti aḥḥe<sup>meš</sup>-ši, "with her brothers" 17.116.18-19; a-bi-ni,

"our father" 19.70.3; māti-ni, "our country" 17.234.3 it-ti-ni, "with us" 17.227.10; mār šipri<sup>ri</sup>-ku-nu, "your messenger" 18.54A.21; ardē<sup>meš</sup>-ku-nu, "your slaves" 15.18.3,13; šu-ku-ul-ta-šu-nu, "their weight" 15.63.24; mārē<sup>meš</sup>-šu-nu, "their sons" 15.70.11,17; eli-šu-nu, "against them" 16.287.10; libba-ši-na, "their interior" 16.146+161.39.

3.5 Only singular forms of the second and third persons of the suffix pronouns are so far attested in the dative case. Examples are given here along with examples of the accusative suffix pronouns. Note that the first person singular suffix is only attached to the ventive forms of the verb:<sup>36</sup> i-na di-ni iṣ-ṣa-ab-tu(m)-ni-en-ni, "they brought me into court" 17.237.9; iṣ-ṣa-ab-ta-an-ni, "he seized me" 17.383.14; ú?-za-aḥ-ḥa-tu-ni-en-ni, "they are harassing me" 17.340.14; aq-ra-ta-a-ku, "it is precious to you" 17.353.6; a-na-din-na-ak-ku, "I will give to you" 15.24+50.17; aš-pu-ra-ak-ku, "I wrote to you" 15.33.8,12; il-tap-ra-ak-ku, "he sent to you" 10.046.8; il-la-ku-ni-ik-ku, "they will come to you" 15.77.21; i-šak-kán-nu-ni-ik-ku, "they will fix for you" 15.77.23; la-a e-te-púš-ka, "he does not do (for) you" 17.422.27; ul-te-ši-ib-ka, "I caused you to sit" 17.353.2; il-te-qa-ki, "he will take to you (feminine)." 12.33.9'; liṣṣuru<sup>ru</sup>-ki, "may they keep you (feminine)" 16.111.6; il-dak-na-aš-šu, "he placed him" 16.132.5; il-ta-kán-šu, "he placed him" 15.33.19; li-ra-ḥi-iṣ-šu, "may he smash him" 16.144.9,13; i-kal-šu, "he shall

eat it" 16.189.14; li-ip-pu-š[u]-ni-iš-šu, "may they do to him" 18.06+17.365.12; it-ta-din-š<sup>ti</sup> a-na qāti<sup>ti</sup> m<sup>m</sup>a-miš-tam-ri, "he gave her to Ammištamru" 17.372A-360A.34; it-ta-din-sa i-na qāti<sup>ti</sup> m<sup>m</sup>a-miš-tam-ri, "he gave her to Ammištamru" 17.228.23; ú-ta-ar-š<sup>i</sup>, "he shall cause her to return" 17.159.37; ša i-ḥu-uz-š<sup>i</sup>, "the one who takes her (in marriage)" 16.144.8; i-ḥu-uz-ša 8.208.14; ú-na-qar-šu-nu-ti-mi, "he will change them" 15.77.18; at-ta-din-šu-nu, "I gave them" 15.14.24; i-le-qa-aš-šu-nu-ti, "he took them" 15.14.25; aṭ-ru-uš-šu-nu-ti, "I dispatched them" 17.143.28; te-er-ra-šu-nu-ti-mi, "return them" 17.337.6; la-a ik-kim-šu-nu-ti, "he will not take them by force" 17.132.39, but ik-kim-šu-nu, line 48; ta-na-šar-š<sup>i</sup>-na, "you shall keep them" 17.132.16. This paradigm shows the use of the suffixes:

	<u>Genitive</u>	<u>Accusative</u>	<u>Dative</u>
Sg. 1c.	-ī, -ya	-ni	---
2m.	-ka	-ka	-ku
2f.	-kī	-ki	-ki
3m.	-šu, -š	-šu	-šu
3f.	-sa, -ša, -š <sup>i</sup>	-sa, -ša, -š <sup>i</sup>	---
Pl. 1c.	-ni	---	---
2m.	-kunu	---	---
2f.	---	---	---
3m.	-šunu	-šunūti, šunu	---
3f.	-š <sup>i</sup> na	-š <sup>i</sup> na	---

Note that only in the first person singular and in the third person plural masculine is a distinction possible

between genitive and accusative forms, and only in the second person masculine singular is the dative distinguished.

3.6 Occasionally mistakes of number and gender are made in the use of suffix pronouns, perhaps because of Hurrian<sup>37</sup> or Hittite<sup>38</sup> influence: la-a i-la-gi-šu-ma, "he shall not take them!" 17.369A.16; mar-ši-it-šu, "her property" 16.267.11; mu-ti-šu, "her husband" 16.267.14; it-ti abhē<sup>meš</sup>-ši al-ta-kán-šu, "with her brothers I placed her" 17.116.18-19.

3.7 The substantive attū, "that which belongs to", occurs only in texts from Hattusas or from Carchemish: at-du-ia, "mine", 17.317.7 (Carchemish); at-du-ka, "yours" 17.338.2 (Hattusas); 17.353.1 (Hattusas); at-tu-ni, "ours" 17.341.3 (Carchemish).

3.8 Similarly, the use of rāmānu plus suffixes for the reflexive pronoun is limited so far to the correspondence with the Hittite sovereign: it-ti ra-ma-ni-ka, "with you, yourself" 17.132.6; ra-ma-an-ka 17.338.6.

3.9 The demonstrative šu is used both as a substantive and as an adjective. When used as a substantive it is not always distinguishable from the third person independent pronoun, and the examples given in § 3.12 should be considered here. Note further the following: la-a ri-gil-tum-šu-ú-tum, "this is not a (binding) contract" 17.382+380.59; eqlu<sup>há</sup> šu-ú, "this field" 15.167+163.15; a-na šu-wa-ti ta-na-an-din, "to that one she shall give (it)" 8.145.26; i-na eqlimeš šu-wa-ti, "in that field (§ 1.10)"

16.139.13, cf. 16.246.15; awīl āli š[a]-ti, "the man of that city" 17.425.8; sinništum<sup>tum</sup> ši-it, "this woman" 17.372A+360A.6; awīlū<sup>meš</sup> šu-nu-tu, "those men" 17.28.22.

3.10 The regular distant demonstrative adjective is šašu, for masculine singular; šaši for feminine singular, and šašunu for plural: awīlim<sup>lim</sup> ša-a-šu, "that man" 17.130.28; cf. 1.01.20; it-ti bīti<sup>há</sup> ša-a-šu, "with that house" 16.250.10; kaspimeš<sup>meš</sup> ša-a-šu, "that silver" 17.346.13; sinništum<sup>tum</sup> ša-a-ši, "that woman (nominative)" 17.116.9; cf. 16; sinništa<sup>ta</sup> ša-a-ši, "that woman (accusative)" 17.116.14; a-na a-ma-ti ša-a-ši, "on the basis of that thing" 17.247.13; [m]i-id-da-ti ša-a-ši, "that measure" 17.385.9-10; napšāti<sup>meš</sup> ša-a-šu-nu, "those persons" 17.234.2; awīlū ša-a-šu-nu, "those men" 17.393.15; awīlū<sup>meš</sup> ša-šu-nu 17.83.11, bīt du-un-na-ti ša-a-šu-nu, "those forts" 17.226.7; ša ḥarrāni<sup>meš</sup> ša-a-šu-nu, "of those caravans" 17.346.8.

3.11 The near demonstrative annū is used mainly as an adjective, occasionally as a substantive: aš-šum an-ni-i, "because of this" 15.33.11; en-na-a,<sup>39</sup> "this" 16.270.19; an-nu-du, "these" 16.147.12; ni-id-nu an-nu-ú, "this gift" 16.383.14; 16.282.14; iš-tu 2ūmi an-i-im, "from this day" 17.244.1; iš-tu 2ūmi an-ni-i-im-ma 8.145.1; ni-id-na an-na-am 15.Z.12; ni-id-na an-na-a 16.157.26; an-na-a qa-ba-šu ša<sup>m</sup> ni-iq-ma-an-di,<sup>40</sup> "this speech of Niqmadu" 17.340.15; ri-ik-ša an-ni-ta, "this contract" 17.230.3; nidnāti<sup>meš-ti</sup> an-na-ti, "these gifts" 16.138.27; but nidnāti<sup>meš-ti</sup> an-nu-ti line 31; a-ba-te<sup>meš</sup> tup-bi ša

ri-gi-il-ti an-na-a-ti, "these words of the tablet of the contract" 17.340.16'. The word *anmū*,<sup>41</sup> "this" is so far attested only once: *awīla an-me-e*, "this man" 4.449.20.

3.12 Determinative *ša* is frequently used to express the genitive relationship: *ilāni<sup>meš</sup> ša māti-ka*, "the gods of your land" 12.05.6; *mārū<sup>meš</sup> ša-a iltēn awīlim<sup>lim</sup>*, "sons of one man" 17.116.22.

3.13 The use of *ša* in 18.115.26 seems to be an extension of that illustrated in §3.12: *3 ma-na kaspā<sup>meš</sup> ša iltēn<sup>en</sup> awīlim<sup>lim</sup>*, "three minas of silver for (in compensation for the murder of) one man."

3.14 Relative *ša* is usually followed by the indicative or ventive, since the subjunctive was not used at Ugarit: *ša-a tup-pu an-na-am ú-na-ki-ir*, "whoever alters this tablet" 15.109+16.296.56; *ša-a ak-ta-na-ak*, "that I sealed" 15.63.21-22; *šimti-ia ša-a ta-al-ta-qu-me*, "my payment which you (plural) received" 8.279.8; *ša taš-pu-ra*, "which you wrote" 15.77.8. The subjunctive is used in tablets from Hattusas and Carchemish.<sup>42</sup>

3.15 Relative *ša* is sometimes repeated,<sup>43</sup> resuming itself: *ša ul-tu da-ri-ti ša i-na qāti awīlē<sup>meš</sup> āl gal-ba*, "that which always was in the hands of the men of Galba" 16.170.9'-10'; *ša<sup>f</sup> ku-ba-ba mārat dak-a-an aššati-ia iš-tu aḫi-ia ša i-ḫu-uz-ši*, "whoever takes (in marriage) Kubaba, the daughter of Dakan, my wife, from my brother..." 16.144.6-8.

3.16 The indefinite relative for persons is

mannummē or mamma / mamman,<sup>44</sup> "whoever, anyone" or with a negative, "no one": ma-am-ma 15.33.25,27; 15.90.13; ma-am-ma-a 16.277.16; ma-am-ma... ú-ul i-laq-gi, "no one will take" 15.88.9-10; ma-am-ma...la i-la-aq-gi-šú, "no one will take it" 16.135.13-17; ma-am-ma-an 15.70.12; 15.89.17; 16.385.13; ma-am-ma-a-an 16.166.17; ma-an-nu-um-ma 15.85.27; 16.140.14; ma-nu-um-me 15.91.8; ma-an-nu-um-me-e 8.145.16,24; 16.200.13; ma-an-nu-um-me-e ša 17.237.9'. In the examples so far cited, both forms are used as substantives. Their use as adjectives is somewhat less frequent: awīlu ma-am-ma-an 15.147.14'; 16.131.12; a-na awīli ma-an-ni-mi-i 16.386.10' (note the genitive form).

3.17 The indefinite relative for things, "whatever", is usually expressed by minummē or mimma. As in the case of the personal indefinite relative (§ 3.16), either form may be used as substantive: mi-nu-um-me-e ša i-ba-aš-ši, "whatever there is" 8.145.4-5; mi-nu-me-e ša<sup>m</sup> a-miš-tam-ri i-na-ki-ru, "whatever Ammištamru changed" 17.159.18-19. cf. 12; mim-mu-ia, "whatever of mine" 12.05.15; mi-im-ma, "anything" 15.90.13; ù mim-ma i-na libbi bīti-ia, "and whatever (was) in my house" 16.111.14. For their use as adjectives note the following examples: mi-nu-me-e pātū<sup>meš</sup>-ka, "whatever frontiers of yours" 15.77.11-12; mi-nu-me-e šul-ma-nu, "whatever greeting"<sup>45</sup> 16.111.8-9; mi-nu-um-me-e šul-ma-nu 15.33.14; pīl-ku-šú-nu mim-ma ia-nu, (freely) "they have no pilku obligation whatever" 16.134.7; ú-nu-te<sup>meš</sup> mim-ma,



"whatever vessels" 17.42.4.

Only in 17.79+374 (of Hittite provenance) does the word a-i-ú-ti-me-e (line 13) or a-i-ú-um-ma (line 29), "whatever" occur. The first form is used as an adjective; the context of the second is broken.

3.18 The impersonal interrogative is mi-nu-ú, "what?" 12.05.23.

3.19 The causal interrogative is am-mi-ni, (ana+minū, "for what") "why?" 17.247.9,11; 15.18.20; 17.227.9; 17.394+427.5; am-mi-ni-i 17.288.19.

3.20 The personal interrogative does not occur.

3.21 "All" is expressed by gabbu: kab-pa bīti-ia, "all my house" 16.111.11; kab-pa ú-nu-te<sup>meš</sup> an-nu-ti, "all these implements" 17.129.14,17,19.

3.22 "Everything" may be expressed as in 15.138+16.393B.3, mi-im-mi šum-ši-šu, "everything he has (literally his whatever-its-name)", but more commonly gabbu and mimmu are used together: qa-du kab-bi mi-im-mi-šu 15.85.16; kab-bi mi-me-šu 16.250.9; kab-pa mi-im-ma 17.129.22; a-na gab-bi mim-mu-ú ša bēli-ia, "to everything of my lord's" 15.14.7-8. Note also qa-du(m) ga-ab-bi m[ī]-im-me šum-ši-ša, "with everything that pertains to it (a city)" 16.153.4-5.

3.23 "As much as" is expressed by malā: ma-la-a 12.05.17; ma-la 17.335+379+381+235.59; 17.385.9,12,14; ma-la ša i-ḫal-li-qu, "as much as is lost" 17.230.17.

3.24 Šanū is used for "other, another"; ḫurāša<sup>meš</sup>

ša-na-a i-din-mi, "give me other (i.e., more) gold" 17.228.  
 40; šarru ša-nu-um-ma ša māti ša-ni-tim-ma, "another king  
 of another land" 17.369A.15; awīlū<sup>meš</sup> ša-nu-ut-tu(m) ša  
 mātāti<sup>meš</sup> ša-na-ti, "other men of other lands" 17.28.19;  
 mār-šu ša-na-ma, "another of his sons" 17.159.28; a-na  
 awīl<sup>bu</sup>-bur-ta-nu-ri<sup>46</sup> ša-ni-i, "to the other equerry"  
 17.227.33.

## Chapter Four: Numerals

4.1 With the exception of me-at, "hundred" (e.g., 15.108.1,2) and li-im, "thousand" (e.g., 15.90.18) numerals are never written out fully in these texts: therefore any peculiarities of formation must remain undetected until further evidence comes to light.

4.2 Note such complements as I<sup>en</sup> (iltēn or ištēn ?),<sup>47</sup> "one" 16.359C.4; and I<sup>en</sup>-nu-tum, "a team"<sup>48</sup> 17.335+379+381+235.4.

4.3 The reading i-na 2 me-te kaspī kās-pu, "for two hundred (shekels) of silver" 16.145.14 is unique.

4.4 Occasionally an abbreviation is used: I li-im V me, "1500" 16.146+161.27.

4.5 For the ideographic writing of numbers, see especially the lists in the following tablets: 11.787; 11.790; 11.800; 11.830; 11.839.

4.6 In 17.116.17, i-na ša-nu-ti-šī means "for the second time".

4.7 The numerical force of šanītam, "secondly", has been lost, and it has come to mean merely "moreover, also". Note especially tablet 15.109+16.296, where it occurs in a series twelve times, each time opening a new paragraph. For further examples see 15.11.10; 15.14.17; 15.33.16;

15.85.11; 15.92.15; 15.137.8; 15.147.5'; 16.131.15; 17.372  
A+360A.5'; 17.318+349A.26.

4.8 Several variants are used to express the progression "in the first place...in the second place", or "firstly...secondly": it-ti-il-ta <sup>m</sup>šar-ra-ka-nu il-te-gi-šū-nu ù ša-na-am-ma šarru it-ta-din-šū-nu a-na <sup>m</sup>šar-ra-ka-na, "Firstly Šarrakanu took them and secondly the king gave them to Šarrakanu" 15.139.14-17; iltēn<sup>en</sup>-šū...ù i-na ša-ni-šū 15.85.22-24; iltēn<sup>en</sup>-šū...ù ša-na-am 16.174.9-13; 16.249.7-8; iltēn<sup>en</sup>-šū...ù ša-ni-tam 15.2.16-17; iltēn<sup>en</sup>...ù ša-na-am 16.200.4-5.

## Chapter Five: Nouns

5.1 Mimation has generally fallen into disuse, but it is preserved in a few cases. That such a writing as *sinništum<sup>tum</sup>*, "woman" 17.116.9 is no proof of spoken mimation has already been pointed out (§ 1.5). Still, such writings as the following seem to indicate the occasional pronunciation of the final -m: *an-ni-i-im*, "this" 15.70.1, but *an-ni-i* 16.154.17; *an-na-am* 15.Z.12, but *an-na-a* 16.157.26; *ur-ra-am še-ra-am*, "in the future" 8.279.9, but *ur<sub>5</sub>-ra še-ra* 15.70.12; *ur-ia še-ra-am* 15.85.27; *ú-ra-am še-ra-am* 15.89.10,16; *ur-ra-am še-ra* 16.129.10; *ú-ra še-ra* 16.142.11. The extreme variation exhibited in the writing of this last phrase shows that the writing of the final -m can hardly be considered a matter of historic or traditional spelling; it must therefore be an indication of sporadic pronunciation.

5.2 Nouns are very often written ideographically. Sometimes phonetic complements indicate number and case, but even when these are indicated, mistakes are not uncommon. Hence much remains uncertain both in noun formation and in inflection. The problem is particularly acute concerning which of the various plural formations are used for certain nouns. In the following paragraphs some

of the anomalies are pointed out. It has not been thought necessary to document fully such instances of correct case usage<sup>49</sup> and adjective agreement as a-na māti<sup>ti</sup> ša-ni-ti, "to another country" 15.81.6 and a-ba-šu i-ši-ir, "he shall be hostile to his father" 15.92.12.

5.3 The incorrect use of case endings is common: a-na muḥ-ḥi a-bu-ia, "before my father" 10.046.9; a-na awīlam<sup>lam</sup>, "to the man" 17.231.13; ù awīlum<sup>lum</sup> 50 a-na awīlum<sup>lum</sup> la-a i-tu-ur, "and one man shall not return (with a claim) against the other" 17.135+X+17.360B.5'; ša-a ṭup-pu an-na-am ú-na-ki-ir, "whoever alters this tablet" 15.109+16.296.56; ṭup-pa kan-ka, "sealed tablet" (correctly used as object) 17.346.12, but ṭup-pa kan-ku (as subject) 17.346.14; cf. mar-ḥé-ta-šu mār ú-ul i-šu, "his wife shall not have a son" 15.10.4. In 15.86.18,19 bīta<sup>ta</sup> and bītum<sup>tum</sup> are both objects of the same verb!! Particularly noteworthy is the variation between two transcripts of the same agreement between Šaušgamuwa and Ammištamru: šum-ma libbi<sup>bi</sup>-ka ù te-ik-sa ù šum-ma libbu<sup>bu</sup>-ka i-na libbi<sup>bi</sup> tāmti ku-ru-ur-sa 17.228.12-13 and [šum-ma] libbu<sup>bu</sup>-ka ù te-ik-sa [ù] šum-ma libbi<sup>bi</sup>-ka i-na....17.318+269A.7-8. "If you wish, kill her, and if you wish, cast her into the sea."

5.4 This same vacillation regarding cases extends also to Ugaritic proper names: mār a-miš-tam-ra 15.85.2, 15.92.2, 15.120.3, but mār am-mi-iš-tam-ri<sup>51</sup> 15.89.2, 15.90.3, 15.Z.2; šār māt āl-ú-ga-ri-it, "king of Ugarit" 17.227.5; but ilānu<sup>meš</sup> nu ša māt āl-ú-ga-ri-ta, "the gods of

Ugarit" 6.198.5.

5.5 Not only do adjectives sometimes disagree in case with their nouns (see the examples in § 5.3), but also they may disagree in gender:  $\text{ṭup-bi an-ni-ti}$ , "this tablet" 17.227.49,52;  $\text{ṭup-pa-ti za-ar-ru-ti}$ , "false tablets" 16.249.17-18.

5.6 Sometimes a singular noun is used with a plural verb:  $\text{ḥi-iš-mi-te-nu mār tal-mi-ia-na...5 me-at kaspameš ú-ma-al-lu-nim}$ , "Hishmitenu son of Talmiyana...will pay 500 (shekels) of silver" 15.81.9-16.<sup>52</sup>

5.7 Much more common is the use of a plural noun with a singular verb:<sup>53</sup>  $\text{ù mārumeš f-ra-bi-ti [di?]-na mi-im-ma la-a i-nam-muš}$ , "and the sons of the great lady shall not bring suit" 17.82.16-18;  $\text{ilānumeš nu šum-šu li-hal-li-iq}$ , "may the gods destroy his name" 15.109+16.296.56-57;  $\text{bīt mbin-ili ù eqlātiḡá ra-aḡ-ba-na eqlātiḡa mār la-ab-na ṣa-mi-id a-na ma-ma-ta-ru-na}$ , "the house of Bin-ilu and the fields of Rahbana, (and) the fields of the son of Labna are bound (deeded) to Amataruna" 16.162.11-15.

5.8 The series of items of real estate listed in 16.162.11-13 (see § 5.7) is referred to by a singular suffix pronoun in line 18, but a similar series in 16.178.3-11 is referred to by a plural suffix pronoun in line 12.

5.9 The following examples show plural formations of nouns and adjectives in use at Ugarit:  $\text{bītāte}^{\text{ta-te}}$ , "houses" 16.171.4;  $\text{zittē}^{\text{meš}}$   $\text{zi-te}$ , "shares" 15.90.6;  $\text{[ṭ]up-pa-te-ia}$ , "my tablets" 6.198.13;  $\text{a-ma-te}^{\text{meš}}$   $\text{an-na-a-ti}$ , "these words"

17.132.15; ilānu<sup>meš</sup> nu, "gods" 15.109+16.296.56; 11.723.6; mu-un-na-bi-du-ut-ti,<sup>54</sup> "fugitives" 17.132.41.

5.10 The following examples illustrate various ways of expressing the genitive relationship in use at Ugarit: iš-tu qāti<sup>ti</sup> ardē<sup>meš</sup>-ku-nu, "from the hand of your servants" 15.18.3; ilāni<sup>meš</sup> ša māti-ka, "the gods of your country" 12.05.6; eqlāti<sup>há</sup> ša-a bin-aš-tar-mi, "the fields of Bin-aštarmi" 15.109+16.296.29; [e-ri]-iš-ka ša libbi-ka, "the desire of your heart" 12.05.11; aḥḥē-šu ša <sup>m</sup>zi-na-ra, "brothers of Sinara" 15.138+16.393B.14; mār māri-ši ša fēḥ-li-ni-ik-ka-lu, "grandson of Eḥlinikkalu" 17.226.6; ú-nu-te<sup>meš</sup> mim-ma ša aḥi-šu ša <sup>m</sup>ar(i) ilšimiga, "whatever vessels of the brother of Arišimiga" 17.42.4-5. A pronominal suffix can separate words in a construct phrase:<sup>55</sup> inē<sup>meš</sup>-ka damqūta<sup>ku-ta</sup>, "your eyes of goodness" 11.730.11.

5.11 A virtual compound noun exists in the expression mimmi šumši, "whatever its name; i.e., everything". Note the following instances where this whole expression takes a suffix pronoun in spite of the fact that the expression already contains one: kab-bu mi-im-mi šum-ši-šu, "everything belonging to him" 16.269.5; ga-ab-bi m[ī]-im-me šum-ši-ša, "everything pertaining to it (a city)" 16.153.5.



## Chapter Six: Verbs

6.1 The three tense forms of Akkadian, present, preterite, and perfect,<sup>56</sup> are well attested at Ugarit, but there are some important aspects in which usage at Ugarit seems to be different from what has been observed elsewhere. Special attention is given to these differences in the next few paragraphs. It should be mentioned at the outset that the problem of describing the tenses at Ugarit is as acute as the general problem of Semitic tenses; the names of these forms as used here are conventional and hence convenient, but they are not strictly accurate.

6.2 The present form is used mainly for the future tense: a-dab-bu-ub, "I will speak" 17.83.25; i-pa-aš-ša-ru, "they shall free" 17.238.13; i-ša-ab-ba-tum, "they shall seize" 17.230.8; ša i-ra-ag-gu-um, "the one who shall lay claim" 17.129.26; i-ra-ša-ap, "he shall build" 15.114.9; a-na-din, "I will give" 17.152.14.

6.3 When used for the present tense, the present form has a durative aspect: ú-la-za-an-mi, "he speaks presumptuously" 17.383.16; ša i-dab-bu-bu, "of which they are speaking" 17.346.11,16,22.

6.4 With the negative, the present form is usually a prohibition: la-a ta-pa-làh-šu-nu, "do not fear them"

17.132.5,32; ma-am-ma a-na muḫḫi-šū la i-qar-rib, "no one shall approach him" 16.250.19; la-a i-ra-ag-gu-um, "he shall not lay claim" 17.42.15; [m]a-am-ma la-a ú-na-ak-qar-šū-nu-ti, "let no one change them" 17.292.13-14; ma-an-nu-um-ma ...ú-ul i-laq-gi, "no one...shall take" 16.140.14-15. Of course it may also be a negation of the future: ù šum-ma ša i-du-ku-šū la-a im-ma-ru, "and if they do not see (i.e., find) the one who killed him..." 17.230.13-14; mar-ḫé-ta-šū mār ú-ul i-šū, "his wife shall not have a son" 15.10.4.

6.5 The instantaneous present is expressed by either the preterite or the perfect:<sup>57</sup> a-na šēpē<sup>meš</sup> bēli-ia iš-tu ru-qiš 2-šú 7-šú am-qt, "from afar I fall at the feet of my lord twice seven times" 17.391.4-5; 17.393.5-6; 17.383.4-5; al-tap-ra-aš [-šū-nu?], "I am (herewith) sending them" 17.292.18; ù a-nu-ma <sup>awīl</sup> mār šipri<sup>ri</sup> -ia a-na muḫḫi bēli-ia at-ru-uš, "and behold I am directing my messenger to my lord" 17.422.29-31.

6.6 The simple past may be expressed by either the preterite or the perfect. The choice between these two forms seems to be purely stylistic with no apparent difference in force: ip-ṭur-šū, "he has set him free" 15.Y.8; ip-ta-ṭar-šū, "he has set him free" 17.28.25; ip-ta-ṭar 8.213.4; ir-ta-ku-us, "he has bound" 15.92.5; ir-ku-uš-šū, "he has bound him" 15.92.6; ir-ku-us, 16.344.5; iš-ku-un, "he placed" 15.Y.13; il-ta-ka-an, "he placed" 17.368.8'; ú-šal-li-mu, "they paid" 17.158.19; ul-ta-li-mu, "they paid" 17.252.17. That this variation is not a matter of sequence

of tenses is seen in text 16.263; it-ta-ši...ù id-din-šu, "he took...and gave it" 16.263.4-6; it-ta-ši...ù it-ta-din, "he took...and gave" 16.263.12-13.

6.7 Negative statements in past time may employ either the perfect or the preterite: la-a a-ta-mar, "I have not seen" 17.422.14; la-a it-ta-di-in-šu, "he did not give to him" 17.129.9; ul...il-te-qu-ú, "they...did not take" 12.33.7; la aš-pu-ra-ak-ku, "I did not send to you" 15.33.8; ú-ul aš-pu-ra-ak-ku, 15.33.12; la-a ú-še-li, "he did not take (literally, cause to go up)" 17.42.7; ú-ul ú-še-li 17.158.9.

6.8 The jussive proclitic lū may be used with either perfect or preterite: li-it-ta-lak, "let her go" 17.159.27; lil-lik 17.159.39; lil-gi-ma, "let her take" 17.159.16; li-iš-šur, "may he guard" 4.449.5; li-ḫal-li-ku-šu, "may they take him away" 18.06+17.365.13; li-te-bi-la, "may he send" 17.383.42.

6.9 The particle lū is used with the present in 17.289.17-19; libba-šú ša il<sup>il</sup>šamši<sup>ši</sup> mim-ma lu-ú la-a i-ma-al-la, "let nothing fill the heart of the Sun (i.e., let nothing anger the Sovereign)".

6.10 In a few instances the present form is used for past time: la i-ma-an-gur, "he did not agree" 17.129.18; ú-ul i-ma-an-gur 17.227.14; ú-za-aḫ<sub>x</sub>-ḫa-tu-šu-m[a], "they pressed him" 17.227.9; i-ḫal-li-iq, "they (§ 6.16) disappeared" 17.146.25,42.

6.11 More common is the use of the preterite form

for future tense: i-din, "he will give" 16.239.28; ú-ra-am še-ra-am ma-am-ma-an la il-gi, "in the future no one shall take" 16.167.11-12 cf. 16.200.12-14; šum-ma <sup>m</sup>nu-ri-ia-nu i-tu-ur, "if Nuriyanu shall return" 16.129.14-15, cf. 8.213.22, 16.239.29; 17.123.27; 17.231.14 (but cf. normal i-ta-a-ar 17.334.19); ú-ra-zi-ip-šu-nu, "he shall build them" 15.147.12'; ú-tam-me-qa-ak-ku, "he will do good to you" 17.132.18; ša [dīn]a ú-na-mi-iš, "whoever shall instigate suit" 16.205+192.17-18; ša-a ṭup-pu an-na-am ú-na-ki-ir, "whoever shall change this tablet" 15.109+16.296.56; ù ša ú-qa-al-li-il, "and who shall diminish" 8.145.18-19. Although the context is somewhat fragmentary, i-te-lik, "he shall go" (17.112.12) seems to be a clear case of the perfect form used for future time.

6.12 Subjunctive forms are not used in the texts from Ugarit;<sup>58</sup> while they are used in tablets from Hattusas and Carchemish, even this usage is not consistent: ša i-du-ku-šu, "the one who killed him" 17.230.7,13 (Carchemish); ša ti-i-ku, "who was killed" 17.158.21 (Carchemish); ul-tu šarr-ut-ta...ta-aš-pa-tu(m), "since you took...royal authority" 17.247.6-7 (Hattusas); ša i-na bīti <sup>m</sup>a-miš-tam-ri ul-te-ri-bu, "which she brought into the house of Ammiš-tamru" 17.159.14-15 (Hattusas); ša i-ra-gu-um, "whoever raises a claim" 17.158.24 (Carchemish); cf. 17.237.8' (Hattusas); ša i-ra-gu-mu 17.28.17 (unknown provenance); ša-a ak-ta-na-ak, "that I sealed" 15.63.21-22 (Ugarit); ša taš-pu-ra, "which you wrote" 15.77.8. These examples

show further that any tense may be used in a subordinate clause.

6.13 Not limited to verbs of motion, the ventive forms are used rather freely and usually do not seem to have any peculiar force. The most striking illustration of the interchangeability of the ventive and non-ventive forms occurs in two transcripts of the same letter from Hattusil III to Niqmepa, Texts 17.130 and 18.03; la-a i-ša-ba-tu(m), "they shall not seize" 17.130.19, but la-a i-ša-ba-tu(m)-ni 18.03.22; la-a i-qa-ru-bu-ni(m), "they shall not approach" 17.130.34, but la-a i-qa-ru-bu 18.03.34. The following examples further illustrate the use of the ventive: ú-ma-al-lu-ni(m), "they shall pay" 17.251.15; šu-up-ra, "send!" 17.247.18; il-tap-ra, "he sent" 17.286.8; i-ša-ab-tu(m)-ni-en-ni, "they brought me into court" 17.237.9; i-šak-ka-nu-ni-ik-ku, "they will fix for you" 17.292.21; ma-am-ma-an...la i-šu-nim, "nobody...has (a share)" 15.138+16.393B.12-15;<sup>59</sup> za-ku-nim, "they are pure (i.e., free of obligation)" 15.90.9.

6.14 The third feminine singular may be expressed by the corresponding masculine form or by a special feminine form: ša i-na bīti<sup>m</sup> a-miš-tam-ri ul-te-ri-bu, "which she brought into the house of Ammistamru" 17.159.14-15; la-a i-ra-ag-gu-um, "she shall not raise a claim" 17.396.17; cf. 17.355.17; ti-id-[bu]-ba, "she spoke" 17.116.12; ta-baṭ-ṭar, "she shall go free" 16.141.15; 16.200.22; la ta-ma-an-[gur?], "she shall not agree" 16.141.12; tal-ti-

gi-šu, "she took him" 17.231.10; ta-al-ta-gi, "she took" 16.200.3; ta-al-te-gi 15.92.22; tal-te-ki 16.143.26; ti-ir-ta-zi-ip, "she shall (§ 6.11) build" 15.168.9; ta-al-ta-kán<sup>an</sup>, "she fixed" 17.352.13; ti-it-ta-di-in-ma, "she gave" 17.352.10; ta-at-ta-din-šu, "she gave it" 16.277.4 (cf. it-ta-din-šu, also feminine, line 10); ti-it-ta-din-šu-nu, "she gave them" 16.343.7; ta-na-din-šu, "she shall give it" 15.89.13,15,16; ta-na-an-din, "she shall give" 8.145.26; ta-ad-din-šu, "she gave it" 16.263.17; ta-at-ta-ši, "she took away" 16.277.3; ta-at-ta-ši-šu 16.263.16; ti-iḫ-ta-ti, "she transgressed" 17.116.10; ti-iḫ-te-ti 17.372A+360A.7; ša ta-ar-te-ši<sup>f</sup> bi-da-wa, "which Bidawa acquired" 8.145.6. The unusual il-te-gi-ša, "she took him (!)" 16.200.5 may indicate Hurrian influence.<sup>60</sup>

6.15 The preformative vowel of the second person is regularly a, without the optional i variant found in the third person feminine singular: ta-ad-bu-ba-šu-nu, "you spoke them" 17.116.6; ta-aṣ-pa-tum, "you took" 17.247.6; ta-aš-pu-ra, "you wrote" 16.112.10; taš-pu-ra 17.83.10; taš-pu-ri (second feminine singular) 12.33.5; la-a tal-li-ka, "you have not come" 17.247.9; ta-mar, "you will see" 17.422.25; 17.132.17,22; ta-na-ti-na, "you will give to me" 17.116.27; ta-ta-na-din-ma, "you will continually give" 17.423.16; ta-na-ṣar-ši-na, "you shall keep them" 17.132.16; ta-ša-am-me, "you shall hear" 17.132.16; da-tu-ka-a, "you killed" 17.42.4; ta-qa-a-ap, "you shall obey" 17.132.29; ta-ga-al-la-a-šu, "you shall hold him back" 17.79+

374.46; la-a ta-na-aš-ši-ma, "you should not gather" 17.383.25; la-a ta-qa-bi, "you shall not speak" 15.18.19; daq-te-bi, "you said" 17.130.5; ta-la-'-e-šu-nu, "(may you) prevail over them" 17.132.46. The following apparent exceptions are all first radical weak verbs: te-pu-ša, "you make" 17.116.29 (cf. 17.429.19); te-te-ti-[iq], "you have transgressed" 17.79+374.28; ti-i-te, "you (feminine) know" 16.111.10; (for a masculine subject, cf. ti-i-te-šu, 17.423.18).

6.16 Number is sometimes confused: i-ḥal-li-iq, "they disappeared" (for tense see § 6.10) 17.146.25,42; [ša]-li-im, "they are complete" 17.319.9; i-na-mu-uš, "they instigate (court action)" 17.318+349A.27; i-nam-muš 17.82.18 (paralleled by i-ra-gu-mu line 23); la-a i-ra-qu-mu, "(he) shall not raise a claim" 17.248.12; li-te-er-ru-ni, "let him return (word) to me" 17.422.10; e-tap-šu-mi, "he made" 17.346.8; il-dak-nu-mi, "he fixed" 17.346.10; šum-ma i-na arki ūmi<sup>mi</sup> mte-[e]t-te ardē<sup>meš</sup>-šu e-er-re-šu, "if after some time Tette wants his servants" 17.334.12-13;<sup>61</sup> awīl-ḥa-za-nu āli<sup>ki</sup> ū awīl-ākil [eq]lāti<sup>meš</sup> la-a i-ma-li-ik eli-šu, "the mayor and the field supervisor shall not rule over him" 15.137.15-16.

6.17 Persons are very rarely confused, but in 17.341.18 uš-zu-ma-a-mi is written for "we go out."

6.18 The masculine singular imperative is well attested: du-gul-šu, "watch him" 15.33.29; ku-ru-ur-sa, "throw her" 17.228.14; šu-up-ra, "send" 17.247.18; a-mur,

"look" 17.116.9; a-mu-ur-ma 17.383.29; e-pu-uš, "do" 17.228.15; i-din-mi, "give" 17.228.40; na-ši id-nam-mi, "give to us" 17.318+349A.24; te-ik-sa, "kill her" 17.228.12; ša-al-ma, "ask" 15.18.13; ša-'-al 17.424C+397B.24; le-qa-šu-nu, "take them" 17.286.10; li-gi-ši, "take her" 17.372A+360A.13; li-gi-sa 17.228.10; li-i-ki 15.63.10; ki-bi-ma, "speak" 17.289.4; i-ši-ma, "take up" 15.18.14; uš-zu-ur, "keep" 10.046.13; ú-šur 15.63.25; šap-pa-ra,<sup>62</sup> "send" 15.33.15; 17.78.7; šu-bi-la, "cause to bring" 17.247.20; šu-ši-ir, "send forth" 17.289.15; šu-še-er 11.834.10; pu-ḥu-ka šub-ši, "produce your substitute" 15.86.7. Feminine imperatives are rare and plural forms are not yet attested: id-ni, "give" 15.108.4,8; ṭe-ma te-er-ri, "return word" 16.111.9. Negative commands are expressed by the present form: la-a ta-pa-làḥ-šu-nu, "do not fear them" 17.132.5, 32; la-a ta-qa-bi, "do not speak" 15.18.19; la ta-kal-la, "do not withhold" 4.449.21.

6.19 The permansive is widely used: ḥa-ta-ak-ku, "I rejoice" 17.116.7; aš-ba-ak-ku, "I dwell" 17.372A+360A.8; ú-ul aš-ba-ku 15.33.9; 17.228.7; lu-ú la mi-ta-a-ku, "I am not dead" 17.383.33; mi-ta-ku 16.144.5; [1]a-a ḥa-bu-la-ku-mi, "I do not owe" 17.314.8; ḥa-bu-la-da-mi, "you owe" 17.314.6; aš-ba-ta, "you dwell" 12.05.19; na-ak-ra-ta, "you are hostile" 17.132.12; 17.227.11; na-ša-ta, "you have conducted yourself" 10.046.11; aq-ra-ta-a-ku, "it is precious to you" 17.353.6; cf. 17.407.5; it-ti ra-ma-ni-ka lu-ú pu-tam-ku-da-ta, "take heed to yourself" 17.132.6;



na-din, "it is given" 15.86.14; 16.136.15; 16.269.6,12; 16.383.15; 16.282.15; na-kir, "he is hostile" 16.269.7; 17.227.6; ša-mi-id,<sup>63</sup> "it is bound" 15.70.8,10; 16.131.9, 22,26; ša-lim, "he is at peace" 17.227.6; ša-li-im 17.346. 19,25; 17.319.7,9 (same form, but with plural subject); lu-ú a-ri-ik, "may it be long" 17.385.13; a-ni-iḫ, "he is devoted (i.e., is a loyal subject)" 16.132.29; 16.157.24; a-ši-ib, "he dwells" 17.347.23; 17.78.17; 17.315.20; ša ti-i-ku, "who was killed" 17.158.21; 17.42.5, 13; ba-ni, "it is good" 17.424C+397B.8; ša ḫe-pu-ú, "which was abraded" 17.346.18; ḫé-e-bi 17.334.21; ḫa-bi-mi 17.133.9; za-ki, "he is pure (i.e., free from obligation)" 15.90.12; 16.140.11; 16.143.12; 17.314.26; za-a-ki 16.348.9; za-ak-ki 16.267.5; za-qa-at, "she is free from obligation" 15.92. 23; za-ka-at 16.238.6,9; ḫal-qa-at, "she is lost" 17.82.12; ḫa-aš-ḫa-at, "she desires" 15.89.11,13; šaṭ-rat<sup>at</sup>, "it is written" 17.338.7'; šaṭ-ru, "they are written" 17.227.49; aš-bu, "they dwell" 17.341.26; na-ak-ru, "they are hostile" 17.227.4; nak<sub>x</sub>-ru 17.132.26; lu-ú ša-ab-du, "they are taken" 17.292.12; 15.77.16; ka-ab-du, "they are heavy" 17.130.7; 18.03.8; za-ku-nim, "they are free from obligation" 15.90. 9; ti-ku-u-mi, "they were killed" 17.145.5; ti-gu-ú-mi, 17.229.4; ša ti-i-ku, "who were killed" 17.234.6; šu-ku-na, "they (feminine) are placed" 16.151.3.

6.20 Except for the verb *rāḫu*,<sup>64</sup> which occurs in texts from Carchemish as well as from Hattusas, and which is used only in the Gt stem, the Gt and Dt stems seem limited to

texts from Hattusas: a-na šu-pa-li šēpē<sup>meš</sup> ša il<sup>y</sup>šamši<sup>ši</sup> šarri rabī bēli-šu ik-ta-ra-ar, "he cast himself under the feet of the Sun, the Great King, his lord" 17.227.45-46; it-ti ra-ma-ni-ka lu-ú pu-tam-ku-da-ta,<sup>65</sup> "take heed to yourself" 17.132.6; ab-ta-lu-uṭ,<sup>66</sup> "I recovered" 17.383.34; šum-ma šarru ba-ni-ta la-a e-te-púš-ka, "if the king will not do good to you" 17.422.26-27; ša bēli-ia e-te-ri-iš, "which my lord desires" 17.422.33; lu-ú mi-it-ḥu-ša-ta, "may you fight" 17.132.46; [i]r-ti-iḥ, "he remains" 17.108.9; ir-ti-ḥu, "they remain" 17.396.12; 17.159.49; 17.129.19; 17.226.11. The anomalous form ir-ti-ḥi<sup>67</sup> occurs only in 17.319.8, a text of unknown provenance: mi-im-ma ia-nu ša ir-ti-ḥi, "there is nothing that remains."

6.21 The iterative -tan- infix occurs in both present and preterite forms: ša a-na šarri tal-ta-na-pa-ra, "which you continually write to the king" 17.383.11; am-mi-ni la-a tal-tap-pa-ra,<sup>68</sup> "why have you not continually sent?" 17.247.11; il-ta-nap-bar, "he regularly sends" 15.24+50.11; [i]m-ta-na-ḥa-aš, "he shall continually fight" 19.68.29; lu-ú ta-ta-na-din-ma, "you shall continually give" 17.423.16; [il]-ta-na-ri-iq-mi, "he continually steals" 17.346.6; lu-ú te-te-ni-púš-šu, "you shall continually do for him" 17.423.12,24. The dispute recorded in 17.341 uses Gtn present forms of ḥabātu, "to rob" (here perhaps, "to slip in furtively"), alāku, "to go" and nadānu, with nadānu taking on the appropriate meaning, "to carry on trade": it-ta-na-di-nu-mi, line 14; na-at-ta-na-din-mi,

line 18; it-ta-na-la-k[u-ni]m-ma-a-mi, line 15; iḫ-ta-nab-pa-tu-mi, lines 15,19.

6.22 Participles are not widely used: da-gi-il pa-ni-šū-ú, "his subject (literally, beholder of his face)" 17.368.4; cf. 17.335+379+381+235.8; na-zi-ir, "a guard" 17.372A+360A.10; na-ši-ir, 17.340.14'; ba-ni, "creator" 15.120.7; mu-te, "knowers" 15.137.12; mu-du-ú 16.157.20; mu-du 16.239.18; da-i-ku-šū-nu, "their killers" 17.146.8,30,36; da-i-ku-ti-šū-nu 17.146.20,23; mu-un-na-bi-du-ut-ti, "fugitives" 17.132.41; mu-un-na-bi-du-ut-tum, 17.369A.8; mu-un-nab-ṭu(m)-ti 17.334.11.

6.23 Infinitives are used to express purpose, and are almost always introduced by ana: a-na ḫa-ba-ti, "to plunder" 17.132.31; a-na ḫu-ul-lu-ki, "to take away" 18.06+17.365.5; a-na ḫa-ma-ši, "fraudulently, for extortion" 17.346.4; a-na a-la-ki-ka, "for your going" 17.353.11 cf. 16.270.10; a-na na-ša-ri, "to guard" 17.372A+360A.9; a-na ša-a-li, "to ask" 19.70.9; a-na tu-um-mi-i, "to swear" 17.129.18; a-na ša-ba-ti-ša, "to seize her" 16.270.10; a-ša-bi, "to dwell" 17.423.8 (an expression of purpose without ana); a-na a-ša-bi 17.130.23; aš-šum e-bi-ši, "in order to do" 11.730.8. Rarely, infinitives are used as verbal nouns and do not express purpose: a-di ka-ša-ti-ia, "until my arrival" 15.63.26.

6.24 Occasionally D- stem forms are written with preformative i rather than the normal preformative u: i-it-te-ru-šū, "they returned him" 4.449.12 (cf. the normal D

perfect ut-te-er-ru 17.145.11). That this form is D perfect is shown both by meaning and theme vowel. Another example occurs in 17.159.19: mi-nu-me-e ša <sup>m</sup>a-miš-tam-ri i-na-ki-ru, "whatever Ammištamru changed".

6.25 When suffixes are added to leqū, apocopation may take place; <sup>69</sup> i-laq-šu-nu, "he will take them" 15.85.28; i-laq-šu 16.162.18. The form i-dur-nim (8.213.18) is a scribal error for i-tur-ru-nim; cf. i-tu-ru-ni[m] 17.244.19. For the doubling of the r see von Soden, Grundriss § 104g and cf. i-tu-ur-r[u] 16.371.21.

6.26 The third person plural of qebū may resist contraction of the theme vowel with the personal ending: i-qa!-bi-ú, "they shall say" 17.318+349A.23; cf. i-qab-bu-ú 16.353.19; iq-bu-ú 17.341.13.

6.27 West Semitic influence explains the forms of the two verbs in 17.28.21 (Carchemish?): in-na-am-mi-ru-na ù i-ša-ba-ṭu-na, "they appear and they seize".

6.28 A few anomalous verbal forms occur: im-ta-ku-ut-ti, <sup>70</sup> "he fell" 17.300.11 (cf. im-ta-ku-ut 17.373.8'); ir-ti-ḥi (§ 6.20); za-qa-ti, "she is free from obligation" 16.252.3; i-ša-aṭ-du-ru, "they wrote" 16.249.19; tu-ut-ta-ad-nu-šu-nu, "you shall give them (?)" 17.318+349A.29.

## Chapter Seven: Prepositions

7.1 In the following alphabetic list, compound prepositions are presented under their first component. All adverbial expressions are treated in chapter 8, and prepositions which are part of such expressions should be sought there.

7.2 adi, "until": a-di šīmāti<sup>meš</sup> ti e-ep-púš, "until he makes the purchases" 15.33.30-31; a-di ka-ša-ti-ia, "until my arrival" 15.63.26.

7.3 adu, "with": a-du šābē<sup>meš</sup>, "with troops" 17.340.17; a-du pāṭāni<sup>há</sup>-šu a-du ḥursāni<sup>meš</sup> [šu], "with its frontiers, with its mountains" 17.369.A.22.

7.4 ana, "to": id-din-šu a-na <sup>m</sup>tup-bi-ia-na, "he gave it to Tuppiyana" 15.Y.6-7; cf. 10.046.1; 11.730.2; 15.119.3'-4', 10'. Before yāši this lengthens to a-na-a in 17.383.14, 44.

"for" (purpose): a-na ardu-ut-ti, "for servitude" 17.108.8; a-na ḥa-ma-ši, "for extortion / fraudulently" 17.346.4; cf. § 6.23. Note also a-na: ba-ri-iš-ḥi al-ṭap-bar, "I wrote (to obtain) barušḥu" 17.152.8-9.

"for" (price): a-na I me-at XX šiqil kaspe<sup>meš</sup> ip-ta-ṭar-šu, "for 120 shekels of silver he freed him" 17.108.7.

"concerning": a-na mi-ri-il-ti-ka ù zi-bu-ti-ka šu-up-ra, "write (to me) concerning your wishes and desires" 15.24+50.14-16.

"as": it-ta-din-šu a-na ni-id-ni, "he gave it as a gift" 15.85.19.

"because of / on the basis of": a-na a-ma-ti ša-a-ši il<sup>x</sup>šamši<sup>š</sup>i ra-'-ub dan-niš, "because of that state of affairs, the Sun is very angry" 17.247.13-15.

The idiom ilānu<sup>meš</sup> a-na šul-ma-ni liššuru<sup>ru</sup>-ka (11.730.5-6 cf. 16.111.4-6) means "May the gods keep you in health".

7.5 ana muḥḥi, "to": a-na muḥ-ḥi ka-[a?]-ši...al-tap-bar, "I sent...to you" 17.152.7-9; lu-ú šul-mu a-na muḥ-ḥi-ka, "may peace be to you" 15.77.4; 16.03.4; cf. 10.046.4-5; 17.83.4-5. In this usage ana and ana muḥḥi are interchangeable: a-na muḥ-ḥi bēli-ia lu-ú šu[l-m]u a-na bīti-ka marḥāti meš-ka a-na gab-bi mim-m[u]-ú ša bēli-ia dan-niš lu-ú šul-m[u], "May peace be to my lord, to your house, your wives, to everything of my lord's may there be great peace" 15.14.5-8; cf. 16.112.5-8.

"on, against": inē<sup>meš</sup>-ka damqūta<sup>ku-ta</sup> a-na muḥ-ḥi-šu šu-ku-un, "fix your eyes of goodness on him" (meaning "look out for him well") 11.730.11-12; ma-am-ma-an a-na muḥḥi-šu la i-ra-gu-um, "no one shall present a claim against him" 16.145.18; cf. 15.90.14-15.

7.6 ana pāni, "in the presence of / before" : a-na pa-ni awīlē<sup>meš</sup> šī-bu-ti, "in the presence of witnesses"

15.37.2; a-na pa-ni <sup>m</sup>am-mi-is-tam-ri, "in the presence of Ammištamru" 15.86.2; cf. 15.92.2; 15.90.2; 16.131.2; 15.119.2; 17.83.16.

a-na pa-ni libbi-ka, "before you" 12.05.22.

7.7 ana pī, "according to": a-na bi-i tub-[bi-ša] ù a-na bi-i [awīlšibūti-ša], "according to her tablet and according to her witnesses" 16.245.4'-5'; cf. 16.356.8.

7.8 ana pūḡat, "in exchange for": id-din-šu a-na šarrati<sup>ti</sup> a-na pu-ḡa-at eqlāti<sup>meš m</sup>ba-zi-ra-na, "he gave it to the queen in exchange for the fields of Baziranu" 16.277.7-8.

7.9 ana qāti, "to": I me-at kaspā a-na qāti<sup>meš</sup>-šu i-na-an-din, "he shall give 100 (shekels) of silver to him" 15.92.10; cf. 15.63.10-11,17-18; 15.41.4. With precisely the same meaning, ana alone is used in 15.43.9; 15.63.12,19.

7.10 ana šupāli, "under, below, at": a-na šu-pa-li šēpameš ša ilšamšiši šarri rabī bēli-šu ik-ta-ra-ar, "he cast himself beneath the feet of the Sun, the Great King, his lord" 17.227.45-46; cf. 17.300.10; 17.373.7'.

7.11 arki, "after": arki ummi-ia a-lak-mi, "I will go after my mother" 17.159.25; arki-ka, "after you" 12.05.8.

7.12 aššum, ( ana+šum, "for the name/sake"), "on account of": aš-šum an-ni-i šul-ma-na ú-ul aš-pu-ra-ak-ku, "on account of this I have not sent a greeting-present to you" 15.33.11-12; aš-šum dīni-šu-ma, "on account of his

judgment" 16.269.11.

"in order that": aš-šum e-bi-ši ša-bu-ti-ia,  
"in order to carry out my wishes" 11.730.8.

"concerning": aš-šum pātāni<sup>meš</sup>-ka, "concerning  
your frontiers" 15.77.7; aš-šum [ka]spi<sup>meš</sup> ša ardē<sup>meš</sup>, "con-  
cerning the money of the servants" 17.83.8; cf. 15.33.7;  
16.03.5,10; 16.356.6; 17.146.15-16.

7.13 bēri, "between, among": be-ri awīlē<sup>meš</sup> mar-zi-i  
ša āl<sup>al</sup>a-ri ù be-ri awīlē<sup>meš</sup> mar-zi-i ša āl<sup>al</sup>zi-ia-ni, "between  
the Marzi-men of Aru and the Marzi-men of Siyannu" 18.01.

7-11. This preposition is sometimes preceded by ina or  
followed by ša with no change in meaning: iš-ku-nu ki-it-ta  
i-na be-ri-šu-nu, "they established justice between them"  
17.123.5-6; ri-gil-ta i-na be-ri ša māt āl<sup>al</sup>kar-ga-miš ù be-ri  
ša māt āl<sup>al</sup>u-ga-ri-it a-kán-na ir-ku-us, "thus he made a con-  
tract between the land of Carchemish and the land of Ugarit"  
17.146.4-5.

7.14 eli,<sup>71</sup> "over": la-a i-ma-li-ik eli-šu, "they (!)  
shall not rule over him" 15.137.16.

"on": <sup>aban</sup>kunuk šarri eli tup-bi, "the seal of  
the king is on the tablet" 15.138+16.393B.0.

"against, on (the account of)": aš-šum [ka]spi  
meš ša ardē<sup>meš</sup> ša eli ardē<sup>meš</sup>-ia, (freely) "concerning the  
servants' money which my servants owe" 17.83.8-9; cf. 16.  
354.1,3,6,7,9,11; 16.287.10; 16.129.13,16; 16.143.25. This  
same preposition occurs in a statement of freedom from  
obligation: [z]a-ki <sup>m</sup>šu-ub-am-mu eli bīt a-bi-šu ù eli



ahhē<sup>meš</sup>-šu, "Šub'ammu is free of obligation to his father's house and to his brothers" 15.120.15-16.

7.15 ellān / ellānu, "apart from, from": <sup>m</sup>abdi-a-na-ti šār māt āl<sup>l</sup>zi-ia-an-ni el-la-nu <sup>m</sup>nīq-me-pa šār māt āl<sup>l</sup>u-ga-ri-it ir-te-eq, "Abdianati, king of the land of Siyannu has separated from (literally, has gone far off apart from) Niqmepe, king of the land of Ugarit" 17.382+380.6-7. In an identical statement, the variant e[1-1]a-a-an is used, 17.335+379+381+235.6.

7.16 ina, "in, among" (location or position): eqlāt<sup>meš</sup> fbin-ḡa-ti-ya-ma i-na eqlāti<sup>meš</sup> ra-aḡ-ba-na, "the fields of Binḡatiyama (located) in the fields of Raḡbana" 16.131.15-16; cf. 15.136.5; 15.118.6; i-na awīlē<sup>meš</sup> mu-te šarri, "in / among the Knowers of the King" 15.137.12 cf. 16.348.6; i-na awīlē<sup>meš</sup> aškāpūti<sup>ti</sup> iš-ku-un, "he placed among the tanners (in the guild of tanners)" 15.Y.13 cf. 15.Y.11. Figuratively: i-na ni-is-za-at libbi-ša, "in the sorrow of her heart" 15.92.24.

"with" (instrument): ak-ta-na-ak i-na aban<sup>ku</sup>-nukki-ia, "I sealed with my seal" 15.63.22; ù <sup>m</sup>dak-ḡu-li-mu āl<sup>l</sup>ša-ak-na i-ra-ša-ap i-na kaspi<sup>meš</sup>-šu i-na eri<sup>meš</sup>-šu i-na kab-bi mim-mi-šu, "and Takḡulinu will build Šakna with his (own) silver, with his (own) copper, with everything of his (i.e., at his own expense)" 15.114.8-11.

"from": ù šarru ú-za-ki āl<sup>l</sup>ša-a[k]-na i-na pil-ki, "and the king has freed Šakna from the pilku<sup>72</sup> obligation" 15.114.12-13.

"for" (price): ip-šur VI ikī eqlāti<sup>há</sup> i-na eqli ali<sup>ki</sup> i-na V me-at XX kaspi<sup>meš</sup>, "he freed (exchanged) 6 ikū of fields in the fields of the city for 520 (shekels) of silver" 15.136.5-6; cf. 16.131.7; 16.147.7; 16.154.9; 11.856.5; 17.251.9; na-ap-ṭa-ru eqlāti<sup>há</sup> i-na eqlāti<sup>há</sup>, "we loosen (i.e., trade) fields (in exchange) for fields" 15.123+16.152.5.

7.17 ina bēri / ina bīrū-, "between, among". This compound preposition has already been mentioned in § 7.13 as equivalent to bēri alone. It should suffice here to present a few further examples showing variations in spelling: i-na be-ri-šu-nu, "between them" 19.68.4; 17.352.13; 17.372A+360A.7'; i-na bi-ri-šu-nu 17.145.10; i-na bi-ru-šu-nu-ti 17.362.5'; i-na be-ru-ú-ni, "between us" 18.54A.16'; i-na be-ri-ni 17.116.23. Note the sequence ù pāṭāni<sup>meš</sup> i-na be-ri šār māt ālu-ga-ri-it ù i-na be-ri šār māt ālzi-ia-an-ni is-zi-iq-ga-an abnē<sup>meš</sup> i-na pāṭāni<sup>meš</sup> i-na be-ri-šu-nu il-ta-ka-an, "he divided the frontiers between the King of the land of Ugarit and the King of the land of Siyannu; he placed (boundary) stones on the border between them" 17.368.6'-8'; cf. 17.82.7-10; 17.130.35-36; 17.146.4-5.

7.18 ina libbi, "in": i-na libbi<sup>bi</sup> ālma-aḥ-ra-pa, "in Maḥrapa" 15.109+16.296.32 (paralleled in line 35 by i-na ālma-ra-pa); i-na libbi māti-ni, "in our country" 17.234.3; i-na libbi-šu, "in it" 16.281.10.

"among": VII napšāti<sup>meš</sup> i-na libbi<sup>bi</sup>-šu-nu III awīlū<sup>meš</sup> IV sinnišātu<sup>meš</sup>, "seven persons, among them three

men (and) four women" 17.337.8-9.

"into": i-na libbi mā<sup>al</sup>u-ga-ri-it...i-te-er-bu-ni, "they enter...into the land of Ugarit" 17.369A.12-14.

7.19 ina pāni, "before": ma-am-ma i-na pa-ni-šu lu-ú la-a i-bar-ri-ik, "may no one place an obstacle before him" 15.33.26.

7.20 ina qāti, "to": i-na qāti<sup>m</sup>a-ḥal-te-na at-ta-din-šu-nu, "I gave them to Aḥaltena" 15.14.23-24; cf. 15.81.8,17.

7.21 ištu, "from": iš-tu ēkallim<sup>lim</sup>, "from the palace" 15.43.9; 15.77.9; iš-tu šarri<sup>ri</sup>, "from the king" 15.109+16.296.3; iš-tu ḥarrānāti<sup>meš</sup>, "from the roads" 16.386.4'-5'; iš-tu ūmi<sup>mi</sup> an-ni-i, "from this day" 15.37.1; 15.85.1; 15.89.1; cf. 15.109+16.296.1; 16.131.1.

7.22 ištu libbi, "from": iš-tu libbi<sup>bi</sup> mārē<sup>meš</sup> m<sup>m</sup>zi-gi, "from the sons of Ziga" 15.138+16.393B.13. This is paralleled in the next line by iš-tu aḥḥē<sup>meš</sup>-šu ša m<sup>m</sup>zi-na-ra, "from the brothers of Sinara". Cf. 17.369A.11.

7.23 ištu līt, "from beside": i[š]-tu li-it<sup>m</sup> bi-ḥa-walwi (? , written UR-MAḤ) "from beside Biḥawalwi" 17.108.6; iš-tu li-it ma-am-ma, "from all sides" 17.422.19-20.

7.24 ištu muḥḥi, "from": za-ki awīlum<sup>lum</sup> iš-tu muḥḥi awīlum<sup>lum</sup>, "a man is free from (obligation to) a man (i.e., neither is obligated to the other)" 15.90.12; cf. 15.90.10-11; 16.143.13; 16.158.8,10; 16.249.30.

7.25 ištu qāti, "from": iš-tu qātim<sup>tim</sup> m<sup>m</sup> pil-zi, "from Pilzi" 15.63.8-9; cf. 15.136.15; 15.85.9,29; iš-tu qāti<sup>ti</sup>-šu-nu,

"from them" 15.88.9; 15.2.11; cf. 15.136.16; 16.131.13-14. Since the reading of 15.63.16-18 is not only unique, but, as it stands, apparently contrary to the usage of ištu qāti in other places, even in the same tablet, perhaps it should be read as follows: at-ta iš-tu qātim<sup>tim</sup>⟨-ka⟩ 45 kasper a-na qātim<sup>tim</sup> m<sup>m</sup>ri-iš-pa-ia i-din, "you give 45 (shekels of) silver from⟨your own⟩ hand to Rišpaya".

7.26 itti, "with": m<sup>m</sup>e-bi-na-'e it-ti m<sup>m</sup>kur-kal-li, "Ebina'e with Kurkalli" 15.77.19-20; cf. 15.86.6; bītum<sup>tum</sup> m<sup>m</sup>su-wa-a[l-na] it-ti bīti<sup>ti</sup> m<sup>m</sup>a-bi-i[a] ù it-ti eqlāti<sup>há</sup> m<sup>m</sup>pa-ar-tu-ḥu-li, "the house of Šuwalna with the house of Abiya and with the fields of Partuḥulu" 15.86.10-13; awīlū<sup>meš</sup> ḥapirur<sup>[u]</sup> it-ti-ia ú-ul aš-bu, "the Ḥapiru do not live with me" 16.03.6-7.

"with regard to": it-ti ra-ma-ni-ka lu-ú pu-tam-ku-da-ta, "take heed with regard to yourself" 17.132.6; i-nu-ma na-kir m<sup>m</sup>ia-tar-mu awīl<sup>awīl</sup>tuṣṣarrum<sup>rum</sup> it-ti šarri bēli-šu, "when Yatarmu the scribe was hostile with regard to the king, his lord" 16.269.7-8; cf. 17.132.4; it-ti šār māṭ u-ga-ri-it ù it-ti-ki mi-nu-me-e šul-ma-nu ṭé-ma te-er-ri, "whatever the (conditions of) health (are) with regard to the king of the land of Ugarit and with regard to you, send me word" 16.111.7-9; cf. 15.33.13.

7.27 kī, "according to": ki-i libbi<sup>bi</sup>-š[u-nu], "according to their desires" 17.394+427.15.

7.28 kīmū, kīma, "for, as": id-din-šu a-na m<sup>m</sup>la-i-ya ki-i-mu-ú eqlī-šu, "he gave it to Laiya for his field"

16.140.9-10; bītāti<sup>há</sup> maškānu...a-na<sup>m</sup> zi-na-ra-na i-din-šu ki-mu VIII (?) me-at kaspi<sup>bi</sup>, "he gave the storehouses... to Sinarana for 800 (?) (shekels) of silver" 15.109+16. 296.15-16; cf. 16.158.6; 16.197.10; 17.337.8-12; 18.02. 4-7; ù ki-ma I ma-na kaspi i-na ēkalli a-ši-ib, "and for 1 mina of silver (which he owed) he dwelt in the palace (as a slave--to work off the debt)" 4.449.15-16.

7.29 libbi, "in, on": a-ma-te<sup>meš</sup> ša libbi<sup>bi</sup> ṭup-bi an-ni-ti šaṭ-ru, "the words which are written on this tablet" 17.227.48-49. This expression ša libbi is actually equivalent to ina libbi;<sup>73</sup>

7.30 qadu, "with": bīt<sup>m</sup> te-wa-a qa-du maškāni-šu, "the house of Tewa with its storehouse" 17.129.14; qa-du aḫi-šu, "with his brother" 16.291.3; qa-dum 16.153.4; cf. 15.118.5; 15.81.4; 15.109+16.296.18,24; 15.85.15-16; 15.140.6-11.

7.31 ultu, "from": ta-al-te-gi bītāti<sup>meš</sup> m<sup>m</sup> ili-nāru a-bi-ša ul-tu<sup>m</sup> abdi-ḫa-kab, "she took the houses of Ilināru, her father, from Abdiḫagab" 16.158.4-5. Note that ištu occurs in the same tablet (lines 1,8,10).

7.32 ultu līt, "against": ul-tu li-it il<sup>il</sup> šamši<sup>ši</sup> šarri rabī bēli-šu-nu nakrū, "they are hostile against the Sun, the Great King, their lord" 17.340.4.

7.33 ultu muḫḫi, "against": am-mi-ni it-ti-ni ul-tu muḫ-ḫi il<sup>il</sup> šamši<sup>ši</sup> la-a na-ak-ra-ta-me, "why are you not with us hostile against the Sun?" 17.227.9-11.

7.34 ultu pāni, "from the presence of": ù<sup>ù</sup> m<sup>m</sup> nu-ri-

ia-nu ul-tu<sup>7</sup> pa-ni šarri tu-pa il-te-gi, "and Nuriyanu took a tablet from the presence of the king" 16.263.19-20.

7.35 ultu qāti, "from": ma-am-ma-an ú-ra-am še-ra ul-tu qāti<sup>ti</sup> nu-ri-ia-na ù ul-tu qāti<sup>ti</sup> māre<sup>meš</sup>-šu ú-ul i-laq-gi-šu, "no one shall ever take it from Nuriyanu or from his sons" 16.263.21-24. Note that ištu qāti occurs with precisely the same force in lines 8-9.

## Chapter Eight: Adverbs

8.1 Instead of the usual presentation of adverbs according to form<sup>74</sup> a presentation according to function seems to be preferable for the language of the tablets from Ugarit because of the wide variety of forms based on the same root and meaning the same thing. The listing which follows presents local adverbs first, then temporal, and finally adverbs of manner and mood.<sup>75</sup> Within each of these main divisions adverbial expressions are listed alphabetically according to their main element.

8.2 amma/ammaka, "there": ù eqil [m] sa-mu-mi am-ma, "and the field of Samumu there" 16.166.15; am-ma-ka ul i-be-er, "he shall not pass by there" 16.371.13.

8.3 anakanni, "to here" 6.198.7.

8.4 annakam/annakānu/annikānu, "here": sinništa<sup>ta</sup> ša-a-ši an-na-kam al-te-gi-ši, "I have brought (literally, taken) that woman here" 17.116.14-15; an-na-ka-nu ú-ul aš-ba-ku, "I do not live here" 15.33.9; awilū<sup>meš</sup> ša-šu-nu an-ni-ka-nu lil-li-ku-ni, "let those men come here" 17.83.11-13; cf. 17.393.21.

8.5 ašrānu, "there": šimāti<sup>meš</sup> ti aš-ra-nu e-ep-púš, "he will make the purchases there" 15.33.24; cf. 11.730.9; 16.111.26.

8.6 ayaiš, "whence": iš-tu a-ia-iš, "from whence" 17.383.28.

8.7 ištu rūqiš, "from afar": a-na šēpē<sup>meš</sup> bēli-ia iš-tu ru-qiš II-šú VII-šú am-qut, "at the feet of my lord, from afar, I fall down twice seven times" 17.383.4-5; cf. 17.425.6-7; 17.391.4-5.

8.8 adīni, "until now": a-di-ni i-na māṭ ḥat-ti la-a se-lu itti-ia, "until now no (one) in the land of Ḥatti is hostile to me" 17.422.38.

8.9 adi/ana dari duri/ dariš/daritti, "forever": it-ta-di[n-šu] a-na <sup>m</sup>abdi-ḥa-kab u a-n[a māre<sup>meš</sup>]-šu a-di da-ri tu-ri, "he gave it to Abdiḥagab and to his sons forever" 15.137.5-7; a-na da-ri du-ri 15.89.19; cf. 16.200.17; 16.383.13; 15.Z.8,13; 15.138+16.393B.17; a-di da-ri-iš 16.162.10; 17.340.11'; a-na da-ri-iš 16.153.8; a-di da-ri-ti i-na <sub>2</sub>ūmī<sup>meš</sup> balāṭi gamri-šu, "forever, for (all) the days of his whole life" 15.122.22-23; a-di da-ri-ti 15.70.18; 15.136.12,17; 16.134.11; 16.178.14,18; 17.237.7'; a-di ta-ri-ti 17.372A+360A.7'; a-di da-ra-a-ti 17.159.11; a-na da-ri-ti 15.88.8; 15.119.5';11',17'; 16.147.15; a-na da-ri-it-ti 16.157.19; 16.283.8; 16.276.19; a-na da-ri-tim-ma 16.166.9; 16.275.10,14; a-na ta-ra-ti 17.353.7; a-da-ri-ti 15.37.11; a-na da-ri-ti a-na da-ri du-ri 16.182+199.8-9; du-ri-iš (with no preposition) 15.10.4.

8.10 kīma dārīti, "as always": ù i-na-an-na iš-ku-nu ki-it-ta i-na be-ri-šu-nu ki-i-ma da-ri-i-ti, "and now they have established justice between them as always" 17.123.5-7.



8.11 ultu dārīti, "always (referring to the past)":  
 eqlāt<sup>meš</sup> āl<sup>h</sup>ga-ar-ma-na ša ul-tu(m) da-ri-ti ša a-na qāti<sup>ti</sup>  
 m<sup>abdi-il</sup>ninurta a-na qāti<sup>ti</sup>-ma m<sup>abdi-il</sup>ninurta, "the fields  
 of Ḥarmanu which have always belonged to Abdininurta (still)  
 belong to Abdininurta" 17.123.20-23 cf. lines 10,14,17; 16.  
 170.9'; 17.424C+397B.21.

8.12 inanna, "now": II bītāt<sup>h</sup>á m<sup>hu-ra-ša-na</sup> ša [i-na?]  
 pa-na-nu a-na bin-ba-liq-p[a] i-na-an-na šarru<sup>ru</sup> a-na m<sup>zi-</sup>  
 na-r[a-na i]-din-šu, "the two houses of Ḥurašana which for-  
 merly (belonged) to Binbaliqpa the king has now given to  
 Sinarana" 15.109+16.296.13-14; cf. 17.123.5. Sometimes the  
 temporal force is very weak and inanna is merely transitional.  
 In this case it may be used with the future or the past:  
 i-na-an-na i-na arki<sub>2</sub> ūmi, "now in the future" 17.231.12;  
 i-na-an-na a-nu-ma...at-ta-[din], "now...I gave" 15.14.12-14;  
 cf. 21-24; i-na-an-na iṣ-ba-tu-šu-ma, "now they captured  
 him" 4.449.9-10: The orthography varies: i-na-na 10.046.  
 11; i-na-an-nu 17.143.26; e-ni-en-na 12.33.4'; cf. also  
 15.33.13; 15.168.8; 16.263.15; 17.143.20; 11.834.11; 17.  
 237.14; 17.158.15.

8.13 kī duluḫtiš, "as soon as possible": mārē<sup>meš</sup> šip-  
 ri-ka muḫ-ḫi il<sup>šamši</sup>š<sup>i</sup> ki du-luḫ-ti-iš šu-up-ra, "send your  
 messengers to the Sun as soon as possible" 17.247.16-18.

8.14 ša laberti, "formerly, of old": alānu<sup>dil-dil-ḫá</sup>  
 an-nu-tu(m) ša la-be-er-ti [a-n]a māt<sup>āl</sup>ú-ga-ri-it šu-nu,  
 "these cities formerly (belonged) to the land of Ugarit"  
 17.237.12-13.

8.15 ultu laberti, "from of old": ul-tu la-be-er-ti šār [mā]t āl-ú-ga-ri-it ù šār māt zi-ia-an-ni iltēn<sup>en</sup>-nu-tum šu-nu, "From of old the king of the land of Ugarit and the king of Siyannu were a team." <sup>76</sup>17.335+379+381+235.3-4.

8.16 ultu maḡīrī, "formerly": ki-i ša ul-tu ma-ḡi-ri-i abbū<sup>meš</sup> ú-ka it-ti māt ḡa-at-ti ša-al-mu, "just as formerly your fathers were at peace with Ḥatti-land" 17.132.7-8.

8.17 adi matī/adi immatī, "how long, until when": ù a-na-ku a-di ma-ti aš-ba-ak-ku a-na na-ša-ri aššati-ka, "as for me, how long shall I continue to guard your wife? (literally, I, how long do I dwell to guard your wife?)" 17.372A+360A.8-9. In a parallel text, 17.228.7, a-di im-ma-ti is used in exactly the same way.

8.18 pānānu, "from of old, formerly": sinništum<sup>tum</sup> ša-a-ši iš-tu pa-na-nu-ma a-na ka-a-ša ti-iḡ-ta-ti, "from of old that woman has sinned against you" 17.116.9-10; cf. ul-tu pa-na-nu 19.81.9; ša pa-na-nu 19.68.7; ša [i-na?] pa-na-nu 15.109+16.296.13.<sup>77</sup>

8.19 adi šāti ilšamši, "forever": ma-am-ma-{am}-an la-a i-la-gi-šu-ma iš-tu qāti<sup>m</sup> ni-iq-ma-an-da šār māt u-ga-ri-it ù iš-tu qāti<sup>ti</sup> mārē<sup>meš</sup> -šu mārē<sup>meš</sup> mārē<sup>meš</sup> -šu a-di ša-a-ti ilšamši<sup>ši</sup>, "no one shall take them (!) from Niq-madu, King of the land of Ugarit, or from his sons (or) his grandsons forever" 17.369A.16-19.

8.20 ina šanātešu, "annually": XX kaspā i-na šanāte<sup>te</sup>-šu, "twenty (shekels) of silver annually" 15.137.14.

8.21 šarrumma, "soon, immediately": a-ma-te<sup>meš</sup> an-na-a-ti ša šarrī rabī bēli-ka ta-ša-am-me ù ta-na-šar-ši-na ù šar-ru-um-ma ta-mar du-um-qa ša šarru rabū bēl-ka ú-tam-me-qa-ak-ku, "you shall hear these words of the Great King, your lord, and you shall keep them, and soon you shall see the good which the Great King, your lord, benefits you" 17.132.15-18.

8.22 ina arki ūmi, "in the future": ù at-ta<sup>m</sup>ni-iq-ma-an-du i-na arki<sup>ki</sup> ūmi a-ma-te<sup>meš</sup> ša šarrī rabī bēli-ka ta-qa-a-ap, "and you, Niqmadu, in the future you shall obey the words of the Great King, your lord" 17.132.27-29; cf. i-na arki<sup>ki</sup> ūme<sup>me</sup> 17.132.49; i-na arki ūmi<sup>mi</sup> 17.334.12; 17.337.18; 17.159.43; i-na ar-ga-at ūmi<sup>m</sup>[i] 17.338.8. Without ina this adverb has the same force: arki<sup>ki</sup> ūme<sup>me</sup> ma-am-ma iš-tu qāti<sup>ti</sup>-ka lu-ú la-a ik-kim-šu-nu, "in the future no one shall rob you of them" 17.132.47-48. Note also ur-ra-am še-ra i-na arki ūmi<sup>mi</sup> 16.270.30; cf. 17.28.7.

8.23 urra(m) šēra(m), "in the future":<sup>78</sup> ú-ra-am še-ra-am ma-am-ma-an la i-le-gi iš-tu qāti<sup>ti</sup>-šu-nu ni-id-na an-na-am a-na da-ri du-ri, "in the future no one shall take this gift from them forever" 15.Z.9-13. Other examples, showing the wide range of spelling of this phrase, are given in § 5.1 cf. also 8.213.14-15; 15.81.5,13; 15.91.7; 15.92.7; 15.140.16; 16.167.11.

8.24 itti aḥamiš, "together": ma-mi-ta it-ti a-ḥa-miš e-te-ep-šu, "together they took the oath" 1.01.28-29.

8.25 akanna, "thus, in the same way":<sup>m</sup> ar(i)-ši-mi-ga

a-kán-na iq-bi, "Arišimiga spoke thus" 17.158.4; cf. 8.279.6; 16.144.3; 16.270.14; a-na <sup>awil</sup>pu-bur-ta-nu-ri ša-ni-i a-kán<sup>an</sup>-na-ma, "to the other equerry, the same" (i.e., he is given the same kind of gift as that just named for the first equerry) 17.227.33; cf. 11.732A.4-8. With kán-na-a, 17.369A.20, compare Amarna letter 29, lines 31,39, ka-an-na (Knudtzon-Mercer).

8.26 anuma/anumma. This is a transitional adverb. As such it often stands right after the greeting of a letter (11.723.7; 15.63.5; 11.730.7), but it may also appear later (15.63.21; 15.92.21; 16.249.27). Sometimes it is the first word in a quotation: iq-te-bi ma-a a-nu-um-ma, "he said 'anumma'..." 8.279.7 cf. 17.318+349A.15; 17.228.5. Occasionally it may be translated by some such word as "now", but more frequently English idiom is better served by leaving it untranslated. The orthography varies: a-nu-ma 15.77.9,19; a-nu-um-ma-me-e 17.318+349A.15; a-nu-ma-mi 17.143.12; a-nu-um-mi-e 17.228.5; a-nu-um-me-e 8.145.4; a-nu-um-ma-mi-e 17.228.9; UD-MA 17.227.16. It is sometimes added to another adverb: i-na-an-na a-nu-ma, "now" 15.14.12; ša-ni-tam a-nu-um-ma, "moreover" 15.147.5'. Sometimes e-nu-ma seems to have the same force: e-nu-ma it-ti šarri à it-ti-ia kab-pa šul-mu, "now with the king and with me all is well" 17.383.6-7; cf. 16.03.6; 15.33.20 (?).

8.27 appūnama, "moreover": ap-pu-na-ma šarru [a-ká]n-na iq-bi, "moreover the king spoke thus" 17.341.21; cf.

15.138+16.393B.12.

8.28 ana dāni, "forcefully (?)": m<sup>š</sup>u-uk-ku i<sup>š</sup>eleppi-  
ia a-na da-a-ni uḫ-ta-bi-mi, "Šukku has broken my boat by  
force (?)" 17.133.11-12.

8.29 danniš, "very, greatly": a-na gab-bi mim-mu-ú  
ša bēli-ia dan-niš lu-ú šul-m[u], "to everything of my  
lord's may there be great peace" 15.14.7-8; cf. 10.046.5;  
il<sup>š</sup>amši<sup>š</sup>i [ki-]i ṭābiš dan-niš il-ta-kán-šu, "the Sun  
placed him very well (i.e., in a very good position)"  
15.33.18-19; dan-niš dan-niš 16.112.8; cf. 16.132.30.

8.30 ḥamtiš/ḥamuṭṭa, "swiftly, quickly": ha-am-ti-iš  
15.10.11; ḥa-mu-uṭ-ta mār šipra<sup>ra</sup>-ka a-na muḫ-ḫi-ia šup-ra-  
am-ma li-il-lik-ga, "quickly send your messenger and let  
him come to me" 17.132.33-34.

8.31 kī ṭābiš, "well": iš-tu zitti-šu ki-i ṭābi-iš  
lu-ú te-te-ni-púš-šu, "from his share you shall continually  
provide (literally, do) well for him" 17.423.10-12; 22-24.

8.32 kāma/kamma, "thus, in this manner": šē<sup>meš</sup>-ki  
ka-am-ma-a il-te-qu-ú, "your grain they took in this manner  
..." 12.33.6; ka-a-ma 17.145.19.

8.33 kittu(m), "truly, in truth": ki-it-tum al-ta-  
ri-iq-mi, "truly, I stole" 17.128.8; [k]i-it-tu(m)-ú 17.  
383.21.

8.34 ma'diš, "in great quantity, abundantly": ù  
qīšāti<sup>bá</sup> ma-'-di-iš ub-bal, "and he shall bring gifts in  
great abundance" 17.383.40.

8.35 pīqat, "perhaps": ù šum-ma bi-qa-at šābū<sup>meš</sup>

māt nu-ḥaš...i-na libbi māti-ka i-te-er-bu, "if perhaps troops of the land of Nuḥaš...enter into your land" 17.132.39-42 cf.43,49.

8.36 ina šamši ūmi, "in the light of day, openly, 79 publicly": bīt ḥe-e-ya ṣa-ma-ad i-na il-šamši ūmi<sup>mi</sup> a-na m<sup>ia</sup>-ḥé-šar ù a-na māre<sup>meš</sup>-šu a-na da-ri-ti, "the Ḥēya-house is publicly deeded over (literally, bound) to Yaḥešar and to his sons forever" 15.119.9'-11'; cf. 16.154.10,25; 16.207.10; 16.131.9; 15.182.8.

8.37 umma/ummā. This adverb introduces direct quotations, usually with -ma added to the name of the speaker, which is in the genitive case: um-ma il-šamši<sup>ši</sup> m<sup>šu</sup>-ub-bi-lu-li-ma, "(says) the Sun, Suppilulima" 17.227.1; um-ma m<sup>abdi</sup><sup>ti</sup> 16.143.22; cf. 10.046.3; 11.730.1; 13.7B.1; 15.33.1; 15.77.1; 16.03.1; 17.425.4-5. An exceptional nominative occurs in 17.314.6: um-ma m<sup>pu</sup>-ú-uš-ku. While umma is often followed by the name (or other designation) of the speaker, ummā must be followed immediately by the quoted material: [u]m-ma šu-nu-ma um-ma-a am-mi-ni it-ti-ni ul-tu muḥ-ḫi il-šamši<sup>ši</sup> la-a na-ak-ra-ta-me, "they(said), 'Why are you not with us hostile against the Sun?' " 17.227.9-11; cf. 17.372A+360A.6; 17.369A.7; 17.335+379+381+235.59.

Chapter Nine: Negatives, Conjunctions,  
and Concluding Remarks on Syntax

9.1 Verbs are negated by either *ul* or *lā*. For examples of negated present forms see § 6.4. Negated past time is treated in § 6.7. Negative as well as positive examples of commands are cited in § 6.18 and of permissives in § 6.19. In the examples given in these paragraphs it will be seen that *ul* and *lā* are used interchangeably for all verbal forms except commands, for which the use of *lā* is mandatory. The word *ūla*, "no", does not occur, nor does the word *anni*, "yes".

9.2 The negative *yānu*, "there is/are none" may be spelled *ia-nu* as in 15.18.21; 15.136.18; 15.147.3'; *ia-a-nu* 15.143+164.10; 15.167+163.11,18 or *i-ia-nu* as in 16.162.26; 17.227.38; 17.232.9. In 17.83.19 *ia-nu-ma-a* seems to mean "or"; cf. *ia-nu-um-ma* 17.132.40.

9.3 The subordinating conjunctions that occur in these texts are presented alphabetically in the following paragraphs. ( §§ 9.4-9.9)

9.4 *enuma/inuma*, "when": *e-nu-ma* <sup>m</sup>*mi-iš-ra-mu-wa aš-ra-nu it-ti* <sup>m</sup>*PAP-ilšarru-ma a-ša-bi il-la-ka*, "when Mišramuwa comes there with Papšarruma to live" 17.423.6-8; cf. 13.7B.4; 17.132.3. The sequence "when...then" seems to be expressed by *enuma...inanna* in 17.143.9-21; *a-bu-ia*

e-nu-ma šār māṭ <sup>āl</sup>kar-ga-miš tal-tap-ra a-na muḫ-ḫi-ia...  
 i-na-an-na iq-ta-bi awīl <sup>āl</sup>e-mar an-nu-ú, "my father, when  
 you sent to me (by)<sup>80</sup> the king of the land of Carchemish...  
 then this man of Emar said...". For another example of the  
 sequence enuma...inanna see 15.14.9-12. The more normal  
 sequence enuma...ù occurs in 16.269.7-9; i-nu-ma na-kir  
<sup>m</sup>ia-tar-mu <sup>awīl</sup>tupšarrum <sup>rum</sup>it-ti šarri bēli-šu ù <sup>m</sup>kab-a-nu  
 i-du-uk-šu, "when Yatarmu the scribe was hostile to the  
 king, his lord, Gab'anu killed him."

9.5 immatī, "when": im-ma-di-ma la aš-pu-ra-ak-ku  
 an-na-ka-nu ú-ul aš-ba-ku, "when I did not send to you I  
 was not living here" 15.33.8-9. Cf. im-ma-te-ma 17.353.11.

9.6 kī, kīmē, "as": ki-i mu-un-nab-tu(m)-ti i-ir-[r]u-  
 bu, "they enter as fugitives" 17.334.11 cf. 17.132.41; ki-i  
 ša 17.132.7; 17.146.10,32; ki-i ki-i-me-e 17.132.26; ki-ma  
 ilšamšu za-ki-ti, "as the sun is pure (free of obligation)"  
 15.120.14; cf. 16.238.5; ki-i-me-e i-qab-bu-ni, "as they  
 say" 17.286.19-20.

kīmē, "that": marti-ia at-ti-ma ti-i-te ki-i-me-e  
 kab-pa bīti-ia i-na libbi išāti: i-ša-ti al-ta-kán-šu,  
 (freely) "my daughter, you know that I set fire to my whole  
 house" 16.111.10-13.

ina ūmi kī, "on the day that, when": i-na ūmi<sup>mi</sup>  
 ki-i ú-še-re-eb <sup>m</sup>niq<sup>iq</sup>-ma-an-da ma-an-da-at-ta-šu, "when  
 Niqmadu brings in his tribute" 17.227.39-41.

The ki-i of 17.237.7,11 is strongly reminiscent  
 of the emphatic k- of Ugaritic and Hebrew,<sup>81</sup> but if kī is



an emphatic particle in this text, it cannot be taken as an example of West Semitic influence, since this tablet is an edict of Mursil.

9.7 lām, "before": la-a-am a-na-ku i-na māt [u-ha]š-ši e-ge-er-re-bu[at-da <sup>m</sup>niq-ma<sup>i</sup>ladu <ta>ah-ta-bat-m[a], (if)"before I draw near you, Niqmadu, attack..." 17.334.5-7; la-a-am tal-la-ak, "before you go" 15.10.11.

9.8 ultu, "since": ul-tu šarru-ut-ta ša māt<sup>u</sup>-ga-ri-it ta-aṣ-pa-tum, "since you took the royal power of Ugarit" 17.247.6-7.

9.9 undu, "when"<sup>82</sup>: un-du tal-tap-ra ù daq-te-bi, "when you wrote and said..." 15.11.5; cf. 16.249.13; 16.356.9.

9.10 The conjunction "and" may be expressed by ù (or u: 14.16.5) by enclitic -ma, or it may be left unexpressed. The following examples illustrate the various possibilities: ilānu<sup>meš</sup> ša māt a-mur-ri ilānu<sup>meš</sup> ša māt u-ga-ri-it ù ilānu<sup>meš</sup> ša-a šarri bēli-ka, "the gods of the land of Amurru, the gods of the land of Ugarit, and the gods of the king, your lord" 15.24+50.5-7; ù id-din-šu a-na <sup>m</sup>bin-ili a-na ia-zi-ra ù a-na <sup>m</sup>a-bi-ir-ši a-na mārē<sup>meš</sup>-šu-nu a-na da-ri-du-ri, "and he gave it to Binilu, to Yaziru, and to Abirši, (and) to their sons forever" 15.Z.6-8; šar <sup>al</sup>u-ga-ri-it it-ta-ši bīt awilē<sup>meš</sup> mar-za-i ù id-din-šu a-na awilē<sup>meš</sup> mar-za-i-ma a-na mārē<sup>meš</sup>-šu-nu, "the king of Ugarit took the house of the Marza'i men and gave it to the Marza'i men and to their sons" 15.88.3-7; ardē<sup>meš</sup>-ku-nu ša-al-ma

mu-ul-la-a i-ši-ma i-din, "question your servants and take a payment and give (it)." 15.18.13-15; cf. 17.337.8-9; 15.137.15-16.

9.11 The normal expression for "or" is  $\dot{u}$  lū:  $\check{y}$ sum-ma-mi i-na arki<sup>ki</sup> ūmi<sup>mi</sup> awilū<sup>meš</sup> mu-un-na-bi-du-ut-tu(m) ša māṭ nu-ḥaš  $\dot{u}$  lu-ú ša māṭ mu-kiš  $\dot{u}$  lu-ú ša māṭāti<sup>meš</sup> ša-na-ti-ma, "if in the future fugitives from the land of Nuḥaš or from the land of Mukiš or from other countries..." 17.369A.7-10!. After minummē the correlative "whether... or" may be expressed lū...lū without any further conjunction: mi-nu-me-e ardu<sup>meš</sup> ša <sup>m</sup>ša-bi-ilim<sup>lim</sup> lu-ú ardu lu-ú amtu, (freely) "whatever servants of Šabi-ilim, whether male or female" 17.341.21-22; cf. 17.396.5-9.

9.12 The use of lū with the perfect, preterite, and present to indicate the will of the speaker is cited in §6 6.8-9. This particle is also used with the permansive: lu-ú ša-ab-du, "let them be held" 15.77.16; lu-ú a-ri-ik, "may it be long" 17.385.13; dan-niš lu-ú šul-mu, "may there be great peace" 10.046.5; cf. 15.14.8,5 (and frequently in greetings). The sequence of verbs in 17.132.45-46 is interesting:  $\dot{u}$  at-ta it-ti-šu-nu lu-ú mi-it-ḥu-ša-ta- $\dot{u}$  ta-la-e-šu-nu, "may you fight with them and may you overcome them".

Negative wishes are usually expressed by lū lā before the verb: libba-šú ša il<sup>il</sup>šamši<sup>ši</sup> mim-ma lu-ú la-a i-ma-al-la, "may nothing fill the heart of the Sun (with irritation)" 17.289.17-19; cf. 17.132.38-39. The particle

lū may be omitted: [m]a-am-ma la-a ú-na-ak-qar-šū-nu-ti,  
 "may no one change them" 17.292.13-14.

9.13 The use of umma and ummā in quotations is discussed in § 8.33. Two other particles are frequently used in quotations. These are mā, which stands at the beginning of quoted material, and the enclitic -mi, which is added to words within a quotation or at the end of a quotation.

The use of both particles is well illustrated by 17.143.

9-25: a-bu-ia e-nu-ma šār māt ālkar-ga-miš tal-tap-ra a-na muḫ-ḫi-ia-ma-a a-nu-ma-mi awīl māt āl e-mar an-nu-ú a-na muḫ-ḫi-ka at-ru-uṣ-šū-mi dīnūti<sup>meš</sup> -šū it-ti awīl māt zi-ia-ni i-na ḥarrāni<sup>ni</sup> šū-ku-un-mi i-na-an-na iq-ta-bi awīl āl e-mar an-nu-ú ma-a ia-nu dīnūti<sup>meš</sup> -ia i-na āl zi-ia-ni ma-a it-ti awīl āl a-ri dīnūti<sup>meš</sup> -ia i-ba-aš-ši-mi, "My

father, when you sent to me (by) the king of the land of Carchemish, (saying), 'Behold, I am directing this man of the land of Emar to you; establish his judgment with the man of the land of Siyannu in the road' (then) this man of Emar said, 'My judgment is not in Siyannu; my judgment is with a man of Aru'." Further examples of mā are found in 15.77.11; 17.340.11,12,14; 17.227.20; 17.130.6; 17.133.8; 11,15; 17.228.5,39; 17.318+349A.15; 23; 17.128.4,8. For -mi in quotations see the following examples: 15.77.15; 17.145.5,6; 17.133.9,12,17,22; 17.228.40; 17.128.6,8.

Enclitic -mi is sometimes written -me: 17.227.11; 17.318+349A.15;.

Occasionally enclitic -mi is used outside of

quotations. Its function is not clear. Examples of such usage occur in 15.24+50.21 and 15.90.8,16.

9.14 Enclitic *-ma* is used frequently. In addition to its use as a conjunction (§ 9.10), it seems to serve as an emphatic particle in the following instances: *a-na šarri bēli-šu a-ni-iḫ dan-niš dan-niš-ma*, (freely) "he is completely devoted to the king, his lord" 16.132.29-30; cf. 10.046.12; 16.269.11; 16.135.10; 16.143.28; 16.170.11'; 16.189.18; 17.227.44. Sometimes its function is obscure: 17.352.3-4; 15.90.8.

9.15 The protasis of a condition is normally introduced by *šumma*; the apodasis may be introduced by *ù*, or it may follow the protasis directly, with no introduction: *šum-ma la-a ta-na-an-din ù a-na šarri a-šap-bar*, "If you will not give (it) then I will write to the king" 15.18.15-16; cf. 15.92.18-20; *šum-ma tu-pa kán-ku ša ḫe-pu-ú šum-ma ša 1 1/3 bilat kaspi<sup>meš</sup> šu-ú ù<sup>m</sup> ma-ša-an-da ša-li-im*, "If the sealed tablet that was effaced--if it concerns 1 1/3 talents of silver, then Mašandu is paid" 17.346.17-19; *ù šum-ma<sup>m</sup> nu-ri-ia-nu i-tu-ur a-na bīt<sup>m</sup> a-bi-šu X kaspu eli-šu*, "and if Nuriyanu returns to his father's house, he owes 10 (shekels of) silver" 16.129.14-16; 17.159.23-27; 15.92.11-13.

In 17.337.6-7 *ù šum-ma* means "and if not": *te-er-ra-šu-nu-ti-mi ù šum-ma pu-ḫi<sup>awilē meš</sup> ardē-ia id-nam-mi*, "return them, and if not, give me a substitute for my servants."

A condition may be expressed without the use of *šumma*: *ú-ra-am še-ra-am ḥa-aš-ḥa-at<sup>f</sup> a-ḥa-tum-milku ù a-na<sup>m</sup> nu-ri-iš-ti ta-na-din-šu*, "If in the future Aḥatummilku desires, she shall give it to Nurištu." 15.89.10-13.

9.16 In oaths, *šumma* functions as the negative: *i-tam-mu-ni ma-a šum-ma<sup>awilē</sup> meš<sup>da-i-ku-ti-šu-nu ni-di-me</sup>*, "they shall swear, 'We do not know their killers' " 17.146.22-23; cf. 17.341.2,3 et. passim.

9.17 A thorough study of word order involving tabulations of the relative frequency of the various possible sentence structures is beyond the scope of this dissertation, but the following examples are sufficient to indicate the great freedom exercised by the scribes at Ugarit especially with reference to subject, verb, and object: *ù it-ta-din-šu-nu šarru a-na<sup>m</sup> abdi-milku ù a-na māre<sup>meš</sup>-šu a-di da-ri-ti*, "and the king gave them to Abdimilku and to his sons forever" 15.155.15-18; *awīlu ma-am-ma-an la-a i-la-aq-gi-šu-nu iš-tu qāti<sup>m</sup> a-mu-ta-ru-na ù iš-tu qāti māre<sup>meš</sup>-šu a-di da-ri-[ti]*, "no one shall take them from Amutaruna or from his sons forever" 15.147.14'-17'; *ša-ni-tam a-nu-um-ma ā<sup>l</sup>wa-na-a-lum rēš qa-du [eqlāti-šu ?] ù āla ša-bi-il qa-du [eqlāti-šu ?] it-ta-din-šu-nu šarru a-na<sup>m</sup> a-mu-ta-ru-na ù a-na māre<sup>meš</sup>-šu a-di da-[ri-ti]*, "moreover (as for) the main city of Wanalum with [its fields?] and the lower city with [its fields?], the king gave them to Amutaruna and to his sons forever" 15.147.5'-10'; *it-ti-il-ta<sup>m</sup> šar-ra-ka-nu il-te-gi-šu-nu ù ša-na-am-ma šarru it-ta-din-šu-nu a-na*

<sup>m</sup>šar-ra-ka-na ù a-na māre<sup>meš</sup> -šu a-di da-ri-ti, "First,  
 Šarrakanu took them, and second, the king gave them to  
 Šarrakanu and to his sons forever" 15.139.14-18; ù a-nu-um-  
 ma<sup>f</sup> mi-il-ka-a kasap ter-ḥa-ti ša ta-al-te-gi iš-tu bīt  
 a-bi-ša za-qa-at ù i-na ni-is-za-at libbi-ša bīt a-bi-ša  
 du-šab, "and Milka is free from obligation (regarding) the  
 dowry-money which she took from her father's house, and in  
 the sorrow of her heart she shall dwell (in) her father's  
 house" 15.92.21-25.

Abbreviations Used in the Footnotes

Bezold, <u>Glossar</u>	<u>Babylonisch-Assyrisches Glossar</u>
Böhl, <u>Amarnabriefe</u>	<u>Die Sprache der Amarnabriefe mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kanaanismen</u>
Friedrich, <u>HE</u>	<u>Hethitisches Elementarbuch, I</u>
Gordon, <u>DNT</u>	"The Dialect of the Nuzu Tablets"
Gordon, <u>RA</u> , "Observations"	<u>Revue d'Assyriologie</u> , "Observations on the Akkadian Tablets From Ugarit"
Gordon, <u>UM</u>	<u>Ugaritic Manual</u>
Labat, <u>Boghaz-köi</u>	<u>L'Akkadien de Boghaz-köi</u>
Mercer, <u>Amarna</u>	<u>The Tell el-Amarna Tablets</u>
Nougayrol, <u>PRU III</u>	<u>Le Palais royal d'Ugarit, III</u>
Nougayrol, <u>PRU IV</u>	<u>Le Palais royal d'Ugarit, IV</u>
Speiser, <u>Hurrian</u>	<u>Introduction to Hurrian</u>
Ungnad, <u>Grammatik</u>	<u>Grammatik des Akkadischen</u>
Uyechi, <u>UAPN</u>	<u>A Study of Ugaritic Alphabetic Personal Names</u>
von Soden, <u>Grundriss</u>	<u>Grundriss der Akkadischen Grammatik</u>
Wiseman, <u>Alalakh</u>	<u>The Alalakh Tablets</u>

## Footnotes

1. For introductory material, including bibliographies, see the following:

C.F.A. Schaeffer, Ugaritica I, (Paris: P. Geuthner, 1939).

R. De Langhe, Les Textes de Ras Shamra-Ugarit et leurs rapports avec le milieu biblique de l'Ancien Testament, 2 vol., (Paris: Gembloux, 1945).

2. C.H. Gordon, Ugaritic Manual, (Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1955). (Contains bibliography.)

Gordon, Ugaritic Literature, (Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1949).

Gordon, "Canaanite Mythology", Mythologies of the Ancient World, ed. by S.M. Kramer, (Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., 1961).

G.R. Driver, Canaanite Myths and Legends, (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1956).

H.L. Ginsberg, translations of Ugaritic myths, epics and legends apud J.B. Pritchard, Ancient Near Eastern Texts, 2nd. ed., (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1955).

3. J. Nougayrol, Le Palais royal d'Ugarit, III, (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale et C. Klincksieck, 1955).

Nougayrol, Le Palais royal d'Ugarit, IV, (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale et C. Klincksieck, 1956).



In addition to these works, note especially the articles listed in Appendix A.

4. Grammatical matters are discussed briefly in Nougayrol, PRU III, pp. xxxv-xxxvi and in the following reviews: C.H. Gordon, Revue d'Assyriologie, "Observations on the Akkadian Tablets from Ugarit", (1956), 127-133. Jussi Aro, Review of Nougayrol, Le Palais royal d'Ugarit, III in Archiv für Orientforschung XVIII (1957-58), 143-144.

5. C.H. Gordon, "The Dialect of the Nuzu Tablets", Orientalia New Series VII (1938), 32-63, 215-232, p. 32.

6. Five literary texts were discovered in the twenty-second campaign, including a text similar to the "Wisdom of Shuruppak" (22.439) and a fragment of a flood epic (22.421), but these have not yet been published. See Jean Nougayrol, "Nouveaux textes accadiens de Ras-Shamra," Academie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, Comptes rendus des seances de l'annee 1960, (1961), p. 163-171.

7. For a treatment of personal names written alphabetically see Roy Uyechi, A Study of Ugaritic Alphabetic Personal Names, (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Waltham, Massachusetts, Brandeis University, 1961).

8. For a recent study of the history of the development of this syllabary see Th.V. Gamkrelidze, "The Akkado-Hittite Syllabary and the Problems of the Origin of the Hittite Script" in Archiv Orientalní XXIX (1961), pp. 406-418.

9. Gordon, DNT, §§ 1.2-1.6.

10. R. Labat, L'Akkadien de Boghaz-köi, (Bordeaux: Librairie Delmas, 1932), pp. 7-9.

J. Friedrich, Hethitisches Elementarbuch I, (Heidelberg: Carl Winter, Universitätsverlag, 1940), §§ 1-30.

11. D.J. Wiseman, The Alalakh Tablets, (London: The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, 1953), pp. 19-21.

12. F.M. Böhler, Die Sprache der Amarnabriefe mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kanaanismen, (Leipzig: Druck von August Pries, 1909), pp. 1-14.

13. R. Labat, Manuel d'epigraphie akkadienne, (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale de France, 1948).

14. Cf. Gordon, UM § 20.258.

15. Nougayrol, PRU III pp. 269-271; Nougayrol, PRU IV pp. 265-267.

16. Labat; Boghaz-köi, pp. 15-16.

17. For alphabetic equivalents of some of these names, showing which guttural is involved in each, see Nougayrol, PRU III, pp. 266-267.

18. This double wedge, or Glossenkeil, is also used in the Hittite texts. At Amarna a single wedge or Winkelhaken such as that found in 16.145.3 is more common. See Friedrich, HE, I, p. 1 and Böhler, Amarnabriefe, p. 80. For the forms of this sign in the Amarna letters see Otto Schroeder, Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Königlichen Museen zu Berlin, Heft XII, Die Tontafeln von El-Amarna,

Zweiter Teil, (Berlin: Vorderasiatischen Abteilung, 1915), p. 88, # 145.

19. This use is not consistent; see the example in § 1.7.

20. If qa-qa-ra, "talent" is a West Semitic loan word and not Akkadian, this use is not consistent, for it occurs without a Glossenkeil in 16.205.20,22. However, this word was used extensively in international Akkadian at this time, and perhaps was thought by the scribes to be Akkadian.

Note, for example, its occurrence at Amarna and Alalakh: S.A.B. Mercer, The Tell el-Amarna Tablets, (Toronto: The Macmillan Co. of Canada, 1939), vol. I, p. 208, text 41:42. Cf. Wiseman, Alalakh, p. 19.

21. Nougayrol suggests the alternate possibility that barušḫu is a superficial hurrianization of burāšu, "pine": PRU IV, p. 214, n. 2.

22. Cf. Gordon, UM § 20.312.

23. Root šabātu. This use of šabātu in some such phrase as ana dīni išbat for "he instigated suit" or "he took to court" is idiomatic in these texts.

24. For the confusion of s and š in Ugaritic personal names written in alphabetic script see Uyechi, UAPN, p. 2.

25. Friedrich, HE, I § 11.

26. Cf. Nougayrol, PRU III, p. 43, n. 1.

27. In the light of this variation, Nougayrol's emendation of li-te-mu-ú-mí to li-tam(!)-mu-ú-mí 17.391.9 to

agree with 17.391.12 seems unnecessary.

28. Cf. Gordon, DNT § 1.11; Friedrich, HE, I, § 10.

29. Cf. Gordon, DNT § 1.14.

30. For what may be a parallel phenomenon in Hurrian, see E.A. Speiser, Introduction to Hurrian, (New Haven: American Schools of Oriental Research, 1941), § 71.

31. Cf. the late Babylonian form umtaddi from this root; Wolfram von Soden, Grundriss der Akkadischen Grammatik, (Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1952), § 106.q.

32. This reading seems to be more germane to the normal paradigm of the strong verb than Nougayrol's suggested pu-ut-qú-da-ta (PRU IV, p. 35). If the form is Dt, a vowel must come between the t and the doubled middle radical; if it is not Dt, the u-class vowels are difficult to explain.

33. For the terminology, see § 6.1.

34. Cf. von Soden, Grundriss §§ 102.1, 29.d.

35. So far šuwati is attested only as a demonstrative; see § 3.9.

36. Cf. von Soden, Grundriss § 84.d.

37. Confusion of both number and gender is attested at Nuzu, where Hurrian influence was strong; cf. Gordon, DNT §§ 2.5; 2.6; 2.10; 2.12; 2.13.

38. It is well known that Hittite does not distinguish masculine and feminine genders, but only personal and impersonal; cf. Friedrich, HE § 59.

39. Cf. Nougayrol, PRU III, p. 43, n.1.
40. Note that the demonstrative may precede its noun.
41. Cf. Wolfram von Soden, Akkadisches Handwörterbuch, (Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1959 ff.), sub verbo.
42. Examples of the subjunctive after ša are given in § 6.12.
43. For the repetition of ša at Nuzu see Gordon, DNT § 2.28.
44. For the relationship of these forms see von Soden, Grundriss § 48, b.
45. The word šulmānu is actually much more than "greeting". It refers to the gift which one person (especially a king or other person of rank) would send to another as a concrete expression of his good wishes for the health and welfare of the recipient.
46. On the meaning of this term see Gordon, UM § 20.681, Nougayrol, PRU IV p. 261.
47. On the basis of the apparent regularity of the št > lt shift (§ 2.9), "one" is normalized iltēn throughout this thesis. The use of the phonetic complement prevents mistaking one for sixty, since either number is expressed by a single vertical wedge.
48. This word normally means "set, pair, team"; it is used here to emphasize the unity of viewpoint of the kings of Ugarit and Siyannu (i.e., they worked together as a team). The term does not occur elsewhere in the

tablets from Ugarit. The meaning "a pair" makes clear the meaning of Amarna letter 17, lines 42-43, which Mercer leaves untranslated (Mercer, Amarna, vol. I, p. 65).

49. Although this approach is the only practical one to take in a grammar of this kind, it could lead to the incorrect conclusion that the scribes at Ugarit were oblivious of case distinctions. In fact they use the correct case endings more often than incorrect ones.

50. Since the vowel of biconsonantal signs may vary, too much weight must not be attached to the most common vocalic value of such signs in texts such as these, but in the light of the other examples of incorrect case endings given in this paragraph, these examples are not without interest. For the variation of the vowel in biconsonantal syllables, see Gordon, RA, "Observations" p. 127.

51. Because these two forms are consistently spelled differently in the examples cited, it might be thought that they are two different names. Against this it may be pointed out that all the examples cited record decisions of King Niqmadu (II), who is identified as mār am-mi-iš-tam-ri in some tablets, but as mār a-miš-tam-ra in the others. Of course the real question at issue in this particular example is whether Ammištamru is diptotic or triptotic. See further Gordon, UM, § 8.11.

52. Cf. PRU III, p. 37, n.1.

53. Singular verbs are also occasionally used with a

series of nouns as subject; cf. § 6.16.

54. Cf. the incorrect *i-na ardūti<sup>meš</sup> ut-ti*, "into servitude" 17.369A.13; where although *ardūti* is an abstract noun and not a plural, the *meš* must have been written because of the similarity between the abstract ending and the plural ending.

55. Gordon, RA, "Observations" p. 128.

56. The term "perfect" is used here because it is used in von Soden's Grundriss, (§ 80) and because it avoids any possible confusion between the tense form and the infixed *-ta-* stems. Of course the Akkadian forms themselves are not always unambiguous; the distinction is functional rather than formal. Professor Gordon's term, *t-preterite*, is, if anything, even better suited to the dialect used at Ugarit than to that of Nuzu, since the two forms which are here called perfect and preterite are almost completely interchangeable (§§ 6.5ff). Cf. Gordon, DNT, §§ 5.1-5.7.

57. Cf. the so-called "epistolary aorist" common in New Testament Greek (see e.g. C.F.D. Moule, An Idiom Book of New Testament Greek, Cambridge: University Press, 1953, p. 12).

58. For examples of *ša* clauses using indicative forms see § 3.14.

59. On the translation of this passage see Gordon, RA, "Observations", 50, p. 131.

60. Cf. Gordon, RA, "Observations", 50, p. 129. The fact that -ša is normally feminine genitive, used here for masculine accusative -šu is interesting, but the distinction between the feminine genitive and accusative suffixes has broken down in this dialect (§ 3.5), so that the real point here is the confusion of genders which apparently is due to a confusion of subject with object, cf. Gordon, DNT § 5.16.

61. Cf. §§ 5.6-7 for further examples.

62. It may be that this form should be interpreted as a G imperative formed by dropping the prefix from a present form instead of the preterite form (if the scribal student of the past, learning Akkadian as a second language, may be presumed to have used such rules-of-thumb as modern students sometimes use in Akkadian composition, a rather large if). This hypothesis would account for the vocalization as well as the doubled middle radical. Although the D-stem meaning would fit, this vocalization is not normal for the D-stem in either Assyrian (šappir) or Babylonian (šuppir); furthermore, this root is not used in the D-stem elsewhere in these texts. Cf. Ungnad, Grammatik, § 35d; Carl Bezold, Babylonisch-Assyrisches Glossar, (Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1926), p.282.

63. The adjective ša-ma-ad (15.182.9); plural ša-madu (16.147.13) is used in the same way.

64. The use of the infix t in this root may be for bulk. Cf. Gordon, DNT, § 5.1.



65. On this reading see note 32.

66. This form well illustrates the difficulty of differentiating between Gt preterite and G perfect. Whether this is truly a Gt form or merely a past tense of the G- stem must remain a moot question since the meaning of either stem would fit the context. Cf. Bezold, Glossar, p. 89.

67. Perhaps the scribe merely forgot to finish making the sign ih, but cf. von Soden, Grundriss, §§ 18,e; 82,e.

68. This form could be interpreted as a Gt present instead of Gtn preterite. Either interpretation would make sense in the context, but the Gtn seems more likely. Cf. Ungnad, Grammatik, §§ 42b, 38b; von Soden, Grundriss, § 91; cf. also al-tap-bar, 17.152.9.

69. This phenomenon has already been pointed out by Professor Gordon, RA, "Observations", 50, p. 129.

70. Cf. von Soden, Grundriss, §§ 18.e; 82.e.

71. The preposition eli is never written out syllabically in these texts; it is represented ideographically by UGU, the same sign that is sometimes used for muḥḥi. The assumption behind the treatment of these two prepositions in this grammar (and apparently also behind Nougayrol's publication) may prove to be too artificial; this assumption is that when UGU is preceded by another preposition, muḥḥi should be read, and when it stands alone it represents eli. This assumption is partially

corroborated by the fact that when muḫḫi is written syllabically in these texts it is always preceded by another preposition. See further von Soden, Grundriss, §§ 115, b; 114, o. Nougayrol's suggestion (PRU III, p. 111) of e-li-ia [-wa?] for 8.208.11 (i.e., the same personal name that occurs in line 5) is certainly preferable to taking this as the preposition plus first person suffix as Thureau-Dangin did in his original publication of the text: "Trois contrats de Ras Shamra" Syria 18 (1937): 245-253.

72. On the meaning of the term pilku see Nougayrol, PRU III, pp. 226-227.

73. Cf. von Soden, Grundriss, § 115, c.

74. See, for example, Ungnad, Grammatik, § 57; Gordon, DNT §§ 7.1-7.5.

75. For adverbial expressions based on numerals see §§ 4.6-4.8.

76. On the meaning of this word see note 48.

77. The suggested restoration for this last reference is that of Nougayrol, PRU III, p. 103. While it fits the context well, ina pānānu is otherwise unattested at Ugarit. For examples of ina pānānu at Nuzu see Gordon, DNT § 7.2; cf. Bøhl, Amarnabriefe, § 34b.

78. On the meaning of urram šēram see Thureau-Dangin, "Trois contrats de Ras Shamra" Syria 18 (1937) p.252, n.1.

79. On the meaning of this expression see Nougayrol, PRU III, p. 226.

80. On the meaning of this passage see Nougayrol, PRU, IV, p. 217, n.2.

81. Both Hebrew and Ugaritic examples are given in Gordon, UM, §§ 9.13 and 13.46.

82. Cf. Gordon, DNT, § 8.6. For a discussion of the meaning of this word in Hurrian, see Speiser, Hurrian, pp. 89-90.

Appendix A

Original Publication of Texts not in PRU III or PRU IV

- 1.01 } C. Virolleaud, "Les inscriptions cuneiformes  
1.02 } de Ras Shamra," Syria 10 (1929): 304-310; plates  
LXI-LXXX.
- 4.449 C. Virolleaud, Le legende phenicienne de Danel,  
Paris, P. Geuthner, 1939, pp. 23ff.
- 6.198 Thureau-Dangin, "Une lettre assyrienne a Ras  
Shamra", Syria 16 (1935):188-193.
- 6.345 E. Dhorme, "Petite tablette accadienne de Ras  
Shamra", Syria 16 (1935):194-195.
- 8.043 C. Virolleaud, "Cinq tablettes accadiennes de  
Ras Shamra", Revue d'Assyriologie 38 (1941):  
1-12.
- 8.145 } F. Thureau-Dangin, "Trois contrats de Ras  
8.208 } Shamra", Syria 18 (1937): 245-255. (Cf. PRU  
8.213 } III p. 110-111)
- 8.333 Melanges syriens offerts a monsieur Rene Dussaud,  
secretaire perpetuel de l'Academie des inscrip-  
tions et belles-lettres, par ses amis et ses  
eleves... Paris, P. Geuthner, 1939, p. 203.  
(Cf. PRU III pp. 7-8)
- 11.856 C. Virolleaud, "Cinq tablettes accadiennes de  
Ras Shamra", Revue d'Assyriologie 38(1941):1-12.

- 14.16 C. Virolleaud, "Six textes de Ras Shamra provenant de la XIV<sup>e</sup> campagne (1950)", Syria 28 (1951):163-179.
- Latakia F. Thureau-Dangin, "Un comptoir de laine pourpre a Ugarit d'apres une tablette de Ras Shamra", Syria 15 (1934):137-146.
- ? F. Thureau-Dangin, "Vocabulaires de Ras Shamra", Syria 12 (1931):225-266, plates XLIV-L.
- ? F. Thureau-Dangin, "Nouveaux fragments de vocabulaires de Ras Shamra", Syria 13 (1932): 233-241.

## Appendix B

### Index of Passages Cited and Table of Provenance of Tablets

In the following list, the excavation number is followed by the place of origin of the text, then a number indicating the page of PRU III (campaigns 8-16) or PRU IV (campaigns 17-19) where the text is transliterated and translated. Sometimes instead of the place of origin of a text a personal name marked with an asterisk is given. This indicates the sender of a letter. The letter A instead of a page reference to PRU III or PRU IV refers the reader to Appendix A. Following this information numbers are listed referring to lines of the tablets. These are followed by paragraph references where one or more words from these lines are quoted or referred to.

1.01		Unknown	A
	20	3.10	
	24	3.1	
	28-29	8.24	
1.02		Unknown	A
4.449		Ugarit *Niqmepa	A
	5	6.8	
	9-10	8.12	
	12	6.24	
	15-16	7.28	

## 4.449 (con't.)

20 3.11

21 6.18

## 6.198

\* Belubur

A

5 5.4

6 1.16

7 1.3; 8.3

11 1.4

13 5.9

16 1.17

## 6.345

Unknown

A

1 1.4

3 1.12

## 8.043

Unknown

A

1 1.4

## 8.098

Ugarit

129

## 8.145

Ugarit

A

1 3.11

4 8.26

4-5 3.17

5 3.2

6 6.14

7-8 1.10

16 3.16

18-19 6.11

24 3.16

26 2.6; 3.9; 6.14

			86
8.207		Unknown	34
	7'	1.2	
8.208		Unknown	110
	4	1.2; 2.4	
	5	N. 71	
	7	2.9	
	11	N. 71	
	14	2.7; 3.5	
8.213		Unknown ( <sup>m</sup> Arad- <sup>d</sup> Sin - scribe) A	
	4	6.6	
	7-9	1.17	
	9	3.4	
	14-15	8.23	
	18	6.25	
	22	6.11	
8.279		Unknown	170
	6	1.3; 8.25	
	7	8.26	
	8	3.14	
	9	5.1	
8.333		Carchemish	7
10.044		Unknown	188
	3.	1.2	
10.046		* Ma'ḥaz	9
	1	7.4	
	3	8.37	
	4	1.14	



## 10.046 (con't.)

4-5	7.5		
5	8.29; 9.12		
8	2.9; 3.5		
9	5.3		
11	6.19; 8.12		
12	9.14		
13	1.16; 6.18		
11.718		Unknown	36
11.723		Sidon	9
6	5.9		
7	8.26		
11.730		Beirut	12
1	8.37		
2	7.4		
5-6	7.4		
7	8.26		
8	6.23; 7.12		
9	8.5		
10	3.1		
11	1.14; 5.10		
11-12	7.5		
12	3.4		
11.732		Ugarit	181
3	1.10		
4-8	8.25		

			88
11.787		Unknown	194
	General 4.5		
11.790		Unknown	189
	General 4.5		
	2	1.11	
	12	1.11	
11.794		Unknown letter	17
11.800		Unknown	190
	General 4.5		
	21	1.11	
11.830		Unknown	190
	General 4.5		
11.834		Unknown letter	17
	10	6.18	
	11	8.12	
11.839		Unknown	194
	General 4.5		
	22	1.11	
11.841		Unknown	191
11.856		Unknown	A
	5	7.16	
12.05		Unknown letter	16
	6	3.12; 5.10	
	8	7.11	
	9	2.4	
	11	5.10	
	13	1.4	

12.05 (con't.)			
15	3.17		
17	3.23		
19	6.19		
22	7.6		
23	3.18		
12.33		Unknown letter	14
4	3.4		
5	6.15		
6	3.4; 8.32		
7	6.7		
3'	1.14; 2.1		
4'	8.12		
9'	2.5; 3.5		
12.34 + 43		Bekani (?)	192
12.47		Unknown	211
13.7 B		Unknown letter	6
1	8.37		
4	9.4		
13.53		Unknown	212
14.16		Unknown Abdu- <sup>d</sup> NIN-IB, scribe A	
5	9.10		
14.128		Unknown	213
15.09		Unknown	195
15.10		Ugarit (?)	311
4	5.3; 6.4; 8.9		
11	8.30; 9.7		

			90
15.11		* Mu'ariḫu	19
5	9.9		
10	4.7		
15.14		Ugarit	5
5	9.12		
5-8	7.5		
7-8	3.22; 8.29		
8	3.4; 9.12		
9	3.4		
9-12	9.4		
12	8.26		
12-14	8.12		
17	4.7		
18	3.4		
21-24	8.12		
23-24	7.20		
24	3.5		
25	3.5		
28	3.4		
15.18		Letter unknown	11
2	2.10		
3	3.4; 5.10		
12	2.10		
13	1.18; 3.4; 6.18		
13-15	9.10		
14	6.18		
15-16	9.15		

## 15.18 (con't.)

19 6.15; 6.18

20 3.2; 3.19

21 9.2

## 15.19

Parga

13

## 15.24 + 50

\* Abušgama

18

5-7 9.10

11 6.21

12 3.1

14-16 7.4

16 3.1

17 2.10; 3.5

18 3.1

21 2.3; 9.13

## 15.33

\* Hišmikušuh

15

1 8.37

4 3.4

5 1.14

7 7.12

8 3.5; 6.7

8-9 9.5

9 6.19; 8.4

11 3.11

11-12 7.12

12 3.5; 6.7

13 3.4; 7.26; 8.12

14 3.17

## 15.33 (con't.)

15	6.18		
16	4.7		
18-19	8.29		
19	3.5		
20	8.26		
24	1.4; 8.5		
25	3.16		
26	7.19		
27	3.16		
29	6.18		
30-31	7.2		
15.37		Unknown	35
1	7.21		
2	7.6		
10	3.4		
11	8.9		
15.41		Unknown	38
4	7.9		
15.42 + 110		Unknown	196
15.43		Unknown	187
9	7.9; 7.21		
15.54		Unknown	213
15.63		* Abiramu	20
5	8.26		
7	3.1		
8-9	7.25		

## 15.63 (con't.)

10	1.14; 6.18
10-11	7.9
12	7.9
16	3.1
16-18	7.25
17-18	7.9
19	7.9
21	8.26
21-22	3.14; 6.12
22	7.16
24	3.4
25	6.18
26	6.23; 7.2

## 15.70

Ugarit

130

1	5.1
8	6.19
10	6.19
11	3.4
12	3.16; 5.1
13	2.1
17	3.4
18	8.9

## 15.74

Unknown

197

## 15.77

Letter \* Alihešni (Carchemish) 6

1	8.37
4	7.5

## 15.77 (con't.)

7	7.12
8	3.14; 6.12
9	7.21; 8.26
11	9.13
11-12	3.17
15	9.13
16	6.19; 9.12
18	3.5
19	8.26
19-20	7.26
21	3.5
23	2.10; 3.5

## 15.81

Unknown

37

4	7.30
5	8.23
6	1.6; 5.2
8	7.20
9-16	5.6
13	8.23
17	7.20

## 15.85

Ugarit

52

1	2.9; 7.21
2	5.4
9	7.25
11	4.7
14	2.1



## 15.85 (con't.)

15-16	7.30
16	3.22
19	7.4
22-24	4.8
27	3.16; 5.1
28	6.25
29	7.25

## 15.86

Ugarit

51

1	2.9
2	1.17; 7.6
6	7.26
7	6.18
10-13	7.26
14	6.19
18	5.3
19	5.3

## 15.88

Ugarit

88

3-7	9.10
8	8.9
9	7.25
9-10	3.16

## 15.89

Ugarit

53

1	7.21
2	1.17; 5.4
10	5.1
10-13	9.15

## 15.89 (con't.)

11	6.19
13	6.14; 6.19
15	3.4; 6.14
16	5.1; 6.14
17	2.1; 3.16
19	8.9

## 15.90

Ugarit

54

2	7.6
3	5.4
6	1.7; 5.9
8	9.13; 9.14
9	6.13; 6.19
10-11	7.24
12	2.3; 6.19; 7.24
13	3.16; 3.17
14-15	7.5
15	1.14
16	9.13
18	4.1

## 15.91

Ugarit

75

7	8.23
8	3.16

## 15.92

Ugarit

54

2	5.4; 7.6
5	6.6
6	2.7; 6.6

## 15.92 (con't)

7	8.23
8	1.18
10	7.9
11-13	9.15
12	1.16; 1.18; 5.2
15	4.7
18	1.16
18-20	9.15
21	8.26
21-25	9.17
22	6.14
23	6.19
24	7.16

15.100	Ugarit	130
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15.108	Letter unknown	20
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1	4.1
2	4.1
4	6.18
8	6.18

15.109 + 16.296	Ugarit	120
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General	4.7
1	7.21
3	7.21
13	8.18
13-14	8.12
15-16	7.28

## 15.109 - 16.296 (con't.)

18	7.30		
24	7.30		
29	5.10		
32	7.18		
35	7.18		
49	1.7		
52	1.7		
56	3.14; 5.3; 5.9; 6.11		
56-57	5.7		
15.113		Ugarit	168
15.114		Ugarit	112
8-11	7.16		
9	6.2		
10	1.10		
12-13	7.16		
15.118		Ugarit	131
5	7.30		
6	7.16		
15.119		Ugarit	86
2	7.6		
5	2.1		
3'-4'	7.4		
5'	8.9		
6'	2.1		
9'-11'	8.36		
10'	7.4		

15.119 (con't.)			
11'	8.9		
17'	8.9		
15.120		Ugarit	56
3	5.4		
7	6.22		
14	9.6		
15-16	7.14		
15.122		Ugarit	131
2	1.8		
22-23	8.9		
15.123 + 16.152		Ugarit	89
5	7.16		
15.124		Letter unknown	21
15.126		Ugarit	112
15.127		Ugarit	132
15.131		Ugarit	133
15.132		Ugarit	133
15.135		Unknown	206
15.136		Ugarit	121
2	1.8		
5-6	7.16		
12	8.9		
15	7.25		
16	7.25		
17	8.9		
18	9.2		
19	1.10		

			100
15.137		Ugarit	134
5-7	8.9		
8	4.7		
11	1.6		
12	6.22; 7.16		
14	8.20		
15-16	6.16; 9.10		
16	7.14		
15.138 + 16.393B		Ugarit	101
0	7.14		
3	2.7; 3.22		
12	8.27		
12-15	6.13		
13	7.22		
14	5.10; 7.22		
15	1.7		
17	8.9		
15.139		Ugarit	166
14-17	4.8		
14-18	9.17		
19	2.1		
15.140		Ugarit	135
6-11	7.30		
16	8.23		
23	1.10		
15.141		Ugarit	136

15.143 + 164		Ugarit	101
10	9.2		117
15.145		Ugarit	122
19	1.10		
15.146 + 161		Ugarit	58
15.147		Ugarit	125
3'	9.2		
5'	4.7; 8.26		
5'-10'	9.17		
12'	1.16; 6.11		
14'	3.16		
14'-17'	9.17		
15.150		Ugarit	171
15.154		Unknown	187
15.155		Ugarit	118
15-18	9.17		
15.167 + 163		Ugarit	124
11	9.2		
15	3.9		
18	9.2		
15.168		Ugarit	136
6	2.5		
8	8.12		
9	1.16; 6.14		
16	1.17		
15.172		Unknown	204
15.173		Unknown	40

			102
15.178		Letter Ugarit?	8
15.179		Unknown	191
15.180		Unknown	36
15.182		Unknown	35
8.	8.36		
9	N. 63		
15.183		Unknown	192
15.190		Ugarit	137
15.X		Unknown	210
15.Y		Ugarit	78
6-7	7.4		
8	6.6		
10	2.5		
11	7.16		
13	1.9; 6.6; 7.16		
15.Z		Ugarit	58
2	5.4		
6-8	9.10		
8	8.9		
9-13	8.23		
11	7.25		
12	3.11; 5.1		
13	8.9		
16-17	4.8		
16.03		Letter Carchemish	3
1	8.37		
4	7.5		



## 16.03 (con't.)

5	7.12		
6	8.26		
6-7	7.26		
10	7.12		
16.61		Unknown	39
16.86		Ugarit	137
16.110		Unknown	208
16.111		Letter Ammurru ? * <sup>f</sup> Ulmi	13
4-6	7.4		
6	3.5		
7-9	7.26		
8	3.4		
8-9	3.17		
9	6.18		
10	3.1; 6.15		
10-13	9.6		
11	3.21		
12	1.7		
14	3.17		
21	1.14; 2.1		
25	2.6		
26	8.5		
16.112		Letter Ugarit * Ammištamru	4
5-8	7.5		
8	8.29		
10	6.15		

			104
16.114		Unknown	33
16.116		Letter Unknown	10
16.125		Unknown	187
16.126 A		Unknown	188
16.129		Ugarit ? Abdianati, scribe	32
	6	1.8	
	9	1.8	
	10	5.1	
	13	7.14	
	14-15	6.11	
	14-16	9.15	
	15	1.8	
	16	7.14	
16.131		Ugarit	138
	1	7.21	
	2	7.6	
	4	1.8	
	7	7.16	
	9	6.19; 8.36	
	12	3.16	
	13	2.9	
	13-14	7.25	
	15	4.7	
	15-16	7.16	
	22	6.19	
	26	6.19	

			105
16.132		Ugarit	140
5	3.5		
29	6.19		
29-30	9.14		
30	8.29		
16.133		Ugarit	59
16.134		Ugarit	141
7	3.17		
11	8.9		
16.135		Ugarit	89
10	9.14		
13-17	3.16		
16.136		Ugarit	142
2	1.17		
5	1.12		
15	6.19		
16.137		Ugarit	143
16.138		Ugarit	143
4	1.9		
27	3.11		
31	3.11		
16.139		Ugarit	145
13	1.10; 3.9		
14	1.11		
16.140		Ugarit	45
9-10	7.28		
11	6.19		

16.140 (con't.)			
14	3.16		
14-15	6.4		
16.141		Ugarit	60
12	6.14		
15	6.14		
16.142		Ugarit	77
11	5.1		
16.143		Ugarit	81
7	1.6		
12	6.19		
13	7.24		
22	8.37		
25	7.14		
26	6.14		
28	3.1; 9.14		
16.144		Ugarit	76
3	2.1; 8.25		
5	1.7; 6.19		
6-8	3.15		
8	2.7; 3.5		
9	2.7; 3.5		
13	2.7; 3.5		
16.145		Ugarit	169
14	4.3		
18	7.5		

16.146 + 161		Amurru	107
27	4.4		182
39	3.4		
16.147		Ugarit	90
7	7.16		
12	3.11		
13	N. 63		
15	8.9		
16.148 + 254 B		Ugarit	115
16.150		Ugarit	47
15	1.12		
16.151		Unknown	188
3	6.19		
16.153		Ugarit	146
4	7.30		
4-5	3.22		
5	5.11		
8	8.9		
16.154		Ugarit	127
9	7.16		
10	8.36		
12	1.17; 3.4		
17	1.10; 5.1		
25	8.36		
16.155		Unknown	205
16.156		Ugarit	61

16.157		Ugarit	108 83
	19	8.9	
	20	6.22	
	24	6.19	
	26	3.11; 5.1	
16.158		Ugarit	62
	1	7.31	
	4-5	7.31	
	5	2.9	
	6	7.28	
	8	7.24; 7.31	
	10	7.24; 7.31	
16.160		Ugarit	76
16.162		Ugarit	126
	10	8.9	
	11-13	5.8	
	11-15	5.7	
	18	5.8; 6.25	
	26	9.2	
16.163		Unknown	169
16.166		Ugarit	47
	9	8.9	
	11	1.12	
	15	8.2	
	17	3.16	
	20-21	1.12	

			109
16.167		Ugarit	62
	11	8.23	
	11-12	6.11	
16.170		Ugarit	91
	6'	1.10	
	9'	8.11	
	9'-10'	3.15	
	11'	9.14	
16.171		Ugarit	147
	4	1.6; 5.9	
16.172		Ugarit	147
16.173		Unknown	171
16.174		Ugarit	63
	9-13	4.8	
16.175		Unknown	172
16.178		Ugarit	148
	3-12	5.8	
	14	8.9	
	18	8.9	
16.180		Carchemish ?	41
16.181		Unknown	197
16.182 + 199		Ugarit	148
	8-9	8.9	
16.184		Ugarit	149
16.185		Unknown	213
16.186		Ugarit	168

			110
16.187 A		Unknown	207
16.187 B		Ugarit	91
16.188		Ugarit	150
16.189		Ugarit	91
	14	3.5	
	18	3.2; 9.14	
16.190		Ugarit	64
16.191 A		Ugarit? Šamaššarru, scribe	172
16.191 B		Unknown	172
16.197		Ugarit	150
	10	7.28	
16.198 B		Ugarit	168
16.200		Ugarit	64
	3	6.14	
	4-5	4.8	
	5	6.14	
	12-14	6.11	
	13	3.16	
	17	8.9	
	21	1.17; 2.7; 3.4	
	22	6.14	
	26	1.17; 2.7; 3.4	
16.201		Ugarit	151
16.202		Ugarit	152
16.204		Ugarit	119
	4	2.3	
	9	1.8	



			111
16.204 (con't.)			
13	1.9		
3'	1.6		
16.205 + 192		Ugarit	153
17-18	6.11		
16.206		Ugarit	106
16.207		Ugarit	109
10	8.36		
16.208		Ugarit	93
16.238		Ugarit	107
5	9.6		
6	6.19		
9	6.19		
19	1.2; 2.4		
16.239		Ugarit	79
15-16	1.12		
18	6.22		
28	6.11		
29	6.11		
29-30	<u>1.12</u>		
16.240		Unknown	173
16.242		Ugarit	154
16.243		Ugarit	155
16.244		Ugarit	93
16.245		Ugarit	94
4'-5'	7.7		

			112
16.246		Ugarit	95
15	1.2; 1.10; 3.9		
16.247		Ugarit	65
16.248		Ugarit	48
16.249		Ugarit	96
7-8	4.8		
13	9.9		
17-18	5.5		
19	6.28		
27	8.26		
30	7.24		
34	1.16		
35-36	1.12		
16.250		Ugarit	85
4	1.2		
9	3.22		
10	3.10		
19	6.4		
23	3.1		
16.251		Ugarit	108
9	1.2		
10	1.2		
16.252		Ugarit	66
3	6.28		
16.253		Ugarit	156
16.254 A		Ugarit	66
16.254 C + 255 C		Ugarit	157

			113
16.254 D	Ugarit?	Šamaššarru, scribe	79
16.254 E	Unknown		173
16.254 F	Ugarit		158
16.255 A +E	Ugarit		67
16.255 B	Unknown		173
16.255 D	Ugarit		158
16.255 F	Unknown		111
16.255 G	Unknown		174
16.255 H	Ugarit?		174
16.256	Ugarit		159
16.257 + 258 + 126	Unknown		199
Column III 122	1.12		
16.259	Unknown		207
16.260	Ugarit		98
16.261 + 399 + 241	Ugarit		159
16.262	Ugarit		67
16.263	Ugarit		49
4-6	6.6		
8-9	7.35		
12-13	6.6		
15	8.12		
16	6.14		
17	2.2; 6.14		
19	2.9		
19-20	7.34		
21-24	7.35		
22	2.9		

			114
16.263 (con't.)			
23	2.9		
16.267		Ugarit	110
5	6.19		
11	3.6		
14	3.6		
16.269		Ugarit	68
5	5.11		
6	6.19		
7	6.19		
7-8	7.26		
7-9	9.4		
11	7.12; 9.14		
12	3.4; 6.19		
14	3.4		
16.270		Amurru	41
10	6.23		
14	8.25		
19	3.11		
30	8.22		
16.273		Carchemish?	44
16.274		Unknown	206
16.275		Ugarit	50
10	8.9		
14	8.9		
16.276		Ugarit	69

16.276 (con't.)			
11	1.9		
19	8.9		
16.277		Ugarit	50
3	2.2; 6.14		
4	6.14		
7-8	7.8		
10	6.14		
16	3.15		
16.278		Ugarit	77
16.279		Ugarit	70
16.280		Unknown	174
16.281		Ugarit	161
10	7.18		
16.282		Ugarit	160
14	3.11		
15	6.19		
16.283		Ugarit	74
8	8.9		
16.284		Ugarit	99
16.285		Ugarit	106
16.286		Ugarit	161
16.287		Unknown	37
10	3.4; 7.14		
16.290		Unknown	188
16.291		Unknown	198
3	7.30		

			116
16.292	B	Unknown	210
16.294		Unknown	206
16.295		Ugarit	70
	3	1.9	
16.311		Unknown	175
16.313		Unknown	192
16.343		Ugarit	129
	4	2.2	
	7	2.2; 6.14	
16.344		Ugarit	75
	5	1.17; 6.6	
	8	1.16	
	13	1.16	
16.346		Unknown	214
16.348		Ugarit	162
	6	7.16	
	9	6.19	
16.353		Ugarit	113
	19	6.26	
	29	3.4	
16.354		Unknown	38
	1	7.14	
	3	7.14	
	6	7.14	
	7	7.14	
	9	7.14	
	11	7.14	

			117
16.356		Ugarit	71
5	2.8		
6	7.12		
8	7.7		
9	9.9		
16.357		Unknown	187
16.359 A		Unknown	39
16.359 B		Unknown	198
16.359 C		Unknown	209
4	4.2		
16.359 D		Unknown	40
16.363		Ugarit	163
16.364		Unknown	213
16.368		Ugarit	100
16.371		Ugarit	72
13	8.2		
21	6.25		
16.383		Ugarit	164
13	8.9		
14	3.11		
15	6.19		
16.384		Ugarit	165
16.385		Ugarit	73
13	3.16		
16.386		Ugarit	165
10	3.16		
4'-5'	7.21		

			118
16.387		Unknown	175
16.413		Ugarit	166
16.414		Ugarit	175
16.415		Ugarit	100
16.416		Unknown	214
17.04		Hattusas	99
17.18		Hattusas ?	195
17.28		Carchemish ?	109
	7	8.22	
	17	6.12	
	19	3.24	
	21	6.27	
	22	3.9	
	25	6.6	
17.35		Hattusas	123
17.42		Unknown	171
	4	1.13; 3.17; 6.15	
	4-5	5.10	
	5	6.19	
	7	6.7	
	13	6.19	
	15	6.4	
17.59		Carchemish	150
	5	2.3	
17.62		Hattusas	65
17.66		Unknown	237
	3'	1.12	



			119
17.68		Carchemish	164
17.78		Carchemish ?	196
	7	6.18	
	17	6.19	
17.79 + 374		Hattusas	196
	3	1.14; 3.2	
	12	2.7	
	13	3.17	
	19	3.2	
	28	6.15	
	29	3.17	
	46	6.15	
17.82		Hattusas	147
	7-10	7.17	
	12	6.19	
	16-18	5.7	
	18	6.16	
	23	6.16	
17.83		Ušnatu	216
	4-5	7.5	
	8	7.12	
	8-9	7.14	
	10	6.15	
	11	3.10	
	11-13	8.4	
	16	7.6	

## 17.83 (con't.)

19	9.2		
25	6.2		
17.108		Carchemish	165
6	7.23		
7	7.4		
8	2.10; 7.4		
9	6.19		
14	3.1		
17.110		Carchemish	178
17.112		Unknown	234
12	6.11		
17.116		Amurru ?	132
6	6.15		
7	2.10; 6.19		
9	3.10; 5.1; 6.18		
9-10	8.18		
10	1.14; 2.1; 3.2; 6.14		
12	6.14		
14	3.10		
14-15	8.4		
16	3.10		
17	4.6		
18	2.1		
18-19	3.4; 3.6		
21	3.1		
22	3.12		

## 17.116 (con't.)

23	3.1; 7.17
26	2.10
27	6.15
28	3.1
29	6.15

## 17.123

Siyannu ?

230

5	8.12
5-6	7.13
5-7	8.10
10	8.11
14	8.11
17	8.11
20-23	8.11
27	6.7

## 17.128

Carchemish

179

4	9.13
6	9.13
8	8.33; 9.13

## 17.129

Carchemish

166

8	2.10
9	6.7
14	3.21; 7.30
17	2.3; 3.21
18	6.10; 6.23
19	3.21; 6.20
22	3.22

## 17.129 (con't.)

26 6.2

## 17.130

Hattusas

103

5 6.15

6 9.13

7 6.19

11 1.10

19 6.13

23 6.23

24 2.4

28 3.10

34 6.13

35-36 7.17

## 17.132

Hattusas

35

3 9.4

4 7.26

5 2.6; 6.4; 6.18

6 2.6; 3.8; 6.19; 6.20; 7.26

7 9.6

7-8 8.16

10 1.6; 3.1

12 6.19

14 3.1

15 3.4; 5.9

15-18 8.21

16 3.5; 6.15

17 6.15

## 17.132 (con't.)

18	6.11
19	3.1
20	1.17
22	6.15
23	1.17
24	2.4
26	6.19; 9.6
27-29	8.22
29	6.15
31	1.15; 2.10; 6.23
32	6.4; 6.18
33-34	8.30
34	2.10
38-39	9.12
39	3.5
39-42	8.35
40	9.2
41	2.10; 5.9; 6.22; 9.6
43	8.35
45	2.10
45-46	9.12
46	6.15; 6.20
47-48	8.22
48	3.5
49	8.22; 8.35

			124
17.133		Hattusas	118
8	9.13		
9	2.1; 6.19; 9.13		
11	9.13		
11-12	8.28		
12	9.13		
15	9.13		
17	9.13		
22	9.13		
17.135 + X + 360		Hattusas	235
5'	5.3		
17.137		Unknown	105
17.143		Ušnatu	217
9-11	9.4		
9-25	9.13		
12	8.26		
20	8.12		
20-21	9.4		
26	8.12		
28	2.7; 2.10; 3.5		
17.145		Carchemish	172
5	6.19; 9.13		
6	9.13		
10	7.17		
11	6.24		
17.146		Carchemish	154
4-5	7.13; 7.17		

## 17.146 (con't)

8	1.15; 6.22
10	9.6
15-16	7.12
19	1.5; 8.32
20	6.22
22-23	9.16
23	6.22
25	6.10; 6.16
30	6.22
32	9.6
36	6.22
42	6.10; 6.16

## 17.152

Amarru

214

7-9	7.5
8	1.12; 7.4
9	1.12; 7.4; N. 68
14	6.2

## 17.158

Carchemish

169

4	8.25
9	6.7
15	8.12
19	6.6
21	6.12; 6.19
24	6.12

## 17.159

Hattusas

126

5.	2.10
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## 17.159 (con't.)

11	8.9		
12	3.17		
14-15	6.12; 6.14		
16	6.8		
18-19	3.17		
19	6.24		
23	2.3; 3.1		
23-27	9.15		
25	7.11		
27	6.8		
28	3.24		
30	2.10		
36	2.10		
37	2.1; 3.5		
39	6.8		
42	2.10		
43	8.22		
44	3.4		
49	6.20		
17.226		Carchemish	208
7	3.10		
11	6.20		
17.227		Hattusas	40
1	8.37		
4	6.19		
5	5.4		



## 17.227 (con't.)

6	6.19
9	3.19; 6.10
9-11	7.33; 8.37
10	3.4
11	2.3; 6.19; 9.13
14	2.6; 6.10
16	8.26
19	1.6
20	9.13
33	3.24; 8.25
38	9.2
39-41	9.6
44	9.14
45-46	6.20; 7.10
48-49	7.29
49	1.2; 5.5; 6.19
52	5.5

## 17.228

## Amurru

141

3	2.1
5	8.26; 9.13
7	6.19; 8.17
9	8.26
10	6.18
12	1.13; 6.18
12-13	5.3
14	6.18

## 17.228 (con't.)

15	6.18		
22	1.13		
23	3.5		
39	9.13		
40	3.24; 6.18; 9.13		
17.229		Hattusas	106
4	1.13; 6.19		
17.230		Carchemish	153
3	1.17; 3.11		
6	1.13		
7	6.12		
8	6.2		
13	6.12		
13-14	6.4		
17	3.23		
17.231		Unknown	238
4	2.6		
10	6.14		
12	8.12		
13	5.3		
14	6.11		
17.232		Unknown	239
9	9.2		
17.234		Carchemish	173
2	3.10		
3	3.4; 7.18		

## 17.234 (con't.)

6 6.19

13 2.10

## 17.237

Hattusas

63

7 9.6

9 3.5; 6.13

11 1.11; 1.18; 9.6

12-13 8.14

13 3.1

14 8.12

7' 8.9

8' 6.12

9' 2.3; 2.4; 3.16

## 17.238

Hattusas

107

13 6.2

## 17.244

Unknown

231

1 3.11

19 6.25

## 17.247

Hattusas

191

6 6.15

6-7 6.12; 9.8

9 3.19; 6.15

11 3.19; 6.21

13 3.10

13-15 7.4

15 1.18

16-18 8.13

			130
17.247 (con't.)			
18	6.13; 6.18		
20	6.18		
17.248		Carchemish	236
12	6.16		
17.251		Unknown	236
5	2.10		
9	7.16		
13	2.10		
15	6.13		
17.252		Unknown	232
17	2.9; 6.6		
17.286		Amurru	180
8	6.13		
10	6.18		
19-20	9.6		
17.288		Ušnatu	215
19	3.19		
17.289		Carchemish	192
4	6.18		
15	6.18		
17-19	6.9; 9.12		
17.292		Carchemish	188
12	6.19		
13-14	6.4; 9.12		
18	6.5		
21	6.13		

			131
17.299.		Unknown	182
17.300		Hattusas	40
10	7.10		
11	6.28		
17.314		Hattusas ?	189
5	1.15		
6	6.19; 8.37		
8	6.19		
19	1.13		
20	1.13		
26	6.19		
17.315		Unknown	111
12	1.13		
14	2.3; 2.4		
20	6.19		
17.316		Unknown	1190
17.317		Carchemish	178
7	3.7		
17.318 + 349 A		Amurru	144
7-8	5.3		
15	8.26; 9.13		
23	6.26; 9.13		
24	3.2; 6.18		
26	4.7		
27	6.16		
29	6.28		

17.319		Unknown	132
	7	6.19	182
	8	6.20	
	9	6.16; 6.19	
17.330		Hattusas	40
17.334		Carchemish	54
	5-7	9.7	
	11	6.22; 9.6	
	12	8.22	
	12-13	6.16	
	19	6.11	
	21	2.1; 6.19	
17.335 + 379 + 381 + 235		Hattusas	71
	3-4	8.14	
	4	4.2	
	6	7.15	
	8	1.13; 3.1; 6.22	
	11	2.7	
	26	1.10	
	59	3.23; 8.37	
17.337		Carchemish	168
	5	3.1; 3.4	
	6	3.5	
	6-7	9.15	
	8-9	7.18; 9.10	
	8-12	7.28	
	18	8.22	

17.337 (con't.)			
23	1.14		
24	1.14		
17.338		Hattusas	85
2	3.7		
6	3.8		
8	8.22		
7'	1.6; 6.19		
17.339 A		Hattusas	67
17.340		Hattusas	48
4	7.32		
5	1.3		
6	1.9		
11	9.13		
12	9.13		
14	3.5; 9.13		
15	3.11		
17	7.3		
27	2.3		
9'	1.10		
11'	8.9		
14'	1.16; 6.22		
16'	3.11		
17.341		Carchemish	161
2	9.16		
3	3.7; 9.16		
6	1.16		

## 17.341 (con't.)

8	2.5
9	3.1
10	1.16
11	3.1
13	6.26
14	6.21
15	1.15; 6.21
17	3.1
18	6.17; 6.21
19	6.21
21	8.27
21-22	9.11
24	2.5
26	6.19

17.342	Hattusas	93
17.344	Hattusas	76
17.346	Carchemish	176

4	6.23; 7.4
6	6.21
8	3.10; 6.16
10	6.16
11	6.3
12	3.1; 5.3
13	3.10
14	5.3
16	3.1; 6.3



17.346 (con't.)			
17	3.1		
17-19	9.15		
18	6.19		
19	6.19		
22	6.3		
25	6.19		
17.347		Hattusas	40
23	6.19		
17.348		Hattusas ?	128
5'	2.10		
17.349 B		Hattusas	87
17.349 C		Unknown	242
17.352		Carchemish	121
3-4	9.14		
10	6.14		
13	6.14; 7.17		
17.353		Hattusas	88
1	3.7		
2	3.5		
6	3.5; 6.19		
7	8.9		
11	6.23; 9.5		
17.355		Carchemish	209
17	6.14		
17.357		Hattusas	92
17.362		Hattusas ?	123
5	7.17		

			136
17.366		Hattusas	69
17.367		Hattusas ?	124
17.368		Hattusas	76
	4	1.13; 6.22	
	7	1.16; 2.7	
	8	1.10	
	6'-8'	7.17	
	8'	6.6	
17.369 A		Hattusas	52
	5	1.9	
	7	8.37	
	7-10	9.11	
	8	6.22	
	11	7.22	
	12-14	7.18	
	13	2.10; N.54.	
	15	3.24	
	16	3.6	
	16-19	8.19	
	20	8.25	
	22	7.3	
17.369 B + X + 17.69		Hattusas ?	239
	11'	2.7	
17.372 A + 360 A		Amurru	139
	3-4	3.5	
	6	3.9; 8.37	
	7	2.1; 6.14	

## 17.372 A - 360 A (con't.)

8	2.10; 6.19		
8-9	8.17		
9	6.23		
10	1.16; 6.22		
12	3.2		
13	1.14; 6.18		
5'	4.7		
6'	2.10		
7'	2.9; 7.17; 8.9		
17.372 B		Hattusas	40
17.373		Hattusas	40
7'	7.10		
8'	6.28		
17.382 + 380		Hattusas	80
6-7	7.15		
59	3.9		
17.383		Hattusas	221
4-5	6.5; 8.7		
6-7	8.26		
11	6.21		
14	2.8; 3.2; 3.5; 7.4		
15	3.4		
16	6.3		
21	8.33		
24	1.12		

17.383 (con't.)			
25	6.15		
28	8.6		
29	6.18		
33	6.19		
34	6.20		
40	8.34		
42	6.8		
44	3.2; 7.4		
46	2.6		
47	2.6		
17.385		Carchemish	194
9	3.23		
9-10	3.10		
12	3.23		
13	6.19; 9.12		
14	3.23		
17.391		Unknown	226
4-5	6.5; 8.7		
17.393		Unknown	226
5-6	6.5		
21	8.4		
17.394 + 427		Unknown	220
5	3.19		
15	7.27		
17.396		Carchemish	127
5-9	9.11		

## 17.396 (con't.)

12	6.20
17	6.14

17.406	Unknown	181
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17.407	Hattusas	91
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5	6.19
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17.422	Hattusas	223
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10	6.16
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14	6.7
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19	2.9
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19-20	7.23
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25	6.15
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26-27	6.20
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27	3.5
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29-31	6.5
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33	6.20
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38	8.8
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17.423	Carchemish	193
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6-8	9.4
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8	6.23
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10-12	8.31
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12	6.21
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16	6.15; 6.21
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18	6.15
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20	3.1
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21	3.1
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22-24	8.31
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17.423 (con't.)			
24	6.21		
17.424 C + 397 B		Amqu ?	219
8	6.19		
21	8.11		
24	1.18; 6.18		
17.425		Ušnatu	218
4-5	8.37		
6-7	8.7		
8	3.9		
17.429		Unknown	227
19	6.15		
17.446		Hattusas	40
17.447		Unknown	197
17.448		Hattusas	101
17.449		Hattusas ?	190
17.450		Hattusas	100
17.450 A		Amurru	144
17.456		Unknown	228
17.457		Hattusas	75
17.459		Hattusas ?	138
17.461		Hattusas	103
17.462		Unknown	242
18.01		Siyannu	230
7-11	7.13		
18.02		Unknown	201
4-7	7.28		

18.03		Hattusas	141
	8	6.19	103
	15	2.10	
	22	6.13	
	34	6.13	
18.04		Unknown	241
18.06 + 17.365		Hattusas	137
	5	6.23	
	12	3.5	
	13	6.8	
18.19		Carchemish	160
18.20 + 17.371		Carchemish ?	202
18.54 A		Unknown	228
	12	1.13	
	16	7.17	
	19	3.2	
	21	3.4	
18.100		Unknown	241
18.114		Unknown	108
	1	3.1	
	9	1.12	
18.115		Carchemish	158
	26	3.13	
18.268		Unknown	229
18.273		Unknown	196
19.55		Carchemish	293

			142
19.63		Carchemish	292
3'	1.14		
19.68		Amurru	284
4	7.17		
7	8.18		
29	6.21		
19.70		Ugarit	294
3	3.4		
9	1.18; 6.23		
19.75		Ugarit	292
19.81		Hattusas	291
9	8.18		
19.101		Hattusas	287
19.122		Hattusas ?	289
Latakia			A
5	1.2		



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