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CHINESE
AND
SUMERIAN

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CHINESE

SUMMARY

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CHINESE AND SUMERIAN

BY

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PREFACE

A LENGTHY preface would hardly go well with a slender book. And it is a pertinent question to ask why an author, of whatever sort, should labour to say over again in brief all that he has already said at length. The slenderness of the present volume is happily not due to an early consumption of the available material. The introductory chapter, with its analyses of various Sumerian characters, mostly determined years ago, although here published for the first time, might have been considerably prolonged; especially if Professor Barton's valuable work on the *Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing* had come to hand before this book was sent to press (September 1912). The fifty pages or so of philological discussion which precede the detailed comparison of vocabularies, might easily have been extended to a hundred or more, had the writer chosen to publish everything lying at his disposal in the miscellaneous accumulations of years. As it is, some may think that he has given more than sufficient evidence of the imperfection of his own equipment for dealing with the difficult problems of speech and writing which the book makes some attempt to solve; and he will not be altogether dissatisfied with results, if an examination of his work should induce a few younger minds, starting with the advantages of a better education and higher natural endowments, to follow in a path in which it is perhaps not entirely presumptuous on his part to hope to be regarded hereafter as a humble pioneer.

The writer's thanks are due to the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the care and intelligence exhibited in the production of a work involving many material difficulties. He is especially sensible of obligation to the draughtsman whose calligraphy is well displayed in the Plates of Characters.

C. J. BALL.

BLETCHINGTON RECTORY,
OXFORD.

TO
PAUL CARUS
AND
HERMANN VICTOR HILPRECHT

INDEX OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS

- AC.* = Perrot and Chipiez, *A History of Art in Chaldea and Assyria*. London. 1884.
- AL⁵.* = *Assyrische Lesestücke*, von Friedrich Delitzsch, ed. 5. Leipzig. 1912.
- Ar.* = Arabic; *Aram.* = Aramaic; *As.* or *Assyr.* = Assyrian.
- B.* (in the Sign-list) = Barton, G. A., *The Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing*. Leipzig. 1913.
- BPS.* = *Babylonische Busspsalmen*, von Dr. Heinrich Zimmern. Leipzig. 1885.
- Br.* = Brünnow, R. E., *A Classified List of all Simple and Compound Cuneiform Ideographs*. Leyden. 1889. (The numerals in the Sumerian column of the Comparative Lexicon mainly refer to this indispensable work.)
- C.* (in the Sign-list) = Couling, Samuel (a MS. list of old Chinese characters from inscribed fragments of bone).
- Chalmers* = *The Structure of Chinese Characters*, by John Chalmers, M.A., LL.D. Aberdeen. London. 1882.
- Char.* = character; *charr.* = characters.
- Cogn.* = cognate; *cogn. c.* = cognate with.
- C. T.* = *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets, &c., in the British Museum*.
- D.* = Dangin, François Thureau, *Recherches sur l'origine de l'écriture cunéiforme*. Paris. 1898. (A work of priceless value for comparative purposes.)
- Déc.* = *Découvertes en Chaldée*, par Ernest de Sarzec. Paris. 1891. ('A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.')
- Dél. en Perse.* = De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, vol. ii. (*Ob. de Man.* = *Obélisque de Manishtuirba roi de Kish* there published.)
- Del.* = Deluge-Tablet (*NE.* xi).
- Det.* = Determinative; a character indicative of class or genus.
- Dial.* = dialectic.
- Douglas* = Rev. Carstairs Douglas, M.A., LL.D., *A Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular*. London. 1873.
- Ed., Edkins* = *An Introduction to the Study of the Chinese Characters*, by Joseph Edkins, D.D. London. 1876. (Of great value for the study of the Phonetics.)
- ES.* = *EM^o-SAL*; the softer dialect of Sumerian.
- Eth.* = Ethiopic or Geëz; a Semitic dialect.
- G.* or *Giles* = Giles, H. A., *A Chinese-English Dictionary*. London. 1892. (The numerals in the Chinese column of the Comparative Lexicon refer to the corresponding entries in this work.)
- Hommel* = *Sumerische Lesestücke*, von Dr. Fritz Hommel. München. 1894. *Der hieroglyphische Ursprung der Keilschriftzeichen*. (Autographed Paper, read at the Paris Oriental Congress, 1898.)
- HWB.* (sometimes *D.W.*) = *Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*, von Friedrich Delitzsch. Leipzig. 1896.
- J.A.O.S.* = *Journal of the American Oriental Society*.
- Lex.* or *Comp. Lex.* = the 'Comparative Lexicon of Sumerian and Chinese', pp. 35-151 of the present work.

- M.=Meissner, Bruno, *Seltene assyrische Ideogramme*. Leipzig. 1910.
 Mayers=*The Chinese Reader's Manual*, by W. F. Mayers. Shanghai. 1874.
Met.=metaphor; metaphorical; metaphorically.
Mg.=Mongol; Mongolian.
 Morrison=*A Dictionary of the Chinese Language in Three Parts*, by Robert Morrison, D.D. Macao. 1815-1822.
MA. or *Muss-Arnolt.*=*A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language*, by W. Muss-Arnolt. 1905.
NE.=The Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh-Nimrod. See Paul Haupt's *Babylonische Nimrodepos* and P. Jensen's text and version in his *Mythen und Epen*. Berlin. 1901.
OS. or *O.S.*=Old sound (Chinese).
P.=Phonetic (Chinese). See the lists of Callery and Edkins.
Phon.=Phonetic; Phonetically.
Pict., *pictogr.*=pictogram.
Postpos.=postposition. (Postpositions occur in both Sumerian and Chinese.)
Pr. or *Pref.*=Prefix; *Suff.*=Suffix.
 Prince=*Materials for a Sumerian Lexicon*, by J. D. Prince. Leipzig. 1905-1907.
PSBA.=*Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*.
Qs.=*quasi*, as if.
R. (in Sumerian column)=G. A. Reisner, *Sumerische Hymnen*, &c.
R. or *Rad.* (in Chinese column)=Radical or Determinative Character.
 1 R, 2 R, 4 R, 5 R=*Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*. (Sir Henry Rawlinson; Edwin Norris; T. G. Pinches.)
RTC.=*Recueil de Tablettes Chaldéennes*. Thureau Dangin.
S^a, *S^b*, *S^c*=Assyrian Syllabaries so designated.
Sem.=Semitic.
Syn., *Synn.*=Synonym, Synonyms.
Sum. or *Sn.*=Sumerian
T.A.=The Tell el-Amarna Tablets.
Tg. or *Targ.*=Targum.
Trilit.=Triliteralized.
TSBA.=*Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*.
WW.=*A Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language*; by S. Wells-Williams, LL.D. Shanghai. 1874.
ZA.=*Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*.

* * In specifying the sounds of the Chinese characters in the various dialects, as given by E. H. Parker, Douglas, Wells-Williams, &c., *Am.*=Amoy, *C.*=Cantonese, *F.*=Foochow, *H.*=Hakka, *Sh.*=Shanghai, and so on; while *J.*, *K.*, and *A.*, indicate the sounds attached to the characters in Japan, Korea, and Annam, respectively.

An asterisk * prefixed to a word in the Chinese column of the Lexicon denotes that the Chinese character shows traces of possible connexion with the linear form of that of the corresponding Sumerian word.




INTRODUCTION

THE NATURE OF SUMERIAN WRITING AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN CHARACTERS

It has long been recognized by those most competent to judge, that Sumerian writing (that is, the primitive script of Babylonia, from which in the course of time were developed all the varieties of cuneiform) was originally of a pictorial or hieroglyphic nature. It is true that the primary pictograms or picture-characters of the system had already disappeared at the remote period of the fourth millennium B. C., to which the earliest extant monuments of the Sumerian language apparently belong; but many of the more or less conventional linear forms which had by that time already usurped the place of the original hieroglyphs, are still quite obviously rude outlines of physical objects, presenting the remains of picture-characters as altered and simplified during centuries of use, in accordance with the convenience or caprice of the scribes and the practical exigencies of the instruments and materials of writing. As in Chinese one type of *ku wên*, or old characters, displays every indication of the brush and pigment, while another gives equally clear evidence of the use of the graver or burin on hard substances such as stone, bronze, or bone; so in Sumerian the stiff angular outlines of the oldest forms of the written character suggest the practical difficulties of the engraver in hard stone when attempting to portray the rounder and more flexible outlines of nature.

The fact that the objects represented by many of the characters of linear Sumerian have not yet been identified, should not be allowed to make us sceptical of the pictorial origin of this most ancient system of writing. The evidence of those characters which can certainly be explained as copies of things visible is not invalidated by our present ignorance of the precise intention of the obscure remainder. It is enough for us that the symbols for the common objects of the natural world, such as sun, moon and stars, mountains, water, trees, reeds, man and his bodily organs and members, birds, fishes and other animals (in whole or in part), as well as artificial products of human activity such as houses, nets, knives, bows, vessels and implements of various kinds, are all characters which still exhibit more or less unmistakable vestiges of their pictorial or pictographic origin.

These primary signs were soon made to include other things, by natural transference to things in any way similar, and by the association of ideas. Take the

character for *house*, Dangan 423. It looks like the symbol for *netting*, *network*, *net*, D. 422, with an added line at the bottom of the figure.  SA, SAD, is *net* (also *house* according to Br. 3072) and  E(N), E, is *house*. Now, what possible resemblance of form or relation of ideas is traceable between a net and a house? The Net-symbol, in what may be called its proper sense, is easily intelligible as a rough picture of the object it represents—a thing of cross-threads or strands knotted or twined together. But the bare linear figure might equally well stand for any other fabric consisting of materials crossing each other or plaited or interwoven together, e.g. a wickerwork screen or a wall of open reed matting, such as is still used in constructing the temporary dwellings of Bedawis; and the pictogram of such a reed wall might become the chosen symbol of a house with walls of this kind (cf. *NE.* xi. 20 ff. quoted below). Hence also the same character, D. 423, could be used for LIL, the wind; since it might for that purpose be taken to represent a piece of matting used as a sail. This possibility is confirmed by the fact that the wind (*t'w* = TU!) is symbolized by  the outline of a full sail, in the old Egyptian hieroglyphic script. And my view of the primary significance of the house ideogram, expressed in notes made years ago, seems to find support in the following statements of Prof. Élie Réclus, which I came upon for the first time quite recently: 'One sees in the Egyptian temples that their columns were imitations of Nile reeds tied in a bundle, *that their walls were an imitation of plaited mats.*' 'It is a theory amongst architects . . . *that the first buildings of men*, inhabitants of caves, holes, or trees, were not dwellings for themselves, but simple hearth-places *protected by reed walls* and some thatching against wind and rain. They believe that on this model of a prytaneum or abode of the fire-god, the abode of his priest, and then of the kings and chiefs of noble families, were successively erected.' *Vid. Encycl. Brit.*⁹ viii. 617.

It would appear, then, that this primitive pictogram for *house* (and *wind*), which, so far as I know, has not hitherto been explained, really figures a reed wall, when it denotes a house, and a reed or mat sail (Ch. 哩 li), when it denotes the wind.¹

LIL is also 'the earth or land', as the realm of the god Bêl, EN-LIL, 'the Lord of Earth'. The earth is thus regarded as a great house or dwelling-place (*vid. Creation-Tab. V, ad fin.*). Both word and character may survive in the Chinese 里 li, 'a place of residence' (kien-shou, ku yé), which has been altered to suggest *field* +

¹ Cf. the well-known passage of the Nimrod Epic:

<i>Amātsunū ušannā</i>		<i>ana kikkīšū</i>
<i>Kikkīš kikkīš</i>		<i>igar igar</i>
<i>Kikkīšū šimēma</i>		<i>igaru hīssas</i>

'Their talk he told to the reed-hut:





" Reed-hut! reed-hut! wall! wall!





Reed-hut hearken, and wall perpend!"

(*NE.* xi. 20 ff.)

Prof. Giles quotes a Chinese saying: Mei-yiu puh-t'ou-fêng-tih li-pa, 'There is no wattle-fence which will not let the wind through' = Walls have ears (G. 6908).

earth. (See especially the second of the three forms of this character, cited from an old collection, *ap. Luh-shu Tung, s.v. cit.*)

The linear form of the Sumerian character  BAR, 'spread out', 'extended', of a net and other things (Br. 5528 ff.; 3126 f.), is evidently a modification of the pictogram for net (see D. 426; cf. D. 422); and the character  KUSH, U, 'grass', 'herbage', 'vegetation', has at least been modified in the same direction, so as to suggest a *network* of growth, matted and tangled together (see *Sign-list*, No. 84). But the linear form of  UG (GUG), 'the land or country', 'the people', which in the oldest known form looks almost exactly like *spread out* + *great* (BAR + NUN)—an ideogram appropriate enough to the meaning, since the land lies spread out in great stretches all around us,—may rather perhaps have sprung from the House-character discussed above. In that case, the idea of country or nation would be expressed by *great house* (E + NUN)—an equally suitable combination, since the nation is regarded as one great family dwelling together (see D. 421 = 423 + 43 > 426 + 43). The other linear symbol, which so closely resembles this last that it was merged in the same cuneiform character,  read KA-NAM, KA-LAM, 'the land', 'country', may perhaps be resolved into *great* (or *many*?) *canal(s)* (see Amiaud and Méchineau, 119; 120; cf. 129; D. 420 = 109 + 43); a highly significant combination, inasmuch as Babylonia was a network of canals for irrigation, the vestiges of which are still visible all over the country.

We have no reason to suppose that the primitive Sumerian system of writing was the invention of a single mind or of a single generation. It probably grew up gradually from small beginnings, being extended and enlarged from time to time by the addition of new or modified characters and combinations, the work of the scribes or literati, whose art and mystery it constituted. Some of the symbols with which we have been dealing agree very well with the theory of a Babylonian origin. Shumer (Shinar) or southern Babylonia is a land of rivers and marshes, where reeds and rushes flourish abundantly. Hence the walls and sails of reed matting, and the corresponding ideogram for *house* and *wind*. And, as we have seen, the conception of the country as a place of many canals was well suited to the local conditions. Other ideograms for house and country, however, would seem to suggest a different locality as their place of origin. Thus we have , linear , U (ĜU; from GUR?), 'a house'; strictly, a hole or pit in the ground, as the old linear character itself suggests, as does also the use of it for BUR (= GUR), 'pit', 'cave' (and even 'earth', 'ground'). Hence it would appear that subterranean dwellings, and caves, natural, or scooped out by human agency in the softer rocks and cliffs, may have served as 'houses' to the inventors of the Sumerian script. At all events, this Hole-symbol for *house* enables us to understand the character , which does duty for the two distinct ideas of *mountain* and *country*. In the earliest writing it is a threefold repetition of the Pit-(or Cave-)symbol, thus:  (D. 479). In the sense of country,

three houses (strictly, holes or caves) might naturally stand for the multitude of dwellings which make up the whole community (*vid. Lex. s. v. ESH*, 'many', 'three', *sign of plur.*); and the use of the same remarkable symbol for the apparently altogether unconnected idea of *mountains* may possibly indicate that, in the original home of the inventors of Sumerian writing, the hills and cliffs were, as in modern China, full of holes and caves in which the people lived. At the risk of some repetition, I may allow myself to quote here something to the same effect which I wrote a good many years ago: 'As caves are among the earliest dwellings, and are usually found in hilly regions, three caves might well symbolize a dwelling-place or inhabited country, and at the same time, by association of ideas, a hill, mountain, or mountainous region. Cave-dwellings are still quite common in parts of China, *e.g.* in Shan-tung; and holes or pits in the ground, such as Xenophon met with in his march through Asia Minor, are used for the same purpose. The character suggests that the Sumerian writing was not originally invented in Babylonia, which is not a hilly country, but in some mountainous region of the further East.' (Gen. xi. 2 may possibly preserve a trace of a tradition of *primaeval* immigration into Shumer-Shinar 'from the East'.)¹

In D. 287 we have another linear form of 𐎶, which looks more like an outline of mountain peaks, although in use it coincides entirely with D. 479, the symbol we have been discussing. It is figured in our *Sign-list* as No. 102 and, as will be seen, agrees very well with the Chinese parallels or derivatives there given. It is possible, as Danguin has suggested, that it was derived from the Three-hole symbol through the influence of writing on clay, which from the first tended to give a wedgelike form to the characters and their components. (*See* D. 287; 479; 486.) In Chinese writing, vestiges of the primitive three holes or caves may perhaps be recognized in the two (modified) holes of the *ku wên* form of 穴 *hüt*, gut (=gur), 'a cave', 'a hole in the earth or side of a hill—used as a dwelling', R. 116, the third or lower hole being omitted; and in the three circles of the *ku wên* of 阜 *fou*, vu, pu, bu (*Amoy* hu = ku, gu), bu-t, gu-t, hill (*see Shi*, II. i. VI. 3), R. 170.

It seems possible, when we consider the truly primitive nature of the reed-wall ideogram for house discussed above, that another House-character, viz. 𠩺, D. 345, may primarily have figured a *pit-dwelling*, with its narrow shaft above leading to the wider living-room below. (*See Sign-list*, No. 98 b; also No. 99 = D. 346.) It is used for AB, 'the Sea' (*Tâmtu*); *cf.* also ZU-AB, later AB-ZU, 'the Deep'. The archaic form of D. 345, given by Barton, *J.AOS.* xxiii. 19, without the cross-line, and


¹ One may perhaps hazard a conjecture that at some remote period, considerably prior to 4000 B.C., the ancestors of the Chinese and Sumerians dwelt together, as kindred tribes of a single stock, somewhere in the highlands of Central Asia; from which cradle of the race migratory hordes afterwards

branched off in opposite directions, eastwards and westwards; making their way at last to the countries where, in historical times, we find them established. It is a question for the ethnologist to determine.

with the lower sides rounded, seems to confirm this view of its significance as an underground abode. Cf. also Perrot and Chipiez, *Art in Chaldaea*, i. 184: 'The houses of the Armenian peasantry are sunk into the ground,' &c. The cross-line of Dangun's figure can hardly represent a division into upper and lower stories, since Babylonian and Assyrian houses were usually one-storied edifices (Perrot and Chipiez, *AC*. i. 188 f.). The same remark applies to the similar character, D. 403; where, however, it is conceivable that the cross-line indicates division into an outer and inner court or chamber.

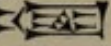
Since mountain ranges constitute the eastern boundary of Babylonia, 'the East' was naturally there designated by the Mountain-symbol and word (𒌦 KUR, *šadû*). And since the horse was not indigenous in the country, it has been usual to interpret the group 𒌦 𒍪 𒍪, which denotes the horse (Br. 4994: *šûšû*) as meaning 'Ass of the East'. But although the horse may well have been originally imported into Babylonia from the East, and although the ass was probably in use there long before, there is no apparent reason why the name of the horse should not have been introduced along with the animal itself; and the analogy of the similar group 𒌦 𒍪 𒍪, read simply GAM-MAL, 'camel', seems to favour the idea that KUR (GUR) was a (the?) Sumerian term for 'horse' (cf. *HWB*. p. 308 s.v. *šiptu*). The Ass-symbol, in fact, appears to have included the horse (Br. 4986), and, in that case, may have been read KUR as well as AN-SHU (see *Lex*. s.v. KUR, horse). What, however, is particularly interesting for our purpose is the fact that the Ass- (and Horse-) symbol in question is used as a Determinative Prefix (Classifier or 'Radical') in the groups denoting the camel and the mule as well as the horse; a fact which finds a close parallel in the Chinese use of the Horse-Radical in the characters for the ass, the mule, and the camel.


Another no less striking instance of the same kind of agreement between the two scripts is the use of the Dog-symbol in certain characters denoting beasts of prey, such as the lion, the leopard or panther, and the wolf (Br. 11271; 11274; 11276; 11290; cf. 1983). In both, for instance, the lion is 'The Great Dog' or 'The Master Dog' (see *Lex*. s.v. UR, a value of the Dog-symbol). It hardly seems probable that these peculiar coincidences of usage arose independently in the two languages and systems of writing.


It may be added that the linear Sumerian character  (D. 226) denotes not only the ass (and horse), but also the foot (*šépu*) of man and beast and, accordingly, is represented in cuneiform by the two signs 𒍪 GIR, 'foot', and 𒌦 'ass' ('horse'). Now this curious linear symbol, which somewhat resembles the linear forms of 𒍪 (p. 18 f.; *Sign-list*, No. 79; D. 304) set up on end and turned round, and which also presents some degree of likeness to the symbols which figure the two legs with various adjuncts (D. 310-315), may conceivably have originated in an attempt to


depict the human foot with projecting heel. The four cross-lines were, in that case, possibly added to suggest a 'four-foot' or quadruped. As in analogous instances, the simple form without these lines (D. 224) was used when a Phonetic was added to indicate the species, such as the E-LIM or the LU-LIM, the 'ram' or 'stag' (buck?): see D. 228; 229.


It will doubtless, however, have occurred to the reader that all the animals in whose names this character appears, are hoofed or hard-footed; so that the symbol, in this application, might indicate horses, asses, mules, camels, rams, or bucks, as 'hoofs' (cf. Exod. x. 26: 'There shall not a hoof be left behind'). It is, therefore, a natural question to ask how the same symbol could also denote the human foot, which is not hard and horny, but soft and fleshy. Upon the whole, it seems possible that the strange figure under consideration was originally a pictogram of the *shod human foot* which, like the hoofs of quadrupeds, presented a hard surface to the ground; or, more simply and probably, it was the rude outline of some kind of boot, held up sideways and heel upwards, and showing the thongs or cross-straps. (See Perrot-Chipiez, *AC.* ii, Plates X; XV.) Such a symbol might come to be used ideographically to signify also the hoofed or hard-footed animals, regarded as shod by nature. (Cf. Houghton, *TSBA.* vi. 470; and Hommel's explanation of the symbol as *Sandale mit Zehen.*) To conclude our consideration of this peculiar ideogram, we may observe that, in view of the remarkable parallelism above noted between its use as a Determinative of certain species of quadrupeds and the corresponding use of the Horse-Radical in Chinese writing, we seem to be justified in assuming that the Chinese character for horse (R. 187) was not originally a picture of the animal, as is commonly supposed, but finds its archetype in this very ancient Sumerian symbol, some likeness to which the *ku-wên* form still exhibits, in spite of attempts to assimilate it to the figure of a horse. (See *Sign-list*, No. 73; and cf. the analogous treatment of the Swine-characters, Nos. 71 and 72.)

A good example of the way in which the use of the primitive characters (which in themselves are merely pictures or, rather, roughly drawn outlines of physical objects) was extended to the metaphorical expression of mental phenomena, may be recognized in the linear form of  the ideogram for AG, to love (see *Lex.*), consisting of a *bushel* or grain-measure with *fire* inside it (D. 62; 60-82). The bushel (or grain-receiver) may here be a metaphor for the body or belly, or perhaps an altered form of a lost character portraying it (cf. p. xvi note). The conception of love as *an inward fire* is universal (Cant. viii. 6, 7). Or, possibly, the bushel covering the Fire-symbol may suggest a *hidden fire* (cf. Matt. v. 15); but the former is the more probable explanation. The linear character for GU(N), the neck or throat, apparently a bottle or vase (D. 352), presents an analogy. (The seeming 'bottle' may have originated in a rough sketch of the throat, the bulge being 'Adam's Apple'. See *Sign-list*, No. 104.)

Again, the ideas of *going straight, putting (causing to go) straight, being or making right* ('all right'), *directing, governing, consulting, judging, determining, deciding*, are expressed by the ideogram , the linear forms of which figure an eye, with the pupil prominent, as if looking hard or straight before it (*see Sign-list*, No. 50). The primary idea would be that of *looking at or into* things, *seeing to or about* them. The symbol might originally have stood for the Eye of the all-seeing Sun-god, the Judge of Heaven and Earth; though this assumption is not necessary to the understanding of the character.

Another symbol which admits of more than one interpretative construction is the ideogram for night () discussed below (pp. 28 f.). The oldest form of the character (*see Sign-list*, No. 69) has seven instead of eight short vertical strokes under the shallow arc which seems to figure the arch of the firmament. How could such a combination as this suggest the idea of night or darkness? The scribe who first wrote the symbol thus may have meant that it became dark when the seven divine luminaries (the sun, the moon, and the five planets) were under cover or hidden; or the key to the original significance of the ideogram may rather be found in the possibility that the seven strokes mean the Seven Evil Spirits, whose work it was to quench the light of day and bring darkness over heaven and earth (*see C. T.* xvi. 19, lines 30 ff.). In either case, the character will be an instance of a Suggestive Compound (Class iii. p. 16), in which both elements (*firmament + seven*) contribute to the meaning.

The Woman-sign, , which was primarily an outline of the characteristic organ, had many applications in the Sumerian script, some of which are noted in the *Sign-list* (Nos. 56-58). It seems, for instance, to account for the early confusion (due to original identity?) of the symbols for ZU, 'to know', 'to learn' (which was also used for ZU, the Pronoun of the Second Person), and SU, 'skin', 'flesh', 'body', 'to stretch', 'extend', 'increase', 'add to' (the last also given as meanings of ZU: Br. 134; 137). The primary idea of ZU, in that case, will have been *to know carnally* (Gen. iv. 1; xix. 8; Judges xxi. 11 f.); cf. the well-known line *išari riḥā iltamad, našāgam iltamad* (ZU = *lamādu*, 'to learn', in each case). The symbol is what the Chinese call an Inverted Character (*Chuen chu*: Class v; *see* p. 20); and one to three cross-lines are added in the oldest forms, the significance of which I must leave undetermined for the present (*Sign-list*, No. 56; 56 a; 89). The use of the same character, or a modification of it, for the word SU, 'skin', 'flesh', &c., is intelligible enough when we consider the elastic and fleshy nature of the female organ. Hence the same symbol came to be used for the expression of the ideas of extension, increase, addition, and the like (strictly, *stretching*; which is characteristic of the skin, and associated with it in Chinese: *see* Chalmers, 174 and 75 a).¹ That

¹ The character  'mother', is also 'wide', 'broad', 'to broaden', 'multiply', &c. (*see* p. 26 f.).

ZU, the Pronoun of the Second Person (Suff.), should also be expressed in writing by the symbol for ZU, 'to know', may be a mere instance of Phonetic Borrowing (Class vi; p. 23). In the *Shi* the Woman-character 女 is often to be read zu, 'thou'; and the same symbol is phonetic in the ordinary way of writing the pronoun (汝 'thou', 'you' = *water* + *woman*. Cf. the Sumerian use of 𒊕, the Water-sign, for 'thou'; Br. 11329). It seems likely, however, that there may be a connexion of thought as well as of sound, since the ordinary Sumerian symbol for a *man* (𒍪) also signifies the Pronoun of the *First* Person (Br. 6400). Cf. also 𒊕𒍪 'wife', 'thou' (*Sign-list*, No. 58), and perhaps the word ZU-ZU, 'lady' (Br. 745). From this point of view, the Second is the inferior Person, the companion or associate of the First, as the woman of the man.






The word ME, 'battle', may be etymologically identical with ME, 'to do' (*see Lex. s.v.*), with which it is homophonous; cf. our English 'action' in the like use. In cuneiform, at all events, the two characters have been assimilated to each other 𒍪𒍪, *battle*, now consisting of 𒍪 *do*, with 𒍪 *soldier*, inserted. In the oldest form we have, however, that of Gudea (D. 7), while we still see the horizontal bow which stands for *soldier* (p. 20), the likeness to ME, 'to do' (*Sign-list*, No. 55), has almost disappeared; and the discovery of earlier forms of the character may hereafter confirm my conjecture that the character was originally an outline of a lance and oblong shield, such as we see the warriors of Eannatum bearing in the sculptured scene on the famous Vulture-stele (De Sarzec, *Déc.* Pl. 3. ii);¹ or perhaps the picture of a bow, with an arrow on the string, held upright between the hands.






In another fragment of the same monument we have what I cannot but regard as a striking confirmation of my analysis of the character 𒍪𒍪 𒍪𒍪, the symbol for *bearing* and *carrying* (*Sign-list*, No. 75). I refer to the two men ascending the tumulus and, with one hand, poising baskets of earth on their heads (*Déc.* Pl. 3). A variant like that of Lugalzaggisi only corroborates my view; for it is clearly a rough outline of the vessel being carried on the head *with both hands*, as in the case of the Canephoric statuettes (*Déc.* Pl. 28). As in the corresponding Chinese characters (*Sign-list*, No. 75), only the essential parts of the pictograph are preserved. The character, like that for battle, may be reckoned as another instance of a Suggestive Compound (Class iii); though, considering its strictly pictorial origin, it might be referred to Class i (p. 15), except in metaphorical applications.

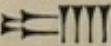

As the Sun-symbol 𒍪 appears, judging by its linear forms (*Sign-list*, No. 39), to figure the rising sun (p. 20), so the linear forms of the Light-symbol 𒍪𒍪 would seem to portray the fully risen or the meridian sun, darting his beams above and below. The sounds connected with the sign, viz. SIR, NUR (SIL, DUR), also agree essentially with ži, djit(su), nyit, nāl, which are sounds of the Sun-symbol in Chinese (R. 72; *see* pp. 13; 21; and *Sign-list*, No. 107). The lines within the figure, which like those




¹ See Mr. Handcock's *Mesopotamian Archaeology*, Pl. XII, for a good photograph of this subject.

of the old Chinese forms, vary considerably, may be supposed to represent the visible markings or spots on the disk of the orb of day.


The ambiguity and perplexity arising from the vagueness of the attenuated and impoverished remnants of what once were outlines of visible objects, sufficiently clear and determinate for immediate perception of the thing intended, will continue to baffle the would-be interpreter, until more material of a still more primitive character, such as the inscription published by Scheil (De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, ii. 130), has been discovered and satisfactorily deciphered and explained. A system of writing which has come to represent the oval of a bird's body by a scalene triangle (see *Sign-list*, No. 32) and rounded figures by rhomboidal or square outlines (*ib.*, Nos. 39; 45), has undoubtedly arrived at a stage of formal simplicity where confusion and misunderstanding become inevitable. The character , meaning *food*, may be the simple Food-sign  (which in its oldest shape appears as a bowl or basin with something in it), augmented by the addition of  a cover (see D. 337; 277; *Sign-list*, No. 24). But what looks like a cover may have been intended, in the original figure, to suggest a bowl *piled high with eatables*, especially as the character denotes also a food-offering; while there is a third possibility that both the simple and the augmented characters were originally meant to depict bread-cakes of different shapes. Indeed, if we compare the linear forms of the Eye-symbol  (D. 253; *Sign-list*, No. 50) and the Food-symbol  (D. 277; *Sign-list*, No. 24), we shall see that the one almost resembles a mere inversion of the other; and we might, accordingly, suppose that the apparently composite Food-symbol originally contemplated food as something *looked at* wistfully and longed for, something eminently desirable (Gen. iii. 6); a solution which, however little we may be inclined to acquiesce in it, will not appear violently improbable to those who have any acquaintance with the speculative attempts of the Chinese literati to analyse and explain their own characters. But I pass on to another group of similar and seemingly related signs.

The word URU-DU, 'copper', , is represented by the linear figure  (D. 362), which certainly suggests some kind of vessel or utensil. Hommel thought it was a crucible or melting-pot (*Schmelztiegel*); but smelting is hardly distinctive enough (*cf.* the bilingual Hymn to the Fire-god, 4 R. 14. 16 ff., which mentions the smelting or refining of copper, lead, silver, and gold, successively). It seems more probable and more accordant with analogy that the figure is that of some copper vessel or implement, familiar from everyday use at the time of the invention of the symbol; perhaps a 'bronze' bucket with a looped handle (*cf.* the illustrations, Perrot-Chipiez, *AC*. ii. 325), or a bowl with a ring, or even a dish with a ladle, or something similar (*cf.* the symbol for the pestle and mortar or hand-mill, D. 374 f.). Whatever the precise vessel intended, it is certain that great similarity is observable between the oldest known forms of the cuneiform signs , , , and that of this

symbol for copper. The first of these is UM, 'pregnant woman' (= EM *id.*); 'a mother'; M. 2578; 2589. The word is identical with the Chinese yēm, nyīm, yün, yüng, eing, ying, 'pregnant' (*vid. Comp. Lex.*). The character surely represents a full vessel (*see* D. 79); the 'vessel' being, of course, the bulging uterus, which contains the embryo.¹ It was at least assimilated at a very early period (before 3000 B.C.) to other characters which unquestionably represent vessels in common use. And if the neck or throat could be symbolized by a vessel (bottle?; *see Sign-list*, No. 104), the trunk or belly might with equal justice be so signified. The second symbol,  DUB, DIĠ, &c., was actually interchanged with the symbol for copper, and read URUDU (perhaps indicating an original sound URU-DUB = URU-DUG), and SHEN, apparently a kind of copper or bronze (C. T. xii. 14 a; *cf.* 7 a). It shares the reading MES, 'male', 'great', 'lordly', 'son' (*idlu, rubû, mâru*) with the third character , which itself is the common cuneiform representative of two or three originally distinct linear forms (D. 363; 419; *cf.* 429). DUB means 'to pour out' water and other liquids, ritually or otherwise, and then 'to pour (earth) in a heap', to heap it up (*e.g.* in embanking a canal or forming the nucleus of a rampart; hence it is also to surround or enclose and to mark off, as with a wall or other boundary). The idea of pouring out is appropriately symbolized by a vessel containing something indicated by one or more cross-lines, which is the linear form of the character (*Sign-list*, No. 49). The same idea of pouring out would also explain the extension of use by which the character for DUB was made to include the word MES, 'male' (*cf.* Num. xxiv. 7: יוֹל מִים מַדְלִיו), from which the transition of thought to 'great one', 'hero', &c., is easy and, in fact, usual; and also to MES, 'son' (*mâru*; M. 2605), as being the outpouring, *i.e.* issue or seed of the male (*cf.* A, 'son'). Inscribed tablets of clay were also called DUB; a word which was written with the same character, though the reason for this use of the sign is hardly self-evident. Perhaps it is merely an instance of Phonetic Borrowing (*see* p. 23, Class vi). It might be said, of course, that the old linear forms (*Sign-list*, No. 49) offer some resemblance to a square tablet with a stylus or writing-reed; but, as we have seen, that probably is not the original significance of the pictogram, but rather some vessel for pouring out liquids—a vessel with a narrow neck and a bulging or bulbous body.

The third character, , when read MES, 'male', appears to spring from an old symbol which is almost or altogether identical with that which we have been considering (; D. *Suppl.* 363), and therefore admitting of the same explanation. The readings SANGU, 'priest', and LAG, 'offering', go back to a different linear symbol (; D. 419), the pictorial significance of which is far from being evident

¹ It is conceivable, and perhaps probable, that the symbol was originally intended as a front view of the female trunk, with protruding abdomen:


cf. p. xii, AG and GU(N). There is no doubt about the significance of the Egyptian hieroglyph , bk', 'pregnant'.









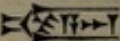
and beyond dispute. It might possibly figure a sort of priestly tiara or mitre (*cf.* the symbol D. 91, which it somewhat resembles); but the head-dress of the priests as portrayed on the seals is usually pointed, not truncated at the top like this character; and a mitre does not seem a particularly appropriate symbol for a present or offering to the gods. The same objection would lie against any other article of priestly attire. *A hand presenting something* would suit both meanings better; *cf.* the archaic form of the hand published by Barton in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, xxiii. 19, and the Egyptian symbols for giving and offering (Erman, *Gr.* p. 176, Breasted's Trans., 1894). What the hand holds in the Sumerian symbol may be (or have been) a libatory vessel, the cross-lines representing the rim and bottom of the cup. This would account for the association and ultimate confusion of the character with others expressing the idea of *pouring* in various applications. Thus the priest is symbolized by his function of making offerings (libations); and the same symbol naturally serves for that which he offers, whether it be a drink-offering or other gift (*cf.* *nigû*, Trankopfer; Opfer; Opferlamm).






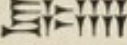






It might be suggested that the entire symbol originally represented a libatorium of peculiar shape. The point of importance, however, is that the priest appears to have been figured in this symbol as one who *offers* or *presents* something; and that the something was an *outpouring* or 'drink-offering' is rendered yet more probable by the features of resemblance between this character and others, the essential idea of which is the act of *pouring out*. Thus the linear form of the character 𒂗 LAĜ, LUĜ, 'to wash ritually or ceremonially', 'to cleanse', to purify' (*misû*), 'a servant or minister', especially of the gods (*sukkallu*), looks like a pictogram of water *pouring down* on something *and flowing away* (D. 102). To pour water on the hands was a characteristic function of personal attendants (*cf.* 2 Kings iii. 11: 'Elisha . . . who poured water on the hands of Elijah').¹ Another symbol suggestive of the same idea of *pouring* or *being poured in a heap* is 𒂗, the linear form of 𒂗, read ISH (GISH), MIL (= MISH), SA-ĜAR, with the meanings 'dust' or 'earth', 'soil', and 'hill'. It seems to depict earth or soil *pouring down* on a *heap* or *mound* which in form resembles the contemporary equivalents of 𒂗, 'the Earth'. It must be remembered that the Earth itself was a huge 'mound' or 'mountain' in Babylonian belief. Dust, earth, soil, is therefore visualized in the written character as that which is poured in heaps, whether in the mounds of cities, or the banks of canals, or in natural hills and hillocks. (See D. 97; 254.) The use of the same symbol for ISH, 'to

¹ The same ideogram was also used phonetically for LUĜ, 'to fear', 'to revere', and *trans.* 'to frighten'; fear or reverence being the natural attitude of inferiors toward superiors (see *Lex.* LAĜ, LUĜ). The symbol of an *Inverted Net*, which is another linear form of the character, would suit this

last meaning and, moreover, finds some analogy in Chinese usage, where the Net-character (R. 122) with the Determinative *heart* means 'perturbed' (P. 488). *Cf.* also the Hebrew play on פח, *net*, and פחד, *fear*, Isa. xxiv. 17 f.


weep', is doubtless phonetic; though the choice of it may have been determined by a fancied likeness of several of the old forms to an eye streaming with tears (*cf.* D. 238). The last symbol which resembles and may be nearly related to the foregoing is , the ideogram for KI-SAL (D. 415); a word which denotes the raised floor or platform of earth, cased with brick, on which temples and palaces were usually erected. The cross-line at the top of the figure may be taken to indicate the enclosing of the soil heaped on the site within the casing of brickwork.



The natural *flow* or *running* of water, as opposed to *being poured out* by man, would seem to be suggested by the use of wavy lines, indicating the broken or rippling surface of a stream. Thus it is that the word LUM, 'to grow', appears in the old linear script as ; symbols which closely resemble some of the *ku-wên* forms of the Chinese character for *water*, which very fittingly symbolizes luxuriant growth of vegetation, especially in the hot East (Jer. xvii. 8); and the word ZI, 'right', is written *reed + growing* (GI + LUM), although the original pictogram may have been modified to this result (D. 135; 297; *Sign-list*, No. 95). The antique form of  SAR, 'vegetation', which seems to figure 'trees planted by the water' (Jer. l. c.), may also be compared (*Délégation en Perse*, ii. 130; *Sign-list*, No. 46). The ordinary character for water, , has various linear forms. All are *horizontal* pairs of lines; whereas in Chinese we have more symmetrical groups of three lines, both horizontal and vertical. The simplest Sumerian form, which is , possibly figures the two banks of a stream, rather than the water flowing between them; but other forms, which are waved, suggest running water, *e.g.*  (D. 470). On the other hand, the straight parallel lines of the linear forms of E, EG, 'ditch', PA, 'canal', and RA, 'to flood' or 'irrigate' (*see* D. 109; 111; 413; 520), seem to indicate clearly enough the two banks of an irrigating channel bordering a plot of ground; the cross-lines of PA and RA representing the sluices and ditches which conduct the water from the main supply on to the land. The oldest form of E (D. 109 *Suppl.*) shows a main stream with two smaller ones branching off from it at right angles. PA is apparently the same character, with KUR (PAP), 'support', 'help', inserted between the two branch canals. This X-like insertion (*Sign-list*, No. 27; 51), representing originally a (tripod?) stand or support for vessels, when inserted in the House-character AB (D. 345) gives us the ideogram for AD, 'father', 'mother', 'parent'; the suggestion being that parents are the support on which the house or family stands (D. 376). Both  PA, 'irrigation-canal', and  AD, 'parent', are thus seen to be instances of the third Class of Characters ('Combined Meanings' or 'Suggestive Compounds': *see* p. 16). The ideogram , A-ZU, U-ZU, 'seer', 'witch-doctor' (S^b 202), belongs to the same Class; consisting, as it appears to do, of a full *measure* (D. 60) with the symbol for *magic* (ME, SHIB) inserted. The 'doctor' is suitably suggested by his vessel of charmed water or other potent materials. Other clear examples of the same Class are 

SHAM, SAM, 'price', which in linear exhibits the *measure* (D. 60) with an ear of corn (D. 140) inside it (D. 61)—an ideogram which takes us back to the days of exchange by barter or payment in kind;  UDU, 'a sheep', which in linear writing is compounded of  MASH, 'domestic animals' (*bûlum*; Br. 1749), within  'an enclosure' (D. 454);  SI, 'gall', 'bitterness', which looks like GU, 'throat', with SIG, 'burn', inserted (D. 347; cf. *Dél. en Perse*, ii. *Ob. de Man.*);  LAL, 'honey', 'sweet', which in linear depicts a jar of some kind with DUG, 'good', 'sweet', inscribed on the side of it (D. 357; cf. 355; 356); and  SHANGA, SHAG, SHA, 'to be bright or pure', 'to purify', 'refine metals', the linear forms of which picture the process of fertilizing the date-palm (a frequent subject of the Assyrian sculptures), which was doubtless regarded as a magical rite of purification of the female tree. (See *Sign-list*, No. 106.) The character  SIG, SI, 'horn', would appear from the linear figure to represent, not the straight horn of a bull, but the curving or spiral horn of a ram (D. 47; , ). Naturally the use of the symbol was extended to include horns of every shape and kind; as also the 'horns' or curved ends of the crescent moon, and the 'horns' (*garnâte*) of a ship. The last is an interesting point, because the character for MA, 'ship' () is evidently identical with the Horn-symbol, modified by the mere addition of a single short stroke (D. 340: , ).¹ It would seem, then, that a ship or boat was regarded as a *horned* thing—a thing of which horns, or what from an obvious and striking resemblance could well be called 'horns', constituted the most salient feature. How are we to determine what this feature was? If Sumerian writing was really pictorial to begin with, it is reasonable to look to the remains of Sumerian art, preserved in the sculptures and seal-engravings, for the original types of many of the simplified pictures which we find in the linear script. By reference to these monumental sources we have, in fact, already succeeded in explaining several important ideograms; and the present is an instance in which we might very naturally turn for help to the same sources. Now the boats figured on the archaic seals have both ends curved upwards, for all the world like horns; in fact, there is considerable resemblance between a boat of this kind, as depicted on the seals, and the crescent moon as it appears on the seal of Ur-Engur (see the photographs in my *Light from the East*, pp. 34 and 50). In at least one example the high ends or 'horns' of the boat are even curved inwards at the top spirally, like rams' horns (see Hayes Ward, *Cylinder Seals of Western Asia*). It seems probable, therefore, that these high horn-like ends are the 'horns', which suggested the use of the Horn-pictogram (very slightly modified) as the written symbol for a boat. It goes almost without saying that we should not look to the sculptures of later times, such as those which portray the war-galleys of Sennacherib, for the illustration of

¹ A Chinese use of the same device may be seen in the *Sign-list*, Nos. 38-40.

a primitive character like the one in question, but to the remains of an age far more nearly contemporaneous with the origin of the character.¹

The Sumerian symbol for boat or ship is thus seen to be, not a picture of the object, but of something else which, by its form, suggests two similar parts of it, and so brings to mind the image of the whole vessel, as an udder suggests a she-goat or a lifted foot the dog (*see* Class i; p. 15). In like manner, the linear form of  GAN, 'enclosed plot', 'garden', 'field', may possibly figure a *gate*; thus suggesting a place *shut up* or barred against intruders (*see Sign-list*, No. 9). This view of the significance of the character is corroborated by its surprisingly close resemblance to the gates figured on an old Babylonian seal which portrays the opening of the Gates of Dawn (*Light from the East*, p. 151).










A symbol more difficult to deal with, as being less immediately suggestive to a modern eye, is  NAR, 'singer', minstrel', 'musician'; a character which is also read LUL, LUG, LUB, LIB, BAĜ (inferred from Assyrian value *pakh*), in various senses. The first use, in the sense of 'singers' (with Det. Prefix of either sex), is the most important application of the symbol (Br. 7274); and the god Aë was called DUNGA () as the god of musicians (Br. 7270). The word NAR is probably cognate with (or the older sound of) SHAR, SAR, 'to sing' or 'sing with musical accompaniment' (p. 13; *C. T.* xii. 40). This being so, we might have expected that the linear form of the character would resemble that of some musical instrument, a harp, for instance, such as we see depicted in the bas-relief from *Tell-Lô*, now in the Louvre Museum (*Déc.*, Pl. 23; *see Light from the East*, p. 58, for a photographic reproduction); and it certainly does present some degree of likeness to an Assyrian 'dulcimer' of the seventh century B. C., as figured on a sculptured slab from the palace of Assurbanipal (*see Enc. Bibl.*, col. 3236, fig. 19; col. 3239, fig. 25).

The form of the character, however, and the fact that male singers were usually eunuchs (*see* the figure of the beardless musician in the sculpture of Assurbanipal's banquet, *Light from the East*, p. 202; and *cf.* the remarks in Perrot and Chipiez, *AC.* i. 96-103), may suggest another solution, viz. that the linear symbol really figures a *drooping phallus* (penis emasculatus); the Knee-symbol, with inserted cross, at the top of the ideogram indicating the deprivation of virile power (DUG, *rihû*, *rihûtu*, penis, coire, coitio + MASH, *ellu*, purus). It is not more singular that such a symbol should serve as ideogram for 'eunuch-singer', and then simply 'singer', than that an erect *phallus*, emitting *semen*, should be the common ideogram for 'lofty', 'exalted', 'supreme', in hymns to the gods (MAĜ, *šîru*, hoch, erhaben: *see Sign-list*, No. 28). Moreover, the character was also read LUL, in the sense of *sarru*, 'insolent', 'refractory', 'rebellious', 'rebel', 'wicked'; perhaps because eunuchs had a bad name for sullen insubordination. In later times we know that

¹ It is, of course, possible that in later times the Assyrian phrase *garndli ša šlippi*, 'the horns of a ship', denoted the 'yard-arms' or 'sail-yards' (*κεραία*; *cornua antennarum*); but the primitive Euphratean boats were propelled by oars, not sails.







they became a proverb of moral corruption. However that may have been, as regards their vocal powers it is well known that adult eunuchs may retain their childish soprano and, in fact, the choir of the Sistine Chapel was recruited from such persons, until Leo XIII abolished an evil tradition. It seems possible that the Assyrian *lallaru*, 'howler', 'wailer', and *lallartu*, *lallarâti*, 'wailing' (also 'joyful shouting'), may have sprung from LAR-LAR = NAR-NAR. At any rate, as music may be mournful as well as joyous, we can understand how the character came to be used for LUB or LIB (= LUG, LIG?), 'a lament' or 'cry of woe' (*kûru*); while its use for LIG, LIB, 'strong' (Br. 7276), was merely phonetic, as Jensen long ago perceived (*ZA.* i. 396). And as, further, *clearness* of sound and *brightness* of light are commonly expressed in language by the same or kindred roots (cf. Heb. הלל I and II; צהל I and II), we also seem to see a real connexion between LUG, 'to scream', 'to sing' (?), and LUG in the groups 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 KUSH-LUG (cf. 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 KUSH-LUG, 'flaring up'?), 'to shine', 'be bright', and 𒌦 𒌦 SUS-LUG, in the same sense (*namâru*). But why was the same simple sign selected to denote the fox or jackal (probably both)? and which of the sounds associated with the sign bore this meaning? The word might well have been LUG, dial. LUB or LIB; cf. LIG, LI, which are known sounds of the Dog-symbol, and the Chinese *li*, *li-k*, a name for the fox and certain other small animals, as well as the Assyrian *šêlabu*, *šêlibu*, *šêlibu* = Arab. *tha'lab*, 'fox' (which last may have sprung from √L-B + the Factive SHA), and even the Greek ἀλώπηξ, the Lithuanian *lâpe*, and the Latin *vulpes*. Foxes and jackals may have been called LUG (LUB, LIB), because of their 'bright' (*i.e.* red, or reddish-gold) colour; cf. *Moh ch'ih fei hu*, 'Nothing red is seen but foxes' (Legge, *Shi*, I. iii. XVI. 3). The vagueness of colour-terms in ancient speech is illustrated by the Chinese *ch'ih*, *ch'ik*, 'red', which is said of gold, copper, fire, foxes, and brown sugar! Thus the word may be etymologically akin to LAG, LUG, 'bright', 'shining' (in KUSH-LUG, SUS-LUG, ZA-LAG, *namâru*), and perhaps, further, to DU (= DUG, DUB = LUG, LUB?) in URU-DU, 'copper', which is the 'red' metal *par excellence*: cf. also the Semitic צהב, 'gleam', 'shine' (Heb., of bronze), 'yellow' or 'golden' (Heb., of hair); 'red' (Arab.);—a root formed from ZIB = DUB by internal Trilateralization. (The jackal might, of course, have been called LUG, LUB, because of its *howling*; but this would not apply to the fox whose only cry is a short, sharp bark.)

Among other characters which the extant remains of Sumerian antiquity enable us to refer to their concrete originals with a considerable degree of assurance are 𒌦 GIR, TAB, 'a lance', 'lightning' (cf. the Chinese word *sham*, *shap*, *tiem*, 'to flash', of lightning, G. 9707), 'to flash'; the linear form of which (D. 3, 4) is the head of a lance or spear such as we see in the Assyrian sculptures (cf. also the flat oval blade figured in Heuzey, *Une Villa royale*, fig. 19): 𒌦 SHUM, 'to kill', 'to slaughter', a man or a sheep, the linear form of which seems to exhibit a blade like

the last, with a shaft or handle (D. 371; cf. D. 4);  URU (UR, GUR?), 'to guard', 'protect', the linear form of which (*Sign-list*, No. 59) greatly resembles a long copper weapon (lance or spear-shaft?), found by De Sarzec at *Tell-Lô*, with a looped handle at the side, which also appears to be figured on the vase of Gudea and on certain archaic seals (see Heuzey, *Une Villa royale*, fig. 19; Musée du Louvre, Cat. p. 401; Perrot and Chipiez, *AC*. i. 84, fig. 17); although another possible original of the character may perhaps be recognized in an oblong shield, with ring-handle, viewed sideways, such as we see in the sculptures from *Nimrûd*:  KU(N, G), 'bright', 'shining', which on the archaic Blau Monument, *Brit. Mus.*, No. 86260, is shaped thus  (D. 252); a figure which it does not seem fanciful to compare with the sickle-shaped sword or scimitar of Adadnirâri I, of which a drawing was given in *Light from the East*, p. 133, and especially with the boomerang-like weapon of the Sumerian sculptures (Louvre, Cat., No. 5), to one form of which the linear symbol approaches very nearly (see Heuzey, *Comptes rendus*, 1908, pp. 415-422; *Déc.*, Pl. 46, No. 3, a fragment of engraved shell from *Tell-Lô*):¹  GAR, MAR (C. T. xii. 18), the linear form of which (D. 77) might be a conventionalized copy of the shafts and cross-piece (yoke) of a chariot, set up on end (see Perrot and Chipiez, *AC*. i. fig. 23), as  GI-NAR, 'chariot', was very probably a picture of a wheel originally (D. 453), although (by omission of some of the spokes) the character has been reduced to an apparent compound of the signs for *circle* + *open* (not a bad ideogram for a wheel like that in *AC. loc. cit.*, not solid but divided by spokes):  DUL, DU, 'a mound', 'to cover', 'to hide', which originally represented a tumulus or burial-mound such as is depicted on the Vulture-stele, where we see Eannatum's warriors raising one over their slain comrades after a battle (D. 233: the strokes within the triangle, which represents the mound, indicate the bodies):  NUN, ZIL (= ZIN), 'great', 'tall', the linear forms of which suggest a tree of the genus pine or fir, with branches symmetrically opposite (*Sign-list*, No. 6; cf. the tree on the archaic seal, *AC*. i. 95, fig. 21; *Light from the East*, p. 25, with the linear form *ap. Dél. en Perse*, ii. 130, and with the similar tree on the sculptured slab, *AC*. p. 138, fig. 38); while the linear forms of  MU, GU, 'tree', look more like conventionalized simplifications of the 'cypresses' of the Assyrian slabs (*AC*. i. p. 145, fig. 43; cf. also p. 143, fig. 42; D. 43; *Sign-list*, No. 25):  SIG, 'fleece', 'wool', 'woollen stuffs' or 'dress', the linear form of which, as figured on the Blau Mon., No. 86260, closely resembles the short woollen skirt or petticoat, with band and broad seam running down the middle, worn by the standing figures on the same

¹ That a scimitar or similar weapon of copper should be a symbol for flashing brightness or brilliance will hardly appear strange to those who remember the Hebrew poet's 'lightning of the sword' (Deut. xxxii. 41) and 'lightning of the spear' (Hab. iii. 11). The flashing of weapons is

proverbial. The other linear form, showing only the middle curve of the character (D. 252; cf. *Sign-list*, No. 60), may be a result of simplification, or it may possibly figure a different object. In this instance, the former seems the more probable view.

monument, which appears to be one of the oldest relics of Sumerian antiquity. (See also *Déleg. en Perse*, ii. 130; D. 464.) The character  TUG, TU, TE, MU, 'garment', which shares the cuneiform  with two similar but not identical linear symbols, may have sprung from a simplified form of the same pictogram (D. 468). On the other hand,  KU, DUR, TUSH, 'to dwell' (D. 467), looks like a modification of the linear form of  GA, MAL, 'dwelling' (D. 403; see *Sign-list*, No. 98), being perhaps an instance of an 'Inverted Character' (p. 20); while  ZI, ZID, 'pounded grain', 'meal' (*qêmu*; D. 469), which is also represented by  in the modern script, may perhaps be an extension of the use of the pictogram for TUG (DUG), 'covering', 'garment', to include the *husk* or covering of grain, which is removed by milling. (The use of the unaltered symbol in GISH-TUG, MUSH-TUB, 'ear', is doubtless purely phonetic: cf. *BPS.* 71.) Most of these Sumerian linear characters (allowing for the inevitable percentage of mistaken comparisons) and probably not a few besides, which need not be suggested or considered on the present occasion, may be regarded as finding their actual or approximate pictorial prototypes in objects figured in the remains of early Sumerian and Assyrio-Babylonian glyptic art.¹

¹ An almost perfect example, which deserves more than the brief reference of p. xvi, is the character D. 429. Comparing this with the metal vases and bucket figured *AC.* ii. 325, we can hardly avoid recognizing therein a conventional form of those vessels compounded with the Water-sign; the two

long ears or projections being merely elongated exaggerations of the two holes for the handle, which are evidently indicated by the two lines crossing the middle of each projection (see especially *Figs.* 204 and 205). Cf. the remarks (p. xv *supr.*) on the tendency to represent round things as square.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF SIMILAR WORDS

INITIAL AND FINAL SOUNDS—THEIR CORRESPONDENCE AND PARALLEL CHANGES

THAT Chinese is related to the old Sumerian language of Babylonia is a conclusion which appears inevitable, when we notice the great similarity of the two vocabularies. This may perhaps be best exhibited in tabular form. The following list does not, of course, pretend to be exhaustive. Its purpose is merely to weaken any presumption of antecedent improbability; and so to bespeak an unprejudiced consideration for the arguments and comparisons to follow.

CHINESE	SUMERIAN
an, ang, yen, a clear sky.	AN, AM, EN, the sky; heaven.
ang, high.	AN, high.
pa, pat, pal, to draw water.	BAL, to draw water.
pan, ban, comrade; p'êng, p'en, bang, friend; pair.	MAN, comrade; friend; two.
pi, pêt, pit, but, writing-brush; pen.	MUATI, PATI, PA(?), stylus or writing-reed.
pît, pieh, p'et, biet, to separate; to part.	BAD, to remove; distant.
p'ien, p'in, bin, carriage (for women).	DUB-BIN, covered car; litter.
ping, bing, disease; sick.	PIG (also SIG), weak; weakness.
ping, pen, bing, pin, ice; cold; frost.	ĠAL-BI(N); ĠAL-BA(N), <i>id.</i> MAM (A-MAM), cold weather.
p'ang, p'ong, bang, a heavy fall, of snow or rain. <i>See also</i> mêng.	MAM, MAMMI, storm of snow or cold rain.
han, eiñ, kan, gan, cold; han-tung, <i>id.</i> yin-tung, to freeze.	EN-TEN, cold weather.
hei, he, hêk, hik, koku, black; dark.	GE, GIG, KUKKU, night; black.
hien, keing, gan, salt; bitter.	GIN, bitter (C. T. xii. 30).
hien, ham, kan, gan, all.	GAN, all.
ho, ha, ka, ga, to bear; to carry.	GA, to lift, bear, carry.
hing, kiang, ying, giō, walk; kien, kîn, <i>id.</i>	GIN, to walk; GIM, <i>id.</i>
hüen, ngien, gen, black.	GIN, black (C. T. xii. 30); KAN, <i>id.</i>
huk, hu, uk, koku, dawn; sunrise.	UG, day (C. T. xii. 6): <i>from</i> GUG.
kai, ka, kie, street.	KAS-KAL, road.
k'ai, hoi, k'ae, kai, to open.	GAL, to open.
kan, kon, küe, stem; rod; cane; pole, &c. kwan, kun, kon, küe, kou, reed; bamboo tube.	GIN, GI, reed; stem, &c.
k'an, kan, look at; see; examine.	IGI-GAN, to see; behold; inspect.
k'i, the earth (<i>personified</i>).	KI, the earth.

CHINESE

k'i, this. (2) *Precative Particle*.
 kin, an axe. (2) a pound weight.
 kin, metal; gold.
 kien, kín, ken, kon, to establish.
 kien, kín, k'en, a donkey.
 k'ien, hín, k'en, ken, to send.
 k'ien, k'ím, k'em, kin, ken, black.
 kien, kín, ken, to see.
 kün, kün, kwan, ken, to love; ngên, en,
 ang, êng, in, on, un, ên, kindness;
 affection; ngên-ngai, affection (of the
 sexes).
 kou, mouth.
 k'ou, milk.
 k'un, kwên, kon, kun, elder brother;
 hiung, hing, kei, *id.*
 kung, tribute.
 kung, work.
 kwan, kun, kon, ruler; mandarin.
 kwo, kwok, kuk, country; nation.
 k'wo, kwat, kwal, broad; wide.
 k'üt, ket, küet, cut off; decide.
 lai, rai, to come.
 lik, li, strength.
 lím, lien, kiam, ken, the face.

 lít, lieh, yöl, gust; squall.
 lut, lü, a law; rule; fa-lü, fat-lut, fap-lut,
 laws and statutes.
 len, lin, ning, dei, peace.
 ma, weights,—of commerce.

 ma, twins (Chalmers 91).
 man, full; kan, fullness; overflow.

 mêk, mai, muk, mīk, black.
 min, people.
 min, mên, ming, merciful; compassionate;
 wên, un, kind.
 ming, brightness.
 ming, mêng, mei, a name.
 mêng, moug, maöng, dream.
 mêng, mung, bong, drizzling rain; ming,
 men, *id.*
 mi, not; mei, *id.*; wu, mou, mu, *id.*
 mīt, met, mieh, blood.
 mu, male.
 mu, muk, wood; a tree. (*Phon. also*
 KU-T: P. 278.)

SUMERIAN

ĜE, this. (2) *Precative Particle*.
 GIN, an axe. (2) a shekel (GE).
 GUSH-KIN, gold.
 GIN, to establish.
 SHA-KAN; (G)AN-SHU.
 KIN, to send.
 GIN; KAN, black.
 KIN, to look to; see to.
 KIN-GAD, to love. (*Also read* KI-AM,
 KI-EM, KI-AG = ki-ang.)

 KA, mouth.
 GA, milk.
 U-RUN, U-RIN (*character also read*
 GIN: C. T. xii. 30), brother.
 GUN, tribute.
 KIN, charge; commission; work.
 GUN, U-GUN, lord.
 UG (*from* GUG): C. T. xii. 27.
 DA-GAL, broad; wide.
 KUD, cut off; decide.
 RA, LAĜ, to walk, go, &c.
 LIG, strong.
 A-LAM, A-LAN, image; likeness; GIM,
 DIM, *id.*
 LIL, storm-wind.
 BIL-LUD (BAL-LUD; BAB-LUD?),
 divine commands; laws.
 SI-LIM (*also read* DI), peace.
 MA, MA-NA, the mina or standard
 weight.
 MASH, MASH-MASH, twin(s).
 MAL (*from* MAN), to be full; GAN,
 abundant.
 MI; SU-MUG. (*Vid.* hei, black.)
 MULU (MUL = MUN), man.
 MUNU, goodness; kindness.

 MUNU, MUL (= MUN), flame.
 MUN, MU, a name.
 MAMU, dream.
 MAMMI, shower of rain or snow.

 ME, NAM-ME; MU, not.
 MUD, blood.
 MU, male.
 MU, wood; a tree. (*Also read* GU:
 C. T. xii. 30.)

CHINESE

mu (*from* mu-k), mother.

mu, muk, tend cattle; shepherd.

mu, mou, wu, sorcerer.

nga, ngwa, wa, tiles; glazed bricks.

ngan, I; ngo, wo, nga, ga; wu, ngu, ngou, ngò, I, me; my.

ngi, i, er (ür), the ear.

ni, li, yi, t'i, grease; fat.

niang, niong, nōng, woman; lady.

ním, nien, nyöm, niom, to repeat or recite, *e.g.* charms, liturgies, &c.

nín, nien, nieng, nen, a year.

ngu, niu, giu, ox.

san, swan, a box; a basket.

shak, shek, shi, sik, zi, zah, t'ak, stone.

shêng, a sage; a Prophet.

san, swan, sün, son, to reckon.

sêng, a priest.

shik, shit, shih, to eat; food.

shi (*from* shik), si, swine.

shou, su, the hands.

shu, writing; book.

sik, si, to split; divide.

sik, si, J. seki, formerly; of old.

sín, sien, sen, before; ancient.

sín, sien, si, hsien, to wash.

sín, sien, sen, tien, sleet.

sing, seng, hsing, smell; odorous; rank.

sing, a name.

sing, form; figure.

sing, a star.

sung, pines, firs, &c.

sung, to give.

suk, su, J. soku, shoku, grain.

süt, set, siok, hswik, shéh, snow; ice.

T'ai-poh, the planet Venus; T'e-bah.

tan, only; single.

tê, t êk, tik, toku, to get.

ting, adult male.

t'ien, t'ín, tieng, ten, heaven.

t'ien, t'ín, dieñ, tieng, ten, a field.

tien, tín, tieng, ten, mad; raving.

SUMERIAN

MUG, parent of either sex; U-MU, mother.

MU, shepherd (S^c 308) [?].

MU, charm; spell; incantation.

GA-R, MA-R (=WA-R), flat bricks.

GAL (=GAN); GIN; GAÊ, MAÊ; GA, MA; MU, I, me; my.

GE; BUR (=MUR, WUR); the ear.

NI, LI, I, IA, oil; fat; anoint. (*Also read* DIG.)

NIN, lady.

I-NIM, Ê-NEM, utterance, prayer, spell or incantation.

LIM, a year,—of office[?]; As. *limmu*, *lîmu*.

GU, GUD, ox.

PI-SAN, a box; a coffer, &c.

DAG, DIG, ŞI, ZA, *values of the char.* for stone.

GA-SHAM, wise,—in oracles, &c.

SAM, SAN, reckoning; price.

SANGU, a priest.

SHUKU, food; SUG-SUG, SUD-SUD, to eat (Br. 6058).

SHAĞ, ŞİĞ, swine.

SHU, the hand(s).

SHU, writing; the scribe's art.

SIG, SI, to split; divide.

SIG, SI, old.

SUN, old.

SHUN-SHUN, pure.

TEN *in* EN-TENA, cold.

IR-SIM, fragrance; sweet odour.

SIM, to call; to name.

SIG (=SING), form; figure.

SIG, bright; light.

SHIM (*c Det.* GISH, tree), scented trees.

SUM, SUN, SIG, SI, to give.

SHUG, SHE, grain.

SHED, SID, SHEG, SHE, frost; snow; ice (C. T. xii. 11); IM-SHESH, *id.*;

A-SHUGI, frost.

DIL-BAD; Δελεφάρ (*Hesych.*).

TAN, *Det. after Numerals.*

TUG, TUKU, to get.

TIN, MU-TIN, a male; a man.

I-DIM; (I-DIN), heaven.

E-DIN, the field, steppe, &c.

I-DIM, mad; raging.

CHINESE	SUMERIAN
típ, tiap, tie, tablets; documents.	DUB, a clay tablet; inscribed document.
ts'ê, tsah, chak, chaik, shoku, the side.	ZAG, the side; TIG, <i>id.</i>
ts'i, zi, dzi, ch'i, even; correct; regular.	ZI, ZIG, ZID, right.
ts'ün, ch'üan, sen, zen, all.	ZUN, all; <i>Sign of Plur.</i>
tung, winter; tung, to freeze.	TEN, <i>in</i> EN-TEN, cold.
t'ung, töng, dung, copper; brass.	SHUN, SHEN, copper (<i>shinnu</i>).
tung, to move; motion.	TUM, to walk; to go.
t'ung, dung, a boy.	DUMU, DAMU, a child.
tzü, chü, ti, a child.	DU, child.
üt, yüe, moon; month.	ITU, ITI, <i>id.</i> (<i>Aldô, Hesych.</i>)
wu, u, uk, house; chamber.	MU (C. T. xii. 8); U, house.
wei, vi, to do; to make.	ME (C. T. xii. 10), to do; to make.
wên, mên, written characters.	DIM-MEN, foundation-inscription; (2) foundation (Turkish <i>temel</i>).
yêt, ngyit, nyit, the sun.	UD, UTU, <i>id.</i> (<i>from GUD</i>).
yü, ngü, gio, fish.	ku, a fish (C. T. xii. 27).
yü, ngu, to talk; speech.	GU, to say; speak; speech.
yüan, yen (<i>from gon</i>), a garden.	GAN, garden; field.

INITIAL AND FINAL SOUNDS—THEIR CORRESPONDENCE AND PARALLEL CHANGES

It is evident that the preceding list presents at a glance sufficient similarity between the material of the two languages to suggest at once the hypothesis of relationship. But if we look below the surface, as Philology justifies us in doing, we shall discover in Chinese a large number of vocables which, although they have become dissimilar in the natural course of phonetic change, were originally either identical with the corresponding sounds of the primitive Sumerian speech, or at all events manifestly akin to them. In fact, much as Philology justifies us in connecting the Latin *aqua* with the French *eau*, so it may justify us in connecting the Chinese *ho*, river, with the Sumerian ID, I, river, and ĠAL, to flow; although the three terms possess not a letter in common. When it is pointed out that the character 河 *ho* is still read *ka* or *ga* in the traditional Japanese pronunciation, which is more faithful to the ancient sounds of the Chinese, and that the kindred Mongol word for river is *gol*, Manchau *hol*; we see at once that the Chinese initial *h* represents, as indeed is usual, an older *k* (from a yet earlier *g*), and that the lost final of the root is *l* or a related sound. It thus appears likely that the Chinese *ho*, river, is akin to the Sumerian ĠAL, to flow. But, further, the Sumerian ID, I, river, which occurs in the name I.DIGNA, Assyrian Idiglat, the Tigris, is really a worn form of GID, as is shown by the Hebrew transcription *חידקל* *Khiddeqel*; and this earlier GID suggests a primary GAD, cognate with ĠAL, to flow, and identical with the old Chinese *kat*, *gat*, river (cf. P. 145).

Take another instance, 火 *ho*, fire, was formerly *ka*, as we learn again from the Japanese pronunciation; and the Mongol *gal*, fire, again suggests the loss of a final dental (Mongol *l* = Chinese *t*). Thus *kat*, or *gat*, emerges as the oldest form of the Chinese word for fire. But instead of a guttural initial, the dialects present a labial sound; Cantonese and Hakka *fo*, Wenchow *fu*, implying an earlier *pa*, *ba*: others exhibit transitional sounds, Mandarin *hwo*, Fuchau *hwi*; *cf.* Korean and Annamite *hwa* (*ga* = *gwa* = *wa*). The Chinese sounds, therefore, appear to suggest *gat* (*gal*) and *bat* (*bal*) as their biform original. Now the Sumerian character for fire was read *IZ* (from *GIZ*, *GAZ*; *GUZ*, *cf.* *UŠŠI*), *IZI*, fire; and *BI*, to kindle, to flare up; and *PIL* (from *BIL*, *BAL*), to burn. We find also the compounds *GI.BIL*, burning, light; and *GISH.BAR*, dialectic *MU.BAR*, fire. The Fire-god was called *BIL.GI* (from *BAL.GI*), later *GI.BIL*; and *GISH.BAR*. *BAR* and *BAL* in this sense are evidently related to each other, and to *BAR*, dialectic *MASH*, to shine; while *GAZ* is akin to *GAR*, light. And it is equally clear that the old Chinese sounds *gat*, *bat*, closely correspond to the Sumerian (*G*)*IZ* (*GAZ*), *GAR*, and *BIL* (*BAL*), *BAR*. With *BI*, to kindle, *cf.* the Japanese *hi*, fire, from *bi*, *pi*, and with *BAR*, Jap. *abure*, to roast. As regards the interchange of sounds, the transition from a guttural to a labial initial is a common feature of both languages. A good example may be seen in the Sumerian *USH* (from *GUSH*), blood, and what we may call its M-form, *MUD*, blood; a pair of words which are perfectly represented by, or preserved in, the Chinese *hüeh* and *mieh*, blood. That the older sound of *hüeh* was *kut*, is inferred from the Jap. *ket-si*, compared with Cantonese *hüt* and Hakka *het* (*see* G. 4847); and *kut* = *GUD*, *GUSH*. As for *mieh* (G. 7880), it is surely enough to adduce the Cantonese *myt*, Hakka *met*, Jap. *bet-si* or *me-chi*, Annamite *miet*, to confirm the suggestion of its close kindred with the Sumerian *MUD*, blood.

There can be little doubt, one would think, that the Sumerian (*G*)*USH* and *MUD*, on the one hand, and their Chinese equivalents *hüeh-hüt* and *mieh-myt*, on the other, although given in the dictionaries as mutually independent words, are really related to each other in much the same way as *GISH* and *MESH*, *GU* and *MU*, tree, wood, are related in Sumerian, or as *ho* and *fo*, fire, or *ngo* and *wo*, I, in Chinese. One is simply a labialized form of the other.

The Chinese Phonetics have preserved many vestiges of such philological counterparts. Thus in Sumerian, 𒀭, the character denoting black and night, had the sounds *GA*, *GE*, *GIG*, and *MI* (from *MIG*, *MUG*). Accordingly, we find that the Chinese 黑 (P. 862) has the Phonetic values *kek* and *mek*. By itself, the character is read *hei* or *hê* or *ho*, C. *hak*, H. *het*, W. *he*, *hah*, *hek*, K. *hik*, J. *koku*, black (*see* G. 3899); and with the Radical or Determinative 土 earth, it is 墨 *mo*, *mek*, *met*, *meik*, *mai*, *me*, *muk*, *me*, K. *mik*, J. *boku* and *moku*, A. *mak*, ink; black; obscure (G. 8022). It will be noticed that the vowel-variation resembles that of the values of the Sumerian prototype, *GA*, *GE*, *GIG*, *MI*, *KUKKU*. Of course, the *sound*

belongs to the Phonetic 黑. The Radical, added later for distinction's sake, has nothing to do with sound, but only with sense.

Again, 王 wang, wong, W. oa, J. o, A. vong, king, prince (G. 12493, P. 65), and 皇 huang, wong, fong, oa, K. A. hwang, J. kwō, the ruler or sovereign, and the Almighty (G. 5106; P. 574), are related in the same way. They are the modern representatives of the Sumerian GUN, MUN, UGUN, UMUN, king, lord, used of both heavenly and earthly potentates. (The connexion of the modern with the primitive terms is further happily confirmed by the resemblance of the character for huang to that of GUN: *see List of Similar Characters*: No. 82.)

Again, the Chinese 木 mu, muk, K. mok, J. moku, wood, a tree (G. 8077; P. 80), is used as a Phonetic with the sound hui, in the word 休 hui. The old sound was kut (P. 278). Now these sounds mu, kut, which belong to the tree-character, find a close parallel in the Sumerian MU and GU, which are given as values of the tree-character (C. T. xii. 30), which itself is the obvious prototype of the corresponding Chinese symbol (*see List*, No. 25). The Sumerian expression ZAG.MUG, 'Beginning of the Year' (ZAG, 'head'; MU, MUG, 'year'), shows that one lost final of MU, tree, may have been G, in exact correspondence with the Chinese mu, muk. On the other hand, we have also in Sumerian the synonymous GISH, MESH, wood, tree; properly, as the character suggests, a stripped trunk, a piece of timber. This sound GISH (from GUSH? *cf.* GU = MU) agrees with the old Chinese kut (P. 80); and also with yeh, yt, A. k'iet, stake, post (G. 13014), formerly ngit (P. 744), and with nieh, A. niet, ngiet, a small post (G. 8278), and yeh, nieh, ngit, Am. giat, a tree-stump (G. 8283). These words and the like all point to the Sumerian GISH, also read NISH, trunk, timber, wood, tree. (MUG is related to MESH as MUĜ, to beget, bear, to MUD in the same senses.)

In like manner, the four words hu, u, wu, throat, neck, P. 544; hou, wu, throat, gullet (G. 4007); king, keng, J. kei, neck, throat (G. 2126); hiang, ngong, J. kō, nape of neck (G. 4291); are the modern representatives of the G- and M-forms covered by the single Sumerian character 𒄠, read GUN, GU, and MU (= wu), neck, throat: and the Chinese kou, dirt (from got, P. 101, 268), G. 6163; mei, múi, mé, dust (from mot, P. 719), G. 7746; and mo, mut, mat, K. mal, dust, G. 7999 (*cf.* also mo, mok, dust, G. 7979); answer with equal completeness to the sounds belonging to the old Sumerian character for dust, dirt, earth, viz. ISH (from GISH, GASH = GAR): SA.ĜAR; and MIL (MAL). The SA of the compound SA.ĜAR may be the Chinese sha, sa, from sak, sand, G. 9624.

Similarly, Ch. hwang, A. kwang, bright, dazzling, G. 5137 (old sound kom); kuang, kong, J. kō, light, brightness, G. 6389; king, kin, bright, beautiful, G. 2143, and other kindred words (*e.g.* 2142, 2149); and Ch. ming, min, light, bright, represent the Sumerian KUM, flame, fire; KUN, to shine; and MEL (MEN), MUN, flame, flashing, brightness.

Lastly, to conclude with an instance as remarkable as any, the Sumerian group 𒄠𒍪 had the two values GAL, MUL (written GALLA, MULLA), and the meaning ghost, spirit, demon (Assyr. loanword *gallû*). Here, as I pointed out years ago, we have an exact agreement with the Chinese 鬼 *kwei, cü, kwai, J. ki, ghosts, spirits, demons, G. 6430* (old sound *kut, P. 684*), and 魅 *mei, mui, mi, H. mat, mwoui, K. mi, J. bi, mi, a demon, G. 7738* (old sound *mot, P. 135*). Cf. also *G. 7748*. The old Chinese final *t*=Sumerian *L*, as in many other instances (*see pp. 4, 10*).

From the above examples it will be seen that sometimes the related *G-* and *M-* or *B-*forms are represented by one and the same character, sometimes by different characters. It will also be noticed that these changes from guttural to labial sounds, which are characteristic of the *Eme-sal*, 'The Women's Speech' or softer pronunciation of Sumerian, reappear in the Chinese dialects in the most unmistakable manner. And in both languages closely related words, distinguished by these different initial sounds (*G, K, H = M, B, P, W*), occur, not only as dialectic variations, but also as constituent elements in the vocabulary of the main body of speech: *e.g.* 'blood' is expressed by (*G*)*USH* and *MUD* in Sumerian, and by the corresponding words *hüt* and *myt* in Chinese.

We saw that the character for *mei, demon*, is read *bi* as well as *mi* by the Japanese. This reminds us of the Sumerian equivalence *BAR=MASH*. The mutual equivalence of the labial letters, and the transition from one to another of them, finds ample illustration in the Chinese dialects. It is well known that *F*, which seems never to have emerged in Sumerian (unless we regard *δελεφάτ*, Hesychius's transcription of *DIL-BAD*, as an indication of its appearance at the very latest stage in the history of the language), is a modern sound in Chinese. It is wanting in Mongol. In Chinese it has taken the place of an older *p*, which itself sprang from *b*. The dialects and the older pronunciation of Chinese words traditional in Korea, Japan, and Annam, supply abundant proof of this and other facts important for Chinese Phonology and Chinese Etymology. 房 *fang, house*, for instance, is *K. pang, J. bō* (Japanese drops the final *ng*, as always), Ningpo *vong*, Wenchow *voa*, Shanghai *vang*, Amoy *pong* (*G. 3440*). Here we have *f, p, b, v*, in succession. The old sound would be *bâm, bân*; and the term appears to be ultimately identical with the Sumerian *MAL, house*, which is probably from *MAN (WAN)*, weakened from *GAN*. The character is 𠂔, read *GA (GA-L or GA-N)* and *MAL*. A trace of *GA(N)* may be recognized in Fuchau *hwong (=kwong, gong)*. So *fêng, the wind, K. pung, A. fong, anciently bam (P. 571)*; but the Fuchau *hung (=kung)* implies an earlier *kam, gam*, agreeing with the primary Sumerian *GAM, GAN, the wind*, which later became *IM, EN*.

This last word illustrates another important and normal interchange of sounds in both languages; I mean that of the final *m* and *n*. As the Sumerian character 𠂔, wind, was read both *IM* and *EN*, so we find in Chinese that 心, heart, is read

sin by the Japanese and sim by the Koreans. Further, the Cantonese says sēm (sŭm or sām), the Hakka sim, the Pekingese hsin (with an approach to sh). Bearing in mind what has been said of the free interchange of the labial letters, we see that the Chinese word is ultimately the same as the Sumerian SHAB (=SHAM), heart. But the *Eme-ku*, the harsher Sumerian dialect, pronounced the term SHAG, or (especially when linked with other subordinate words) SHAG-GA. In the latter case, at all events, the G seems to have been nasalized in utterance, thus SHANGA; so that we have here a prototype of the Wenchow sang, Ningpo sing, Yangchow hsing, heart.

Other Sumerian instances of N=M are ALAN, ALAM, likeness, image; MU.TAN, NITA.DAM, husband; GIN, GIM, DEN, DIM, DAM, TUMA, like; SUN, SUM, to give.

In the word fêng, bam, wind, Chinese has preserved the labial initial in the standard speech, in contrast with the Sumerian IM (GIM, GAM). In 往 wang, to go, it has in like manner preserved the softer initial sound. Wang, C. H. F. wong, A. vang, presents a trace of the other sound initial g, in Wenchow yüoa (y=older g); and wong implies a guttural counterpart kwong, from gong, answering to the Sumerian GIN (from GUN?), to go, which is the Chinese hing, ging, to walk, just as hwang, J. kwō, and wang, A. vong, answer to Sumerian GUN, MUN (p. 5 seq.). The labialized or M-form of GIN, to go, has not yet been identified in Sumerian; but MAL (=MAN), the *Eme-sal* of GA(L), to go (*aláku*, C. T. xii. 27), is nearly akin to it and to the Chinese wang.

According to Edkins (*China's Place in Philology*, p. 78), the old Chinese final letters were ng, n, m, k, t, p, and the vowels; sounds retained to this day in the Canton and Amoy dialects. The initials were g, d, b, ng, n, m, l, z, dz, zh, and the vowels. From g, d, b, z, dz, zh, were gradually developed the younger initial sounds k', t', p', ts', and k, t, p, s, ts, sh. 'The sonants g, d, b, z, are the old letters; the surds k, t, p, s, are more recent; f and h seem to be the newest of all' (*ib.* p. 82). Further on he observes (p. 83) that 'final letters will drop off, through laziness in enunciation, through imitation of the defects of others, and from the circumstance that, when stress is laid by the speaker on some one element of sound, the other elements will suffer'. The feeling for euphony may also have something to do with it.

Sumerian presents a general agreement with these phenomena. We find there, as final sounds, g, d, b, n, m, ng, and the vowels; e.g. GIN, walk, DIM, like, DAG, stone, GUN, tribute, DIB, take, GIN and MEN, pronoun 1st pers., GA and DA, milk, GUG, GU, speak, MUD, blood, GUB, stand, SHAB, heart, ME, liquid, BAD, open, SIM, call, BI, that, LI, in, into. The sound ng is perhaps heard in KINGI, land, country, which may be really a compound of KIN, earth, land, and GI (perhaps NGI), a synonym of KI (*see* C. T. xii. 38); in MUNGA, MUNGAR, property, goods (Br. 1292 sq.), which need not be regarded as forged on the basis of the Semitic *makkuru*; in SANGU, priest, which so curiously resembles the Chinese

sêng, priest; in SANGU, the name of the character for SAG, head; perhaps in KLAG, pronounced KLANG (?), to love; and certainly in SHANGA, one of the sounds of the character SHAG, SHAGGA (*i.e.* SHANGA?), bright, pure (Br. 7285). A character like 𒂗, with the values SUM, SUN, SIG (SIG-GI, SIG-GA), suggests the existence in Sumerian of a nasalized G, equivalent to the Chinese ng; and it is a remarkable fact that this SUM (dialectic SEM or ZIM? Br. 4202) means to give, and is thus equivalent to the Chinese sung and shang; G. 9735; 10463.

The surds, as finals in Sumerian, appear to be of much later origin: *cf.* AKA, love, beside AG; UTU, sun, day, beside UD, UG; ITU, ITI, moon, month, from GUD, GID, ID, bright; UG, people, country, C. T. xii. 27, beside UKU, S^b 246. Final p hardly occurs at all in Sumerian, except perhaps in the proper name PAP-SUKAL, from an older BAB-SUKAL.

The oldest initials also are practically identical in the two languages. In Chinese, as far back as we can go, these were g, d, b, ng, n, m, l, z, dz, zh, and the vowels: compare the Sumerian words GIN, GI, reed, stem; GAB, breast; GAN, garden; DUG, sweet, good; DUB, tablet; BAD, open; BA, give; NA, NE, that; NIM, high; MUSH, serpent; LAG, offering; LUD, LUTU, a vessel; ZI, right; ZUN, many, all; AB, ocean; IB, region, district; UB, *do.*; AN, high, heaven; EN, high, lord; UN, dwelling-place; UG, UKU, country, people. That initial G was sometimes nasalized in Sumerian as in Chinese (ng), may be inferred from the compound KIBI.GAR, province, satrapy, which is also written KIBI-IN.GAR, *i.e.* KIBI.NGAR. *Cf.* also the term DIGIR, god, king, side by side with DI-IN-GIR, *i.e.* DINGIR, which is clearly connected with the old Turkish تڭرى *tengry*, God, transcribed in Chinese by t'ang-li: *see* G. 735. (The dialectic DIMER proves that DINGIR is a compound.)

The sounds dz, ts, are hardly traceable in Sumerian; but zh may be regarded as the transitional sound between Z and SH, in cases like ZI, life, and the later SHI. The aspirate k' may be compared with the Sumerian spirant Ġ in ĠUD, to shine, from an older GUD; t', p', cannot be traced. K, t, p, s, sh, are common initials in Sumerian; *e.g.* KUM, flame; KUN, to shine; KAN, KA, gate; KUD, cut off, decide; KALA, high, exalted, costly; TUD, to beget, to bring forth; TAB, double; companion; TIN, TIL, TI, live, life; TAG, to break, evil; PAR, bright; PAD, PA, call, speak; PIL, to burn; SAM or SHAM, price; SUM, SIG, SI, to give; SIL, to cut through; SAR, SAG, to write; SHU, writing, the scribe's art; SHU, hand; SHAG, bright; SIG, green; SIG, to beget; SIM, call, name, proclaim; SHUM, kill, slay; SHEN, copper (from SHUN; Assyrian *shinnu*). Chinese scholars will at once recognize all or most of these words (*see Lex. s. vv.*).









As final sounds Sumerian also employs R, L, and Z, S, SH. To take the last first, Z occurs in GAZ, smite, kill; GUZ, a bond, and BUZ, a title of the goddess Damkina; LILIZ, a ring (?); NU.NUZ, offspring; (the last two perhaps from





LIZ.LIZ, NUZ.NUZ;) and a few other instances. In Chinese this final Z (s) reappears as t, so far as we can trace it; *e.g.* GAZ, to smite, is gat, kat, now hai, to injure; GUZ, a bond, is kit, kieh, to bind; IZ, GAZ, fire, is gat, kat, ka, ho. The final S is doubtful, as the writing is ambiguous. (MES, male, hero, might equally well be transcribed MEZ, S^b 120; and SUS.LUG, to be bright, might be SUZ.LUG, Br. 7209.) The final L has sometimes displaced an older N, as appears from TIL, TI, and DIN, TIN, live; GAL, GUL, GIN, DILI, DIN, male, man; MEL and MUNU, flame, flash; SHU.DUL and SHU.DUN, yoke; SHUL and DUN, to dig; *cf.* the interchange of initial N, L, in NU, LA, not. (LA need not be derived from the Semitic *lā*. It may be dialectic, like 𒌦 I, NI, LI, in Sumerian, or i, li, ñyi, G. 3354, in Chinese.) Kindred terms in Chinese suggest that this may have happened in other instances, such as DA.GAL, DA.MAL, broad, wide; where GAL, MAL, may be assumed to represent an older GAN, MAN, corresponding to kwan, fun, H. kon, fon, J. kan, broad; G. 6382. So GA(L), MAL, house, from GAN, MAN, will be equivalent to the Chinese 館 kwan, kún, kon, küe, kou, a residence, G. 6353, and cognate with EN, E, house (from GAN), which so strongly resembles 广 yen, ím, ngéⁿ, J. gen, gon, roof, shelter, G. 13148 (R. 53: from ngam, ngan), and with 庵 an, am, ang, ö, eiñ, hut, cottage, G. 50. So, again, Chinese analogy suggests that the Sumerian DUL, DU, mound (*tilû*, *Tell*), was originally DUN = tun, dö, J. ton, A. doun, an artificial mound; a tumulus; G. 12205; and that ĜUL, joy, rejoice, sprang from GUN = hin, yêñ, J. kin, kon, joy, rejoice; G. 4571 (*cf.* KUN, to be bright, to shine, *fig.* to be cheerful, glad).

Often, however, and perhaps most frequently, a Sumerian final L is represented by Chinese t: thus we have BAL (a character which has also the value BUL), to draw up water = pa, pat, J. bat-, Korean pal; G. 8527; BAL, pour out water = p'o, p'ut, p'at, p'wak, K. pal, A. bat, bak, G. 9428; BAL, pudendum muliebre; coire = po, p'at, K. pal, A. bat, wife, G. 9384; BAL, rebel, oppose, resist; battle; combat = po, put, A. bout, disobedient, rebellious, G. 9356; po, put, pat, bah, K. pal, A. bat, to walk, to travel, to traverse, G. 9386 = BAL, to travel, march, proceed (*see* the other equivalents of BAL; *Lex.* p. 14*f*). The Sumerian LIL, wind, storm-wind, blast, agrees with lieh, lyt, lih, (K. yöl), violent gust, squall, G. 7090; and LUL, bad, rebellious, with lieh, lüt, lih, K. yöl, G. 7101; while LAL, to take, to seize, may be equated with la, lat, lak, (K. nal, J. nat-si, A. lat), to seize, to carry off, G. 6655 and Wells Williams. In numerous cases the final t has disappeared in Chinese, though the phonetic use of the character proves that it was formerly present: *e.g.* lo, K. ra, and na, J. ra, A. la, a bird-net; to spread out; to arrange; G. 7291, was once lat, P. 1031; so agreeing with the Sumerian LAL, a net; to lay out, extend, spread out or over.

A Sumerian final L sometimes represents a prior Š (SH); as in (G)ISH, ISHI, MIL (= MISH), dust; DISH and perhaps DIL, one; GASH, ESH, and GA(L), MAL, house; GISH and GIL.DAN, ear; 𒌦 read DEL (= DISH) and LISH.

Like D, L, R, and Z, this final Š is represented by Chinese t, as we have already seen (pp. 5, 6, 10 *supr.*). In other instances it interchanges with R, as in GIL, IL, to lift, from GUR, also read GA (from GAR), to lift; *cf.* also GAL, to lift.

R is the commonest final in Sumerian as we have it, involving over 150 instances. It may have arisen from final Š (of which about 50 examples remain); or the contrary may have happened; but the former seems more probable. However that may be, we find the same character  read DUR and TUSH, in the sense to dwell;  is read BAR and MASH in a great variety of meanings;  TUR is to set, of the sun, and so is  SHUSH (C. T. xii. 1); , the dog-symbol, had the sound GISH as well as UR (= GUR = GUSH = GISH) and DISH, SUR, TASH and TAN, LIG, and LI; , to weep, is both IR or ER and ESH;  is both GIR (KIR) and BISH (PESH). As already stated, final R is properly represented by a Chinese t, though k has often taken its place: *e.g.* BAR, PAR, bright, white, written with the sun-symbol, has become in Chinese  po, pak, bak, written with the sun-symbol slightly modified. (Yet *cf.* po, p'a, ba, ba-t, white, G. 9370; P. 840.) Similarly, BAR, brother, is represented by po, ba, pak, father's elder brother, eldest brother, G. 9340; and UR-BAR, leopard, panther, or the like (written *dog* + BAR), survives in pao, pau, boa, pio, bau, panther, leopard, formerly bak (P. 41), written with R. 153, probably once identical with the dog-character, and P. 41.

The Mongol has no z, but has preserved final l and r, as in k'ul, foot, Chinese kio, kök, kiok, G. 1362 = Sumerian GIR (but Mongol gar, hand, is Sumerian GAD); k'ara, black, Jap. kuroi, Turkish kara = Chinese kek, Sumerian GIG; Mongol ger, house = Sum. (GASH), ESH, or GA(L): ger-t'e, in the house = Sum. GA.TA; Mongol ger-el, light = Jap. akari, Sum. GAR (*cf.* Jap. siro, shiroi, white = Sum. SIR, SHIR, light, bright); Mongol mori, horse = Sum. GUR, MUR. 'From kak, black', says Edkins, 'came k'ara in Mongol and kuroi in Japanese, the final k being lost in both cases. The r . . . is merely a phonetic addition.' It is rather difficult to believe this, in face of the Sumerian evidence, which is far more ancient than either Chinese or Mongol. All that can be said is that forms with final R and G appear to have existed side by side: SAR and SAG, to write; GAR and GAG, to make (*cf.* AG, to make, C. T. xii. 10); SHIR and SHAG, SIR and SIG, bright;  read DUG, flow, and SHAR, abound;  read SIG (or DIG) and DIR, sorrow; *cf.* ZIR, sorrow, Br. 2366;  SIG and SAR, green, C. T. xii. 49;  read DUR and T(D)UG. This established equivalence or permutation of the final sounds R and G seems to account for the not uncommon instances in which Chinese final k (g) appears, where we should have expected the normal t, in correspondence with a Sumerian r.

Initial r is quite modern in Chinese (*see* Wells Williams's Dict. *s.p.* yung, p. 1146). In Japanese it regularly takes the place of a Chinese l. It is doubtful whether it originally existed in Sumerian, although the remains of the language, which belong to different periods of time, present about a score or so of instances.

In some of these, R evidently occupies the place of an earlier D: thus the character 𠩺 RU, to build, make, was also read DU in the same sense; and 𠩺 to butt, thrust with the horns, was read both DU and RU. Now this Sumerian initial R = D appears in Chinese as d: 觸 chu, chuk, G. 2677, from t'uk (G. 10057), do-k (P. 929), to butt, is obviously identical with Sumerian DU (from DUG), to butt; and 造 tsao, ts'ou, K. cho, A. tau, to build, make, create, from dzok, tok (P. 766), is as obviously akin to the Sumerian DU, to build, make, create. (It may be inferred from GAG, the other value of the sign 𠩺, which was also read DA, RA, in Semitic writing, that DU, RU, and the possibly more original DA, RA, have lost a final G, corresponding to the k of the old Chinese dzok, tok.) These two examples are clear and convincing. Others which, though less certain, are possible and even probable, are the following:— 𠩺 RU, in, = 𠩺 DU, in; cf. 於 yü, at, from tot (P. 392); 𠩺 RA, to walk, go, also read DU (from DUG? cf. 𠩺 LAĜ, to go), answering to 來 lai, K. re, J. rai, to come, from la-k, da-k (P. 409); 𠩺 RI, DI, to shine (from DIG = DUG = GUG in UGUG, Br. 6097); cf. Ch. yi, A. tik, blaze, bright light, G. 13183; also i, F. ik, sik (= tik), A. juk, bright, G. 5504; and i, yik, Amoy ik, OS. tik, kik (P. 254), bright, dawn, G. 5502, and also Sumerian UG (GUG), day, C. T. xii. 6, and perhaps MAR-DUG, Son of Dawn or Day (= chou, teu, OS. tok, daylight, G. 2475).

In some examples initial R interchanges with L (= D); e.g. in the instance quoted above, RA(G), to go = LAĜ; cf. Ch. lu, K. J. ro, a road, from lo-k, la-k, P. 272. The Sumerian LAĜ is also to drive off cattle or captives; to plunder = Ch. lo, J. ro, to take captive, to plunder, G. 7285, from lo-k, P. 917, and Ch. lüeh, lök, liak, J. riaku, to capture people, to drive off cattle, G. 7564. In 𠩺 RAG, LAG, female, L is probably prior to R; cf. the character 𠩺 SI.LAG (written LAG.SI): see D. 328.

We saw that an initial G or its equivalent often interchanges dialectically or otherwise with a labial sound. In GI, DISH, one; GAR, DAR, fether; GA, DA, milk; GIN, GIM, DIM, TUM, to walk; GIN, DIN, male; GAG(AG), DA, DU, to make; GIN, TUN, axe; GE, DE, shekel; GUG, GU, DUG, to speak; we see a transition from G to D, characteristic of the softer dialect. It is like a young child saying 'dot' for 'got' or 'dun' for 'gun'—a substitution of sounds with which every one is familiar in our own language. This phenomenon reappears in Chinese, the sonants g, d, being represented, as usual, by the surds k, t; compare kun, ruler, G. 3269, P. chün, with tien, dien, J. ten or den, to rule, G. 11180; k'wang, gwoñg, mad, G. 6409, with tien, die, A. dien, mad, G. 11197. Instances abound: such are kan and tan, dawn; kien and t'ien, heaven; kan, kom, and t'ien, t'ym, sweet; kün, G. 3145, and t'sin, ch'in, t'en, G. 2081, to love; kien, kín, a bolt or bar, and tien, tím, to bar a gate; besides a number of Phonetics like kit, tit, P. 9; kut, tut, P. 16; kam, tam, P. 62; tik, gik, P. 78; gip, sap (= tap), P. 97; gik, dik, P. 106; kim, tim, P. 110; gat, dat, P. 186; ngim, dim, P. 379; ngak, lak, shak, P. 978; and many

others. Such equivalences may justify the surmise that the Chinese k'in, k'im, djing, birds, stands in the same relation to the Sumerian SHEN, TIN, in MU-SHEN, MU-TIN, bird. (The MU or WU in this compound is probably the labialized pronunciation of ĠU, bird.)

To a philologist there is nothing strange in the mutual equivalence or interchange of obviously related sounds, such as b, p, f, m, v, or m, n, ng, or d, t, s, z, all of which find ample illustration in the Chinese dialects. A transition from n to s, z, sh, or zh, may appear more remarkable, if not altogether incredible. But, as I pointed out many years ago, this very feature is as characteristic of Chinese as of the Sumerian language. The ninth of the 'Ten Stems', 𐎶, žên, great, pronounced nin by the Japanese, ñyêm in Annam, and zing, zang, dialectically, is evidently a close parallel to the Sumerian 𐎶 NUN, ZIL (*from* ZIN), SIL (SIN), great; and, to clinch the comparison, the two characters were originally identical (*Sign-list*, No. 35). This is a specially interesting example for the general thesis of the present work on the following grounds. The character 𐎶 nin, žên, is immediately connected with the character 士 shi, žit, R. 33, P. 28 a, in the Chinese lexicons (Radical Index). The meanings of the latter symbol are male, man, husband, warrior, officer, minister (of State); see Legge, *Shi king*, vol. II, index iii. But these meanings are virtually identical with those of the Sumerian character 𐎶 NIR, NUR, SHER, which consists of doubled 𐎶 NUN; see C. T. xii. 24 and 30; D. 73 and D. 43; Br. 6280 ff.; Sb 129; 130. (See also *Lex. s.v.* NIR, SHER.) And the Chinese 士 shi is a natural simplification of the Sumerian symbol, which is its obvious prototype; see *Sign-list*, No. 36.

Another clear instance of the same transition of sound in both languages is seen in the Sumerian 𐎶 NIN, lord, lady = 𐎶 SHIN, also written 𐎶 phonetically (Br. 9949; 9967; 2 R. 59.29 ab); a word which was probably of the same origin as 𐎶 GIN and 𐎶 DIN, male, man, and (to say the least) strongly resembles the Chinese 人 žên, nyin, J. djin, nin, man, woman, lady (*Shi king*). See R. 9; G. 5624.

Other Sumerian examples are 𐎶 NA, SHA, C. T. xii. 10; 𐎶 NA, SHA; 𐎶 NA, ZA, ŠI; 𐎶 NAD, SHAD; 𐎶 NAG, SHAG; 𐎶 NAR = 𐎶 SAR, 𐎶 SUR, or SHAR, SHUR, C. T. xii. 40; 𐎶 NAM, SIM; 𐎶 NI, ZAL; and the pronominal 𐎶 NE, 𐎶 NI, 𐎶 ZA, 𐎶 ZU. Cf. also perhaps 𐎶 NU (from NUG?), flesh = 𐎶 U-ZU (from ZUG?), flesh, in the metaphorical expression 𐎶 NU-NU-NE, 'this one's *fleshes*,' i. e. his blood-relations (compare G. 5665).

Lastly, the equivalence of initial sounds which we see in Sumerian 𐎶 BAR, SHAR, 𐎶 BAD, TIL, 𐎶 BAD, PAD, SHUG, 𐎶 BAR, DAG, ZA, 𐎶 BAR, DAG, 𐎶 BUR, SIR, 𐎶 PIG, SIG, has its parallel in the Chinese pi, ti, G. 8981, pi, hse, G. 8986, pit, pi, têt (= 𐎶 BAD, BE, TIL!), G. 8994, pik, sik, tik, G. 9027, and other instances of the same kind.

THE CHINESE CLASSIFICATION OF WRITTEN CHARACTERS AND THE SUMERIAN PARALLELS OR PROTOTYPES

THERE is a curious parallel between the use of the Chinese script by the Japanese and Annamese and the use of the primitive Sumerian script by the later Semitic population of Babylonia and Assyria. It is well known that every Sumerian character represents a word, and that there is a double use of these characters in Semitic writing; where for the most part they represent mere syllables without regard to their original meaning, but also and often they are used ideographically, to suggest the idea or meaning of the Sumerian word; in which case a Semitic equivalent is substituted in reading the sentence in which the Sumerian symbol occurs. Precisely so, in Japanese, a Chinese character may stand for a mere syllable, or it may represent an idea, in which case it will be read, not as a Chinese monosyllable, but as a Japanese word of the same meaning, which may very likely be polysyllabic. Thus the Chinese 長 *ch'ang*, 'long', may be written in a Japanese sentence to express the same idea, but it will be read *nagai*, which is the Japanese word for 'long', just as the Sumerian 𒀭 GID would be read *arku* in an Assyrian sentence. In Annamese the Chinese characters, variously modified, are mostly used as mere syllables or indications of sounds; with which may be compared the use of the Sumerian script in ordinary (syllabic or so-called phonetic) Assyrian writing.

Chinese writing has undergone little change during the past two thousand years. Its beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity. Native legend ascribes the invention of it to Fuh-hi, the founder of the monarchy, whose date is variously given as B. C. 2952-2837 (Williams), 2953-2838 (Giles), 2852-2738 (Mayers), and who is fabled to have been conceived 'by the inspiration of Heaven'. After twelve years' gestation he was born at Ch'êng Ki, in the region of Hwa Sü (near the modern Singan Fu). From his capital Ch'ên (the modern K'ai-fêng Fu), he instructed the people in the arts of hunting, fishing, and pasturage. Before his time they were like beasts, clothing themselves in skins, and eating raw flesh; knowing their mothers but not their fathers, and pairing without decency. One day a 'Dragon-horse' rose at his feet from the waters of the Yellow River, and presented to his gaze a scroll upon its back inscribed with mystic diagrams. From these, and from the movements of the heavenly bodies (*see note, p. 15*), he devised the system of written characters, with which he superseded the method of keeping records by means of knotted cords (which must have been something like the Peruvian quipos). After forming the six classes of characters

(*luh shu*), he invented the system of horary and cyclical notation, and regulated the seasons. He established the laws of marriage, and made lutes and lyres (*k'in seh*). He discovered the arts of metallurgy, and had a female associate or 'sister' called Nü-kwa (Nü-kwa shi). Evidently Fuh-hi (the ancient sound of whose name would be something like Bok-ki or Bak-ki: see P. 276 and P. 1006) was a Culture-hero, like the Sumerian Fire-god BIL-GI (BAL-GI), the later GI-BIL, with his companion-goddess NIN-KA-SI, and the Hebrew (Tu)bal-cain (Gen. iv. 22), with his sister Naamah or No'oma, and Vulcanus, the Italian god of fire and metallurgy.

But Chinese tradition upon such a subject as the invention of writing is naturally not uniform. The story is also told that, in the time of Hwang-ti, the third successor of Fuh-hi, a minister named Ts'ang-hieh elaborated the art of forming written characters by imitating the footprints of birds on the sand; upon which basis he produced five hundred and forty characters. Other accounts are that Ts'ang-hieh first conceived the idea of forming characters from observing the appearance of a certain constellation,¹ the marks on the shell of a tortoise, and the print of a horse's foot; or that, having ascended a mountain overlooking the river Loh, he beheld a mysterious tortoise rising out of the waters and displaying the marks on its back, which enabled him to 'lay bare the permutations of nature, and to devise a system of written records' (Mayers, p. 228).

Leaving these legendary fancies, which belong really to the realm of Mythology, we arrive at something which may be historical in the account of Pao-shi, a scholar who flourished under Ch'êng-wang, the second ruler of the Chou Dynasty (1115 B.C.). Pao-shi is considered the Father of Letters, and his work entitled *Luh-shu* ('The Six Scripts') has been a standard to which all subsequent ages have referred. It is there affirmed that nine-tenths of the Chinese characters were of 'hieroglyphic' or pictorial origin; and that the primitive shapes of the symbols were gradually lost, owing to abbreviation for the sake of convenience or addition for the sake of appearance. Comparison of the old forms of the Chinese characters with the primitive Babylonian symbols had led me to much the same conclusion long before I became acquainted with Pao-shi's views as interpreted by the illustrious Morrison. Following the latter, we may here enumerate the six classes of 'writing' or written characters, called in Chinese *Shu*; a term which appears to be identical with the Sumerian SHU, 'writing', 'the scribe's art', Assyrian *dupšarrûtu* (Br. 8673). They are—

(i) *Hing-siang*, 'forms (and) images'; i.e. pictorial characters or 'hieroglyphs'. These in the ancient forms with which we are chiefly concerned, are rude outlines of visible objects. Thus sun, moon, mountain, fish, ox, dog, are represented by outline pictures of the things themselves or of characteristic parts of the same. (This is as truly the case in Sumerian as it is in Chinese. Thus the ox is represented in both

¹ Or constellations? Cf. the Babylonian phrase 'writing of heaven' (*šifir šamē*; *šifirti šamāmi*), as a description (astrological?) of the constellations.

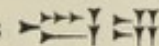
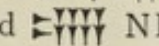
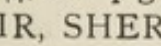
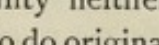
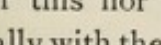
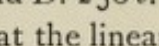
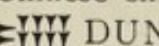
by a *horned head*, and the dog by an *uplifted forepaw*—a highly characteristic gesture of the animal. Similarly, in Sumerian, an *udder* represents a she-goat.)

(ii) *Chi-ssü*, 'Pointing out something'; characters indicating local or numerical conditions, such as 上 (the supposed original form of 上) 'above'; or one stroke for the numeral 'one', two strokes for 'two', which we find also in Sumerian. (Giles renders the designation of this class 'Indicative or self-explaining characters'.) Few characters are assigned to this class.

(iii) *Hwui-i*, 'Combined meanings', or 'Suggestive Compounds' (Giles); characters composed of two symbols belonging to Class (i), both of which contribute to the suggestion of the meaning without reference to the sound. Among the instances given are 明 *ming*, 'brightness', composed of 日 *sun* and 月 *moon* together, a parallel to which may be recognized in the Sumerian group 𐎠 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 ID, 'bright', composed of 𐎠 *sun* and 𐎡 𐎢 𐎣 a title of the moon-god; 從 (antique 𠂔) *to follow*, composed of two men (𠂔 *man*), one behind the other; 信 *good faith*, which is a compound of 𠂔 *man* and 言 *word*, implying that man is naturally honourable; 武 *warrior*, composed of 止 *to stop* and 戈 *weapons* (which the warrior *stops* or repels). There are plenty of examples of this kind of ideogram in Sumerian: such are 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *enemy*, composed of 𐎶 𐎶 *fire* and 𐎶 *throw*; 𐎶 𐎶 *evil, hostile*, compounded of 𐎶 *eye* and 𐎶 *dog*.






Other instances of *Hwui-i* or Suggestive Compounds in Sumerian are such as 𐎶 𐎶 *prayer, bless*, an ideogram appropriately composed of 𐎶 KA, *mouth*, and 𐎶 SHU, *hand*, the two organs concerned in the action denoted (see D. 198); 𐎶 𐎶 *drink*, composed of 𐎶 *mouth* and 𐎶 *water* (D. 205); 𐎶 𐎶 *eat*, composed of 𐎶 *mouth* and 𐎶 *food* (D. 203); 𐎶 𐎶 *old*, composed of 𐎶 *eye* and 𐎶 *meal* (cf. D. 249 c. D. 469)—a reference to the defective sight characteristic of old age (Gen. xxvii. 1), and to the white specks or white surroundings of the cornea (*arcus senilis*) which cause it; 𐎶 𐎶 *dead*, which in cuneiform coincides with the character for wall (BAD), but in the primitive linear form is composed of EZEN, *feast*, and DINGIR, *god*; a clear indication that the old Sumerians, like the Chinese, regarded the dead as 'gods' (אלהים) or spirits to whom feasts or sacrificial offerings were due at stated times or anniversaries (D. 364 and 367; Br. 4383 f; 4311); 𐎶 𐎶 *Law*, composed of 𐎶 *stylus* and 𐎶 *God or Heaven*, as though to suggest that laws were 'written with the finger of God'; 𐎶 𐎶 *abundance*, which no longer looks like a compound ideogram in its cuneiform shape, but in the ancient linear form is a *vessel* on a *stand* (see *Sign-list*, No. 51); 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *a slave*, composed of 𐎶 𐎶 *head* (i.e. individual) and 𐎶 *woman* (see *Lex. s. v.* ER, ERI slave); 𐎶 𐎶 *waste, steppe, desert, open country*, which has become 𐎶 *breast* and 𐎶 *warrior* in cuneiform, but appears to be composed of the signs for *milk*, *light*, and *place* in the linear character (see D. 427 f; cf. D. 417; 15; 254); perhaps referring to the sunny pastures of the wilderness. In this last instance we have an example of the tendency to make the

cuneiform disguises of the old pictorial symbols suggest something to the eye, even if it be something entirely different from the import of the original characters. The immediate significance of the primitive ideograms was inevitably obscured in the process of their gradual transformation from linear figures to more or less broken groups of arrowy lines and curves; but in some cases at least these new groups have been so arranged as to suggest a combination of other and simpler cuneiform characters. The like tendency to invest altered forms with a new suggestiveness, and so to make what has become non-significant again significant, accounts for many of the variations of the old Chinese characters.























A remarkable example in Sumerian is  the pig-symbol, now compounded of  ITI or ITU, *month*, and  NIR, SHER, *lord* or *hero*; an apparent allusion to DUMUZI, Tammuz, the god after whom the fourth Babylonian month was named, and to whom the pig (wild boar) was sacred in legend (see *PSBA*. xvi. 198-200). But in all probability neither this nor the closely related character  DUN, *to dig*, had anything to do originally with the symbol  which is an element in the cuneiform equivalents of both. Already, indeed, the oldest forms of the two ideograms known to us at present have assimilated their lower segments to the linear shape of this character (cf. D. 18 and D. 250 c. D. 73), but the upper segment is still unexplained; and analogy suggests that the linear form of  SHAĠ, SHIĠ, ŠIĠ, *wild boar, swine* (cf. the old Chinese shik, *pig*), originally figured the head of a boar with tusks and mane, while  DUN, *to dig*, like the corresponding Chinese word and symbol, is a modified form of the swine-symbol based on the animal's well-known characteristic of rooting up the ground. See *Sign-list*, Nos. 71 and 72, and *Lex. s. v.* DUN, *to dig*; SHAĠ, SHIĠ, *swine*; and KISH, *a swine*, answering to Chinese ki, ki-t, the so-called *pig's head*, Rad. 58, which is curiously like the top of the two Sumerian characters in their oldest accessible forms.

For other striking examples of this kind of novel conversion or perversion of ancient pictograms, see p. 25 *infra*.



(iv) *Hiai-shing* or *Hing-shing*, 'Agreeing sounds' or 'Figuring sounds', *i. e.* Phonetic characters. We have here a very extensive class of signs, both simple and compound, the principle of which consists in the borrowing of a word-symbol already in use, to become the symbol (or part of the symbol) of another word of like sound but (generally) different meaning. There are in Chinese about 1040 principal Phonetics (also called Primitives), by the union of which with the 214 Radicals or generic Determinatives the great mass of the characters has been formed.

Thus in  *kiang*, 'river', we see the Radical or Generic Determinative  *shui*, 'water', with  *kung*, 'work', added as a Phonetic to suggest the sound (originally kong, kom: P. 27). In  *ho*, 'river', the Phonetic is  *k'o*, 'may', 'can', indicating that *ho*, 'river', was formerly *ko*. (Both words were originally ka-t or ga-t: P. 145.)

It is evident from these examples that the Phonetic may play an important part in enabling us to determine the older sounds of a Chinese word.






There is practically no limit to the possible multiplication of characters by this ingenious device, the credit for the extended use of which must be assigned to the Chinese themselves, although it may have been originally suggested by such Sumerian analogies as  BAD, 'wall', 'fortress', where  BAD appears to be used as a Phonetic giving the sound;  NIG, 'bitch' (*female + dog*), in which  LIG seems to stand for NIG;  MEN, 'crown', 'diadem', where the inserted  ME-EN is certainly phonetic and, moreover, spelled out phonetically;  GIN, GEM, 'bondmaid', in which  GIN may be phonetic;  UG, 'spittle', 'venom', where  UG indicates the sound of the compound ideogram (*see* D. 235 for the archaic form of the character). Similarly, the ancient form (D. 354) suggests that in  DUR, 'all',  DU-R may be phonetic; and in  DUR (?), 'marsh', 'swamp' (also read SUG, SHUG), the sound DUR is possibly indicated by  DUR. The eye-symbol  BAD (C. T. xi. 2) is phonetic and seems to suggest both sound and sense in  BAD, 'to see', 'to choose'; a compound sign which is then itself used phonetically for BAD or PAD, 'to call', 'speak', 'swear', &c., thus becoming an instance of the Sixth Class (Kia-Tsié, 'Borrowed Characters': *q. v.*). The symbol  GIG, 'dark', is in like manner both phonetic and significative in  GIG, 'sick', 'sickness', written *darkness—offspring* (*see* D. 264; 283); alluding to the demons, children of night or darkness, which were supposed to cause disease—possession by which, in fact, *was* disease. The character  I, NI, DIG, ZAL, appears to be phonetic in  I, NA, DAG, ZA, 'stone', both parts of which latter ideogram, indeed, indicate that stone is a *shining* substance (*see* D. 322). Lastly,  AM, AN, AG (ang?), may be regarded as phonetic in  AMA, AGA, (*vid. Lex. s. v. AGA-RIN, parent*).






Examples of this class of written characters are comparatively rare in Sumerian, because a more or less syllabic writing already prevails in most of the texts that have come down to us; so that any inscription of Ur-Nina or Gudea will afford instances of the same character used sometimes as an ideogram with its original meaning, and sometimes as a mere syllable: while other texts present us with such complete syllabic spellings as U-MU-UN for UMUN, 'lord', and DA-MU for DAMU, 'child', 'son' (*e. g.* the Tammuz-hymns, C. T. xv). Chinese never attained this degree of freedom in the use of the written character, which was perhaps due to the ingenuity of Semitic scribes and, in any case, is not primitive.


In Sumerian, as is well known, a simple pictorial character like  (cuneiform ) an outline of the human foot, stood for a number of different words and meanings. Read GIN, it has the diverse meanings *to walk* and *to establish, set up*. In Chinese GIN is preserved as *kien, kín*; but *kien, to walk*, is written 健 and *kien, to establish*, is 建, the latter character being used as a Phonetic in the former. 足

and 𠂔 are both foot-symbols originally; a statement which is also true of the other Radicals which have to do with walking, going, standing or stopping. Such are 行 hing, kiang, *OS.* ging, *to walk* (R. 144), which is very common in the *Shi* in the sense of going and marching; 𠂔 ch'i, J. seki, shaku, A. hsik, from t'i-k, 'to walk' (R. 60), 'step with left foot', and 𠂔 ch'uh, ch'uk, from t'u-k, 'step with the right foot'; 止 chi, from ti-k, 'to stop' (a picture of the *foot* resting on the ground: R. 77; Chalmers, 94), so used in the *Shi*; 走 tsou, K. chu, A. t'eu, from to-k, 'to walk, go, depart' (R. 156); 𠂔 ch'o, J. chaku, A. hsok, from t'ok or t'ak, 'going on and stopping' or 'walking' (R. 162). The Shwuh-wên explains 足 (tsuk, tsu, ch'öuk, J. soku, A. tuk), the character for 'the leg', 'foot', as derived from 口 k'ou, 'mouth' [*cf.* Sumerian KA, 'mouth'], and 止 chi, 'to stop', which the character certainly resembles. A commentator, feeling the difficulty of 'mouth' in this connexion, says that 口 here is a picture of the thighbones! Tai-tung comes nearer to the truth in stating that 足 is a picture of the *knee*, leg, ankle, and foot: *cf.* 口 with the Sumerian 𠂔 (modern 𠂔) DUG, 'knee', for which we find ŠIB and ZAG dialectically (Br. 4210, 6470). As a philological fact it is not very remarkable that the sounds DUG, ZAG (= tsuk, tuk) should mean 'knee' in Sumerian and 'leg' or 'foot' in Chinese. (Indeed, DUG seems to be used for the whole leg in phrases like DUG-MU AN-TA-TUM-TUMU, 'my knees are moving on'.) What is remarkable is the close correspondence of dialectical change which they exemplify, supposing that the two languages are not closely akin to each other. We may here add one other character as in all probability formed, like those specified above, from the original pictogram for the foot, viz. 去 k'ü, from k'u-p (P. 143), 'to go away', although it has come to look like a combination of R. 28 and R. 32. It is the Sumerian GUB, 'to take one's stand', 'step', 'walk'. Further, the character 𠂔, yin, ying, J. in, A. jên, 'to move on' (R. 54; G. 13285), which as mentioned above, and as the old writing shows, is also a foot-character (*see List*, No. 79, and *cf.* Morrison, *s.v.* 健 k'een), appears to be phonetic in 建 kien, kîn, 'to establish', and therefore probably represents an original sound gin as well as din (Edkins: R. 54). In Sumerian DIN is a dialectic form of GIN (*see p.* 12); and the same interchange of initials is observable in the Chinese 征 ching, chin, from tim (P. 142), 'to go' = Sumerian DIM (𠂔: also GIM), 'to go' = TUM (from DUM), 'to go', which is another value of 𠂔, the foot-character. With S. TUM, 'to go', *cf.* Ch. 從 ts'ung, dzung, chung, A. tung or t'ung, 'to follow' (G. 12028). We have also in the *Shi* 徒 t'u, du, 'to go afoot' (= S. 𠂔 DU, 'to walk'), with 走 Phonetic (tu-k); and 進 tsin, tsun, chin, ching, J. shin, A. t'ên, 'to advance', 'go to', 'enter', where the bird-character 隹 is Phonetic, with the value *tun* or *tin* (P. 472; *cf.* the Sumerian compounds MU-TIN, MU-SHEN, 'bird').

This brief review has shown us that the sounds associated with the foot-symbol and its modifications in Chinese are mainly kin, ti-k (Japanese shaku), tu-k or tok (A. hsok; nearly = shok), t'u, du, k'u-p, tin, tim, tum; a series which will at once

recall to the Sumerian scholar the values of the polyphonic Sumerian foot-symbol  (modern ) viz. GIN, DI, DU, SHA, GUB, DUN, TUM. And we have seen that the Chinese word for 'leg', 'foot', viz. *tsuk*, *tsu*, *tuk*, is practically identical with S. DUG, ZAG, 'knee'. To complete the parallelism of the two series, compare S.  RA (from RAG = LAG), 'to walk', 'to go', and  or  LAG, 'to walk about', with the Chinese 路 *lu*, from *lok* (P. 865), 'road', and 來 *lai* from *lak* (P. 409), 'to come'.

(v) Chuen-chu, 'Inverted' or 'Deflected' characters; in which a new sound and a change of sense are indicated by inverting a character, or turning it partly or completely round. Thus the old form of 阜 *hill* is said to be simply the old form of 山 *mountain* turned up on its right side. This device does not seem to be very common. It is, however, exemplified in the Sumerian  BAN, a *bow* (D. 118), which is apparently identical with  warrior (D. 173). The warrior is the bowman: cf. the Egyptian *pd-t*, 'bow', and the *pidâti*, 'bows' or troops, of the Tell el-Amarna letters. Similarly in Chinese 兵 *ping*, *pin*, is both 'soldier' and 'weapon' (G. 9279). Another Sumerian example of apparent inversion may be seen in  PIG, SIG, 'weak' or 'ill' (D. 256) as compared with  (*the rising or risen sun*) 'bright', 'cheerful' (D. 234). The strict suggestion of the former character seems to be *sundown*, and so gloom or darkness, which is a natural metaphor for sickness. (It is also used for SIG, 'down', 'below'.) Mayers understands by the Chinese name of this class (*Chuen-chu*, 'Turned Meanings') 'Mutable Significations', and makes it comprise such characters as 𠂔, which 'signifies' more than one sound, viz. *tun*, *tui*, *tiao* and *twan*. The class would thus consist of polyphonic symbols, or characters which have more than one value, as is the case with most of the primitive Sumerian symbols, and with many of the Chinese Phonetics. We saw that the foot-symbol in Sumerian represents seven or eight different sounds; and  (the sun-character is even more polyphonic, with its known values ĠAD, ĠUD, UD, UTU, U, UĠ, UG, GAL, AL, UL, ĠAŠ, ĠEŠ, ĠIS, PAR, BIR, BABBAR (from BAR-BAR), LA, LAĠ, RA, ŠAG, TAM, TAN, ZAL, and the compounds ZA-LAG and PI-RIG (see Br. 7758 ff.; C. T. xii. 6), besides other values, some of which are lost owing to fracture of the tablet. It is obvious, however, to remark that this amazing polyphony of a simple primary character admits of material reduction by the consideration that many of the sounds are clearly variants of a single root, as may be more evident if we arrange them thus:—

1. (GAD), ĠAD, ĠAŠ, ĠEŠ, ĠIS, GAL, AL (D = S = L)
 ĠUD, UD, UTU, UL, U (D = T)
 (GUG), UG, UĠ, U.
2. (BAR), BABBAR, PAR, BIR; cf.  BAR,
 'the sun'; read MAŠ, 'bright', 'to glitter'.

3. LAG (in ZA-LAG), LAĜ, LA = (RAG), RA, RIG (in PI-RIG) = SHAG.

4. TAM, TAN, ZAL (from ZAN?).

But, further, since it is a well-known feature of the two dialects of Sumerian that an *Eme-ku* G may correspond to an *Eme-sal* B or M, and since the interchange of D (T), R, L, S, Z, is as well known in Sumerian as in Chinese and other languages, we see that an original GAD (= GAŠ = GAL, &c.) may be cognate with BAR (= MAŠ). The change from the A- to the U- series (ĜAD, ĜUD, UD, &c.) is not uncommon (*e.g.* BAR = BUR), and the transition from final -D to final -G (UD = UG) is also frequent in Sumerian, and finds its counterpart in Chinese: *cf.* in the former SUD = SUG, SHED = SHEG, and in the latter the regular equivalence of Fuhchau -k to Cantonese -t. We may thus bring our series down to the following sources:—

1. GAD (= BAR); 2. LAG (= RAG) = SHAG; 3. TAM (DAM) = TAN (DAN) = ZAL (ZAN). And since SHAG = SHANG = SHAM = TAM, &c., we may reduce our sounds finally to GAD and a cognate DAG.

But leaving for the present this question of ultimate etymologies, let us proceed to compare the sounds associated with the Chinese character for 'sun' with those which we have seen to be associated with the corresponding Sumerian character. Edkins long ago gave *nīt* (= *ngit*?) and *got* as the old sounds of 日 (P. 120), used as a Phonetic. It represents *got* (or *gut*), and its labialized equivalent *mot*, *bot*, in the character 日 ku, mi, C. kwêt, mik, K. kol, miök, J. beki, miaku, kot-, A. kuk, mik (G. 6249). With final -k for -t, these sounds agree generally with those of the Sumerian series 1 and 2. In the character 旦 tan, F. tang (= tam), 'dawn', 'day', 日 is Phonetic for the sound *tan*; in 旦 for tam, tan; and in 昌 ch'ang, tsang, A. hsöng, 'shining', 'bright' (P. 496), it represents *tam*, *zam*. (The last character consists of 日 *sun* + 昌 *mouth, speak*; see the old forms. This agrees with the Sumerian 𒀭 𒄠 ZA, in the compound 𒀭 𒄠 𒄠 𒄠 ZA-BAR, 'shining', which is written *sun* + *mouth*. ZA-BAR is perhaps for ZAB-BAR, from ZAM-BAR; *cf.* ZIM-BIR, Sippar, the Sun-city.) See the Sumerian series 4.

It remains to notice that the character 日 preserves in its dialectic pronunciations (*see* Giles, 5642) a number of sounds more or less approximating to those of the Sumerian sun-character. It must be admitted that *ngyit*, *nyit*, *nyīt*, *yēt* (*yūt*), *nyih*, are philologically comparable with ĜUD, UD, UTU, U, E (I); that *nāl* (= *ngāl*), *il*, resemble GAL, AL, UL; that *mēt* (*mūt*), *mih*, may be related to MAŠ, and therefore to its cognates BAR, BIR; that *jih*, *jī*, *jēh*, (*žih*, *žī*, *žēh*), *zai*, *djit*-, agree with ZAL, ZA; and that *nik* (*nig*), *jēk* (pronounced *zhǎkk*), may be compared with LAG, LAĜ (LIĜ), SHAG.

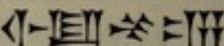
The close equivalence of the sounds associated with the primary characters of the two languages may be further illustrated not less strikingly by the following examples:—The Chinese 𠂔 nim, nin, P. 90 a, as a Phonetic is also *tim*, *dim*, *shim*:

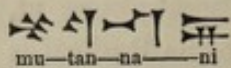
see P. 341 廷 t'ing, P. 373 呈 ch'êng, and P. 886 聖 shêng. Among the dialectical sounds of this character, which means 'great', are nyim, zing, nin, žên or jên (pronounced zhünn). Compare the Sumerian 𒀭 (𒀭) NUM, NUN, 'great'; a character which has also the values ZIL (from ZIN) and SIL (SIN): see C. T. xii. 30. It is doubled in 𒀭𒀭 NIR, SHER, male, husband, lord, hero, &c.; a character and word preserved in the Chinese 士 shi (zhi-t = zhir, shir), R. 33, in similar senses. The pictogram of a knife or sword (𠂔) has in Sumerian the sound-values TAR, ĠAŠ, ĠAZ, GUG, KUR, KUD, SIL. The corresponding Ch. character (刀) is read tao, tau, toa, to, from *tat* or *tot*, in agreement with TA-R; while as a Phonetic it is also *kit*, *kek*, and *sit* (= KUR, KUD, GUG, SIL); see 契 kyt, k'öük, syt, K. kiöl, söl, P. 567 (G. 1053). [With GUG, cf. 刻 k'ek, P. 216 (G. 6099).] The Chinese character for 'dog' (犬) has the Phonetic values *li* and *t'ot* (P. 72; cf. PP. 462 and 505); thus agreeing with the Sumerian dog-sign (𐎶), which has the similar values LIG, LI, TAŠ. (With TAŠ, cf. also the Turkish تازی *tāzī*, 'hunting-dog'.) The Chinese 出 ch'ut, chu, 'to go out', 'to beget', springs from *tut*, and as a Phonetic (P. 207) has also the sound *kut* (in 屈 k'üt, k'ü, P. 442), like its Sumerian prototype 𐎶 TUD, TUR, TU, GU (see *Sign-list*, No. 8).

The Chinese 回 has the Phonetic values hwei, hui, *O.S.* gut, to go round; return, and also kw'un, kin, kon, to surround (R. 31; P. 51 a; cf. G. 5162 f.; 3307). The Sumerian 𐎶 is read GUD, GUR (= gut), and doubled 𐎶𐎶 it is NI-GIN, to surround. See D. 449 f. The Chinese 田 has the Phonetic values lu, t'ap, dip, as well as din (field; cf. E-DIN); see PP. 793; 881; 985; 1037 a. The Sumerian prototype is read LU, DAB, DIB. See *Sign-list*, No. 100. The Chinese 𪚩 min, R. 205, as a Phonetic is also ding, dim (P. 922). It denotes various reptiles; a fly, and a cable: see G. 7936; 9886; 13313. The Sumerian symbol read DIM, a cable, is also read MUN (C. T. xii. 12), denoting worms, caterpillars, some serpents, and the like (cf. Br. 331; 342; 98). See *Sign-list*, No. 92. The Chinese 聿 instrument of writing, stylus, has the Phonetic values yut, but, pit, lut (R. 129; P. 252); so agreeing with the Sumerian ĠAD, ĠUD, PA (from PAD), BA, MUATI, LU. See *Sign-list*, No. 101. The Chinese 𠂔 han, Amoy gan, overhanging or bending over, R. 27, as a Phonetic is also ngam and ngat (ngot, ngut); P. 2 a; cf. P. 410. The Sumerian 𐎶 GAM, to bow or bend, is also read GUR (ngot). Lastly, the Sumerian fire-symbol has, among other values, the sound KUM, NE, NI, DE, and the derived Chinese character is kong, kom, in P. 288; nen, in P. 846 (žan, J. zen, nen, kindle, burn); di, in P. 212, P. 352; and din, in yen, flame, P. 400. Moreover, the pronoun ni (G. 8211) may be modified from the same symbol (*Sign-list*, Nos. 64; 65). The other Sumerian values of the fire-symbol (BIL, PIL, BI, PI; IZ, US, from GIZ, GUZ, GUS; GIR; LAM; SHEG, M. 3095; ZAĠ) are now expressed in Chinese writing by the addition of other Phonetics to the fire-symbol used as a Determinative

or 'Radical' (R. 86). Thus we have 燁 pêt, pi (K. pil), A. têt, fiery; blazing, G. 8999, written *fire* + *finish* (P. 791 pit, pil), in which we hear an echo of the Sumerian sounds BIL, PIL, BI, PI, and DE. GUZ, GIZ, GISH, IZ, IZI, USSI, again, are evidently represented by yt, ngiet, žo, žih, ngih, yeh, K. yöl, J. net, A. ñyiet (*cf.* Sumerian NE = NGE, NI), hot, to heat, G. 5649, and its homophone yt, ngiet, žiet, nih, &c., to burn, set fire to, G. 5594. Here the fire-symbol as Radical is combined with P. 744 (ngit, nit, sit), with the addition of the grass-character in the latter instance. The sound LAM has been treated quite similarly in the Chinese script (*see Lex. s. v. LAM in ME-LAM*). The same may be said of ZAĠ, the sound of which is heard in tsau, J. sō, furnace, fireplace, G. 11625; in tsök, chiok, zièk, chio, a torch, to kindle, G. 2221, P. 1019 tsak; in tsiu, tsiau, scorched, burnt, G. 1317, P. 850; and in other words. All this is easily intelligible; and it is needless to multiply examples of the mode in which originally polyphonic symbols have been relieved of a great part of their burden of different sounds. But, it may very naturally be asked, how did it ever happen that so many dissimilar sounds came to be associated with a single primitive symbol like the Sumerian character for 'fire'; in other words, how did the original characters of Sumerian or Chinese writing become polyphonic? Leaving out of consideration merely dialectical changes of sound, we may reply that a written symbol begins to become polyphonic, when it is used for some word of different sound but of similar meaning to that which it was invented to suggest. Thus the use of the characters which originally denoted the sun and fire was naturally extended to comprehend numerous other words expressing the ideas of brightness and purity and the modes of their manifestation or production.








(vi) *Kia-tsié*, 'borrowed characters'; as when 女, the character for nü, 'woman', is written for 汝 *ju* (žu), 'thou', as it often is in the *Shi*. Giles calls this class of characters 'Adoptive', giving the example just cited. Douglas adduces the instance of 矢 *shi*, 'an arrow', used in the sense of 'direct', 'right', because of the straight course of an arrow. Such a use would be 'metaphorical', in the ordinary sense of the word. But Edkins distinguishes this class from (iv) *Hiai-shing* as 'borrowing without any additional mark', *i.e.* without appended Radicals. Confucius, for instance, uses 孫 *sun* ('grandson'), without any addition for 循 *sün*, *siün*, 'compliant'; and 時 *shi* ('time') is used without alteration for 是 *shi*, 'this', in the older classics. Quite similarly, the Sumerian 𒀭, the eye-symbol, is used for SHI, 'land', 'earth', (= KI; Br. 9275), and for SHI, 'ear', and for SHI, 'life', and for SHI, 'this', 'that'; simply because one of its sounds was SHI (probably meaning 'to see'). Another Sumerian example is 𒀭 SIG, SI, 'horn', used for 𒀭 SIG, 'weak', 'ill'. Such cases are numerous both in Sumerian (*vid. exx. in Lex.*) and in Chinese. In the latter, as Edkins observes, 'very many abstract terms, verbs, adjectives, and particles, were supplied on this principle with the required written signs'. It is one of the most natural, obvious, and probably oldest, devices for the enlargement of the scribe's resources.











It is evident that Sumerian texts 'phonetically written', *i. e.* texts in which compound syllables and words are spelled out, to a greater or less extent, by using the simple symbols as mere syllabic signs, without reference to their individual meaning, are a larger application of this 'borrowing' principle. In  _{u—mu—un}









 _{mu—tan—na—ni} for UMUN MU-TÁNA-NI, every single character is used as a mere index of sound, without reference to its original meaning as an independent Sumerian word; and the same, of course, is even more true of 'phonetically written' Assyrian, where the simple Sumerian signs are used to express the syllabic sounds of another language.






From the age of Confucius (sixth century B. C.) downwards, it became more and more the rule of Chinese writing to transform *Kia-tsié* characters into *Hiai-shing* by the addition of determining Radicals.

PROGRESSIVE TRANSFORMATION OF CHARACTERS IN SUMERIAN AND CHINESE

THE cuneiform Syllabaries or lists of characters are nothing more to the ordinary eye than a repellent congeries of arbitrary and conventional signs, having no apparent relation either to the sounds or the meanings intended to be conveyed. In their cuneiform shape, the originally pictorial symbols have mostly lost all resemblance to the things they represented at an earlier stage of their existence. Dr. Chalmers makes a similar observation about the Chinese characters. Eight or nine tenths of them, he says, are apparently 'nothing more than conventional signs, having no resemblance to the things, or natural association with the ideas, which they represent'. Fortunately for us, the archaic linear forms from which the cuneiform characters were in course of time gradually developed, in many cases preserve a sufficient resemblance to the original picture-signs to enable us to determine, with a greater or less degree of certainty, what objects these already conventionalized outlines were intended to suggest. The cuneiform , for instance, can hardly be called a picture of the sun; but the oldest linear form  (D. 234) approaches considerably nearer to what is required. Even in this form, which belongs to the fourth or fifth millennium before our era, the symbol has already a history behind it. The original figure, probably a circle, has become angular under the stress of sculptural necessities; and in its modified shape it seems to suggest the orb of day emerging into sight from between two peaks (the subject of a well-known seal-intaglio). Cf. the symbol for TUD, 'to beget', D. 147. The cuneiform  does not inevitably suggest a swallow; but it is no great strain on imagination to see a bird of some kind in the archaic figure  (D. 42), from which this character has descended by a series of regular changes. This example demonstrates very clearly how fallacious it would be to explain the character by the apparent significance of its cuneiform elements.  looks as if it had been compounded of  *bird* and  *lucky*. But though this may have been what was intended by the ultimate modification of the character, it is certainly not the suggestion of the original pictogram. In the same way, the corresponding Chinese character 燕 *yen*, 'a swallow' (from *tan*; P. 997), looks like a combination of several Radicals in the modern writing; but the old forms suggest the figure of a bird (see *Sign-list*, No. 34). With *yen*, *yeng*, *tan*, *tam*, cf. NAM, SIM, the sounds of the

Sumerian symbol. These imply a dialectic NAN, SIN; cf. the derived Assyrian *sin-ûntu*, Syriac *senû-nîthā*, 'swallow'. Take, again, the Sumerian , 'she-goat'. This now consists of , 'ship', and , 'road'; as if to identify the goat with the sea (the road of ships), because the sea was mythically a goat (cf. 洋; and see *PSBA.*, Feb. 1909). But this curious cuneiform character is not original. It was only arrived at by successive transformations of the primitive figure  (D. 51), which appears to represent the animal's udder. Thus the original linear fig. for an udder, which suggested the animal to the inventors of the script as naturally as a lifted forepaw suggested the dog, has become in the cuneiform writing something altogether different. It shows what changes primitive hieroglyphs or pictograms are liable to undergo in the course of ages. We are not therefore surprised at meeting with similar transformations in the history of Chinese writing. The character 天 *lien*, 'heaven', for instance, is explained by the old Dictionary *Shwuh-wên* (A. D. 200) as composed of 一 'one' and 大 'great'; which is certainly what the symbol looks like in its modern shape. But neither this, nor any of the other Chinese explanations, is correct. When we look at old forms of the character, such as    , we surely recognize a likeness to the Sumerian  E-DIM (= E-DIN), 'heaven'; which seems to figure the arch of the firmament, upheld by a central pillar. (See D. 278; also D. 11 ; a sign with which the former was early confounded.)

To take another instance, the Chinese analysis of 帝 *ti*, K. *che*, A. *de*, 'god', 'emperor', makes the character a compound of 上 *shang*, 'above', and 東 *tz'ũ*, *ts'ek*, A. *tik*, 'prickle', 'thorn', 'to prick', 'stab' (G. 12410). The latter is then Phonetic (Chalmers: 'a phonetic in disguise'), indicating that the old sound of the word was *tik*. The ancient form of 帝 has doubtless been modified in this direction; but, as Chalmers points out, the assimilation is not complete (Ch. 189), and Wells Williams remarks that the composition of the character is obscure. One of the old forms, however, is , which at once suggests comparison with the Sumerian  DIGIR, DINGIR, DIMER, 'god', 'king'. The Sumerian symbol (an eight-rayed star) was also read AN, in the sense of 'Heaven'; and there seems to be a relation between some of the old forms of 天 *lien*, 'heaven', which we gave above, and such forms of 帝 *ti*, 'god', as   and . In any case, it appears probable that the resolution of 帝 into a Radical element and a Phonetic was an afterthought. Our derivation of the Chinese 帝 from the Sumerian star-symbol which denotes 'god', 'king', 'heaven', may perhaps be confirmed by comparison of 親 *ch'in*, *ts'ên*, A. *t'ên*, 'kindred', 'parents', G. 2081, for which an old form  is given, with the Sumerian group   AGA-RIN, dialectically AMA-TUN, which is explained both 'father' and 'mother', and may therefore be taken to mean 'parents' or nearest kin, like the Chinese term (*OS. tin* = *tün*). The oldest forms of the two characters which

constitute the Sumerian group are  AMA (written *star* inside *house*; cf. the old Chinese character) and  GIN, DUN, TUN (C. T. xii. 10). As is often the case, the old Chinese character retains only the upper part of the ideogram, viz. the sign AMA. Unfortunately the compound ideogram has not yet been found in any archaic inscription; consequently, although the elements composing it are both ancient, we cannot at present be sure that  has not been evolved out of some single character. Anyhow, the symbol *house* + *star* is found in both languages expressing the nearest of kin; a fact which can hardly be due to chance coincidence. (The ancient Chinese , a *star*, resembles the Sumerian , *id.*, in that both suggest a group or constellation, or perhaps rather the stars as a whole. The sounds of the two words are different; a fact which may account for the inversion of the original symbol in the Chinese figure.)

The great variety in the modes of writing the Chinese characters exhibited by different styles and periods—the ‘effraenata scripturae licentia’ of which Callery speaks, after giving some astonishing examples of it (pp. 31–34)—may be paralleled to some extent by the changes undergone by the old Sumerian characters in the course of their transition from the earliest known linear forms to the modern Babylonian and Assyrian cuneiform symbols. It will be evident that, for our purposes, all intermediate and fanciful variations may be neglected. We are only concerned with the antique Chinese (or *ku wên*) and the linear Babylonian characters, such as those with which we have been dealing. But, unless we are greatly mistaken, our argument will derive strong support in a multitude of cases from the demonstrable relationship of the words involved, as well as from that of the characters which suggest them. When *Wang-ch’ung* (A.D. 27–97) argued that 鬼 *kwei*, ‘a disembodied spirit’, ‘ghost’, ‘demon’, really means *that which has returned* (deriving the word from 歸 *kwei*, ‘to return’), he showed, as Edkins has somewhere truly observed, that the Tones did not count for much in his etymology, the former word being in the First Tone, the latter in the Third. Nor need the Tones trouble us. Morrison quotes from the *Luh-shu ku* (Dict. of *Tai-tung*; twelfth cent. A. D.) the statement that ‘the doctrine of Tones (*Shing-yun*) and of the Syllabic spelling was not known in ancient times’; adding that ‘the whole of this system, and these nice and, in part, imperceptible distinctions, are comparatively modern in China; and a large proportion of them have been introduced from foreign countries’. See his Dict., vol. i, Pt. I, p. v. It will not, therefore, be necessary for us to spend any of our time in a futile inquiry whether Sumerian Homophones were or were not distinguished by differences of Tone. Possibly, like their Chinese cognates, to some extent they were so distinguished; but as the question of the etymology of words and the derivation of characters is but little affected by these subtleties of intonation, we shall take leave to neglect them altogether. Our objection to *Wang-ch’ung’s* ingenious identification of *kwei*, ‘ghost’, with *kwei* ‘to return’, is based, not on his disregard of the Tones, but

on the real relations of words, which lay quite beyond the ken of *Wang-ch'ung*, as of all the old Chinese philologists. In short, 鬼 *kwei*, 'ghost', the old sound of which was *gu-t* (R. 194; P. 684), and its labialized cognates 𪚩 *mei, mi* (from *mi-t*), 'ghost' (G. 7748), 魅 *mui, mei, mi*, 'demon' (G. 7738), find their prototypes in the Sumerian and Accadian GA-L, MU-L, 'ghost', 'demon'; while 歸 *kwei*, 'to return', which also was anciently *gu-t* (P. 1020), answers to the Sumerian GUR, GI, 'to return'.

The cuneiform ideogram which is read GAL and MUL in the sense of 'ghost' or 'demon' is 𪚩; a compound, apparently, of 𪚩 *awe* or *dread* and 𪚩 *full*, and so a very good instance of a 'Suggestive Compound' (Class iii). The linear character, however, being still unknown, we cannot be sure that it was not 'a picture of the fancied shape of a demon', as the Chinese 鬼 has been supposed to have been originally. (Cf. the similar case, p. 26 f.) Still, if we write 𪚩 in linear style, it will be 𪚩 (cf. D. 217, 440; 218); and some may be inclined to recognize in this ideogram the possible original of the *ku wên* figures 𪚩 and 𪚩. It should be noted that the value GAL of the group 𪚩 is inferred from *gallû*, an obvious loan-word, by which the ideogram is always rendered in Assyrian versions of Sumerian texts; and (2) from MUL, the known *Eme-sal* value, which implies a Sumerian equivalent GAL (GUL). The old Chinese sounds *gut*, *mit*, clearly corroborate this inference of Sumerian scholars.

The pictorial import of the Sumerian 𪚩 'dark', 'black', 'night', may be shadows descending from the hollow firmament of heaven; as though darkness were something positive which, like rain, falls from the sky (cf. our own expression 'nightfall'). It was read GIG, GE, and MI, as well as GA (cf. the sign-name GA-GIG). Doubled, it is 𪚩 KUK-KU (from GUG-GUG?), 'darkness' (see C. T. xi. 36). It is evident that GIG (GUG; GA-G), 'black', 'dark', is the Chinese 黑 *kek* (P. 862; R. 203), 'black', 'dark', now variously read *hei, hak, het, haik, hêk, he, hê, K. hîk, J. koku, A. hăk*; see G. 3899. It is true that the oldest known form of the Chinese character already shows traces of the artificial attempts at explanation which native scholars are fain to substitute for lost knowledge. The *ku-wên* figure 𪚩 doubtless owes its shaping to the idea that the character was originally a compound of signs for *window* and *flame*, because fire and smoke blacken openings. But although this false analysis has modified the symbol materially, it has not wiped out all resemblance to the Sumerian original. The four lines on four survive, though they are no longer vertical. The Sumerian symbol 𪚩, read GIG and GE, also meant 'sunset', 'night'; and 黑 is used of 'the dark' or dusk of evening and morning. But 夜 *ye*, 'night', is another offshoot of the same Sumerian original; although the old forms have undergone various alterations in the effort to restore significance to a symbol which had become unintelligible, or to distinguish the different applications of the primitive character by modifying its form. In the light afforded by the

primitive Sumerian symbol, it has become needless to discuss which of the half-dozen old variations of the Chinese derivative is the most authentic; but we may compare the form given by Chalmers (56) 𠂔 and Morrison's 𠂔 and, above all, 𠂔 (*Luh-shu tung*, s. v. 腋) with the Sumerian prototype, of which they are ingenious perversions. Whether used to suggest the idea of 'black' or the idea of 'night', the symbol, of course, depicts *darkness descending from the concave sky*. There is thus a glimmering of truth in the opinion of those who derived 夜 'night' from 夕 'evening', with a line to indicate *the horizon* above it. The view which makes 亦 *yik, yi*, present in the character as a Phonetic, correctly indicates that *ye*, 'night', is from *yik*, as the Sumerian GE, 'night', is from GIG. 夜 is dialectically *ya* (H., F., N., K., J.); cf. the Sumerian value GA. The Annamese *gia* or *ja* seems to indicate *da=ga*. As a Phonetic, the character has the values *yik* and *tik* (P. 394; cf. P. 619). With the latter sound cf. Sumerian DIR, DIG (or SIG), 'dark', as also DI-RIG (= DI-DIG = DIG-DIG?), in the like sense.

We have still to notice a final point of striking agreement between the Sumerian and Chinese characters for 'black' and 'night'. It is this. Besides GA, GE, GIG, the Sumerian night-symbol had the value MI (from MI-G); and this is its ordinary sound in the Assyrian syllabary. MI(G), however, was a Sumerian word before it was adopted to play the part of a mere syllabic sign in phonetic writing. It was, in fact, the M-form of GIG, characteristic of the *Eme-sal* or Accadian dialect. With this MI (MIG, MUG? *Vid.* SU-MUG *ap. Lex.*) we must surely compare 默 *mék, muk, mo*, K. *mik*, Jap. *moku*, 'dark' (an old character also written 嘿, with the mouth-Radical, like Sumerian 𠂔 'gloomy', Br. 832), and the younger 墨 *mék, mo*, 'ink', 'black', with the Radical *earth* (circ. 220 A. D.); 黠 *mei, mi*, 'black', with the Phonetic 微 *wei, mi*, 'small' (P. 903); and 煤 *mei, mui*, 'soot', 'coal', 'charcoal', written with the Phonetic 某 *mou, mu* (mu-k, P. 541), 'a certain one', and the Radical 火 'fire'. That Chinese writing has striven to eliminate ambiguity by the addition of Radicals, the use of Phonetics, and the invention of new characters appropriate to the various meanings of the sound, instead of being content with a single primitive symbol like 黑 (or the original form of it), is only natural, and should not be allowed to blind us to the perception of the real relation between that and the Sumerian character and between their respective sounds.

Edkins observed that 垂 *ch'ui, shui*, A. *t'ui*, 'to drop', 'let fall', 'hang down', P. 456, has in the Seal-character a form something like that of 雨 *yü*, 'rain' and of rain-drops, and was perhaps an imitation. Cf. the *ku wên* 𠂔 and 𠂔 with their far-off progenitor 𠂔 DUGUD (DUG+GID), 'heavy' (a picture which suggests *falling down*). The idea of flowers *drooping* on a stalk, or leaves *pendent* on a tree, doubtless modified the shape of the symbol after the real meaning of the primary form was forgotten. It is used as a Phonetic in 硨 *chui*, 'to weigh', 鍾 *chui, t'ui*, 'the weight

on a steelyard', 'heavy', and in other characters. Edkins infers an old sound *do-p* from P. 502, which seems an insecure basis. Otherwise, *dop* = *dok* would not be remarkable; cf. Sumerian DUG = DUB, ZAG = ZIB. Moreover, *do-p*, *do-b*, *do-m*, are related sounds (cf. *chung*, *dom*, *heavy*; I-DIM, *heavy*).

母 *mu*, 'mother', differs from 女 *nü*, 'woman', in the old writing, merely or mainly by the addition of marks denoting the teats. *Tai-tung* therefore calls it a picture of the object; but Edkins would rather explain the character by the principle of Suggestion, observing, truly enough, that 'the separate provinces of the Six Principles of Formation are not always well defined'. The fact, however, that in Sumerian the woman-symbol ♀ or ▽ (D. 327-336) has the sounds RAG, LAG (Br. 11171), and MUG, MU, may perhaps be held to throw more light on the connexion of the two characters. The harmony with the Chinese is perfect, for the old sound of *nü* is *nok* (R. 38, P. 50), and *nü* is *lü* dialectically; so that we at once discern the possibility of a close etymological relation between Chinese *nok*, *lok*, and Sumerian RAG, LAG. Further, *mu*, 'mother', appears to be from *muk* (P. 187); cf. Sumerian 𒍪 MUĜ, 'parent', Br. 8837. For the rest, any one with an eye for essentials may see that the Sumerian woman-symbol (a pictogram of the *vulva*) is identical with 𐎶, 𐎶, 𐎶 (*woman*), and 𐎶, 𐎶, 𐎶 (*mother*).



The character 子 *tzü*, 'child', 'son', is represented by over forty older forms in the *Luh-shu tung*. The principal type is 𠂔, supposed to depict a baby strapped on the back, its legs looking like one. Other forms add hair, hands, legs, and other details to the simple figure, which is really the oldest, as is proved by the Sumerian prototype 𒍪 DU, 'child', 'son', from which it almost certainly sprang. The Sumerian symbol (D. 338) has been thought to figure the flowing *teats* of a mother, and hence to denote a 'suckling' or infant (Hilprecht; Hommel). But whatever else it was intended to portray, it was clearly not meant for the figure of a human baby. It is equally clear that the Chinese have halved the obscure original symbol, perhaps thinking the double sign with its suggestion of duality inappropriate, or merely for the sake of abbreviation; afterwards adding the indication of uplifted arms, in order to make the character more truly pictorial. The only forms besides the one already given that need concern us here are one from a drinking-cup (*yih-kia*), viz. 𠂔, and another cited as occurring on a *Wang-tzŭ K'üeh* ('King's Son Gateway'), viz. 𠂔 (cf. the *Tung-wên tsih* character 𠂔), the triangular heads of which agree so well with the Sumerian symbol. One of the *ku wên* forms looks strangely like a combination of the two halves of the Sumerian character, so as roughly to suggest a human figure (𠂔); but no stress need be laid upon this possible explanation of an isolated symbol.

As to the sound, it is obvious that 子 *tzŭ*, *tsze*, F. *chiü*, *chi*, K. *chă*, J. *shi*, A. *tī*, *tī* (G. 12317), which according to Edkins is from an older *tak* (R. 39) or *tik* (P. 36),

offers a remarkable correspondence with the known values of the Sumerian symbol, which are DU, TUR (from DUR), SHIR, SHAG (2 R. 19. 66 Strassmaier), and SAG (cf. Nabû-SAG-uşur = *Nabû-apla-uşur*, Nabopolassar); cf. Medic shak-ri, 'the son'.

乳 jū, yū, zū, lu, J. niu, dju, A. ngiu, 'teats', 'milk', 'to suckle' (G. 5691), is apparently composed of 孚 *fu*, OS. po-t, bu-t, 'to brood on eggs', 'to hatch', and 乙 *yih*, 'a period'. 孚 is a picture of *claws over a young one*. It agrees with Sumerian 𦉰 MUD, 'to bring forth'; a figure originally intended to represent a *bird over an egg*. But the *ku wên* form of 乳, which is 𦉰, does not agree with the modern analysis. It, in fact, resembles the old Sumerian 𦉰 GA, TA-Ĝ (from DA-Ĝ), 'milk', 'breast' (D. 416; Br. 6114 f), laid on its side and opened, much more nearly than it resembles its own modern equivalent. Compare also the old tripod form 𦉰. The primitive pictogram may have represented a *teat*; but already in Sumerian this has been modified, so as to suggest a vessel full of liquid (milk): cf. D. 380, 390. The sounds also agree. GA, dial. DA (cf. TA-Ĝ, TU, TI, as values of the Sumerian character) in UME-DA = EME-GA, 'pregnant + giving milk', 'pregnant woman', are clearly akin, not only to the sounds associated with 乳, but also to those of 奶 nai, lai, na, J. dai, dei, 'woman's breasts', 'milk', 'to suckle' (G. 8114), OS. perhaps na-k (P. 8), and 穀 nou, ngieu, also read k'ou, 'milk', 'to suckle' (G. 8386). K'ou is very noteworthy in the light of GA; cf. Sumerian KA (GA), 'mouth', which similarly corresponds to the Chinese k'ou, 'mouth'.

The remark of the *Shwo Wên* that the character 丰 (丰) kiai, kai, ka, ka-t, P. 256, represents vegetation growing in a tangle (kien shou, ts'ao-ts'ai ye; siang ts'ao shêng-chi san-lwan ye) would seem to indicate that the figure is a simplification of the primitive Sumerian 𦉰 KUSH, 'herbage', as it might very well be. Even the sounds agree; for as a Phonetic the character may stand for kat, kot, or kit (= kut, kus): cf. ki, ki-t (P. 776), 'grass growing thickly', G. 954, and especially 卉 hui, J. ki, ku-t, 'plants', 'herbs', 'vegetation', G. 5214, P. 244 a. The same symbol, however, appears as the Phonetic in 𦉰 k'i, k'ai, 'to cut a notch in a stick', G. 1051, P. 256 (Chalmers, 114: k'āt, 'to engrave'), which is itself Phonetic in 𦉰 k'i, k'ei, k'a-t, 'to carve', G. 1052, and in 契 k'i, k'ai, k'at, k'êt, 'covenant', 'bond', 'deed', G. 1053, P. 567. Accordingly the *Phonetic Shwo Wên* asserts that the character represents 'the notches made on a stick or bamboo in the first efforts at writing', and then comes to mean *to draw or mark boundary lines* (see Chalmers, 114). Now for this last sense Sumerian presents us with 𦉰 𦉰 : *Sign-list*, No. 90), ĜAR (= k'at), ĜUR, GUR (MUR, UR; ĜIR), 'to draw an outline or design'; 'to sculpture reliefs'; 'boundary', 'limit', 'ban'. It would seem, therefore, that we have here an instance in which the later simplified character has come to represent two (or more) originally distinct symbols. Cf. also 𦉰 (丰), (G)ASH, 'curse', 'wish', which certainly resembles the Chinese sound and symbol (gaš = kat). Similar examples of the later assimilation or identification of characters

originally distinct have been observed in the Sumerio-Babylonian script in its transition from the linear to the cuneiform mode of writing. (*See Dandin on the linear forms corresponding to , , &c. D. 11; 257." data-bbox="245 130 295 145"/> Characters originally, as it would seem, diverse, yet more or less resembling each other, were finally merged in a common representative.*

AN ESSAY TOWARDS A COMPARATIVE LEXICON
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SUMERIAN

A (*from* GA), ME, water; wet; high water; flood (*mû, mîlu, butuqtum, ruṭbu, &c.*), and the like. 11317 ff. (*Akin to* AB = GAB, *tamtum*, the sea? Cf. AB-LAL, phonetically written A-LAL, *i.e.* AB-LAL, 10316.) *Vid.* ME, water, &c., NAB (= ngAB), river; sea. *C. T.* xii. 4.

A (= GA), a son (*mâru*). 11344; cf. 11328.

A (= GA), a father (*abu*). 11324. *Vid.* AB, *id.*

A, I (*anâku*). 11327. *From* GA, MA, I; *q.v.* (*Or from* AN, GAN = GIN, GAL?)

A, bed, couch (*maialu*); rest, quiet, repose (*nûhu*); to be calmed, pacified, quieted (*pašâhu*; Pa. trans.); also E (*dial.*).—*Vid.* NA, NU (= NGA, NGU?), to lie down, to rest, a bed. 11343; 11349 f.

A, to beget; sexual love; coition (*banû; rakâbu; rikiḫtu; riḫûtu*). 11330; 11352 ff. *Cognate with* AM, EM, AG, AKA, to love, or with GAD (= AD = A) in KIN-GAD (*q.v.*), or with the last preceding entry.

A, I, ID, to howl, wail, lament (*nâqu*); cf. A, tear (*dîmtu*). 11348; 11332.

A, bright-white, glittering; pure (*e.g.* silver); (*ebbu*). 11335. (*Akin to* GAD, ĠUD, bright, pure; *q.v.*)

AG (*from* GAG), to enjoin, command, order; a command, precept, law (*ma'aru; ūru; tērtum ša tēmi*). 4744 ff.

CHINESE

hai, hae, ha, he, J. kai, the sea; a large river. G. 3767. *O. S.* ka = ga (*from* ga-b?).

mi, mei, nei, li, ni, J. bi, mi, dei, nei, K. ni, mi, an expanse of water; overflowing. 7813. Am. bi. *Old Japanese* moi, water; *modern* mezu.

wu, u, ou, K. o, J. wo, pond, pool. 12716. go (P. 21).

wa, a, puddle, swamp, marsh. 12424; 12428.

hai, e, J. gai, a child; the young of animals. 3759.

ya, ye, i, A. gia, a father. 12977.

ngo, wo, K. a, J. ga, I. 12680. (an, Am. gan, 'I'. 48.)

ngo, wo, ngwo, K. wa, J. kwa, A. nga, ngwa, to lie down, to rest. 12691.

an, ang, eing, yüe, ngan, aa, yaa, still, quiet, rest, peace, at ease; to calm; to lay down. G. 44.

ai, ngai, ae, yae, nge, to quiet. 32.

ai, e, ae, yae, ŋgai, to love. 15. ai, ngai, given up to lust. 42.

ai, e, ae, yae, ngai, grieve for, wail, mourn. 11. *O. S.* at, it.

ai, ngai, Am. gai, Sh. ngé, whiteness; glittering-white (ai-ai). 28. ngit: P. 706.

kai, ka, kiai, chieh, *O. S.* kak, to give orders, enjoin, charge; commandment, rule of conduct. 1531; 1532; 1533. P. 303.

AB, ABBA, father; elder (sheikh); prince, ruler (*abu*; *šibu*; *nasiku*). *Used in addressing gods.* 3816; 3820 f. (*Written phonetically with the char. for AB, house; as if the father were 'The House'.*) *Vid.* BAB, PAP, father; AD, *id.* (*written house + ward*).

AB, dwelling; bird's nest (*aptu*). 3815. (*The pictogram possibly suggests an underground dwelling, like those described by Xenoph. Anab. Vid. D. 345.*)

AB, the sea (*tâmtum*). Sc. 95. 3822. *Written with last char. phonetically. Also A-AB, qs. water-house. Cf. the name of Aë, the God of the Deep, written A + E, E + A, house + water. The camel (ibilu = Arab. 'ibl, 'ibil) was styled (ANSHU) A-ABA, '(Det.) Water-house', in apparent allusion to its hump as a store of water. C. T. xiv. 11.*

AB, ABBA, verdure; vegetation; first growth of plants, or the like; *cf.* MULU-ABBA, a gardener, *lit.* man of plants, planter, grower (*irrišu*); ITI-ABBA, 'Month of Vegetation', or ITI-ABBA-UDDU, 'Month of Vegetation Coming up', 'Month of Springing Growth', *i.e.* Tebeth (*Têbê-tum*); DINGIR ABBA, 'God of Vegetation' (or 'First Growth') = *ilu Nabû qa-eš-še ab-bu-ti*, 'Nebo the Giver of Vegetation'; AB-DU-SAR (*vegetation-make-growth = êlît arqi*), the sprouting of green things or vegetation. (עלה Gen. xli. 5.) 3835. *Vid. also* 3823; 3819; 3826; 3832.

AB-SIM, AB-SIN, growth, sprouts, shoots; esp. of grain (*abšênu*; *šer'û*), green or growing corn.

A-BUL, BUL, gate, whence *Assyr. abullu* (Aram. אבול), city-gate. (*From BUN? cf. KAN, gate.*) ABUL-MAĠ, high gate (*abulmahhu*): *vid.* MAĠ, high; noble, &c.

AB-ZU, the Deep, the Ocean (*apsû*), as a male deity. 151.

ya, ye, i, K. J. ya, A. gia, ja, father; *used as a term of respect in addressing gods, princes, nobles, officers, &c.* (WW.). 12977. O. S. yap, ap (*dap = gap*): *vid.* P. 238; 372.

k'o, fo, wo, u, k'ou, J. kwa, KA. k'wa, hole; burrow; nest. 6093. O. S. gop: P. 492. (*Cf. also* 520: dop.)

hai, ha, J. kai, the sea. 3767. O. S. ka, ga-p (?); *cf.* tsyp, kiap, A. hiep, tiep, water penetrating, moist, 1448; yêp, hih, noise of flowing water, 4135; hap, hiah, kiap, a, êp, to soak, as water into the ground (WW.), 4233; yêp, yih, ip, damp, moist, soaked; to steep (WW.), 5484.

yp, yap, yeh, leaves of plants and trees. P. 542 dep (= gep). 12997.

ya, nga, Am. ga, bud, sprout, young shoot; to bud (WW.). 12804. (*Yap. me, id.*) O. S. ga-p (da-p); *vid.* PP. 76; 311.

yöü, yo, zui, jwei, O. S. nip, nap (P. 121), small plants budding. 5720.

ya-sun, a sprout, a shoot. 12804. *Composed of ya, nga, ut supr., and sun, sung, shing, J. shun, young shoots of bamboo and other plants, which are eaten.* 10438.

mên, mun, J. mon, doorway; gate. 7751. (*Labialized counterpart of han, J. kan, a village-gate.* 3792.)

Hai-zo, the God of the Sea. 3767. *Echo of the ancient name; like T'ai-po, planet Venus = Sumerian DIL-BAD; Fu-hi*

A-DAM, A-DAMA, red blood; *written blood + dark* (USH + GIG); *cf.* LU-GUD. (*adamatu, str. fem. of adamu, dark-red; cf. Targ. Jer. אדם, אדמא, blood = Phoen. edom, id., Heb. דם, blood; אדם, red.*) 1692.

A-DEA, flood, overflow (*êdû*); to irrigate (*šaqu ša eqli*); *vid.* DIM, DI, DE.

AG, hem in, surround, as a field with a fence (*ruppuqu*; *cf.* רבץ, tie fast?) 2791.

AG, to call; to name (*nabû*); to make, to do, to practise, &c. (*epêšu*). *C. T.* xii. 10. *From* GAG = GUG, to speak; and KAK (*vid.* GAG, KAK), to make. 2785, 2778.

AG, a sheepskin (*idqu*: Sb. 240) (GAG).

AG, AKA, to love. *Vid.* KI-AG. beloved. (AG from GAG: *cf.* GAD in KIN-GAD.) *Also read* ANG, AM, EM, IM, *dial. vid.* KI-AG, beloved. 4735 f.

AG, to order, command, commission; a command, edict, order (*mu'ûru*; *ûrum*; *ûrtu*; *têrtum*; Br. 4744 ff). (*From* GAG = GUG.)

AG, end (*šalâm abûbi*, end of the flood; Br. 4748). (*From* GAG.)

AG, to measure (*madâdu*) corn (*seam*). *Also to measure other things, e.g. a ship.* (*From* GAG.) 4742. *Cf.* D. 60. and 62.

A-GAN, breast (*çirtu*; Br. 5554). (*Same char. = U-BUR, tulû, female breast, paps; q.v.*)

AGA-RIN, parent; father; mother (*agarinnu*; *abu*; *ummu*; Br. 5473 f; *cf.* 4799). RIN = GIN = DUN *dial.* (*C. T.* xii. 10.) (AG = AD, father; mother.)

(Bokki) = *Sum.* BIL-GI; T'i-k'i (Dap-ki), goddess Earth = *Sum.* DAM-KI.

tan, tang, A. dan, red. 10618.

t'ung, tong, dung, red. 12315. *O. S.* dom. (*Shi* and *Shu*).

ak, o, aik, a, ngê, cramped; a ring; yoke; to restrain; a limit. 8470; 8473-8475. (WW. ngoh.)

kiao, kiu, koa, kio, to call or cry out; to name; to cause. 1376. *O. S.* kok. *Cf.* 1365; 3884 f.

kiao, kiu, to do; to act. 1364. *O. S.* kak, P. 907.

kiao, kau, ka, koa, to teach; to cause; to make to be. 1352. *O. S.* kak. P. 316. kak, kek, ko, hides or skins with the hair on; *e.g.* sheepskins. 6073. R. 177: P. 694 a.

hou, hau, hao, hoa, K. ho, J. kō, to love; to like. T. 4. *O. S.* gak. 3899.

ên, êng, ang, ngên, K. in, J. on, kindness; affection. 3330. ngên-ngai, love.

kao, kou, k'au, koa, to order. 5953. *O. S.* kok, P. 342.

ai, ngai, ae, yae, to finish; end. 32. Ye wei ai, 'night is not over'; wei yiu ai, 'has no end'. *O. S.* ak, nga(k): P. 14. huk, hu, fuk, vu, oh, K. kok, J. koku, to measure (WW.); a corn-measure; a bushel. 4948. *O. S.* kok, kak. R. 148 Phonetic.

wok, hok, A. kök, to measure, *e.g.* with a foot-rule. 5299; *cf.* 5305. *O. S.* ga-k, P. 957.

hung, hiung, J. kyō (= kyong), the breast. *From* kon, gon. 4696.

*ch'in, ts'in, J. shin, A. t'ên, parents; relatives; to love. 2081. *O. S.* tin, din. (*See* pp. 26; 27 top.)

A-MI, A-GIG, A-MIA, A-GEA, E-GA, high water; flood; current, of a river (*agû*; *vid.* Br. 11591-11593). *Written* water + dark. *Vid.* A, water; GE, GIG, MI(G), dark. *Also* E-BA (E-MA?), 11534.

AK-KIL, cry of woe; lament; grief; mourning (*ikkillu*; *killu*, C.T. xi. 25, 24). *Possibly* AK-KIL = AD-KIL *by assimilation.* (AD from GAD.) *Cf.* AD-DU, lamentation (*nissatu*); A, I, ID, to wail; A, a tear.

AL, *Verbal Prefix of all 3 Persons.* *Worn form of* GAL, man; *q. v.* ('the man', *in a speaker's mouth, might mean* 'I', 'you', or 'he', *acc. to context*).

A-LAL, A-LA, a kind of demon (*alû*). ('Seizer'; *cf.* LAL, *ṣabātu, našû, kamû*, 'to take'; 'carry off'.)

A-LAD, one of the two kinds of colossi, representing guardian-spirits, set up in the doorways of temples and palaces (*šêdu*; Br. 486; 6233). *Written* god + strong. (*For the other kind, vid.* LAM, LAMMA, *written in the same way, viz. god + strong.*)

A-LAL, a vessel of wood or clay; box; chest; jar; pitcher, &c. (*alallum*). (*Det. Pr. wood or pottery.*) Br. 5965. *Also* E-LAL (*elallum*). *Cognate* LUD, LUTU, vessel = DUG, *id. q. v.*

A-LAM (C. T. xi. 18; 21; 22); A-LAN (Gud. B. i. 3, &c.); appearance, form, figure, likeness, image, statue (*lânu*; *ṣalmu*). *Written* Two bulls' heads (= hero) on a stand or stool (D. 108; *cf.* 382. Br. 5741; 5742).—*Cf.* LIM, *value of the Eye char.* (face? to see?); *vid.* GIM, DIM, DAM, TAM, GIN, DEN, shape; likeness, &c.

A-LAN(M), *in* ALAN-DIM, net (*kam-aru*). 7302.

AM, *in* GISH-A-AM, lotus (*ildaqqu*). *P.S.B.A.* xvi. 197; 4 R. 27. 9 a.

*mik, kwêt, mi, ku, mik, kauk, kwah, mih, rushing water. 6249. (*Char.* = water + dark, *contracted, acc. to WW.*)

*ai, ngai, yae, JA. ai, to wail; to grieve; grief, lamentation, mourning. 11. O.S. at, gat; P. 213.

k'i, k'êt, K. kiöl, kil, J. kit-, to be sorrowful. 1053. (*cf.* k'i-k'i, sorrowful, *Shi* II. v. IX. 3.)

la, lai, to grab at; to clutch; to carry off in the mouth (WW); to tear. 6655. O. S. la-t (la-l), P. 535.

yü-lü, O. S. ut-lut (or ul-lut, u-lut; P. 985 lut), *one of the two figures pasted on the doors or outer gates of Chinese houses to act as guardians. Their chief duty is to oppose the entrance of devils. The other is Shin-t'u or Shên-shu, which sounds like an echo of the Assyr. šêdu or šiddu.* 12114. 13535; 6833. *Cf.* also shou-t'ou ('beast-head'), stone or bronze animals at gates. 10022.

lao, lò, lau, loa, basket; hamper. 6788. O. S. lo-t, R. 125. (*Det. wood.*)

lo, loa, corn-baskets. 7297. O. S. lat; P. 1031.

lei, loui, lai, vase; jar. 6838. (*Det. pottery.*) O. S. lot; *cf.* P. 985.

(dam, dom), chwang, chong, form, shape, appearance. 2756. *Written* bed + dog. (*Vid.* Chalmers 118; R. 90.)

lam, lan, to look at. 6735.

lím, lien, kiam, the face. 7140. P. 911.

yung, žung, K. yong, appearance; the face, features, countenance. 5754. O. S. dong, dom. P. 613.

lan, lam, a two-leaved spring-net. 6754.

lwan, lan, lün, löⁿ, a net. 7455.

am, han, K. ham, J. kan, lotus-buds. 3811.

AM-MAM, pots or pans of some kind (*ammamu*; cf. *amamû*). (AM from GAM = KAM; *q. v.*) 4551.

A-MAR, young of animals (*bûru*). Also read MAR, son, child (*mâru*), C. T. xii. 10.

AN, ANNA, ANA (from GAN), high (*êlû*; *šaqlû*); a high level or plain; the plateau of the desert (in ANNA-EDINNA, *šêru*); top, summit, peak (*rêšû*; Br. 434). (AN, ANNA, ANA, heaven, the sky; *str.* the height, or that which is lifted up or raised on high.) (AN-EDIN may be the origin of gan-eden, Gen. ii. 15.)

AN, AM, EM, lead (*anaku*); *vid.* NAG.

A-NA, what? which? (*minû*). (From NA, *Demonstr.* that; *q. v.*) 11434.

A-NER, A-SHER, lamentation, mourning (*tânîhu*); NER, SHER = (DIR) = ZIR, grief (*ašûšum*, Br. 2366). *Cognate*: SHESH, wailing; I-SISH, weeping; *q. v.*

AN, ANU, ear of corn (*šubultum*). 416.

AN-SHU, AN-SHI, AN-SHE, the ass (*imêru*). 4981; C. T. xi. 3; C. T. xii. 31. *The char. is used, like the Chinese char. for horse, as Det. or 'Radical' (class-symbol) in the groups denoting camels, horses, mules, and wild asses. Perhaps orig. the wild ass (AN-SHU = creature of the steppe).*

A-PIN, tilled land (*epinnu*)? 1016. irrigating channels (*nartabu*)? ground, floor, foundation (*uššû*), as level; Br. 1026.

AR, a heap (*karmu*); from GAR = GAL, to lift up, raise; IL, GA, GUR, *id.*; *q. v.* 5776.

AR, to exalt, praise, honour (*na'âdu*) = *last entry metaph.* 5783.

AR, to shine (*namâru*): *vid.* GAR, light. 9425.

A-RAL, A-RALI (*arallû*), the Underworld, Hades, the House of Death

ming, men, min, K. miöng, dishes, platters, bowls. 7938. R. 108.

mei, nei, mi, mai, a fawn; the young of animals. 7828.

ang, ngang, Am. gong, high. G. 71.

ang, ngong, oñg, ngang, to rise; lofty. 75. yüan, yün, ngien, ngwong, J. gen, gwan, a high level, plateau, plain. 13700.

an, ngan, ngang, K. an, J. gan, shore, bank; high cliff; high forehead. 63. *Cf. also* kang, kong, mound, heap; ridge; peak, summit; high and level ground. 5894.

yüan, yen, k'an, yong, J. en, lead. 1732.

na, la, K.J.A, na, who? which? what? O. S. nam; P. 333. 8090. (*Read na* ⁴, *demonstr.* that.)

chüt, cho, K. ch'öl, J. tet-, to weep. 2421. chüt, tot, cho, K. ch'öl, J. tet-, mournful; grieved. 2423.

t'i, to weep; tears. 10991. O. S. tit.

lei, lui, li, *id.* 6856. O. S. lit. P. 462.

ying, yin, yang, wing, ing. 13337.

shou, ch'u, siu, K. su, J. shu, A. t'u, beasts, as opposed to birds; wild animals. 10022.

lû, li, lö, K.J. ro, an ass. *Vid.* DUR, foal of an ass.

fên, to dig. 3509. O. S. pun, bun. P. 112.

fên, soil, earth, loam. K. pun, J. bun. 3536.

fên, small streamlets caused by overflow of a river (WW.). 3540.

p'ing, p'in, A. bing, even, level; a plain. 9310.

(*bît mûti*); from GA-GAL (cf. RAS = GAS, Br. 5121 f.), Great House; *vid.* GA, house, and GAL, great. Cf. KI-GAL, Hades, *lit.* Great Place. 11549; URU-GAL, *Arallâ*, 4780.
 ASH, one (*êdu*: *eštin*); also read DIL; *vid.* GI(SH), one. 17-19.
 A-SHA(B), A-SHA(G), ditch; pool; tank; for watering a field (*iku*). *Written* water + heart. 11586. (2) watered land or field (*eqlu*).

ASH-TE, marsh, swamp, or the like. 10298. (te from tug = SUG, SHUG, marsh, &c.)

ASH-TE, a dwelling (*šubtu*). 61.

ASH-TIN(DIN), ASH-DI, to covet, want, desire, (*hašdhu*). 6765 f.

A-SHUG, A-SHUGI, frost, cold, sleet, or the like (*šuripu*). 11758. Cf. SHE, SHEG, SHED, frost; A-ZAG, bright; white.

A-SUR, A-SURRA, urine (*šinātu*). 11468. (GASH, KASH, *id.* 5114.)

A-TIR, fin or 'wing' of a fish (*abru*, *str.* wing). *Written* side + growth, 6609 = A-GIR, wing (of bird: 4 R. 27. 16 b), 6557.

A-TAB, water-basin; ditch; canal, for irrigation (*atabbu*). Cf. 2 R. 38. 16 ab.

A-ZAD, a disease; perhaps a kind of fever, or consumption (*šuruppû*). 11701.

ch'i, tie, dzi, pool; ditch; tank or reservoir. *O. S.* tap, dzap. 1983. *Written* water + heart *modified*.

shêp, seik, A. t'êp, wet, moist; low-lying grounds (WW.). 9938.

tök, cho, tsok, K. ch'ak, J. saku, to soak, steep in water. 2407. chok, cho, ts'ok, K. t'ak, J. taku, doku, to wash; to dip in water. 2412.

têk, tê, Am. ték, water, watery, the appearance of water. 10844.

ti, tai, di, K. che, J. tei, dai, house; mansion. 10955.

t'an, t'am, t'ang, t'ö, t'eiñ, to covet, to desire. 10689. P. 779.

süt, set, siok, hswik, hsüeh, snow, ice. 4845.

shwang, söng, song, K. sang, hoar-frost; cold. 10120.

sui, sü, swei, shi, urine. *O. S.* süt = sur. 8253; cf. shou, 10228. Also read niao, niu, ngiau, nia, K. J. nio = ngo-t, nga-t (= gash).

ch'i, t'i, ts'zi, K. si, J. shi, wing; fin. 1994. *O. S.* ti, tit (= tir), R. 65; P. 78. *Written* branch + wing.

yü, yi, wings, 13617; R. 124; P. 254 hit (kit), kik, tit, tik; i, yik, Am. ék, F. sik (= tik), wings of a bird. 5507. Cf. 1472 ket, to soar.

k'i, ki, dji, *O. S.* git (= gir), dorsal fin of a fish. 1100. P. 644.

tap, t'ap, t'a, tak, rippling water; bubbling of a stream (WW.). 10947.

tap, Am. tap, to moisten; to soak into. 10516.

t'ap, t'ak, t'a, collected waters. 10540; cf. 2672.

ch'ai, ts'a, tsai, tsa, J. sai, A. tzai, a wasting disease (e.g. consumption). 249. *O. S.* tsat (cf. 200).

A-ZAG, bright, clear, pure, white (*ellu*; *ebbu*; *pičû*). 9890. Cf. SHAG, bright, white (C. T. xii. 6); and ZAG, a value of the fire-symbol; SIG, bright.

A-ZAG, illness, disease, sickness, malady; as a 'plague' or Divine stroke (cf. Isa. liii. 4; Lev. xiii. 2) written (A)ZAG + AN, perhaps for ZAG + AN, strength (*emûqu*) or hand (*idu*) + god: Br. 6473; 6476: more usually A + ZAG, hand + smite, Br. 6591 (ID + SIG). (Assyr. *asakku*, loan-word.)

A-ZU (*bârû*), seer, soothsayer, wizard, doctor (cf. 'medicine-man'). Lit. one who knows (ZU, *îdû*). (Also read U-ZU. Assyr. *âsû*, physician, and Aram. *NDN*, to heal, are derivv. of A-ZU.) Vid. ZU, to know.

A-ZU is also a scribe (*dupšarru*). 11377 ff.

A-ZALAG, one who brightens or whitens, *scil. clothes*; a fuller or other kind of cleaner (*ašlaku*). 6431. Vid. ZA-LAG. Written man + clothes + bright(en).

BA, mother, progenitress, she who 'creates' or fashions (*bântum* = *bânû-tum*). Br. 9977; cf. 8966.

BA (2), a kind of earthen vessel (*sûtum*). Br. 9989. (From BA-R? cf. 1827.)

BA (also read BI), to halve, divide, distribute, give (*zâzu*; *qâšu*). Br. 104; 107; open, in KA-BA, open-mouthed (*pit-pî*), Br. 1110 = KA-BADDU, *id.*, 606; KA-BARRA, an open mouth (*pû pitû*), 609; to break off a piece, lessen, diminish (*našâru*), 108; BA-BA, read BI-BI, a deduction or subtraction from an amount (*nušurru*), 116 (vid. *Muss-Arnolt*, p. 741). (The character is a slight modification

tsök, Am. *chiok*, *tsioh*, O. S. *tsiak*, pure white; pure (WW.). 2222.

so, su, sò, O. S. *sok* (P. 634), white. *Mg.* *ch'ag-an*. 10348.

sik, hsi, clear; bright; white. 4043. Am. *sék*.

nik, J. *daku*, sickness, disease. R. 104. 8225.

tsi, chi, ts'e, O. S. *dzik* (P. 934), -sick, diseased. 818.

tsat, chi, ts'it, chik, zai, dzih, sickness, disease. 918. (t from k? Cf. P. 163a; 616.) tsat-ping, ailments; vid. *PIG*, SIG, to be weak, ill.

sêk, set, seik, seh, sê, ague, cold fever. O. S. *shak* (P. 249). 9614.

žü, yü, i, jî (žî), žü, lu, J. *niu*, *dju*, scholar; the learned; e.g. *žu-i*, a learned physician. 5675.

žui, yöü, yü, zei, žwei, lui, acute, wise; insight. 5728. P. 956.

pau, boa, pao, A. *bau*, the womb. 8701. (P. 168 po-k.) Vid. 8699; 8709.

pou, pao, bu, A. *bau*, to sit, brood, incubate. 8710.

p'o, boa, bu, bou, K. *p'a*, J. A. *ba*, an old woman, a mother (WW.). 9412. *ba-t*, po, pat, pwat, bah, A. *bat*, a wife (in the North). 9384.

po, put, pwat, a dish, basin, platter. 9392. po, put, pat, bö, K. *pal*, A. *bat*, earthenware basin. 9354.

pa, pat, bo, K. *p'al*, A. *bat*, eight; to divide; opening out or 'flaring' (WW.). 8504. (pat = subdivision and separation: Ed. R. 12.)

piu, piao, piau, O. S. *po(t)*, P. 418, to divide, distribute (alms, plunder, &c.). 9115.

pi, pei, bi, O. S. *pit*, P. 498, to give, to distribute amongst (WW.). 8981. *fu*, Am. *hu*, A. *fo*, O. S. *pot* (= *bat*), P. 178, to give to. 3666.

of the Eye-symbol, which has the value BAD among others. Vid. D. 187; 238.)

BA, a half (*mišlum*). 9985. Written with the symbol for 30, because 30 is half of the Sô's or 60 (the fundamental number of the Sexagenary scale). Cognate: BÂR, half (*mešlanu*). 1773.

BA, BI, Demonstr. Pronouns, 3 Pers. that; he; those; they; his; their. Br. 113 f.

BA, water (*mû*). Br. 128. (Doubtful, as *mû* has several meanings.)

BA, hair round the forehead and temples (*muttatum*). Br. 9986.

BA-ESH (= BAN-NISH), ABAN-NISH, an earthenware vessel; perhaps with two ears or handles, the char. being DUG + PA, pot + wings. Br. 5574 (*kabduqqû*). ('A jar of human milk' is there mentioned.)

BAB, father (PAP, *abu*). C. T. xii. 16.

BAB, male; man; hero; chief (PAP, *zikâru*; *ašarîdu*). C. T. xii. 16.

BAB-BAR (BAR-BAR, with assim. R.), bright, shining, brilliant; brightness; sunrise; the sun; white; to be bright, of day; light, of fire (*namrum*; *nîpîrdû*; *çit šamši*; *šamšu*; *namârum ša ūmu*; *nûrum ša išâtî*).—Char. the pictogram of the sun, also read PAR (later sound of BAR), bright, shining (*namrum*). Vid. C. T. xii. 6; and cf. BAR, to shine (*barâru*; *namâru*), Br. 1744; 1775 and 7785.

pa, pat, pah, open-mouthed. 8505. Written k'ou + pa, mouth + open = KA-BA.

p'ai, pai, pa, to pierce; to separate; break open or apart; break off a piece (WW.). 8585. O. S. ba-t.

pan, bö, pou, A. ban, half; to halve. 8602. Cf. pan, p'a, A. bien, a section; tou pan, the two halves of a bean. 8611. 8640.

pi, pei, K. p'i, A. bi, that; those. 8966. P. 170 (be-t, ba-t).

po, p'oa, pou, pu, K. p'a, A. ba, a wave (P. 170). 9336.

fa, fat, K. pal, hair of the human head. 3375.

pa, pat, pwat, pèh, A. bat, hair on the legs. 8528. mao, mau, K. mo, J. mō, bō, hair; down; feathers; vegetation. 7679. R. 82; P. 88 (ma-k; ma-t?).

p'an, bö, A. ban, dish; basin; bowl, 8620; nieh, nih, O. S. ngit (P. 678), large jar of earthenware, 8279.

*fu, wu, vu, K. pu, po, a father. 3736. R. 88; P. 114; O. S. bo (from bo-p?).

fu, vu, K. pu, a man; a hero. 3612. P. 63; O. S. pak 'in the Odes' (dis-similated from pap).

fai, hui, bright, shining; effulgence of fire or the sun. 5150; 5152; 5154. O. S. pa-t, ku-t (P. 515; cf. 320) or ko-t = Sum. PAR, BAR, ĠAD, ĠUD, bright, shining (values of Sun-char. C. T. xii. 6). Cf. Jap. hi (pi), sun; day; fire.

p'u, p'ut, pèh, K. pul, J. hot-(= pot-), the sun rising. 9519.

pi, pêt, Am. pît, pih, A. têt, fiery; blazing. 8999. P. 791, pît (= pil, pir, par).

po, poa, fa, bou, K. p'a, J. ha (= pa), A. ba, white. 9370. O. S. pat: P. 840.

pai, pak, ba, po, puk, K. pek, J. haku, byaku, A. bak, white; bright; pure. 8556. yût pak, 'moon white' = bright moonlight; yêt pak, 'sun white' = (in) broad daylight.

BAB-BAR (BAR-BAR), gathering; all (*puhrum*). C. T. xii. 6.

BA-BAR, to shine, of day (*namâru ša ūmi*); *vid.* BAB-BAR.

BAD, to open (*pitû*). Br. 1529. [*Sign also read BE or BI; bit; mid, mit (MID); and TIL (cf. Ch. pi, A. ti, R. 81, G. 8942; p'i, A. ti, to be separated, 9044; p'it, têt, 9029).*] *Vid.* BA, to halve.

BAD (2), to leave or depart; to separate; to remove, *Tr. and Intr.* (*nisû; nus-sû*); to drive away from (*nussû*) = BAR, Br. 1779 f. Br. 1525.

BAD (3), to die; dead (*mātu; mâtum*). Br. 1517 f. *The Sign is also MID; and TIL, to come to an end, of life; Trans. to put an end to, kill (gatû; quttû napišta); all (gimru); to finish, complete; to end or destroy (quttû; gamâru).* Br. 1486. *Cognate MUSH: q. v.*

BAD, wall, of a city (*dûru*); or surrounding a palace. A citadel or stronghold. *Also read DUG, to die; dead; death (mātu; mâtum; mâtum); cognate DIB, id.* Br. 4386; 4388 ff. (DUG, DIB = DIM, *prob. also = a city-wall = Chinese *ch'êng, dzing, A. táing. Cf. DIM, to build.*)

BAD, MAĜ, *values of the Eye-char.* C. T. xi. 2. *This char. is 'Phonetic' in PAD (BAD), PA, to see, &c.* Br. 9411 f; *q. v.*

BAL, to draw or pull up from below; to draw water (*dalû*); A-BAL, *water-drawing, irrigation (dilûtu)*; Br. 265. *Also read BUL (Schrader).*

fu, O. S. pot (P. 178), to wash and bleach. 3671.

pi, pêt, pît, pih, A. têt, all; together. 8994. P. 791, pit. p'u, p'ou, all. 9513.

p'i, p'ei, K. p'i, J. hi (pi), A. fi, to open; O. S. be(t), ba(t), P. 170. 9034; *cf.* p'i, p'ei, be(t), ba(t), to split; 9033; 9035. p'i, p'ik, bi, J. byaku, (bak = bat), A. tik, to open. 9026. *Cf.* 9018; 9020; 9395 (po, mak, p'ah, A. p'ak, open; break); 9410 (p'o, p'a, ba-t, P. 170, break through, into, up, open; rend; begin). p'ou, p'au, p'o, K. pu, J. fu, O. S. but (P. 389), to split; to lay open; to explain. 9454.

pît, pieh, p'et, piek, bie, K. pyöl, J. bet-, A. biet, to separate; to part. 9155.

p'ut, p'at, po, pwak, bö, pa, K. pal, A. bat, bak, to expel; to get rid of; to open. 9365. *Cf.* pan, ba, pa, bö, to remove. 8592. fa, fat, K. pal, to send forth or away; to dismiss. 3376.

mut, mu, K. mul, J. bot-, A. mot, to die; dead. 8056; 8016.

pêt, pît, pi, to finish; ended; all. *Annam têt (= til).* 8994. pi ming, to end one's life. (P. 791).—pi, A. biet, to die. 9012.

pa, ba, bo, J. be, A. bai, to stop, finish, leave off. 8537. O. S. bat, P. 986. *Cf. also pi, pai.* 8974; 8976.

pao, pou, po, *also read p'u, an earthwork; a rampart; a citadel (WW.).* 8712. O. S. pot, P. 578. 9076. 9081 (wall, rampart: p'i, bi, P. 475).

ch'u, chu, dzu, tsu, A. tou, O. S. dok, to die. 2629. P. 193 (370).

muk, mu, K. mok, J. boku, the eye. 8080. R. 109.

*pat, pa, pêt, p'at, pak, bah, K. pal, A. bat, to pull up or out; to draw water. 8527. P. 137.

BAL (2), to pour water, as a ritual act (*tabáku*); esp. for the dead (*naqû*; *nâq mē*); to make a libation; to offer or sacrifice *in gen.* (*naqû*); *e.g. fruit or animals.* 271; 282.

BAL (3), to travel, march, advance, go across, *country, boundaries, rivers, &c.* (*ebêru*; *etêqu*). 266; 268.

BAL (4), to transgress; to resist, oppose; to 'cross' a man; to rebel against; to revolt from (*nabalkûtu*; *nakâru*). 270; 272. to speak against, slander, plot against (*dabâbu*). 264.

BAL (5), to break into, through, or up; to destroy; an interpreter (*nabalkûtu*; *naqâru*; *turgumannu*). 270; 273; 284. *Cf.* (3).

BAL (6), to change, alter (*ênû*); *in law*, a woman's exchange or price (*puhhu ša sinništi*). 267; 277.

BAL (7), to dig, *e.g.* a ditch (*hirû*). 269. (*Same as no. 5 supr.* to 'break up' the ground.)

BAL (8), (GISH) BAL, an axe (*pilaggu*). Br. 279. *The same, as part of the insignia of sovereignty* (*Creation Tab.* iv. 29), *palû*, Br. 275.

fat, fa, *O. S.* bat (P. 137), to open sluices, irrigate. 3374.

(2) fo, fuh, pêt, bo, bah, pa, K. pul, to cleanse ritually; to wash away sin; fo-pin, to sprinkle a coffin, as was anciently done by a sorcerer. 3594 (WW. p. 154); 9237.

p'o, p'ut, p'at, K. pal, A. bat, bak, to throw water; to sprinkle. 9428.

fu, *O. S.* pot (P. 178), to worship ancestors recently buried, with those more remote; to inter in the family tomb. 3673. *Cf. Sign-list*, No. 88.

pa, A. bat, pat, pwat, to sacrifice to the spirits of the road, when starting on a journey. 8529.

put, pêt, p'at, po, bo, bwo, bah, K. pal, A. bat, to walk; travel; traverse. 9386. P. 137. fu, *O. S.* pot (P. 178) to cross a stream on a raft. 3688.

pei, p'ut, K. p'ae, pâl, J. hai (pai), be, to rebel against; refractory. 8792 (P. 312). pei, p'ui, K. pe, p'ae, J. bai, rebel against; revolt from. 8787. (P. 389; but.)

*po, put, pu, p'ei, A. bout, disobedient; rebellious. P. 312. 9356. *Cf. also* 3656; 3659 (fêt, fak, fu, p'at, bi, to oppose); 3479 (fei, p'i, put, P. 451, insurgents, rebels).

fei, fi, fui, *O. S.* put (P. 451), to slander. 3475.

p'o, pw'ai, p'u, p'a, A. fa, *O. S.* bat (P. 170), to break through, into, up; to destroy; to rend; to solve a riddle; to explain. 9410. (*Cf. also* fan, interpret. 3388.)

p'o, put, bah, K. pâl, J. bot-, to change, of the countenance. 9425.

p'o, pw'ai, p'u, p'a, A. fa, *O. S.* bat (P. 170), to change money. 9410. *Cf. perhaps* po, p'at, K. pal, A. bat, a wife (P. 137). 9384 (*cf.* 8530).

fat, fa, *O. S.* bat (P. 277), to till; to dig. 3370.

fa, fat, (K. pöl), J. bat-, to cut down; to fell trees; to reduce a country. 3369. P. 277.

fu, pu, p'wo, an axe. *O. S.* bot (P. 114 *is not original here*). 3738.

BAL (9), to speak, swear, conjure, exorcise, ban (*tamû*). 283. *Cognate*: PAD (BAD), to speak, &c.

BAL (10), (*from* BAN?), a spindle (*pilakku*). 278. *Vid.* SUR, to spin.

BAL (11), (BUL), the under or lower side of a thing, the bottom *as opp. to* the top (*šapiltum*); to 'down' or 'put down', to reduce, crush, or subdue (*šupêlu*; *ptcp. mušpêlu*). 281.

BAL (12), anger, rage, fury, violence (*uzzatu*). 285; 8900.

BANI, indicates Ordinal Numbers (R. 8).

BAN, dish, basin, bowl, or the like, in BAN-DA (*c. Det.* DUG, vessel, cup), Br. 1725 (*written* DUG-BAR), and in BAN-SUR, a dish (*for eating*); a bowl (*for drinking*); *Coll.* dishes; a Table of Offerings; a feast or banquet. (BAN-SUR *is written*: wooden stand for copper vessels. *Vid.* D. 388; 358.)

BAR (*akin to* BA, to halve or split in two, split open; BAD, to open; to part or separate; depart; distant: *q. v. dial.* MASH), a half (*mešlu*; *meš-lânu* = BA); to open (*pîlû*); to rend or tear apart (*uššuru*; *muššuru*); to cut in two, to decide (*parâsu*); to sunder, to sever, to separate; to go away or let go, dismiss, send away; to remove; remote, distant places (*muššuru*; *nisû*; *nussû*; *rêqâtu*). *Cognate also* BAL, to break into, break through, break up; BIR, to rend, cut off, &c.

fu, p'u, K. po, the figure of an axe, on the Emperor's lower robe. 3630.

fa, fat, K. pal, to send forth; to utter (words, an oath, a curse). 3376.

fang, p'iong, fong, to spin. 3445. *O. S.* ban? (*cf.* PP. 54; 615).

*pei, pi, bai, K. pi, A. ti, low *as opp. to* high. 8759. P. 475 (ba-k, ba-t). *Also metaph.* low, base; *cf.* fei, *O. S.* put (P. 451), *id.* 3461. 8762. *Vid.* also (5) and (8) *supr.* fu, *O. S.* pot, to come down; to look down. 3683.

p'it, p'ieh, *Am.* p'iat, p'ih, irritable; soon angry. 9162. fuh, fo, fêt, hut, fêh, *O. S.* put, the face changing from anger (WW.). 3590.

fan, pan, fa, J. ban, a time; a turn; to repeat; to change. san fan, three times, thrice. *Cf.* *Jap.* ban, the Ordinal Suffix to Numbers; samban, third. 3383.

p'an, bö, bouñ, K. pan, A. ban, a dish. 8620; pien, pín, bien, a flat dish-like basket, with a rim, for containing fruits offered in sacrifice, 9193; *associated with* tou, tau, dou, döü, a wooden dish used at feasts and sacrifices; R. 151; 11412. pien-tou, the 'vessels'; the baskets and trenchers; *Shi* I. xv. V. 2 (*and six other passages: see* Legge, Index III).

pan, bö, pou, A. ban, half; to halve. 8602. pan, to separate; to open. 8605. pan, ba, bö, to remove. 8592.

p'ai, pa, J. ha (pa), *O. S.* pa-t, to pierce, to separate; to open out; to break. 8585. p'ai, p'a, to branch off; to send; *O. S.* pa-t. 8583.

fa, fat, fo, K. pal, to send away; to dismiss (*vid.* BAL). 3376.

p'ou, p'au, po, K. pu, *O. S.* but (P. 389), to split; to cut in two; to decide. 9454. (*Cf.* 9018; 9020; 9026; p'i, *from* bak = bat, split; open.)

p'i, *O. S.* bat, to split; to open; 9033-9035 (P. 170).

pieh, p'it, p'et, K. pyöl, A. biet, to separate; to part. 9155. p'ieh, p'it, p'iat, p'ih, to cut, cleave. 9161.

BAR (2), side, bank, shore,—of a river or the sea (*aḫu*, *aḫītu*, *pl. aḫātu*); outside,—of a city (*aḫāt maḫāzi*). (*Idea of a dividing-line or limit.*)

BAR (3), other, another; strange, foreign; unfriendly, hostile (*aḫū*, *aḫītu*). (*|| šanū, šanītu = KUR, GUR = BUR, BAR?; lišānu aḫītu, 'another' or a foreign tongue; SHAB-ZU BAR, libbakī aḫū, thine unfriendly heart. BPS. 65.*)

BAR (4), the back, as the 'other' side of the body; behind (*arku*, *arkātu*); future (*aḫrū*, *aḫrātu*): *vid. E-GIR, the back side.*

BAR (5), companion, mate, fellow, comrade, one of a pair (*tappū*). (*One who is at a man's side, or walks beside him.*)
A pair or span of horses (*ḫindu*).

BAR (6), flesh; skin, body (*šīru*; *zumru*); liver; the feelings (*kabattu*; *cf. GIR, PESH, kabattu*; Br. 6931).

BAR (7), leopard, panther, or the like. (BAR, *aḫū*; *not jackal*; *cf. nandur nēšē u aḫē*, raging of lions and leopards. UR-BARRA, *aḫū*, *barbaru*; 'Let a barbaru . . . minish mankind!' Flood 173; *cf. Jer. v. 6.*)

BAR (8), a town; a city (*maḫāzu*); a village or smaller dependency of a city

p'o, K. p'a, J. ha (pa), A. fa, O. S. ba-t (P. 170), bank of a river. 9408. pei, p'i, pui, p'oa, K. p'i, p'a, J. hi, ha (pi, pa), A. bi, bank; dike; shore; O. S. ba-t (P. 170). 8770. *Cf.* 8532 (pa, pa-t; P. 367); *also* pan, p'an, ban, bank, &c. 8606; 8639; 8645.

piu, piao, piau, A. bieu, O. S. bo-t (P. 418), outside; external. 9114.

p'it, p'et, pieh, A. biet, separate; be different; other, another. 9155.

pei, pui, bai, A. boui, the back; to turn the back on. 8774; 8775 (to dislike).

fêt, pêt, fu, p'at, bi, to oppose, thwart; contrary. 3659; *cf.* 3656. (*Vid. BAL.*)

p'oh, put, pwat, bèh, pah, J. hat- (pat-), A. bak, back to back. 9403. R. 105. *Cf.* po, put, pèh, (P. 312 bat), the back of the neck. 9361.

pei, pui, bai, the back; behind; to repeat. 8774. (*Hence* pei, po, pèk, pet, north; *not vice versa.*) O. S. bat, bak; *cf.* R. 105.

fu, vu, wu, O. S. po-t (P. 551), to turn the back on; to turn away from (*of God*); to oppose. 3743.

p'ei, p'ui, p'ai, mate, companion; to mate, to pair (WW.). 8836. O. S. p'ot (P. 32). *Cf.* 8942; R. 81 (to compare).

p'êt, p'it, p'i, p'eik, K. p'il, A. t'êt, a mate, a fellow; one of a pair. *Numerative of horses, as driven in pairs.* 9029. 9063 (p'i, bi, to pair, match). *Cf. also* pan, A. ban, comrade. 8603.

fu, O. S. po-t?, the skin; flesh. 3651.

p'i, p'ei, bi, O. S. ba(t), P. 170, the skin. 9032.

fei, hui (= kui, gui), fi, O. S. pit (P. 77), the lungs. 3497. fei-kan, lungs and liver = inmost self.

p'áu, pao, boa, J. hō (pō), A. bau, panther, leopard, ounce, &c.; spotted *Felinae* (WW.). 8697. P. 41 (po-t > po-k?).

p'ei (T. 2), a kind of leopard. 8822. O. S. pit (P. 138).

pi, p'ei, A. bi, a border; a border town. 8965. O. S. bi-t.

(*kapru*); sides, borders, surrounding walls (*itiātu*; *kamātu*): cf. (2). to embrace, enclose, surround (*kamū*); shut in, secure; a family, clan, tribe (*kīmtu*).

BAR (9), to shine (*barāru*); vid. BAB-BAR. (Phonetic use of this BAR.)

BAR (10), the iris or pupil of the eye (*burmu* = the coloured part, *das Bunte des Auges*. Zimmern). For BAR, vid. Br. 1728-1817.

BAR, a value of the Stone-character. Br. 5222. Cf. BUR, a stone basin (*abnu*), or hollowed stone. 6973.

BAR, spread out, as a net (*šuparruru*). Br. 5534.

BAR, BARA, a sanctuary, shrine or abode of deity (*parakku*, i.e. a *haram* or forbidden enclosure or precinct or chamber; cf. *parāku*, to bar or bolt a door; to block the way, bar entrance; *šubtum*, seat, dwelling-place). Also read SHAR. (Pictogr. D. 88.) Cf. GAR in ZAG-GAR, temple (= BAR). Br. 6870 ff. (Assyr. *šāru*, *penetrable*? Cf. Eth. *meswār*, hidden place, inmost recess; Dillmann col. 385.)

(2) fragrance, sweet odours, spices or perfumes used in worship (*ūdū*; *bašāmu*; *rišqu*?) (*bašāmu* is also the name of a religious garb; cf. Ps. xlv. 8?). Cognate with ĠAR, ĠUR, MUR, to smell (GAR = BAR?).

BA-RUN (v. MA-RUN), an enclosure for cattle; fold or cattle-pen (*qabū*; *rubcu*). Br. 10242 ff. Written enclosure + two oxen (D. 457).

pao, pou, pau, böe, A. bau, a *pao* or 'tithing'; a district of ten (or a hundred) families. 8711; 8722. P. 578 (pot). 8712 (a small earthwork or fortified town; a hamlet near a citadel. Vid. BAD, wall); to protect, defend, keep safe (8711).

pao, A. bau, to embrace, encircle. 8709. fu, O. S. but (P. 335), the parts outside a city; suburbs; territory. 3650.

pu, pò, bu, pwo, O. S. but (P. 389), a family; Mongol tribe; horde. 9484.

mou, möe, K. mu, mo, Am. bo, pupil of the eye. O. S. mo-t, bo-t (P. 286 mou, barley; vid. PAD, in SHE-PAD, barley). 8046.

pei, pi, pui, bai, A. bi, a stone tablet; a stela, set up in temple or public place (WW.). 8764. bak, bat, P. 475. Cf. Turkish pul, stone.

p'i, p'ei, O. S. bat (P. 170), to spread out. 9038; cf. 9034.

miu, biau, mio, miao, J. byō, temple; shrine. 7867.

fei, fi, Am. hui (= kui, ku-t), O. S. put, pot (P. 451 = R. 175 pit); the south corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings to the spirits of earth. 3461.

pai, pi, A. be, to close a door; shut; obstruct; prevent or prohibit entrance. 8990. O. S. pit, bat, P. 30 (also da-t in ts'ai).

shê, sha, zi, J. sha, A. hsa, the altars of the spirits of the land; their sacrifices. 9803. O. S. shat (R. 113 = P. 132 a; R. 32 = P. 28).

pat, pwat, bah, A. bat, fragrant. 9386. fei, fi, hui (= kut), p'i, fui, O. S. put (P. 451), aromatic. 3472; 3477.

pít, pi, bi, K. p'il, A. biet, têt, fragrant. 8933. cf. 8938.

lan, la, J. ran, railing or fence; pen for animals; cattle-yard (WW.). 6715. Cf. Jap. ran-kan, a railing. lou, lao, lau, K. ro, J. rō, a pen, a fold. 6806. Written shelter + ox.

BAR-ZIL, iron (*parzillu*; written AN-BAR); ZAL, *id.* (*barzilu*). 1789; 7787. Cf. BAR-GAL, *barzilu*. 1924. *Prob.* = 'bright stone'. For BAR, BUR, stone, cf. 5222; 6973.

BI, to kindle; *Intr.* to flare or blaze up (*napâhu*); also read PIL (BIL), to burn, *Tr.* (*qalû*). *Values of the Fire-character.* Br. 4567; 4575. Cf. (DINGIR) BIL-GI, GI-BIL, the Fire-god (BIL, fire; GI, GIN, reed). BIL from BAL; cf. also PAR, shining; BAB-BAR, light, of fire; (DINGIR) GISH-BAR, fire (*išâtû*). BAL = BAR. (D.) MU-BAR; MU, fire (*išâtum*), C. T. xii. 8, (ES).

BI (*fr.* BID = BAD), to speak: *vid.* PAD (*fr.* BAD), *id.*

BI, *Pron. Demonstr.* = BA, *id.*; q.v.

BID, a value of the House-character EN, E, *bîtu*, house; q.v. (BID *fr.* BAD or BâD, BUD?)

BIL-LUD (spelled bil-lu-du), divine statute or ordinance (*billudû*; *lw.*); commandments; laws; a code. *Written stylus + god. The stylus appears also in Ch. lû, lut, statutes.*

BIR, to rend, slit, cut in pieces (*šarâtu*); to cut off, e.g. the head; to fell trees (*nakâsu*). Br. 8094. 8507; 8512. (*Phonetic use of another character homophonous with 8094.*)

BIR, to spring or leap up, of water (*qalâçu* = *Ar.* *qalaša*, *Eth.* *qanâša*, spring up). Br. 7764; C. T. xii. 6.

BIR, to break up, scatter, disperse (people; an army); to destroy (*šapâhu* = *sapâhu*; *šaqâšu*). Br. 8507 f. BIR = BAR: *vid.* BAR (1).

t'et, t'ih, K. ch'öl (= ZIL, ZAL), iron. 11156. J. tet-su; kuro-gane, black metal. *Vid.* GUSH-KIN, gold = ko-gane; KUG (GUG, GUN), silver = gin, shiro-gane; AN, lead = en, namari; URU-DU, copper = dō; also aka-gane, red metal.

*fo, fu, hwo, hwi, K. A. hwa, J. ka, fire; flame; to burn. 5326. R. 86. O. S. ka(t) = Mg. gal; pa(t) = bal.

pi, pêt, pit, pih, A. têt, fiery; blazing. 8999. P. 791. *Jap.* hi (pi), fire; moye, burn.

mo, mut, bwat, meh, a dull-burning fire. 8004.

pau, pao, po, O. S. pot (P. 578), to heat; to boil. 8713. Cf. also 8724 (J. bō, A. bau, scorching heat, bok, P. 983. 8728); 8737 f. (p'ao, roast).

mît, *Am.* biat, met, K. myöl, J. het- (pet-) destroy by fire; exterminate. 7874.

fu, K. pu, O. S. pot (P. 393), a (great) house; a palace; a storehouse. 3682.

fa-*lû, fat-lut, laws and statutes. 7548; 3366. (A code. WW.) (H. fap, K. pöp, due to assimilation.)

p'ō, p'wai, p'u, p'a, J. hi (pi), to cut; to rend; torn, of clothes. 9410. P. 170 (bet). *Vid.* also 9033; 9035 s.v. BAR (1); 9454; 9161 *ibid.* fa, fat, hwat, vèh, J. bat-, to cut down; to fell trees. 3369. fu, fêt, hut, fèh, chop, hew, cut in two. 3655 (WW.) P. 155.

fei, fêt, fai, fi, fu, K. pi, pul, to bubble up. 3490. pi, A. bi, O. S. pit, *id.*, 8927; gush forth, 8928 (P. 132).

pi, pît, pet, bi, K. p'il, A. têt, bubbling up of water. 9013; cf. 8998.

pou, pò, pu, O. S. pot (P. 141), to scatter, disperse. 9482. piao, piu, O. S. po(t), P. 418, to distribute; to disperse. 9115. po, p'ut, p'at, bō, pal, bat-, to spread. 9365. p'ō, p'wai, p'u, p'ou,

BU, BUR, to cut or tear off; to pull or pluck out, *e.g.* beard or feathers (*baqâmu*; *nasâhu*). Br. 7501 f. C. T. xii. 20. BU, to flame up, to rise (of sun; *napâhu*). Br. 7527. (*Also namâru, nummuru, nûru?* BUR: SHER = BAR: SHAR.)

BU-GIN, a jar or bowl for water (*bugin-nu ša mē*); an oil-jar (*sussulu*). Br. 10289 ff.; *Etana Frag.* III; *Del.* 64.

BU-LUG, to cut or carve, of wood (*garâšu ša iši*). Br. 325.

BU-LUG, bounds, *fines*; districts, territories, lands (*pulukku*; *cf. puluk šamē u irçitim*; *puluggu, pulungu*). Br. 2769.

BU-LUG, to come or go quickly; to hasten; to go to, make for (*hâšu*). Br. 75. Cognate: LAĞ, RA, to go; *q. v.*

BU-NIN, a marsh, swamp, morass, mere, or the like (*buninnu ša mē*). Br. 10304. *Written water in an enclosure.* D.461. *Also read SHUG, SUG, DUR, in similar senses*; *q. v.*

BUR, to loose, let loose; to spend money freely or wastefully (*pašâru*); to explain. Br. 344 (*id.*).

BUR, fat, grease, ointment, oil (*šamnu*). Br. 5480. (*Also read KI-SAL and LEL*; *q. v.*)

p'a, J. hi (pi), break up; destroy. 9410. O. S. b-t (P. 170).

pa, pêt, pwo, bwo, K. pal, p'e, pull up or out. 8527.

p'u, p'ut, pul, the sun rising. 9519. fei or fai, fui, hui, bright; luminous, shining, of sun and stars. 5150; 5152; 5154. O. S. put, kut.

kwan, kun, kwèn, küe, a jar for water or oil; a bucket (WW.). 6361 f.; 6364.

kang, kong, A. giang, koug, an earthen jar or vat, large and coarse, with bulging sides and wide mouth (WW.), for storing water, &c. (WW.). 5888. (P. kang, hills = *Sn.* GIN; *or* kung, work = *Sn.* KIN, GIN.) (BU = fou, pu, O. S. but, earthenware = BUR: *q. v.* R. 121.)

luk, lu, liok, to cut on wood; to carve wood. 7373. P. 482. fei, fi, hui, to plane or shave wood. 3504. lou, lau, lò, lù, O. S. lok (P. 789), to carve. 7336. *Cf.* lou, laü, K. nu, J. ru, *id.* 7354.

luk, lu, liok, liuk, liu, J. riku, land; 'north luk' and 'west luk' = the central stars of the N. and W. heavens. 7432; 7429.

luk, lu, liok, to move; to walk; advance or proceed. 7382 f. P. 482 (carve). fu, K. pu, to go to. 3742. p'ei, p'ui, A. boui, to walk. 8829. put (P. 451). nien, ním, nem, liam, nèⁿ, muddy. 8305. nien, yen, jian, níⁿ, K. nyön, J. den, djin, muddy water. 8321. ning, nêng, ngiang, lin, mud. 8333. ni, ngi, li, mud, mire. 8197. (nit.)

žun, yun, noun, lwen, J. nin, djun, A. ñyüen, to soak; steep; moisten. 5732.

p'ei, p'ui, p'woi, a marshy jungle. 8834. O. S. put (P. 77).

fei, fui, fi, K. pi, to spend or waste money, O. S. pot, put (P. 155). 3494.

p'ou, p'öü, K. pu, lay open; explain. O. S. but (P. 389). 9454.

fei, p'ui, bi, vi, K. pi, fat. 3484.

wêt, ut, wu, K. ol, J. at-, fat; fleshy. 12734.

BUR, a 'potter's vessel'; pot, dish, bowl, jar, &c. (*bûru*). (Fig. D. 103. a vessel?) *Written with or without Det.* DUG, pot; *q.v.* Br. 6974; 6977. (In GISH-BI-BUR, dish, bowl, *paššûru*, S^b. 64, apparently of a wooden vessel.)

BURA-NUNU, 'The Great Water', *i.e.* the Euphrates (*An. Purattu*; *Old Pers. Ufrātu*). Br. 11663; *cf.* 11444. *Vid.* BIR, spring up, of water; BU in BU-NIN; GUR, to run; NUN, great.

BUR, BURU, a hole, hollow, or cavity of any kind, *e.g.* a pit, a well or spring; lattice-work, as full of holes or perforated; a grub or worm, as a 'borer'; a sinking, falling, caving in, or depression of ground, a 'bottom' (*e.g.* 'Six-Mile Bottom'; 'Horley Bottoms'); the ground or earth, as under us; the depth or the bottom of water; the sky, as hollow; the ear, as a hole or cavity; a military breach, hole, or mine (*bûru*; *bûru ša eqli*; *bûrtum*; *hûbtum*; *hurrum*; *pithu*; *šuttu*; *kalakku*; *hurhummatum*; *nihlu*; *qidatum*, *kinnum*, *kippatum*; *irçitum*; *šupalum*, *šuplum*; *šamû*; *uznu*; *pišû*). To dig a hole; to dig into, up, or out; to excavate; bore through, pierce, stab; to 'give' or give way, sink, fall in or down (of buildings); *met.* to yield; to be sunken, low, or deep; to dig deep or down to the water (in sinking a foundation); &c., &c. (*hapâru*, *harâru*; *naqâbu*; *nuh-hulu*; *nuhhusu*; *palâšu*; *patâhu*; *šapâlum*, *šuppulu*). Br. 8632 ff. Surpassing; great (*šûtuqu*). 8767. To bend, bow, lower, stoop (*cf.* *qidatum*; *kinnum*; *kippatum*, *supr.*). Cognate with BAD, split; open; BAL, break up; dig; under side; BAR, halve, split, go away; BIR, rend, &c. *Arch. fig.* ○ (D. 474); *i.e.* a round hole. BUR = GUR (*vid.* KIR-RUD, GUR-

*fou, p'eu, vöü, K. pu, earthenware vessels; pottery. 3604. O. S. put (R. 121). *As a Phonetic also* duk (P. 258). (*The prim. fig. opened and provided with a cover?*)

hui, fui, k'wei, hwei, wai, an overflowing or rushing stream (WW.); to rush, as a stream. 5206. O. S. kut, put. P. 866. k'u, fêt, k'ût, deep water. 6278. pu, put, an arm of the sea. 9426. fou, fu, K. pu, J. bu, O. S. but (P. 389), a river in Si-ch'uen ('the Bubbling' or 'Foaming'), 3611; *cf.* 3490 of a stream in Shantung; 8928 (pit); 8998; 9113 (bu-t, water flowing).

wêt, fêt, kwêt, k'u, K. kul, J. kot, a cave; a hole in the ground, or in a wall. 6276. wêt, wat, we, wa, K. wal, A. êt, hwat, scoop out; excavate; dig (a hole or a well); a deep hollow. 12430 f. wa, wai, wo, O. S. wut, kut (P. 172), a cavity; a hollow. 12437 (low ground, WW.). *Cf. also* 4840.

pi, pêt, pît, pih, a wicker fence of bamboo (WW., p. 692). 9000. pi-hu, a wicker gate. (P. 791 pit=network, 8994. *Same* ✓ = basket-work, 3481: P. 451 put.)

wêt, k'üh, k'üé, A. k'wêt, a tree-grub. 3079. *Cf.* fei, pui, hui, grub, 3486.

fou, p'eu, bai, K. pu, J. bu, rabbit-net; a (net-like) screen. 3598. O. S. put, but (P. 71; 308). fêt, k'ût, deep water; a deep pool. 6278.

p'u, read p'ei, p'ut, the sky clearing up. 9519.

kwêt, k'üt, küeh, K. kul, J. kot-, gu-, to dig, scoop, excavate, hollow out (a well, a pit, a ditch, a grave). 3231. *Also used for* küeh, eminent, and k'u, a hole (WW.). hüt, k'üt, k'üeh, K. kwil, J. ket-, A. k'üet, to dig down (to water). 3252 *fin.* *Cf.* 3250; 3246 (kwêt); 3221 (k'üt); 3230 (kwêt, a lofty peak = Sn. GUR, KUR, mountain; *met.* eminent).

p'ei, p'i, O. S. pit (P. 138), great. 8818. wêt, k'üt, k'üh, K. kul, J. kut-, A. kwêt, bend, stoop, crouch, yield, subdue. P. 442. 3078. *Cf.* 3080; 6259 (k'u).

RUD, hole). The Sign-name is *Gigurû*.

DA, TA, DU, sides; surroundings or environs; neighbourhood; region (*e.g.* *idât apsê*; *idîšû*, &c.; *šahatu*; *cf.* UB-DU, UB-DUGGA, neighbourhood; region, *tupqu*, *tupqâti*, *tupuqâtum*; Br. 5786 f.); beside; along or together with (*ittî*); at, in,—of time and place (*ina*). *Char.* raised forearm with hand; *orig. sound* DA-G (4 R 17. 55 a DA-GA) = ZAG, side, *q.v.*; DA-D; *cf.* Sign-name *Daddu*.

DAB, DIB, to take hold of, seize, grasp, grip (*kamû*, *šabâtu*, *sanâqu*, *tamâhu*). Br. 10668 ff. *Vid.* TUG, TUKU, (DUG), to take, hold, possess, have; TAB, take hold of (*tamâhu*), 3774.

DAG, to run about or over (*rapâdu*); *qs.* stretch oneself over(?). (Br. 5533.)

DAG, to thrust, push, butt (as an ox), stave in (the ribs of a boat), knock down or demolish (buildings); to destroy (*nagâšû*; *naqâru*; Br. 5535 f.).

DAD-DIL, The Mighty Man, or First in Greatness; *i.e.* the King. (DAD, great, strong, *cf.* DA-GAL; DA-DA, *aštûti*; DAD-USH, *datunu*, *prob.* = *dat-nu*, strong one, hero, a *syn.* of *qarrâdu*.)

fu, hu, *O.S.* pot (P. 393), to come down (of a well-sweep); to bend or bow the head; to stoop. 3683.

mut, mo, mu, K. mul, J. bot-, mot-, sunk, gone under. 8016. (*Cf.* 8015 dive.) (*English* 'die' = 'dive', 'dip'?)

*tai, ta, da, te, girdle, zone; hence a neighbourhood; a region; together with. 10554. *Char. vid. ku wên ap. Morrison.* P. 755 tat. tsai, A. tai, (to be) in; on; at. 11481. tao, K. to, *O.S.* tot, P. 415, (arrive) at. 10792. yü, i, wu, *O.S.* tot, kot, (=dad, gad), P. 392, in, of time or place; at; on; among; from; by, &c. 13515.

chêp, chip, teik, tsih, K. chip, J. shü, to hold; to grasp; to seize. 1795. *O.S.* tip, P. 742.

tsíp, tsiap, chiek, chieh, tsih, tsie, K. chöp, J. shō, A. tiep, to receive in the hand; to take; to take over (charge of). 1480. *Cf.* 226 ngap, ch'ap, A. kêp, t'ap, receive. 1091.

ch'ök, ch'o, tsok, *O.S.* tok (P. 486), to hasten; to walk fast and far. 2440; *cf.* ch'ök, ch'o, to stride, get ahead, cover (a distance). 2441.

chuk, ch'u, ts'uk, ch'o, dzoh, J. shoku, soku, to butt. 2677. tök, tok, tsok, cho, to push; to beat; to knock or rap a door; to strike; to ram (WW.). 2401; 2402. ta, dae, tañg, to strike; to hit; to beat. 10494. *O.S.* da, dang (P. 4) = dag. t'a, t'at, t'ak, ta, K. tal, to strike. 10532. t'ui, t'ai, t'ei, t'wei, to push; to shove. 12185. *O.S.* tok, tak (P. 172).

ch'ak, ch'ai, t'iak, K. t'ak, to break up or open; to pull down,—as buildings; to destroy. 254. *Cf.* 582.

tì, butt, push; *O.S.* tik, 10907. P. 174. ta, tai, da, great; noble; *O.S.* t'ât, P. 23, R. 37; *vid. Chalmers* 59.—t'ai, t'a, the great, in titles. 10573. t'ai-kung, the Great Void = the sky.

nyin, jên, J. nin, djin, a man. 5624.

DIL, *zikaru* or *êdu*, *éštin*. DAD-DIL resembles *zikaru gardu*, a common title of kings, e. g. San, I. 7.) (Written KU-KISH above KU-KISH = *rubû kiššati*, repeated. Br. 12234.) DIL = DIN, male, man: *vid.* GI, GIN, *id.*
(DAG), DAB, in (NI-DAG), NI-DAB; TEG, NAG, in the group AN-SHE-ELTEG, AN-SHE-NAG (*Nidaba*, *Nisaba*), a kind of grain, perhaps barley. 7453 f.
DAG, DAB (TAB), to add to (*ešēpu*; *ruddû*; Br. 3762; 3767; 4535; 4538). to help, aid, assist (*narāru*; *rîçû*; Br. 4536 f).

DAG, ZA, ÇI (ŞI, ZI), NA (= SHA), stone (*abnu*). Br. 5223 ff. (= DIG, *id.* 3921.) Also read BAR; *q. v.*—

DAL, DALLA, brilliant, splendid (*šûpû*). Br. 1875. DAL, DI, to shine forth, sparkle, flash,—of stars (*nabātu*), Br. 2549 f.: *cf.* DE-DAL, flame, fire (*titallum*), 4612. (TE, *šûpû*, 7708.) Cognate with ZAL, *id.*; *cf.* UD-ZAL, day-shine, dawn.

DAM (also read LAM), man, husband; woman, wife (*mûtu*; *aššatu*, &c.). *Vid.* NITA-DAM, NITA-LAM. Written female + male; RAG + GISH (= USH), i. e. vulva + penis modified; *cf.* ku-wên forms of G. 1572. (G. 1572 perhaps = DAM-TAB, secondary or companion-wife; *Assyr. çirritum*, Heb. צרה. TAB = *t'iep*.)

DAM, like (*kîma*); Br. 11112. *Cf.* GIM, DIM, likeness; like (*kîma*); TUM(A), *id.*, Br. 1093; TAM, TAN, *id.*, Br. 3970; DIM, DEN, thus, Br. 9121; 4613 (DEN = GIN, Br. 2425); NA-NAM, thus (*kiâm*; *umma*; Br. 1597).

DAM, thou (*atta*); DIM, thee (*kâšu*).

ting, teng, ten, an adult male. 11253.

lai, li, ñei, K. re, ne, J. rai, barley. 6679. O. S. la-k, dak, P. 409.

tap, ta, *Am.* tap, tak, da, to add to. 10485. *Cf.* 10483. 11327.

cho, *Am.* tiok, to place; put on or add (WW.). 2394.

chu, cho, zu, zo, J. djo, O. S. dok (P. 370). 2600. to help, aid, &c.

tso, K. cha, A. ta, O. S. tsap, dap (P. 136). aid, help, assist. 11754.

*shek, shih, shak, zi, zah, sik, si, J. seki, djaku, A. t'ak, stone. 9964.

chi, *Am.* chiat, A. chiet, starlight; to twinkle. 1928. O. S. tit = til (tal, dal), P. 326. Read chē, to illumine. *Cf.* Mongol jol, candle; lamp; pi, pít, Amoy têt (= til, tal), fiery; blazing, 8999.

*ts'ip, ts'iap, ch'iek, ch'ieh, K. ch'öp, J. shō, A. t'iep, handmaid, concubine, 'woman', e. g. of the camp. 1572, P. 388 (*with* lip, P. 128, *Phon.*); dab = dam; lab = lam. (*Char.* = *Sum.*; *vid.* ku-wên forms.)

ts'i, ts'ai, ch'ae, J. sai, A. t'e, wife as opp. to last. 981. ts'ip (= dip, dap), P. 405. lang, a man (*Amoy*) = lam.

nam, nan, lam (*Am.*), male; man; husband. 8139. *Cf.* also 5624.

tsöng, siang, siong, ch'iong, K. sang, A. töng, to be like; likeness; like. 4287 f. t'ung, töng, dung, K. tong, together; the same as; alike. 12269.

*žēng, ying, yin, dzing, A. nyīng, as; according to; in like manner; thus (WW.). 5636. From nim, dim; P. 8 (*cf.* P. 564). (*The char.* P. 8 is the *Sum. char.* DIM reversed.)

jim (*Amoy*), nin, nina, you. 8322. O. S.

Br. 11110; 9119. (DAM is the char. which also denotes *aššatu*, woman: *vid. supr.*)

DAM, DIM, (GIM), pig; swine; boar; hog; in SA-DAM, pig-snare (*irritu ša šahê*, Br. 3161); DIM (GIM) -ŠAĜ, hog, swine (*dabû*; loan fr. DAB = DAM): DAM-ŠAĜ, *id.* (Br. 9127; 11115). *Vid.* SHAĜ, ŠIĜ, swine, pig, boar; GUMUNSIR, a boar.

DAM in IB (TUM?)—DAM, to be bright, cheerful,—said of a man. Br. 4979. (*namâru ša amêli.*) (*Cf.* LAM in ME-LAM, splendour; and *vid.* TAM, TAN. (2) to shout, roar, below. 4980. (*ramâmu.*))

DAM-GAR, trader, merchant (*tamkaru*) Br. 11122 f. (*Vid.* I-BIR, merchant, trader.)

DAM-KINA, ΔΑΥΚΗ (*Nic. Dam.*), the Spouse Earth; the goddess wife of AË or Ea, god of the ocean. *Cf.* KI, the earth; place; land, &c., *q.v.* (*The char. KI has also values KAN and KIS.*) Br. 11079.

DAMU, DUMU, child, son, boy (*C.T.* xv. 20; Br. 4067 ff); young (*in Contrr.*). Also read TUMU; and DU, son; daughter; child (*mâru*; *mârtum*); TUR (DUR), little; young (*šahru*; *šihru*); SHIR; SHAG (*cf.* 2 R. 19. 66; *Median Shakri*, son; *Nabû-SAG-uçur*, 'Nebo protect the Son!'). *Cf.* ZUR, young bird.

nim. *Cf.* *Ostiak* nen, you. (*The char. for nü, woman, is also read ju, thou, you.* 8419.)

nung, *Am.* long, nêng, niong, thou; you. Also I, me. 8409. (nom, lom = dom.)

tsong, tsung, chung, *O. S.* tom, dom (P. 381), wild boar (*Shi*, I. ii. xiv. 2; *Legg's note ad loc.*). 11993 = 11981 (yearling pig: WW.).

t'wan, t'un, t'wang, K. J. tan, A. jüen (zhüen), a hog running, 12160: a pig walking (*Edkins*; *Shwuh-wên*). *O. S.* t'on = tom (P. 584).—t'un, t'oung, dö, dêng, K. J. ton, A. down, pig; sucking-pig; a porker; *one says* a sow (WW.). 12240.

shíp, chê, seh, *O. S.* shep, tep (= DAB, DAM), an old name for a hog. 571. (P. 1018 nip, shep, tep.)

ch'ang, ch'ong, *O. S.* dom (P. 496), sunlight; bright. *Cognate*: lang, bright; yang, *O. S.* dom (P. 592), sunshine; nam, lam, J. dan, the south, 8128.

ch'ang, ch'ong, *O. S.* dom (P. 496), to call out; sing. 427. 429.

ku, *Am.* ko, resident merchant or dealer. *Read* kia, ka, ko, price. 6250. *O. S.* ko(t): P. 891. *Cf. also Japanese* kau, kai, gai, to buy.

ku, K. J. ko, to buy; to sell. 6191. ko(t); P. 153 (ku, ko-t, old = GUR, UR, *id.*).

shang, shong, sang, A. t'öng, to trade; merchant (travelling), 9738; shangku, *trav. and resident* merchants. *O. S.* tam-kot (= DAM-GAR?).

T'i-k'i, Earth,—personified. 1086. Terra, the earth as a divinity (WW.). *O. S.* Dap-ki = DAM-KI. (ki, *from* kit; P. 106.)

t'ung, dung, K. tong, J. tō, boy; girl; young. 12299. *O. S.* dom, P. 800. *Cf. Jap.* dōmō, children: the young.

tzü, chü, chi, K. chă, J. shi, A. ti, a child; a son; the young of animals. 12317. R. 39 sî, tak; P. 36 tsî, tik (*so Edkins*; *cf.* SHAG; *but?*).

chih, chi, *Am.* ti, sî, young; small. 1871.

DAR, DAR-DAR, to break in pieces, smash up; to pound; to destroy (*huppu*; *litu*; *pêcu*; *šutturu*). Br. 3496, &c.

DAR, a fowl, chicken, pullet, hen (*tarru*). *The cock is* DAR-LUGAL, the Fowl King (*tarlugallu* = *Aram.* תרנגול, *tar-negōlā*, cock. *Vid.* LUGAL, king).

DARA, various species of deer, chamois, &c., stag, hind (*turāhu*; DARA-MASH, *ayalu*; DARA-MASH-DU, *nayalu*). 2 R. 6. *Perhaps from* DARAĜ (*cf.* *Assyr. loan turāhu*; *Syriac tārōhā*).

DAR, DARA, to be or become dark (*da'amu*); dark,—of the sky, or wool-len stuffs (*da'amu*). Br. 10798 f.

DIRI, DIR, dark (*adru*); to be darkened (*adāru*). Br. 3719; 3723. *Also read* DIG (or SIG?), and *perhaps* DI-RIG; (*cf.* GIG, black); SA (*from* SAG?), dark-coloured; dun (*sāmu*); *cf.* SIG, SI, *id.* [Written SIG, full + A, water = the watery or cloudy sky.]

DE (DI), DIM, irrigation (*šiqitum*); to water, of fields (*šaqū ša eqlī*); to pour out (*tabāku*). Br. 6731 ff; Sb. 91 *var.* to pour a libation (*niquū ša šikari*). Br. 6727.

DEL (DELLU), a rudder, tiller (*akū*)? 3702. (*Written like the next: ship + reptile?*)

DIM-GUL, Br. 3703, and DIM-GAL (GUL), Br. 2759, some part of a ship (M. 2401; *tarkullu*), *phps.* the great rope (DIM, *riksu*, *timmu*, *markasu*) or 'stay' supporting the mast, the 'mainstay'. *Vid.* GAL, GUL, great.

DIM in LU + DIMMA, a sailor or

tao, tau, to, O. S. tot, to pound, bray, beat to pieces. 10791. (*But* P. 775 tak, *Ed.*) (*Cf.* P. 335 tit, break off.)

ts'au, *Am.* ch'iu, tsiu, a pullet; a chicken (WW.). 2306. O. S. tsot, dot. (*Cf.* P. 560: *Ed.* ts'ok.) *Japanese* tori, bird; fowl = DAR.

luk, lök, lu, loh, K. nok, A. louk, a stag; a deer. 7434. R. 198. J. rok in rok-kaku = luk-kak, lu-ko, hartshorn. O. S. lok, tok (*in* P. 718). P. 722.

tik, ték, ti, dih, a stag or elk. 10930. (*Phps. dissimilated fr.* tit = dir, dar.)

tai, toi, t'i, de, cloudy. 10561. O. S. dat, dit (= DAR, DIR); R. 171; P. 440.

tai, toi, dé, t'e, J. de, tai, to blacken the eyebrows; dark-coloured; sombre. 10553.

t'ai, té, *Am.* t'ai, very black. 10576. O. S. t'at.

tzü, *Am.* tsu, O. S. ti-k (= DIG or SIG), A. ti, black. 12353. P. 619.

t'ai, t'oi, dé, t'e, J. tai, dai, soot. 10586. O. S. dat (= DAR): P. 186.

yik, yi, black. 13208. tik (P. 25) and kik.

ch'ik, ch'ek, ch'ak, ts'i, J. seki, shaku, red, —of fire, foxes, copper, gold, and brown sugar! 1967. *Ancient colour-terms are ill-defined.* *Vid.* GUN, grey, yellow; SIG, green, blue; SA, brown.

ch'in, ts'im, K. ch'im, A. tēm, to flood, e.g. the rice-fields. 2090.

chên, chim, ching, K. ch'im, to pour out. 624.

tien, tîn, tieng, die, dieñ, to pour a libation. 11205.

*t'ai, té, rudder (*Canton and Fuchau*). 10599. O. S. tit, tat, P. 755. (*Written ship + snake* = 10554.)

*shing, A. t'êng, O. S. ding (dim), a cable (P. 922); cord; rope. 9886. (*Akin to* lam, lan, lang, la, rope, cable, hawser; ta-lan, a 'great rope', a hawser. 6739.)

t'ing, t'eng, K. chöng, A. dinh, a boat.

shipman (*malahu*). M. 6868. (Ship? oar? rudder? mast?)

DIM, a post; a pillar (*dimmu*). (*With and without Det. wood.*) 2738.

DI, to shine, glitter, sparkle, 'rise' (*na-bânu*),—of dawn or stars. (*From DI-G; also read SHA, rising brightness of the heavenly bodies, šarûru; vid. SHAG, bright; white.*) *Vid. SIG, SI, light; SIR, SHIR, id. LAĞ, ZALAG, SUS-LUG, ZI, shine. Cf. DE, a value of the Fire-character, 4568; ZAG, id., 4577.*

DI, DIN, judgement (*dênu*). *The Sem. dênu, dênu, &c., are offshoots from this Sum. stem, which is also read SIM, and SA, SAL (=SAN?): C. T. xi. 3. 64, 65. Also SI-LIM and SIR: q. v. (LIM = DIM, DIN = SIM, SIN, SAN, SA.)*

DIB, DAB, to go, walk (*alâku* = DIM, Br. 9111); to come to, unto or into (*bâ'u*); to go on or advance; to overstep or cross (bounds, a canal, &c.); to transgress oaths, commands, &c. (*êtêqu*). Br. 10675 ff.

11291.—ch'uan, ch'wan, A. t'üen, ship; boat. 2742.—chiang, tsiang, tsöng, (A. töng), an oar. 1216.—ch'iang, ts'öng (A. töng), mast; spar; boom. (WW.) 1286.

t'ing, chêng, tsêng, tsang, teing, A. ding, a post, *e.g.* doorpost. 11273. (*With Det. or Rad. wood.*)

t'ing, a portico; an open roof resting on pillars. *O. S. ding, dim. P. 513. 11276. (WW.; Ed., 'A house on pillars without walls'.)*

ying, yin, *O. S. ding* (P. 564), a pillar; a column. 13293.

tik, ték, ti, di, tit, K. chök, J. teki, chaku, A. dik, clear; bright. 10978. tik, ti, lustre of pearls; shining; shimmering. 10974. *Cf. 11022.*

yik, yi, J. seki, A. tik, a blaze; a bright light. 13183. *O. S. dik, P. 494.*

yik, ik, i, sik, *O. S. tik, kik, bright; dawn. 5502. Sparkling; glorious. 5504.*

ch'ih, tsz, tséh, J. shi, blaze of fire; burn; illumine. 1965. *O. S. ti-k, P. 799.—ch'ih, ch'ik, ch'eik, ts'i, ts'eh, red; fire. 1967.*

ti, tai, K. che, J. tei, A. de, to judge (WW.); God. 10942. ti, tai, t'i, K. ch'e, to examine judicially; to investigate. 10947 (*now used for the former in sense of judging: WW.*). chai, chi, ti, to discriminate. 245.—tün, twan, dö, cut off; decide. 12149.

shim, shêm, shên, sên, sing, sang, sêng, K. sim, J. shin, A. t'êm, to examine into; to investigate; to try, as a judge. 9851. (*With DIN, cf. perhaps tin, die, J. den, to rule. 11180.*)

sin, sun, hsün, A. sín, sing, sang, *id. 4895. Cf. 13136: hín, lien, J. gen (gin = din!).*

típ, *Am. tiap, tieh, dih, to step; to walk; típ-sít, to walk fast. 11127; 4401. Cf. 11144: tít, tiap, dih, a short step. 1985: ch'i, t'i, ti-p.*

t'ap, t'at, t'a, t'ak, K. tap, A. dap, to tread on; to walk. 10496.—tap, t'a, t'ap, tak, da, K. tap, A. dap, *id. 10502.*

líp, liap, lieh, lak, A. liep, to stride over; to step across. 7105.

DI-KUD, a judge (*dayanu*). Br. 364.
Vid. KUD, to judge (*dānu*). (KUD
is the Knife-character.)

DIM, DIMMA, submissive, obedient
(*sangu*). Br. 1168. (*lā sangu = lā šēmū*.)

DIM, DIMMA; young; little; child;
weak, feeble; weak-witted, fool (*šerru*;
cf. DAMU, DUMU, child, little or
young one; *ulālu*). (*ulālu*; cf. Syr.
allāl, weak, feeble, rotten.) 4254;
4255. NUNU, child (*lūpu*). M. 6092?

DIM-DIMMA, weakling; fool (*dunnamū*;
prob. fr. DUN-NAM). 4253.

DIMMU, DIM, message; orders (*šipru*;
tēmu). Br. 735 f.

DIM-MENNA, TE-MEN, and c. Det.
clay(IM)TE-MEN, inscribed cylinders
of clay, deposited in foundations of
temples and palaces (*temmennu*, *temen-
nu*). (IM, IMI, EN, mud, clay, earth.)

DIM-SAR, The Writer of Records;
The Recorder (of the gods),—a title of
Nebo; vid. DUB-SAR, tablet-writer,
scribe; DUBBI-SAG, *id.* (DIM-
SAR is written IGI + SIR + LISH,
eye + light + graver: vid. LISH.)

DIN-GIR, DI-GIR; DIM-MER, DI-
MER (*ilu*, *iltu*; *šarru*), a god or god-
dess; the king. (*Character, an eight-
rayed star*. D. 5. Read AN, high;
Heaven, and its god: q.v.) (Cf. I-DIM,
I-DIN, heaven; GIR, *id.*; the firma-
ment. Br. 310; cf. perhaps ZI-GAR,
heaven, 12241; 12253.)

shíp, siap, dzih, shê, K. sōp, A. t'iep, to
ford a stream; to pass through; to
cross. 9784.

nap, na, lap, la, J. tō (=tap), to enter.
8106.—yêp, ngyip, tie, zai, zu, lwêh, K.
ip, J. djü (djup), nyü, A. nyêp, to go
in, enter. 5690. R. 11.

k'üt, ket, küeh, to cut off; decide; 3219.
twan, tün, dö, döñ, *id.*; to give judge-
ment. 12149. Vid. DI, DIN, judge-
ment.

t'ing, t'in, to listen to; obey. 11299.
O. S. tim.

t'ung, dung, tong, boy; child; young.
12299.

nên, nün, naung, J. sen, nen, tender;
soft; young. 8183.

žan, im, nyam, J. sen, nen, A. nyêm, ten-
der; weak. 5556.

žwan, niong, nwong, J. zen, nen, A. nñen,
soft; weak. 5712. žwan, O. S. non,
id. 5697 (P. 527). timid. 5699. (tun,
dö, deng, J. don, foolish. 12220. lung,
nung, long, stupid. 7610. t'am, t'an,
silly, foolish. 10690.)

ch'wan, chün, tiong, K. chön, J. den, to
send a message; deliver orders. 2740.

mên, wên, vang, K. mun, J. mon, A. vãn,
writing; characters; text; dispatch.
12633.

tín, tien, ten, tia, die, t'ieug, documents;
records. 11177. Cf. 2740 read chwan,
a record. mên-chöng, an essay. 390.
sie, sia, se, si, hsie, hsiei, K. (sa), sha,
A. ta, to write. 4404. tín, tien,
documents. 11177; vid. *supr.* (sie,
O. S. sa-k, sa-t = SAG, SAR. Vid.
P. 774 a; 964.)

*ti, K. che, A. de, Am. té, God; a god
or goddess; the sovereign, the emperor.
10942. (*ku-wên a star*.) O. S. ti-k
= di-g? vid. P. 507.

t'in-gei, tien-i, tie-gei, God. 5433.
Heaven + discriminate (P. 470 ngit).

t'ang-li, a Turkic name for God. 735.
t'ang-li ku-t'u, the Son of Heaven; *i.e.*
the Emperor. (*Chinese transcriptions
of Tk. words*.) Cf. the old Turkish
tengry, God.

DI-NIG, magnate, prince, chief, ruler (*šapçu*, strong, 'mighty man'). Cf. LIG, strong. (*Written* man + command + lord.)

DI-NIG, stove, fire-place, fire-pot, furnace, crucible (*kûru*; cf. כּוּרָה, Tg. Ps. xii. 7). *Written* place + fire. Br. 9691. Also read NE, a brazier (*kinûnu*), Br. 9696. From DI(N), DE(N), fire, flame, and NUG = LUG; cf. SUS-LUG, to shine; ZA-LAG, blaze of fire. (NE fr. NÜG?)

DU, DUG, utterance, word, speech, command; oath, ban, curse (*atmû*; *qîbîtu*; *mâmîtu*); to ask for or desire (*êrêšu*); to speak, esp. to speak against, insinuate, slander; to suggest evil, seduce or lead astray; to plot or intrigue against (*dabâbu*; *dubbubu*). (DU, DUG = GU, GUG; *q.v.*; also TU, incantation, Br. 781 f.) *Written with the Mouth-character.* (11238; 11240 f. = *Phon. use of DUG*, DU, take.) DU-DU, word, speech (*atmû*); DUṬṬU, to speak against, &c.; a slanderer; an enemy (*dabâbu*; *dâbîbu*). *Written* mouth + mouth. Br. 571 ff. Cognate with DI, to speak (*gabû*); ask for, desire (*êrêšu*); DI, DI-DI, *dabâbu*, *dubbubu*. Br. 9524-9528.

lik, li, J. riki, strength; power. 6980. (lik = nik = nig.) ti, high; exalted. 10969. nêng, len, able; ability, power. 8184. K. ning.

lou, lu, lü, K. no, J. ro, A. li, a stove; a fire-place; a brazier. 7403. 7416. O. S. lu-k = nuk? (P. 999 lut fr. luk?). (yen, O. S. din, also dam, tan, flame, flaming. P. 400. 13069.)

liu, liau, liao, O. S. lok (P. 811), a furnace. 7059.

tz'ü, sü, dz, A. tî, O. S. tük (P. 158), an expression; a word or phrase; to accuse; to ask or request (WW.). 12401. tz'ü, sü, &c., words; speech; an expression. 12402. yü, ü, yu, order, edict, command; to issue orders (WW.). 13585. O. S. du(t), P. 580. chu, talkative; O. S. tu(t), P. 259. 2480.

tu, tuk, Am. dok, du, J. doku, to read aloud, recite, chant (WW.). 12069. tu, tuk, du, tok, duk, to utter evil words, to murmur. 12070. discontented; seditious; murmurs against rulers (WW.); P. 973 dok. yao, iu, yau, yo, O. S. dok, P. 668, false reports or seditious stories (WW.); a ballad; to sing. 12920. tou, tao, döe, K. to, to speak, to tell (*Shi, Shu*). 10780. t'u, t'uk, Am. t'ut, cunning talk; falsehood; slander. 12118. Cf. 12326 tzü, Am. tsu, P. 191; 2405 cho, tök, tok, tsök; 12412; ti, O. S. ti-k, to slander; 10911. P. 174.

chuk, chu, tsuk, tsu, to invoke gods; to make oath. *Read* chou, to curse. 2597.

*chou, chu, tsou, tsiu, chiu, to curse; to swear an oath; to recite spells or incantations. 2476. O. S. tu, tuk. *Written* mouth + mouth + man.

chu, chou, tsu, O. S. tu-k (P. 193), take oath; imprecate; to curse, revile, rail at. 2598. Cf. 2555. 1409.

ch'ou, ch'u, t'iu, dzu, to calculate; to devise; to plot. 2493. O. S. zhok, dok. P. 942.

ch'ou, ch'u, to deceive. 2494.

DU, to do, make, create, build (*banû*; *épêšû*). Also read RU, *q.v.*, and DA, RA, KAK, GAG, which last suggests DU-G, DA-G. Br. 5243.

DU, a value of the Foot-character; to walk (*alâku*), S^b. I. 15. Br. 4860. (Br. 3575 suggests DU-G.)

DU, to set up, fix, *e.g.* doors (*ritû*); to set upright in the ground or plant trees (*zaqâpu*). Br. 5265; 5270. (Cf. DU, *našû*, to lift, raise. From DU-R? = GUR, *našû*, Br. 6148.)

DU, to be full, abundant, plenteous (*daḥâdu*). Br. 4474. C. T. xii. 11.

DU, to throw down, overthrow, break down, *e.g.* gates (*dakû*). Br. 4475. (cf. *kitmuru*: 4480.)

DUDU or TUDU, way, road, track (*ḥarrânu, girru*). 11927 f. (cf. *Assyr.* *tuddê, tûdâtî*, Tigl. iv. 53.)

DU, DUG, enmity; fighting; fight; battle (*çaltu*; *tuquntum*). DU is written man + fire, man + fire + in (or with). Br. 6412 ff. For DUG vid. UG-UR-DUGGA, *çaltum* (Br. 7959), battle ('day of dog-mouthing' or 'dog-speech'). *Homer's heroes rail before fighting*. Vid. SHUN-SHUN, battle.

DUG, to die; dead; death (*mâtu*; *mîtu*; *mûtu*). Br. 4383 = DIB, *id.* (*dial.*). (DIB = div = dim = ding = dig = düg.) Vid. SUG, SUD, to die.

DU, DUG, to be good; do good to, benefit (*tâbu*; *tubbu*, &c.); good; friendly; beautiful; happy (*tâbu*); to be on good or friendly terms with one another, of brothers, kings, &c. (*itti ahâmeš tâbu*). In *dial.* ZIB. 8239 ff. (For DUG, knee, vid. ZAG, *id. infr.*)

DU (from DUG?), to charge, attack, butt (C. T. xii. 33); also read RU

to, tok, tuk, dok, to delude by misrepresentations. 11310.

ts'ou, tsao, choa, dzoa, zöe, tsau, K. cho, J. zö, A. tau, O. S. tok, dzok, P. 766; (cf. P. 342 kok).

tsok, tso, chauk, tsak, K. chak, J. saku, A. tak, to do; to make. 11741.

chuk, tiok, tsuk, chu, to build. 2576.

tsou, chou, K. chu, A. têu, to walk, go, run, go away, travel. 11791. R. 156.

t'u, du, to go on foot. 12126.

tu, têt, tut, dö, to fix a door-pivot in its socket; to set out or plant trees (WW.). 12080.

tu, tou, dü, abundant; full. 12050. O. S. tu-k, P. 531.

tu, yik, tò, to destroy; to ruin; fallen in ruins. O. S. tu-k, P. 927. 12094 f. Cf. 12200 t'ui, t'öü, dei, O. S. tu-t (P. 866), to collapse; to overthrow; ruined. 12191. 2818. 12173 tui (tuk), to fall. tou, tao, to fall down. 10793. O. S. tu-t, P. 415. tou, tao, döe, K. to, A. dau, road, path, way. 10780.

tou, tau, teu, töü, taiu, têo, K. t'u, A. dêu, to fight. 11420 f. (In Cantonese, to make things; cf. DU, to make, *supr.*) Cf. tik, ti, northern barbarians; to drive away such. 10930. Written dog + fire (= lawless savages).

*chung, tsung, tung, end; finish; death; dead. 2894. P. 173.

ch'ü, ts'ou, dzu, tsu, A. tou, O. S. tuk, duk, P. 193, to die. 2629. tsut, sut, chauk, tsu, chüik, K. chol, chul, J. sot-, shut-, A. tout, to finish; to die. 11833.

*tê, têt, de, K. tök, J. toku, A. dik, goodness; virtue; benefit, favour; to show kindness; happy (WW.). 10845.

ts'êp, ts'ip, sip, chi, chik, K. chîp, A. têt, union, concord; kindly, friendly, to be at peace or in harmony (WW.). 943. Cf. 1093: ts'êp, ch'ip, chi, chik, friendly, harmonious. 1093. (chik = DÜG.)

ch'uk, ch'u, to butt,—of oxen. 2677. O. S. tuk.

(*nakâpu*). *Said of a bull (alpu nâkipu)*.
Vid. DAG, to push, thrust, butt. Br. 9144.

DU, to sing or chant; to cry out; to lament (*zamâru*; *çarâhu*). Br. 11240 f. From DUG = DIB in I-DIB, dirge, lament, wailing; SIG in SIG-SIG, Br. 3433, to sing (*zamâru*) = SUR, SAR.

DU, a mound or heap, *esp. of ruins (tilu)*. From DUL. Br. 9591. (DUL = DUN.)

DU, to dwell; dwelling-place (*ašâbu*; *šublu*). to assemble, gather together (*pašâru*; *puhûru*). Br. 9585; 9588. Cognate; DUR, TUSH, to dwell. 10523.

DUL, to cover, *e.g. with earth*; to hide, conceal (*katâmu*). Br. 9582.

DUB, a tablet (*of clay, inscribed*); document; record (*tuppu*). Br. 3935.

DUB-SAR, tablet-writer; scribe (*tup-sarru*). Br. 3941. Also DUBBI-SAG, *id.* Br. 6009. Vid. SAR, SAG, to write.

DUB, to pour, of liquids (*sarâqu*; *tabâku*; *šapâku*); of solids, *e.g. grain, earth, &c.*, to pour out, heap up (*šapâku ša ipri*, &c.). Br. 3928 ff. Cognate with DAB, DIB, to pour out, heap up, &c. Br. 10696; 10698; *cf. also* 3927 with 10687.

tu, tuk, du, J. doku, to read or chant (WW.). 12069.

tu, tut, ch'uk, to cry out; alas! 12087. *Cf.* 464 (tok); 507.

tui, töü, ti, heap, pile, mound; to heap or pile up (WW.). 12168. *O. S.* tu-t; *cf.* P. 474; 1014. tao, tou, to, mound; tumulus. 10794. *O. S.* duk from dut: P. 942. tun, dö, an artificial mound; tumulus. 12205; 12227.

t'êt, t'ut, tu, K. chöl, protuberant. 11142. ch'u, ch'ü, ts'u, to dwell; a place. 2660. *O. S.* t'u-k; *cf.* P. 672.

chu, chü, teu, tieu, dzü, djü, tsu, to dwell. 2527. (P. 129 tok, tot: *cf.* R. 3.)

t'un, dö, J. don, to collect; to assemble; a village. 12232; t'un, dwell together; village. 12233.

tao, ch'au, tò, do, canopy; to cover (WW.). 10795; 10798. *O. S.* du-t (? P. 942).

tun, dö, deng, J. ton, A. doun, to hide or conceal oneself. 12225. t'un, tun, *id.* 12241.

typ, tieh, tiap, dih, tablets for writing on; documents. 11122. t'yp, t'ieh, t'iap, t'aik, t'e, K. ch'öp, A. t'iep, written scrolls; writings; documents (WW.). 11149. *Cf.* 12993.

t'yp-se, K. ch'öp-sa, scribe, clerk = DUB-SAR. Vid. hsieh, to write.

shêp, ship, shih, J. shü, A. t'êp, wet; to wet. 9938. ts'êp, ch'ip, ch'i, ts'ih, water rapidly flowing out. 1093.

tap, t'ap, dö, tak, A. dap, bubbling water; to pile up (WW.), *e.g.* hills, earth or dirt. 10497; 10499. *Cf. also* t'ap, t'a, to moisten. 10516; tap, ta, A. dap, place on, pile up, add to (WW.), 10485; tap, ta, piled one on another, of rocks, 10483.

t'ö, du, water flowing or falling. *O. S.* do-p (P. 125). 11349. yiu, yao, *O. S.* dop, to ladle up water. 12943. P. 662.

DUB, to go round, surround, hem in (*lamû*). Br. 3927. (DUB=DUG; cf. DUG, DUB, ZIB, ZAG, the knees; *piet. orig. a circle representing the round knee-cap.*) Cogn. SIG, SI, to surround (*lamû ša limêti*).

DUB, to beat or smite down (enemies, a fire, *i. e. to quench it*); to sink down, settle, or subside (of foundations, or the earth = an earthquake). Br. 7025; 7031 (*napâçu*; *râbu, rubbu*). Cognate with SHUB, to fall; to let fall; *q. v.*

DUB-BIN, wheel; wheeled vehicle (*mašaru* or *magarru*?); covered cart, baggage-wagon, or the like (*çumbu*). Br. 2716 f.

DUB-BIN, a finger; a claw or talon or finger-nail (*ubânu*; *çuprum*); some sharp or pointed tool (*imû*); a mountain-peak (*ubânu*). Br. 2714-2719. (With DUB=DUG cf. SIG, horn, finger; *vid. SHU-SI*, finger; mountain-peak. BIN may be seen in SUB-BIN, whence *suppinnu*, a bird's beak or bill; the edge of a bill or axe; also in *ubânu*, and Heb. *בֵּרֶךְ*, where the *Rt.* is trilateralized internally.) GUB, to set up (*zaqâpu*; *šûzuzu*) seems cogn. with DUB.

DUB-SANGA (DÚB-SAG-GÁ), the forehead; the front (*muttum*). Br. 3939.

DUG, to throw out, of spittle (*nadû*). Br. 537.

DUG, also read LUD, pot, wine-cup, jar, and the like. (*karpātu*). Br. 5891 ff. *Det. of various kinds of vessels.*

sap, tsa, *Am. tsat*, chak, K. chap, A. trap, to go round. 11459.

tu, tou, *O. S. tu-k* (P. 531), to block up; to invest; a wall. 12045.

chou, chu, tsiu, J. shu, a bend; to surround. 2450. *O. S. tok*, P. 464.

typ, tieh, to surround with a wall. 11119 (WW.).

chui, t'ui, dzü, K. ch'u, a hammer; to pound, 2805; *O. S. du* (P. 682 tut); chui, t'ui, tsui, dzü, K. ch'u, to beat, *O. S. dup* (P. 456), 2807-2811. chui, toui, dzü, K. ch'u, fall down; settle down; slide, as earth; to sink; to tumble into ruins (WW.), 2818. Cf. 2816. (du-k? cf. P. 910.) to, chui, du, to fall; to sink, *O. S. do-p, dup* (P. 522). 11335.

p'ien, p'in, biⁿ, a carriage with screens, used for women. 9230.

tzü, *Am. tsu, O. S. tu-p* (P. 483), baggage-wagons. 12375. tzü-p'ing, carriages of all kinds (tup-pin = DUB-BIN). 9230.

to, *Am. sui, du, O. S. du-p* (P. 522), an obelisk-like aiguille or mountain-peak (WW.). 11336. tzü, *O. S. dop* (P. 456), a mountain-peak. 12369. Cf. t'iu, t'iao, to-k (P. 160), a lofty peak, 11088; lêp, liap, li, mountainous, 6955; k'êp, k'ip, k'ih, chi, chik, ngeik, *Am. gíp, A. ngêp*, lofty peak. 843.

fêng, fung, K. pong, *O. S. bom* (bam, ban), a sharp point; spearhead; tip of a lance (P. 348), 3568; fêng, peak of a hill, 3564. (P. 348.) (Cf. *esp.* 3567. fêng, insects with stings.)

sang, song, the forehead. 9571.

t'o, t'u, t'ou, K. t'a, A. t'wa, to spit; saliva. *O. S. do-p* (P. 456). 11394. t'u, throw up; spit out. 12100. t'u-t, t'u-k (P. 28). Cf. 11451: t'ou, t'au, t'u, to spit out.

tsök, tsiok, chiok, chüe, A. tök, wine-cup, goblet. 2218. *O. S. tok* (P. 1019). yiu, yau, yao, yo, A. jieu, ju (žu), *O. S. dok* (P. 668), a jar; a pitcher; an earthenware vessel (WW.). 12910. löü, lui, lei, loui, *O. S. lu-t* (P. 985), a vase; a jar. 6838. Cf. 7396; 7411.

DUKKA-BUR, a potter (*paḥārūm*), Br. 5898 (*with Det. of man*). (Cf. DUG, *last entry*; BUR, vessel, bowl, dish, &c.) (? 'pots and pans', or the like.)

DUMU; *vid.* DAMU, DUMU, son, child, boy.

DUN, to dig, of the ground (*hirû ša irçitim*); to excavate, of a canal (*pitû ša nârî*); to bore a hole (*harâru*). Br. 9864 ff. Also read SHUL (*from SHUN = DUN*). Cf. TUL in TUL-BUR, cistern, well. DUN-DUN, to eat with zest; to feast (*patânu ša amêli*).

DUNGA, Aë as god of Singers (*D.P. Aë ša zammêrê*). 7270.

DUR, to pour or burst forth, of springing water (*labâku = נבך Heb. Cf. tabâku, šapâku, pour out*). A value of the *Water-character*. Br. 11319. (2) bright, clear, shining, as water (*ibbu*); in ZA-GIN-DUR, bright *uqnû*-stone (*uqnû ibbu*). Br. 11786. Cognate: TUR, TU, the water-deep (*apsû*). 10220 f.

DUR, foal of an ass (*mûru*); written ass + male (*C. T. xii. 31; no. 38177*). (= DURU, *agalu*. Cf. *Sanh. Cyl. vi. 55*; and for *agalu*, *Ethiopic* אנל *proles, pullus*, young of any animal; *vid. Dillmann, Lex. s. v.*)

(EG), E, (*from GUG, GEG*), a small trench or channel for irrigation; (2) a bank or dike of such (*iku; qâbu; qabû; cf. Syr. ܩܒܐ contain water; mû, water*). Br. 5841 ff. *Sign-name* êgû suggests value EG; cf. also loan-word *iku*. (3) to become great, increase

t'ou, t'au, t'ao, toa, J. tō, O. S. dok (P. 465), a pottery-kiln; t'ou-yên, pottery-man, potter. 10831. 10821. *Written* tok + put, P. 41 + P. 258. yiu, yau, yao, O. S. dok (P. 668), a kiln for tiles or pottery. 12919.

fou, p'eu, K. pu, O. S. pu-t (= BUR), earthenware vessels. 3604. R. 121; P. 258 (put, dok).

*chuan, sün, t'wan, dzèⁿ, to plough. 2722. O. S. t'on (P. 584). (*Written* earth + pig; *vid. t'un, 12160*.)

ch'uan, ch'ün, ch'ön, J. sen, to bore through (rock; a wall); dig (a well; a hole). 2739.

chün, tsun, K. chun, J. shun, A. twên, to dig. 3280.

tun, t'ên, to swallow down; gobble up. 12204. t'un, t'ên, t'ö, K. t'on, J. ton, to swallow; to bolt. 12288.

ch'ang, ch'öng, tsong, to sing. 429. O. S. t'ong, t'ung. P. 496.

chu, chü, tou, chöü, tio, J. shu, to flow, of water. 2542. O. S. tu-t = dur (P. 129; cf. R. 3, P. 1 d.). 2612. 11927.

ch'u, ch'ü, t'u, dzü, clear; limpid, as water. 2656. O. S. tu-t = dur (P. 124).

ch'yt, ch'et, ch'ê, tiek, K. ch'öl, clear water; pure. 580. O. S. t'et (P. 801). Cf. 9943: chik, sik, shoku, t'ik, clear water. (sug, dug = dur.) ts'ui, A. toui, to be deep. 11921.

t'u, t'ou, tu, du, O. S. dut (P. 355), a wild animal like a horse, perhaps the onager (WW.). A kind of wild ass. 12108.

lü, lu, K. J. ro, O. S. lu-t (= dut, dur), P. 999, an ass. 7536.

kwik, hék (*Am.*), k'eik, sut, hsü, J. keki, kiaku, A. h'ik, a ditch, gutter, or field-drain. 4724. kou, kwik, ditches and drains. Cf. kwik, hék, yü, a moat. 13665.

i, eik, yik, yit, K. A. ik, to pour in more; to increase (P. 689), 5485; i, eik, ik, yit,

(*rabû; irtabû*). 5845. *Cognate*: I, ID, river, canal; *q.v.* (GEG = GID).

E, mountain (*šadû*). Br. 5846. *Vid.* ISH.

EN (*vid.* IN-GAR), E, EA, house (*bîtu*). Br. 6238. *Cognate*: ESH, house; GA(N), *id.*; *q.v.* (*Pictogram*: a wall of open reed matting; *vid.* SA, net; LIL, wind.) EN-GIA, a bride (*kal-latu*). 6251. *Written* house + return = 'home-goer': *vid.* GI, to return.

EN, EM, E, sunrise; dawn (*namâru ša ūmi*, shining, of day). Br. 7881. (2) to be calmed, soothed, appeased, pacified, set at rest; *trans.* to calm, soothe, &c., of the 'heart' = the feelings (*pa-šâhu; puššûhu libba*). 7883. *Ideogram*: sunrise; also water: A read E, *pašâhu*, 11350; *nûhû*, setting at rest. 11349. *Cognate*: TEN, *nâhu*, *pašâhu* (C. T. xii. 11). TEN (DIN) = GIN, which is phonetic in EN (GEN) written BABBAR + GIN. (3) EN, EM, E, of motion in various senses: to come out, or rise (of the sun; *açû*); to come up or grow up (of plants and higher beings; *rabû; šâhu*); to begin (of the year; *açû*); to go to; approach; go out to meet (*âru; tehû; mahâru*); to rise above others, to succeed (in war; *šakâku*); to go forth or away; to depart from (*açû; nisû*); to issue or send out orders (*têrtum 'ûrum*), &c., &c. *Cognate* with GIN, GIM, to walk (*cf.* GIN, the coming out of tree and reed, *açû šâ içi ū qanê*: Br. 4875). Br. 7870-7893.

E-GIR, the back side or hinder parts; behind, after, of space and time; afterwards; hereafter; future (*arku, arki, arka; arkâtu*, &c.). Br. 4998-5003. *From* GAR, GUR; whence also GUR,

yik, K. il, J. it-, A. jêt, to overflow; full (P. 689), 5486. (*O. S.* yik = gik; tik.) ki, hik, kék, a dike (WW.); to overflow. 886.

kou, ku, *O. S.* ku-k (P. 635), ditch, drain in field, watercourse. 6155.

yen, im, ngéⁿ, ye, J. gen, gon, A. yem, a roof; a shelter. *O. S.* ngan, ngam (R. 53). *Det. of houses.* *Jap. ie?* (*Picture of a roofed house.* Ed.)

an, am, ang, ö, eiñ, a hut; cottage. ngan, om, am, éⁿ (WW.). 50. P. 413.

*kwei, kwai, kwi, J. ki, to return; to marry out; kwei-ning, a bride's visit (to parents); kwei-k'i, marriage-date; kwei ts'i, to bring home a wife, &c. 6419.

hin, yên, *Am.* him, the dawn. (P. 99: kin.) 4567. *Cf.* 4568.

hin, yên, *Am.* him, J. kin, kon, joy; joyful; satisfied; solaced. 4571. *Cf.* 4576.

yen or ngan, an, a; J. yen, clear sky; bright; quiet; peaceful (WW.). 13126. *Cf.* yen, rest; repose, 13125; yen, in, to soothe, give rest to, 13048.

yin, yêm, *Am.* im, quiet; peaceful, 13211; also read an; yen-yen, to be tranquil and serene, 13031.

an, ngan, on, eing, eiñ, yüe, aa, A. yen, Sh. öⁿ, still; quiet; rest; peace; to tranquillize; soothe, make easy; peaceful; calm; at ease (WW.), 44. ni an hsin, 'make yourself easy!' (*lit.* 'you quiet the heart!').

hing, hin, heng, heing, J. kiō (= kiang), *O. S.* king, kin (= gin, gim), to rise; to begin; to prosper; success; to come up or grow (of grass). 4611.

hing, hang, hong, hêng, kiang, ae, ying, J. kō, giō (= kong, gyong), to walk; to set out; to issue orders; to go or depart. 4624. R. 144: ging, gong.

ying, nging, yin, J. kiō, to go out to meet. 13291.

kuai, kwái, kwa, kwe, the spine or backbone (showing the ribs); to turn the back on (WW.; *Chalmers*, 266). kit, kut. (*Now confused with* kuai, perverse, 6326.) k'u, *Am.* k'út, wêt, the

the spine (8524; *BPS.* 98 n. 2); UR, loins, buttocks (*sûnu*, *išdu*; 4832, 4835): cf. BAR, *arku*, *arkātu*, 1736 f; A-BA, A-GA, *id.*, 11367 f. (BA-R = GA-R.) *Pict.*: the back below the shoulders, with the loins and legs. D. 312.

EL (from GUL, MUL, to shine, *nabātu*), bright; pure (*ellu*); to shine (*elêlu*); joy (in EL-LU, *rêšâti*). Cognate: KILI (GIL), star; GUL, UL, rejoicing. Br. 11170 ff. *Written* SILAG (RAG, woman, used phonetically for LAG), light + sheen (cf. ZA-LAG, *nûru ša išâti*; *vid.* ZA-GIN).

E-LIM, a kind of wild-deer (stag), or mountain-goat (*dîtânu* = *Heb.* דִּישָׁן). *Met.* the god Bel; the king; cf. the god Aë = *turâhu*, rock-goat; Ezek. xxxiv. 17; Dan. viii. 20 f. *Vid.* I-DIM, heavy. (2) the *kusarikku*; a mythical animal in the train of Tiâmat, afterwards a star. It was portrayed on the doors of the temple of Merodach at Babylon. Br. 8883-8887. (From KUSA-RIG? cf. DA-RAG, rock-goat, and UZ = GUZ, goat. The brood of Tiâmat, the Sea, would naturally be scaly; as some of them are portrayed in Babylonian art. See the 'Dragon' in Delitzsch, 'Bab. and Bib.', fig. 37.)

EME (EM), tongue; speech; language (*lišânu*; *pû*). Br. 835 f. (*Written* I, speech + ME, speak.) GEM, GAM? Cognate: EN, magical utterance (*šip-tu*)? 10857. EME-KU, EME-SAL, the two main 'dialects' of Sumerian. (The former expression is explained *lišân Šumêri*, 'Tongue of Shumer' or Babylonia: Z. A. iv. 434. KU may mean lords, nobles, *vid. s. v.* U-KU, king; or it may be a tribal or racial designation, like hu, ku, the Mongols and Turkic tribes, G. 4930. The latter phrase may characterize the softer dialect as 'Women's Speech', or the language of inferiors. The difference may have been one of conversational etiquette rather than of dialects in the strict sense of the word; a difference exemplified both in Chinese and in Japanese.)

seat, buttocks, *nates*, 6273. (kut = kur, gur.)

hou, K. hu, J. go, behind, of time and place; after; future. O. S. gu-t? = GUR, 4025. (*Written with Foot and Leg Radicals.*)

hi, k'i, C. Am. hi, O. S. git (P. 248), bright; splendid. 4115 f. git = gil. hi-hi, joyous, mirthful.

hi, J. ki, O. S. ki-t (P. 818), joy, 4073; cf. 4076-4078; hi, O. S. ki-t, lucky stars shining, 4079; hi, ki-t, hot; bright, 4080 (P. 818).

kyt, ket, kiek, K. kiöl, clear; pure, 1491.

ling, O. S. lim, a kind of antelope or sheep-like deer (WW.). 7208. Cf. lin, 7186.

ki, O. S. kit (P. 9) or kut, a large deer of W. China. In Kiang-nan a small kind of fallow-deer. (WW.) 971. (KUS = kit, kut.)

k'i, ki, dji, ch'i, kei, O. S. ki(t), gi(t), P. 435, one of the four fabulous animals of China, the 'unicorn'. It has the body of a deer, the tail of an ox, the scales of a fish, one horn, &c. It is of good omen. 1044. luk, lu, lök, a stag; a deer. 7434. The female of the k'i is called lin, ling, written deer + scales (contracted), 7186; and k'i-lin, unicorn, perhaps represents KUSA-RIG.

ham, han, eiñ, the tongue (*prim. sense*, long obs.). Chalmers, 248. 3809.

t'im, t'ien, the tongue. Chalmers, 199. 11243 (to lick).

yen, ín, ngien, ngiong, ye, yei, words; language. 13025. O. S. ngan, R. 149.

yèm, yin, Am. ím, yéng, ing or eing, sound; pronunciation, e.g. po-yin, northern pronunciation or dialect; tu-yin, local dialect. 13209. (Cf. *Jap.* on, the sound of a character.) P. 508: gim, gin.

EME (EM), to let drink of water; to water (*šaġū ša mē*). 837. Cf. IM, IMMA, thirst.

EME (EM), a pregnant woman (*tārītu*); 838. (Br. 835 used phonetically for 6005.) UMME-DA, *id.* (= *ūmi-da, um-da*).

EN, ENI, ENNA, lord (*bēlu*). Br. 2810. *Pictogram: a hand holding a rod. Cognate: (U-)GUN, (U-)MUN, UN, U, lord (bēlu), Br. 8659; IM, IMMA, id., Br. 8358 (IM, storm, used phonetically).*

EN, sediment; silt; mud (*šikānu; šiknu ša nāri*). 2817; cf. 8402 f. *Phonetic for EN, IM, mud (the wind and storm character). Cf. Heb. יָמַח, yāwēn, mud.*

EN (magical) utterance or words; spell; charm; incantation (*šiptu*). Br. 10857. (*Once had initial G.*) *Written: overcome + god (SHU + DINGIR; vid. SHU, SHUSH). Cognate: I, utterance; speech (amātu).* 507.

E-NEM (*written E-NE-EM*), I-NIM, utterance, word, speech (*amātu*), 508; INIM-INIM, spell (*šiptu*), 588 f (words). *C. T.* xv. 9, 1.

EN-GAR, ploughman; tiller of the soil (*ikkaru*). *S^b*. 290; Br. 1017. Cf. *Heb. אָבַר, Jer. li. 23. EN = GEN, GAN; cf. GAN, GANA, garden; field; q. v.*

EN-NUN, EN-NU, watch; guard; watchman; to watch or guard; a watch of the night, *i.e.* one of its three

yēm, yin, yim, ing, eing, K. im, J. in, on, A. êm, to drink (T. 3); to give to drink; to water. 13269. P. 98, k'im, gim.

yēm, nyim, eing, zang, žen, A. ñyēm, pregnant,—of women only. 5611. nim (ngim), dam: P. 90 a.

yên, yin, yün, eing, yang, ying, yüng, K. in, ing, J. yun, A. jing, pregnant; yün-t'ai, a pregnant womb (= UM-DA); t'ai-yün, pregnant. 13846; 10588. (t'ai, the pregnant womb. *Vid. TE, uterus.*)

*yin, wên, *Am. un, yün, yêng, yung, to rule, to govern; an old word for chief or head of a department; governor of a prefecture (WW.).* 13270. *O. S. gin (P. 81 a; cf. P. 279, gi, gin). Written: a hand holding a rod.*

kwen, kiun, chün, J. K. kun, sovereign; prince; ruler. 3269.

yin, yên, *Am. kin, yêng, slime; mud.* 13257. kin, clay, 2042.

yen, ín, ngien, ye, yei, J. gen, gon, words; language; discourse; talk. R. 149, ngan; P. 297, gen.

yün, wên, yun, K. J. un, A. vên, to say; to speak. 13805. *O. S. gun, P. 64.*

ním, ngiam, neing, ngi, nien, J. nen, ten, A. niem, to think or remember; to repeat from memory; *e.g.* ním-chau (= TU), to utter a charm. 8303.

han, hon, heiñ, hō^a, plough-land. 3838. *O. S. kan, gan, yüan, ün, yen, a large field.* 13725. P. 383, kan. yün, wên, yun, ún, tilled land laid out in plots. 13822. P. 94, kun. kêng, kên, keing, K. kyōng, to plough; to till; kêng-kia, F. keing-ka, to plough land. 6007; 1143. ka, kia, *O. S. ka-t or ko-t (P. 609 = Mg. ger), to sow grain; to farm; husbandry.*

yen, ím, *Am. giam, Sh. ni^a, K. öm, J. gen, kan, the night-watches; a night-watch or guard (WW., p. 1084).* 13088.

divisions (*maççaru; maçcartu; naçâru*). Br. 2848-2850. (EN from GEN, GAN; NUN from NGUN?)

ER, IR (from GIR), to go, to walk (*alâku*); *trans.* to bring (*abâlu*); to take away; to lead away or drive off as captives; to make booty of; to plunder (*tabâlu; habâlu; šalâlu*); to seize; to bind; to take prisoner (*kamû; likû?*). Cognate: GIR, MER, foot (*šêpu*); walk, path, way (*tallaktu*). Br. 5379-5390. Vid. GIN, RA(G), TUM, LAĜ, words expressed by the Foot-pict., for similar meanings. With (G)IR, to bind, cf. KUR (GUR), *id.* Br. 10202; KESH, in KESH-DA, *id.* With IR (GIR), to plunder, cf. KAR, *id.* (= GAR), 2 R. 48, 52 cd ff (*masâ'u = šalâlu*); ESH, *id.*

ER, ERI (UR, URU), slave, servant (*ardu*). Br. 5858; 956 f. Written with symbol for male (penis). D. 26 f. ER, ERU, slave, servant (*abdu*). Br. 3658. Written head + woman (SAG + SAL); cf. Ch. nu, slave, written woman + hand (*ku-wên*, hand + woman). (ERU is also fem., like its Ch. equivalent, G. 4065. It is then written head with woman inserted: Br. 3676, ERU = *siinništum*.)

E-RIM, enemy; hostile, wicked; fighters, warriors, army (*âyabu; raggu; muntahçê*). Br. 4603-4607. Written (man) fire-throw. Vid. DU, DUG, enmity; fighting. (RIM, RIN = GIM, GIN? cf. URIN, URUN, read GIN, bitter; C. T. xii. 30; GASH, KASH = RASH; Br. 4455.) Cognate: GWAN (written GU-A-NA), battle; army (*qablu*). Vid. also SHUN-SHUN or SHIN-SHIN, battle. ĜUL (from ĜUN), evil; hostile.

E-RIM, the ocean (*tâmtim*). Br. 4608. (RIM = DIM, DAM; whence perhaps *tâm-tu, tâm-tu*. Cf. DE, DIM, to pour out, irrigate; IM, RIM, to dip or dye; I-DIM, the 'Well' of the Deep or Ocean.)

kêng, ken, keing, kên, K. keng, kyöng, a night-watch; to change. 5990.

i, ngi, K. ye, J. gei, A. nge, Am. gé, Sh. ni, to go to; to reach. 5537. O. S. gi-t? = gir. ki, O. S. ki-t (P. 776), to arrive at. 954. i, yi, O. S. gi-t (P. 186), to send; to bring. 5409. i, O. S. yit, to take (P. 208). 5462. i, yei, Am. é, K. yöl, J. et-, to drag; to lead away. 5475 f. hi, J. gei, path. 4070. P. 663.

hi, k'wei, yi, to lead by the hand, to bring with one; to carry off. 4118. hi, hei, i, yi, to bind. 4104. O. S. ki-t. Cf. 1470.

kêt, kiet, kieh, K. kil, to seize firmly; to pursue. 1466.

kit, ket, kieh, K. kyöl, to tie. 1470; cf. 1473; 4384. k'it, ket, ye, yih, K. hiöl, to plunder. 1472. (kit = kir, gir.)

hi, i, yi, hé, J. gei, kei, O. S. gi(t) = gir, a servant. 4063. 'Servants and dependants' (Ed. P. 663). 4064; 4065 (with Det. woman: a maidservant).

kwên, kiün, kung, J. gun, kun, an army. 3276. P. 515, kon. (Vid. *ku-wên* forms ap. *Luh-shu Tung*; three of which involve the Fire-symbol.)

hung, hiung, hsiung, J. kyō, ku, bad; unlucky; violent; wicked; aggressive, —of an army. 4689 f; O. S. kom, P. 109.

yang, yong, yöng, O. S. dom (R. 123), the ocean. 12847. Cf. ch'ên, tím, t'ing, A. trêm, to sink; deep; a lake or tarn, 649; t'am, t'an, deiñ, dam, a pool; a lake; deep; vast, 10676; and many other words.

E-RIM, E-RIN (*cf.* name Erinnu), a soldier (*çâbu*); *str.* a Bowman, archer, as the char. (an inverted bow) indicates (D. 173; *cf.* D. 118). R = D. Read RIN in GISH-RIN, a balance (*giš-rinnu*). C. T. xii. 44. (*zibânîtu*.) 5 R. 26. 12cd. (GISH-RIN = ZI-BAN, ZI-BANNA, a balance; Br. 2339; hence *zibânîtu*.) Also read BIR, PIR (= PIN ??).

E-SIR, a shoe or sandal (*šênu*). With *Det. of leather*. Br. 212 f.

ESH, house (*bîtu*). 3817. (From GESH = GASH; *cf.* GA = GAL, house.)

ESH, to put or lay down (*nadû*). 2551. (From GESH, GASH = GAR, *šakânu*, to place ?)

ESH, they (*šûnu*). Br. 9995.

ESH, to plunder (*šumšû*; *vid.* *mašânu*, *ap. Muss-Arnolt*) = IR, ER, to plunder (*šalâlu*); *q. v.*

ESH, to; unto; into (*ana*) = IR, *id.* = ER, IR, to go to; *q. v.*

ESH, right (*išaštum* = *išartum*). Br. 9982. *Cognate*: GISH, straight; right (*išaru*). Br. 5033.

ESH, many; muchness (*ma'dûti*). 9984. MESH (WESH), *id.* 10469; 10371. *Used as signs of the Plur.*—(ESH = GASH = GAL, *rabû*, great in number, numerous, many = MAR, *id.* = MASH = MESH. *Cf.* also MU, *rabû*.)

ESH, three (*šalalti*). 9990. (11878 f.) *Cf.* PESH (BESH), *id.* 6938. *Prob. of same origin as ESH, many. Three is 'many' in some primitive languages (vid. Tylor, Prim. Cult. i. 242). Cf. PESH, big, huge; to be fat; to broaden, thrive, increase. 6933-6936. ESH, to weep (bakû). Vid. IR, ER, id. ESHE-LAL, AZA-LAG, a fuller or bleacher (whitener) of cloth. (AZ =*

ying, ing, ying, A. *žên*, to draw out, to stretch; yin kung, to draw a bow. 13265. O. S. *din* (gin). P. 82.

chang, chöng, tiong, A. *tröng*, to draw a bow. 416. O. S. *dom*, *dim*. P. 402. chêng, chêng, tsang, *id.* 706. O. S. tang (dam, dim). P. 450.

ch'ing, ch'in, ch'êng, ts'êng, ts'ên, to weigh; a steelyard (T. 4). 734. O. S. *t'im*, *dim*, P. 556. Also 782, ch'ing, *spoken* *bing in Annam*. ch'ing-kon, beam of steelyard. (ping, pin, bing, soldier; weapon; 9279; p'ing, p'in, p'iang, pang, bing, even; level; tien-p'ing, a pair of scales; p'ing, to weigh. 9310.)

sik, sit, hsi, a shoe or slipper. (*In Shi*.) 4188.

ha, hia, a, o, hsia. O. S. *get* (P. 638), great house; mansion. 4228.

ha, hia, a, kia, o, J. ka, ge, down; to send or put down. 4230. O. S. *ge(t)*: P. 26.

i, yi, they; those. (*Also he; she; it; that.*) 5337. O. S. *yit* (P. 279).

i, O. S. *yit*, so as to; in order to (*cf. Gk. eis té, c infin.*). 5462. (P. 208.)

i, ngi, K. ii, J. gi, right; fit; proper. 5353 f (P. 385). *Cf.* 5454.

wei, ui, wé, wi, O. S. w-t (P. 601), many; numerous. 12554.

mi, mei, J. bi, mi, to fill; mi-mi, abundant, 7812.

mau, meu, mao, möü, abundant; numerous. 7698. O. S. *mut*, *mit* (P. 153 a).

i, yê, yit, K. il, overflow; full; abundance. 5486. *Cf.* 5536.

(With ESH, MESH, many; ESH, PESH, three, *cf. Jap. mi, mitsu, three.*)

p'ei, p'i, A. fi, O. S. *pit* (P. 138), great; p'i-p'i, vast. 8818. *Cf.* 9171 (p'ieh, p'i, plant-luxuriance).

i, ei, K. ii, J. ye, A. i, O. S. *yi(t)*, clothes. 5385. R. 145. P. 213. liu, liao, liau,

ESH; from GAZ, GASH, GESH.)
(Cf. GAD, KID, *kitû*, kind of cloth;
LAĞ, to purify; to be bright; *q. v.*)
(Assyr. loan *ašlaku*.) Written man
+ clothes + sun (= white, purify). Br.
6429-6431.

ESH-SHU, ear of corn (*šubultum ša
šêim*). From AN-SHUG. Vid. AN,
ANU, ear of corn; SHE, SHUG, corn
or grain. Br. 440 f.

GA, a house; a family. (From GAL;
cf. MAL, the other value of the sign.)
5416.

GA-DUBBA, a house-tablet. (Vid.
DUB, clay tablet; written document.)

GA, GAR, to put, place, lay, &c. Vid.
MAR, MA.

GA, milk; the breast (*šišpu; tulû*).
6114 f. Also read GUR, TAĞ, TU,
(DAG, DUG). With GUR *cf. U-*
BUR, the breast (*tulû*); also read
A-GAN, teat (*širtu*), Br. 5552.

GA (from GAL), to lift (= GUR, GIL,
IL), *vid. IL, ILI*.

GAB, the breast (*irtu*), of either sex.
(The character = a picture of the
breast-bone and ribs.) 4477.

GAB, to shut,—a door. Br. 4486.

GAB in GAB-RI, a match or equal
(*mâhiru, šâninu, gabrû*); a copy (equi-
valent); an answer or reply,—to a
letter. 4502, &c.

GAD, KID, a kind of cloth or clothing
(*kitû*). 2704.

lio, O. S. lok, P. 811, bright; to burn,
blaze. 7045, 7048.

ka, kia, ko, J. K. ka, A. gia, a house;
home; family. O. S. kat: P. 609.
Cf. Mongol ger, house.

(fu, F. Am. hu = ku, K. pu, O. S. pot:
P. 393.)

ha, hia, O. S. gat, great house, mansion;
a room. 4228. P. 638.

ka-t'yp, kia-t'ieh, house-placard. 11149.

k'ou, nou, milk; to suckle. 8386.

žu, yü, ü, zü, lu, J. dju, niu, A. ngiu, milk;
the breast; a teat; to suckle. 5691.

nai, lai, na, J. dai, dei, breasts of a woman;
milk; to suckle. 8114. (C. H. F.
nin, len, neng.) P. 8 nak, ning.

ka, J. kai, A. nge, the nipple; the breast.
11469. WW. p. 351, kia, ka, P. tsa.
O. S. kap: P. 470.

k'o, k'ou, J. kwa, A. k'wa, rib-bones.
6098. O. S. kap: P. 492. *Cf. híp,*
Am, hiap, hieh, the ribs. 4388.

hung, hiung, J. kyō, O. S. kom (R. 20),
the breast. 4696. (kom: gab:: sim:
shab, heart: *q. v.*)

hap, hop, ho, J. kō, to shut a door. 3962.

kap, kop, hap, hop, ho, ko, gö, to shut, to
close (eyes, mouth, a door); *vid. last*
entry. To join; to pair; to agree;
a mate; to reply; to correspond (W.W).
3947. ho-shih, kop-shik, A. hap-t'ik,
like the pattern or copy. 9984.

hot, ho, ah, K. kal, J. kat-, serge; coarse
woollen stuff. 3932. (Or *cf. i, K. ii,*
J. ye, clothes, esp. upper or outer.

GAG, KAK, *values of the symbol for building, making* (DU; RU. Br. 5242). (GAG = DU-G.) (GAG is to GAR, make, as SAG, write, is to SAR, id.) GAG-GUL or GAK-KUL, a wine-bowl; a vessel for mixing, diluting, or otherwise preparing heady liquors. (2) the drink so prepared; sweet wine, *i. e.* metheglin; sesame-wine; *or the like.* (*ġnu tâbi*: AL³ 85 iv. 15.) Cf. Hommel: (1) a fermenting-tub; (2) fermented wine. See also Cr. Tab. III. 133 ff. (Written U-MUN = *bît tâbti*, container of sweet wine.) 8855-8857. AL, GUL, MAR (= WAR), great; to increase. Chief; prince or magnate; grandee. 6836 ff.

GAL, MUL, GALLA, MULLA, a demon (*alû*; *gallû*). Vid. MUL, MULLA. 7732.

GAL, MAL, in DA-GAL, DA-MAL, broad; wide; ample; spacious. 5452; 6679.

GAL (2), to open,—doors, a sluice, &c. (*pîth*). (Character = *One leaf of a two-leaved door* = Ch. hu, P. 101: *vid. Sign-list*, No. 73.) 2248.

GAL (3), to lift up; to raise. Br. 2245 f. Vid. IL, GA, GUR, *id.*

GAL (4), to throw down, to prostrate,—one's face or oneself in reverence. (*Dial. MAL, MAR, id.*) 2241.

GAL (5), to be (*bašû*). 2238.

GAL, GALU, GULU, MUL, MULU

5385. O. S. yit, git: P. 213. *Is Ĵap.* kire, cloth, *akin to KID?* (Cf. also 1969: kit, tit, grass-cloth.)

kū, k'ōū, to prepare. All; every. Tools. O. S. gok: P. 490. 3018. (All is also a meaning of the Sumerian character.)

kuk, k'u, K. kok, superior mellow spirit (WW. p. 456). 6267.

ngou, au, ou, K. ku, a bowl; a deep cup (WW. 625). 8496.

ku, O. S. kut (P. 172), a wine-vessel or tankard used in village feasts, holding two or three pints. 6221.

kai, ka, chieh, great; to increase. 1518 = P. 113 kat; also kot, gut.

*kū, kōū, k'i, chū, great; big; large; chief. 3003 = P. 144 gut. 3015.

kw'ei, fui, k'wai, great. 6481. P. 227 kut. Cf. also kw'ei, kut, great, 6495; 6499 (*both* P. 684).

*kwei, kwai, kwi, cū, J. ki, ghost; demon. 6430. P. 684 kut.

kw'oh, fut, fat, k'o, kw'ak, kw'ah, K. kwal, hwal, J. kwat-, A. kwat, broad; wide. 6645. kw'oh-ta, N. kw'ah-da, broad; ample; spacious.

k'ai, hoi, k'wi, k'e, k'ae, J. kai, to open. 5794. O. S. ka-t, P. 72 a.

k'i, k'ai, ch'i, J. kei, A. k'ai, *id.* 1110 = P. 463 kat, kit, *which has Rad. hu, door* (P. 101: *vid. IG, door*).

k'it, ket, chieh, K. kal, kōl, J. ket-, ge-, A. kiet, yet, to lift up. 1455.

k'ia, fa, Sh. k'a, nga, ch'ia, to prostrate oneself; to fear (WW.). 1189. O. S. ngat: P. 76; R. 92.

ki, k'ai, ké, to bow to the ground; k'i-shou or k'i-sang, to bow the head (or forehead) to the ground in reverence. 884. O. S. kak (*from kat?*)?

yau, yiu, yu, iu, ou, u, you, yêo, to have; to be; to exist. 13376. O. S. got (*vid. ku-wên in which get, moon, may be Phonetic*).

*yên, nyin, nōng, zên, zang, nang, ngiang,

(*q. v.*), a man; mankind. (GAL = ngal; *from* ngan, mun; *cf. the cogn.* GIN, GI, DIN, DIL, a male; a man; NIN, MUL, MUN, lord and lady; SHIN, *id.*) 6394 ff.

GAM, a sort of sword (*C. T.* xii. 10).

GAM, to bow down, to bend, *tr. and intr.*; to prostrate oneself in reverence; to bring or lay low, to humble. (GAM, GUR: Br. 7314.) (*Cf.* NI-GIN, to go round; GIN, GI, to turn round, &c.) To submit,—of enemies.

GAN, GANA, (land enclosed: *pictogram* = a gate; *vid.* D 20) garden; field. 3176; 3177.

GA-NAM, a ewe or female sheep. (*immertum*; Br. 10257.)

GAN, GAM, red, *in* SIG GAMME-DA, wool, or woollen stuff, cloth, dyed red. (*Vid.* SIG, wool; woollen stuff; clothing.) *Vid.* A-DAM, red blood.

GAR, MAR, MUR, *values of the character for* bricks, tiles, &c. Br. 11189.

GAR, DAR, fetter, bond, chain, *or the like.* (*Det.* wood; Br. 6535.)

GAR, to put, place, make, be; *vid.* MAR, *id.*

GAR (2), to give (= *place in the hand of the recipient*); *vid.* MAR, *id.*

GAR (3), MAR, to enclose, surround, shut in, besiege. (Br. 11959; *DW.*)

GAR (4), light,—*of fire or the sun.* 11971. (*Cf.* ĠAD, PAR, bright; BABBAR, bright, to shine, light of fire; *C. T.* xii. 6.)

K. in, J. nin, djin, A. ñyön, mankind; a man; a woman. 5624. R. 9.

kym, *Am.* kiam, kien, J. ken, a two-edged sword, a rapier; a straight sword, a poniard; a blade (*WW.*). 1659.

han, *Am.* gan, something bent over, *e.g.* an overhanging cliff. (= R. 27; P. 2a ngan, ngam, ngat.)

han, hom, ngam, J. kan, gan, to bend or bow the head. 3824.

kün, chüan, kwan, ken, to bend iron; pliable. 3154. P. 219 kon.

ham, a, yeñ, K.A. ham, J. kan, gan, to fall down; to sink; to submit,—of a city. 4528.

k'ing, k'in, ch'in, K. kiöng, to incline the head; to fall. 2196.

yün, yen, yüan, an enclosure; a garden; an orchard. 13740. *O. S.* gon: P. 647.

yang, yong, A. jöng (= nom), a sheep; mu-yang, mother-sheep, ewe. 12842.

O. S. dom: R. 123 (d = n). *Cf.* tsang, chong, tang, *O. S.* dam, a ewe. 11586.

hung, K. hong, J. kō, ku, red. 5270. *O. S.* kom: P. 27. *Cf.* t'ung, dung, red; *O. S.* dom (= DAM, TAM).

*nga, ngwa, wa, ngo, PMYSzK. wa, J. gwa, tiles; glazed bricks; earthenware. 12420. *WW.* R. 98.

chêt, kit, tik, dzai, chih, gyves; manacles; to fetter. 1824. *O. S.* tit, kit, P. 237; *cf.* P. 415; 945; G. 4159 (hi, tie, J. tet-, ki). (*Rad. or Det.* wood.)

wai, wei, ui, yü (= gu), K. wi, J. i, A. vi, to surround; to hem in; to besiege, &c. *O. S.* g-t (*cf.* P. 550 = R. 31 hui, an enclosure). 12529.

wai, wei, a raging fire; blazing; kwang-wei, a bright light: 12533. *O. S.* g-t (P. 550) = w-t. wai, wei, bright sunlight. 12531.

GAR (5), in SU-GAR, to grind or crush, —of the teeth (*hamāšu ša šinnū*). Cf. SU, tooth (*šinnu*); and *vid.* LUM, to grind (*hamāšu*). 776^a.

GASH, RAG, heady liquor, strong drink (*šikaru*).—*The char. is a vessel with a neck, like the Chinese equivalent. It resembles the char. DUG, LUD, vessel, pot, jug, &c., which seems to be the nearer prototype of Ch. yau, dok, or duk. Vid. D. 380: 390. (G = D = L = R.) 5126.*

GA-SHAM, written NUN-ME-SHUM, wise, skilled in omens, &c., and so an inspired counsellor (AB-GAL). 2652 ff.

GA-SHAN, lord, lady, goddess, queen, high, highness. SHAN is cogn. c. NIN, SHIN, lord, lady; cf. also NUN, great; NIM, high; SHAM in GAR-SHAM, mountain.—*Also read GUN, U-GU-NU, (lord), lady; q. v. 6989 ff.*

GAZ, GAZA, to break in pieces, to smash, e. g. pottery (*hipū*); to beat out or husk corn (*hašālu ša šeim*); to hurt or wound (*maḥāšu*); to kill (*dāku*). Cogn. GAR in SU-GAR *supra*; q. v.

GAZ, to beat, smite, strike, knock (*maḥāšu*). Cf. GU (Br. 3218) and GE (Br. 8712), a blow, wound, or the like.

GE, the ear; also read U in the same sense. (See ME = WE, and GISH, *infr.*) 8773.

GE, end,—e. g. of a month (*kītu*). (*Vid.* ITU, ITI, month.) 5930.

k'ai, hoi, *Am.* k'ai, *Sh.* k'é, a stone mill; to triturate, break in pieces (WW. p. 309). *Also read wei.* 12616. *O. S.* kat: P. 706. ch'i, tz'ü, J. shi, A. si, the teeth. 1989. R. 211.

nga, ya, J. ga, *O. S.* ngat, the molar teeth or grinders. 12797. R. 92.

k'o, A. k'a, *O. S.* k'at, to crunch with the teeth. 6086. P. 145. (kat, gat = gar.)

*yau, iu, yu, *Rad.* 164 of strong liquors, spirits, wines, &c. 'A jar or bottle for spirits; and, in combination, spirits' (*Chalmers*, 220). *O. S.* dok (and got?) P. 324.—lao, lou, lo, A. lau, giau, spirits; wine; lees. 6801. *O. S.* lok: P. 763. Cf. luk, lu, a kind of spirit. 7384.—R. 164 is *Phonetic* in ts'au, siu, iu, dziu, yu, chiu, you, J. shū, dju, A. tu, must; fermenting liquor, 2257; and in tsau, tsiu, chiu, J. shu, A. tū, spirits; 'wine'. 2260.

shēng, shing, shin, siang, wise; a sage; holy; an inspired person or 'Prophet', like Confucius or Mencius. 9892 and WW. P. 886 shim. (*Is shēn, shēm, ch'im, K. sim, J. shin, A. t'ēm, deep, crafty, Mongol shum, cognate with Sum. SHAM, SHUM?*)

shēng, shing, séng, shin, to rise, to go up high. 9879 = P. 100. 9880. 9881. Cogn. c. shang, shōng, siōng, zoñg, joñg, sang, top, high, to go up. 9729. shom = nom.

hai, hoi, *Am.* hai, J. gai, to hurt, injure, wound, kill. 3768. *O. S.* gat: P. 610. —k'ai, *O. S.* kat, break in pieces. P. 706. (*Vid. s. v.* GAR.)

nga, ya, to roll with a stone-roller, and so extract the grain from the ear. 12803. *O. S.* ngat: R. 92.

k'o, *O. S.* k'at (P. 145), to thump, beat, knock. 6081.

ngi, ngei, mi, ng, ngi, oa, i, the ear. 3336. R. 128.

ki, kei, to finish; yüt kei, at the end of the month. 949. P. 776.

ki, kei, the end. 956 (c. 949 as *Phonetic*).

GEL-DAN, large or long ears: 7962. *Vid.* ME, PI (BI), and GISH-TUG, MUSH-TUG. (GEL = GISH, GE, ear; DAN, great, large? *But cf.* Chinese tan and tang.)

GE, to write (*ša-lāru* = SAR, *q. v.*). 8756. (*Perhaps akin to* ĠAR, ĠUR, GUR, MUR, to draw, portray, sculpture.)

GE, GIG, night; sunset; dark; black. *Character also read* MI; *from* MIG? *cf.* MUG in SU-MUG, to be or become dark, of the sky; to be eclipsed, of the moon and stars (Br. 181). (*Also read* GIN, black, *C. T.* xii. 30.)

GEM (GEME), GIM, GIN, GE, AM (AM-ME), (a female), a handmaid; a concubine. 11133 ff. (*Cf.* GIN, a male.) *Cognate with* GAL (*from* GAN), female organ; woman; female. *A homophone is* GIN, black (*šalmu*): *C. T.* xii. 30: *cf.* UNU-GI(N), 'the Dark Dwelling' = Hades, Br. 4783 f. (GIN = GAN, KAN, to be dark; sad; *written* head + black.)

GESH, GISH, GI, MESH (WESH), MISH (WISH), a tree (*a trunk, as the old character shows*); a stick of timber. *Det. of wood and wooden objects.* (*The word is probably akin to* GISH, straight, upright, male, and USH = GUSH, to set up, *values of the Phallus-character*; a tree being an erect object. *See* Br. 5019; 5025. *Vid.* USH.)

GESH, MES, a hero (*idlu*). *Cf.* GUṬU, hero; brave; warlike (*idlu*: *qardu*; *qarrādu*; Br. 11280 ff.); GUD, and GUD-GUD, strong; brave (*qardu*; *qarrādu*; Br. 5741 f.).

GESH-TIN (*with or without* *Det.* GISH, tree), the vine; (2) wine. (*Written orig.* tree + life; *cf.* D. 372; 402; 160.) *Vid.* GESH, GISH, tree, *supra*, and TIN, DIN, male, life; strong drink. *Sign-list*, No. 21.

GI (*in* GI MU or GI NI-SIG, *where the second word may be merely* *Det. of*

tan, tam, téⁿ, tang, pendent ears. 10615. tan, tam, téⁿ, ears without rim or lobe. 10620. tang, tong, long hanging ears, —a sign of intelligence. 10726.

ki, *C. Am.* ki, to record; ki shi, to write a narrative; ki-lü, written rules. 922. P. 32 (R. 49). *Cf.* 923.

*hei, hê, he, hak, haik, heih, hêk, K. hik, J. koku, black; dark. 3899. *O. S.* kek: P. 862. *As a Phonetic, also* mek. — *Cf.* mu, *O. S.* muk, evening; sunset; dusk. 8065.

ye, yi, yei, ya, A. gia, ja, night. 12970. P. 394: yik, tik.

yêm, yin, yim, ing, yang, K. im, J. in, the female side of Existence; the female element or principle in Nature. *O. S.* gim; P. 764. 13224. yin-hu, J. in-ko, 'the female door' = *vulva*. k'im, k'em, kin, J. ken, a wife's sister. 2028. (2) dark; cloudy; shadow; Hades. *Cf.* k'ien, K. k'im, kôm, J. kin, ken, black. 1701. yün, hûen, ngien, ngüe, J. gen, black, dark. 4790. hun, fun, J. kon, dusk, twilight. *O. S.* gon: P. 476; *also* min: *vid.* MAN. 5222.

yeh, A. k'iet, a stake; a post. 13014. ngít, giat, nih (WW. 1081).

yeh, ngít, giat, nieh, the stock or stump of a tree. 8283. WW. *ib.*

ngêt, wu, ngut, wut, ngwah, wah, J. got-, a stump or trunk of a tree, having no leaves or branches; a sprout (WW.), 12785. *Cf.* 12088. (*Jap.* ki, tree; wood = GI-SH.)

k'yt, k'et, kieh, *Am.* kiat, K. köl, a hero; brave. 1499; *cf.* 1498.

(ki, an obsolete Japanese word for wine. ki is tree and wood in the same language.) shên, shin, sin, A. t'ên, the body; a life, lifetime; chung shên, end of life; ts'ien shên, a previous life or existence. 9813. *Cf. also* 9865.

yeh, ngít, suckers; sprouts; fresh shoots from an old stump or root. 8383.

Vegetation), new shoots or fresh growth (*élit arqi*, 'upgoing of greenery'). The character read GI is the sign for new, fresh, used *Phon.* and also with ref. to the sense. Etymologically, GI is akin to GESH, GISH, tree.

GI(SH) (= GIL), GE (M. 7561), DISH, DIL, TAL, ASH (or ESH), I (from ID), one. (2) GI, the king (*šarru*: Br. 10073).

GE, GA, overflow; abundance; to be full; to fill (Br. 6305), e.g. a vessel (*maḥāhu*: 6315: *DW.*); cf. GAL (IG), fill, be full (S^c 42); DE, to water land; to pour a libation; DIR (DIG?), SIG, SĪ, to fill.

(2) GE, GI, to turn; return; send or put back; answer. (Cf. GUR, to turn, return.) 6308; 6331. The pictogram is a flowering reed (a variation of the next).

GI, from GIN (*Assyr. qanū*), a reed; a writing-reed or style; a rod or staff; shaft of a spear, &c. 2392. Cf. 2384. Pictogram: a reed, with flower and leaves. See *Sign-list*, No. 94.

(2) GI, GIN, GEN, little; young (Br. 2398; 4141); a child (*šerru*).

(3) GI(N), GEN, to send (Br. 2404; 4899. *gi-in*; 6330). *Vid.* KIN, to send; and cf. GIN, to walk.

(4) GIN, GEN, GE, to make fast or firm; to fix; found; establish; set up (*kunnu*). Br. 2390 = GIN, Br. 4884; GAL (GAN), S^c 149; GA, S^c 269.

GIL (from GIN?) in ŠA-GIL, bolt or

mēng-yeh, or shēng-yeh, sprouts (*vid.* MA, MU, to come forth; SIG, green).

yi, yēt, a, yit, yai, K. il, J. it-, i-, A. nyit, one; the first. R. 1. yi zēn, the One Man,—'a common designation of the old kings and modern emperors of China.' *Legge, Shi* III. i. IX. 4n. (*Amoy* chit = tit, dit; *Annam* nyit = git. Cf. also *Ostiak* it, ei, egid, one. *Fuchau* eik, *Yangchau* yit, may be comp. with *Cheremiss* ik, *Vogul* aku, *Magyar* egy, one.)

i, yēt, yit, ik, yai, yi, K. il, A. jēt, to overflow; full; abundant. 5486. (*The Phonetic* is i, yik, yit, yai, yi, K. ik, J. yeki, yaku, A. ik, to pour in more; to increase. *Vid.* P. 689. *It comprises* O. S. gig, git, dik, dit.) Cf. yi, yēt, ék, to overflow. 13193. (P. 163 a.)

hwei, úi, hui, J. kai, ye, to return; send back; go round; answer. 5163. hwei, go back; return; turn back. 5173 (c. *Phon.* 5163).

kwei, kwai, kwi, kai, J. ki, to return; go back; send back; restore. 6419. O. S. gut = gur: P. 1020.

kan, kon, kōn, küe, keñ, kaa, stem of the bamboo; a cane, thin rod; pencil; pole, &c. 5830. kan, shaft of a spear. 5818 = 5814. Cf. also 5810; 5812; 5813; 3921; 5994. (k'ing, kin, stalk, stem, of a plant; kēng, ngang, ken, *id.*, of a flower.)

kien, k'im, kiⁿ, sedge; reeds. 1635.

kien, kiañ, K. kōn, J. ken, a child. 1686.

Am. gín, a young boy; a male child.

k'ien, hyn, k'en, J. ken, to send. 1746.

kien, kín, ken, cie, K. kōn, J. ken, kon, to establish; to found; set up; constitute, &c. 1592.

kien, kín, kian, k'en, djin, bolt or bar to

- bar of a door or gate (*médilu*). (*With Det. wood, like G. 1595.*) Br. 7232.
- (5) GIN, to shut, close, or bar,—the mouth (KA-GINA, *sanâqu ša pî*), or the house (GU-GI, *sanâqu ša bîti*). Cf. GIN, GAM, to close; closed, obstructed,—of the ears of a new-born babe (*kapâsu; kuppušâ*). Br. 2393; 2399.
- (6) GI, GE, GA, GI(N), to stop, repel, or hinder,—an attack. GAB GE GIN BI, breast-night-stop-him = 'who repels him in the night' (*ina mûši mutêr irtîšû*). 2405.
- (7) GI, GIN, a male; a man. 2407. *Cogn. c. DIN, TIN, id. (C. T. xii. 35); GAL, MUL (=GAN, MUN), a man (amêlu); NIN, MUL, MUN, lord, lady; SHIN, id.; GIN, GIM, GEME, woman; UN, EN, lord; IM, id.*
- (8) GEN-GEN, *perhaps* muscles; sinews; tendons, &c. (*c. Det. tree. Assy. bînâtî*). (GISH GI-EN-GI-NA.) 2448.
- GIN in ZA-GIN, bright; brilliant; clear (*ibbu; ellu*); a kind of precious stone (*uqnû*). 11772 ff. *Cogn. c. KUN, to shine; q. v.*
- GI(N), to seize, take, capture (*ekêmu; šabâtu*). 6310; 2397.
- GI-BISH, to mount a chariot (*êlû ša narkabti*); to ride in one. (*Written height or mound + go = go up?*) 9593.
- GU-SI (D. 37), to mount, ride, drive,—horse or chariot.

- a gate or door. 1595. Cf. 1599; kien, bolt of a lock. so, swa, lock. 10204. O. S. sak.
- k'ien, k'in, k'en, kieng, *Amoy* k'iam, to shut; to close; to bar. 1779. Cf. also kien, kam, kiam, a, J. kan, to bind up; to close; seal up; 1612.
- kan, hon, kon, yüe, kaa, to ward off, obstruct, hinder. 5816. (*Phon. kan, 5814 = R. 51.*) (GAB GE GIN BI, *word for word* = ka ye kan pi. *Vid. GAB, breast.*)
- kin, kêm, to keep off, to restrain. 2033. bottom.—of water. Br. 8730; 8636.
- yên, jên, nyin, ing, nōng, nang, zang, ngiang, nying, K. in, J. nin, djin, A. ñyōn, ñyên, a man; a woman. 5624.
- kin, kên, ken, the muscles; the sinews; the tendons; veins; nerves. 2025. Cf. Jap. kin-kon, a tendon. (*c. Det. bamboo.*)
- kin, kên, J. kon, lustre of gems; brilliant. 2049. in, hien, J. ken, gen, glitter of gems. 4539.
- k'in, k'êm, J. kin, gon, to seize; to catch; clutch, take, capture. 2103.
- k'i, k'ei, ki, ch'i, J. A. ki, to ride. 1001. O. S. gi; P. 408 (gi-p??).
- ka, kia, to yoke horses; to harness; to drive or sit in a carriage; to ride; to mount; to go aboard a ship (WW.). A chariot. 1154. (P. 161: ka-p; gi-p.)
- p'i, p'êt, p'it, K. p'il, J. pit, *Numerative of horses*,—'because they are so often spanned' (WW.); a pair; a mate. 9029.
- pei, pui, pé, a line of chariots (*obsolete*, WW. 570). 8780. O. S. pit (R. 175); put (P. 451).
- yü, ngi, ngü, J. gyo, A. ngi, to drive a chariot; a charioteer. 13645.

GI-GUR, GI-BUR (*str.* hole, pit; *vid.* KIR-RUD; BUR), to open; depth; bottom,—of water. Br. 8730; 8636.

GID, GI, to drag or draw, to pull, *e.g.* a chariot, a rope, &c. *Also read* SIR, to drag away; remove by force (*nasâ-hu*). (2) to be long,—in space or time; long; lasting; enduring (*as if* drawn out); remote; distant (*rûqu*): *Syn.* SUD, long; distant: *q.v.* 7528; 7511 f; 7532.

GÚ-GID, GÚ-GÍG, GÚ-GI, to shut, close,—house or door (*sanâqu ša bîti, dalti*). 7536; 3234 f; 3246.

GID, GE, *as sign of the Genitive (Postpos.)*. 5935. *Vid.* GE, this.

GID, GIDI, a dark day (*ûmu na'duru; vid. D.W.* 29) = GIG, black; *vid.* GE, GIG. (*Written* UG + KAN, day + dark. *Vid.* KAN.) 7856.

GI-DIM, a ghost or disembodied soul (*ekimmu*); *umbra*; *manes*: *C. T.* xii. 16 (*gi-di-im*). *As a malevolent agent, an evil spirit.—Also read* GI-GIM (*gi-gi-im*): *C. T.* xi. 15. *Written* one-third + Ishtar = *one-third belonging to Ishtar (Allatu), the Queen of Hades.* (*Cf. the Taouist doctrine of man's three souls—san hun; of which at death one goes up to heaven, one goes down into the earth, and one stays by the corpse.*) *Vid.* U-TUG.—The words GI-DIM, GI-GIM, ghost; disembodied soul; evil spirit (*ekimmu*), are clearly compounds; and DIM may be cognate *c.* DIN, TIN, life, living. (*Cf. also*

kia, ha, hia, yüo, J. ka, ge, *O. S.* ge (P. 26), beneath; lower; bottom. 4230. *Cf. Syn.* 10902; *also perhaps* pi, A. ti, low. 8759.

kwêt, k'iut, K. kul, J. kot-, gu-, to dig out, excavate. 3231. *Cf.* 4840; 6276.

pou, K. pu, J. fu, *O. S.* but, to split; to lay open. 9454. *Cf. also* p'i, 9033-5.

i, ki, k'ie, *O. S.* gi-t (P. 408, gi; *cf.* P. 145), to drag, pull, haul off. 5356. *Also read* ki.

i, yi, ye, K. yöl, J. yei, et-, to trail; drag; pull; haul. 5475 f. *Also read* sit, set, hsieh, A. tiet, *id.* (*cf. Sum.* SIR).

hia, ha, ya, J. ka, ge (*Phon.*), *O. S.* k-t (P. 549), lasting; distant; long-enduring; far-off. 4204. *Cf. also* kiu, kau, ku, for a long time (*past or future*); lasting. 2273. (P. 44, ku.)

kop, kak, ho, gö, K. kip, J. gat-, A. hiep, to shut; to close,—the mouth, door, &c. 3947.

k'i, k'ei, gi, K. J. A. ki, *commonly so used in Fuhchau, instead of chi or tih.* *O. S.* gi(t): P. 435. (*Demonstr., this, that = küt, k'et, id.* 3198.)

hei, H. het, dark; evil. (*Of days, unlucky.* G. 3899 *compares our 'Black Monday'.*)

hak, hiah, *Am.* k'iat, K. hal, J. kat-, ke-, A. kiet, deep uniform black (WW.). 4225.

yeh, wêt, yih, black with stripes; faded. 13023. (*O. S.* git; mit.)

chien, chan, tsien, tsim, cham, A. tiem, a kind of ghost or demon. 975 f. WW. 'Man die, make ghost (kwei; *vid.* GAL, MUL, demon); ghost die, make *chien*' = when a man dies, he becomes a ghost; when a ghost dies, it becomes a demon.

ki, kei, *Am.* ki, a ghost or demon which bewilders men; devilish. 796. (S.) P. 856: ki(t), gi(t).

k'i, an ugly demon. 1042. (gi)t. P. 435.

hun, wên, hung, J. kon (*in rei-kon = ling-hun, the soul; kompaku = hun-p'o,*

Japanese tama, the soul.) *Vid.* SHI(N), life; soul; GAL, demon; MAS-KIM, a kind of demon.

GIG, sickness; sick; be ill. (*Cf.* PIG, BIG, weak, ill; *q. v.*) *Written* darkness + offspring (GIG-NUNUZ. *Vid.* D. 264 and D. 283).

GE-GUN, a grave-mound or tumulus (*geguntû*, Sn. Bell. 46. GI-GUN-NA, Br. 2498; *cf.* Br. 4790 and 4793 c. 6447). *Perhaps* the Dark Abode: *vid.* GE, GIG, night; black; UNU, GUN, dwelling-place. *Cf.* UNU-GI and URU-GAL.

GIM, DIM, shape, likeness, figure, form; image, statue, &c.; like (D. 303 = a clay mould for a figurine: *cf.* D. 289 man = a clay figurine, viewed in profile or sideways). DIM (*q. v.*) = SIG (SING) in SIG-ALAM, image, likeness, &c. (DAM, like: *vid. s. v.*)

GIM, DIM, to walk; to do; to make; to build. (*Cf.* GIN, DUN, TUM, DI, to walk.) (*C.* DIM, *banû*, *cf.* SIG, *banû*; and *c.* DIM, to walk, to go, SIG-SIG, a road, *harrânu*, Br. 7017.)

GIM, DIM, to mould, fashion, make, create, &c. GIM, GIN (Br. 8534), like as, like (*Prep.*) = DEN (Br. 4613) = TUM (TUMA, Br. 1093); TAN, TAM (*ib.* 3970), GIM, DIM, DEN, thus; so. DAM (*ib.* 11112). 9112-9122.

GIN, bitter (*marri*: *C. T.* xii. 30).

GIN, to walk; *vid.* GIM, DIM, *id.* *Also read* DUN, (4 R. 17. 45 du-un), DU, TUM; *q. v.* (*Character* = *outline of the foot.*)

id.), the soul. 5244. yiu-hun, wandering ghosts, who have not received proper burial; kwa-hun, orphanghosts. (*The Jap.* ki-shin, gods; *manes* or departed souls = Ch. kwei-shên, A. kwi-t'ên = GI-DIM?)

nik (= ngik), ni, sickness; disease. R. 104 (*Det. of diseases*). 8225.

k'ong, fong, kw'ang, the pit under a tomb, in which the bodies are laid; a tumulus or mound-grave. WW. 6413. *Written* earth + broad.

fên, hung (= kung), Am. hun (= kun), J. bun, a grave; a tumulus. WW. 3536. *Written* earth + large. 8843.

hing, ying, héng, yêng, form, figure, shape. 4617. hing-shi, yêng-sêk, a model; a figure. (hing, ying, an earthen mould for casting. 4620.) hing, ying, J. kei, a pattern; to imitate. 4624. O. S. kim.

tsöng, siong, hsiang, A. töng, a figure; an image; form; to be like. 4287. 4288.

hing, hêng, kiang, héng, hong, hsin, hsing, yêng, J. gyō, to walk; to do; to perform. 4624.

tung, tong, dung, to move. 12256.

ch'êng, ch'in, shing, zing, A. t'aing, to finish; make; done. 762. O. S. ding (= dim), P. 233.

kín, kien, to build. 1592.

chên, yên, yen, tsing, K. chin, J. shin, A. yen, kien, chên, to mould,—as a potter does clay; to fashion (of creation). *Also read* kien. (*Written* kiln + tile.) O. S. tin, kin. 618.

žêng, ying, yin, dzing, zing, A. nying, as, like as; thus; in like manner. WW. 5636.

žan, ín, yen, J. zen, nen, A. ñyen, right; thus; so. 5551.

hien, ham, keing, yeñ, a, J. kan, gan, bitter. 4504.

hing, kiang, yêng, to walk. 4624; R. 144.

ying, yên, ying, J. in, A. jên, to journey; move on. 13285. R. 54. (*A Foot-*

GIN, *a value of the Mountain-character*.
Br. 7383. Cf. (G)AN, high.

GIN, 'I'. 4874. (*From GAN; cf.*
GALU, MULU, the man; 'I' = gan,
mun.) Cf. GIN, a man.

GIR, a scorpion. (*zuqagipu; cf. GIR-*
TAB, *aqrabu, id.*) (TAB = TAG.)
312; 315.

GIR, GIRI, foundation (*išdu; Br. 4811*).
Cf. UR (GUR), foundation; bottom
(*išdu; Br. 4832*); USH-USH, 5068.
(gush = gur.)

GIR in GIR-PAD, bone (*iššimtum*).
(*Vid. King, Seven Tab. Cr. p. lviii.*)
Also alone: GIR, bone (*ešimtum*).
C. T. xii. 13. (*From GUR = Ch. ku-t.*)

GIR, way, path, road (*kibsu; padānu;*
tallaktu); cf. GIR, MER, foot. Br.
9185; 9191 f.; 9193.

GISH, (G)USH, *membrum virile*. 5019.

GISH (USH)-DUG, coïre. 5053.

GISH-GIN, dry wood (*in Assy. loan*
gišginīš, like dry wood).

GISH-ĜAR (1), limit; bounds; end. 4 R.
16. 31 f.

GISH-ĜAR (2), carving; sculptures.
A drawing, or outline. 5 R. 60, Col.
III. 19. ĜAR (*sign also read GUR,*
ĜUR, MUR), to draw, make an out-
line or plan (*e.g. of the Ark on the*
ground), N. E. xi. 57.

GI-NAR, a chariot (*narkabtum*). *From*
GISH, GI, wood, and NAR = ngar =
GAR, MAR (C. T. xii. 18), chariot.

character; akin to R. 60 and R. 144.)
O. S. gin, din.

kyn, kien, k'en, to walk. G. 1598.

k'in, yēm, k'im, J. kin or kon, mountain-
peaks. 2113. kang, kong, kōng, ridge;
mound; hills. 5894. (P. 489.)

ngan, am, an, gan, I; myself. 48; WW.
(*Common in North.*)

hit, Am. giet, hih, hsieh, a scorpion,
4362. O. S. git = gir. Cf. also k'i,
ki, in i-k'i, id. 1126. (ch'ai, ts'a, J. tai,
dai, scorpion; sting in tail. *Chalmers,*
63, G. 263.)

ki, chi, foundation,—of a wall or dike.
850. O. S. git = gir: P. 435.

kwēt, kwut, ku, K. kol, J. kot-, a bone.
6234. O. S. kot: R. 188; P. 700.—
hai, J. gai, bones (*cf. gai-kot-su, bones;*
skeleton), 3770. O. S. gat (P. 610):
git (?).

hi, yi, k'ai, J. kei, gei, a footpath. 4070.
O. S. gi(t): P. 663.

k'iu, k'au, kiu, id. 2317. O. S. gu, gu-t
(> gu-k). P. 325.

kou, kau, kù, to copulate. 6164. O. S.
gu-t (P. 268; cf. 101) = gush. liao,
liu, lio, (J. ryō), O. S. lok or luk (P. 811)
the *membrum virile*. 7042. (luk =
dug ?)

kan, kon, k'in, k'en, kō, J. kan, ken, dry.
5809.

yai, ngai, nga, ya, J. kai, gai, bank;
shore; limit; bounds; end. 12838.
O. S. ngat, P. 410.

*k'i, k'ai, O. S. kat, to carve. 1052; cf.
1051; 1053.

k'ui, fui, kwei, wei, kwai, O. S. gut, to
draw, sketch, make an outline. 5185.
P. 912. (gut = gur; fut, wut = mur,
wur.)

miu, miao, delineate, draw; sketch; copy;
paint. 7853. O. S. mot, mut (= MUR).

kōū, ki, kū, ch'a, ts'i, J. sha and ku,
wheeled vehicle; carriage, car; chariot.
kut, kot, R. 159; P. 320. Also tot. 574.

GISH-SHIR, GIS-SIR, light. Cf. GESH, GASH, values of the Sun-char. (C. T. xii. 6), and SHIR, SIR, light; SIG, SI, *id.*

(DAG) GISH-SHIR-GAL, (stone) 'Great-Light'; *i. e.* a sort of limestone, marble or alabaster, which glistened in the sunlight.—*Vid.* GAL, great; DAG, stone. 1650-1657.

GU, GUG, to call out, cry, shout, roar; shriek, howl, lament (*itqûlu*: BPS.94). (2) to talk, speak, say, order, command. (The character is simply the mouth-symbol; cf. the Chinese characters opposite, except G. 4913.) 503; 504 ff.

GU (1), the neck; the throat (C. T. xii. 10). 3215. Also read GUN (*ibid.*), tax; tribute; rent; a burden, load, talent (weight). (The value TIG = DIG may imply a corresponding GU-G, beside GU-N; cf. SI, also read SI-G, SU-M, SU-N, Br. 4402 ff.)

GU (2), bank, side of a river (*ahû*). 3207.

GU (3), land, country. 3216. (C. T. xii. 38); cf. UG (from GUG), people; country (C. T. xii. 27).

GUN, land, country (*mâtum*; C. T. xii. 10). Cf. UNU (from GUNU?) dwelling-place; GI(N), land (*mâtum*; C. T. xii. 38); KI, KIN (?), KIS, earth, land (*ibid.*).

GU (4), the whole, total; all (C. T. xii. 10); from GUD (K. 738). 3220 f.

GU (5) in IM-GU, earthen vessel; pot (*gadûtum*; *dîdu*). IM-GU-ENNA, pot of mud or slime (EN = IM, mud, clay; *q. v.*). 8401-8403.

GU, GUD, ox, bull, cow, &c. (*alpu*; *lû* from LID, LI?). (2) strong, valiant; hero; mighty (*gardu*); cf. GUTU, valiant; hero (*gardu*; *qarrâdu*; *idlu*); GIR, strong, mighty (*gašru*), 9183; GISH, GESH, male, hero (*idlu*). 5737 ff.

GUB, to stand; to set up or make to

sik, sit, hsi, si, clear; bright; white. 4043. Cf. also *Jap.* shiroi, shiro-, white.

hu, fu, K. ho, A. hou, to call out to; to shout. 4912. hu, a tiger's roar. 4913. hu, to bawl; to howl at; to announce, —the dawn (of a cock). 4914. hu, to call out; to lament. 4918. O. S. gu, guk: P. 162.

ngü, yü, to talk, speak, say; words, speech. 13626. ngu-k; P. 306. Cf. kou, kao, kau, koa, J. kō, to tell. 5952. O. S. kok; P. 342. kou, kao, announce, order. 5953.

hou, hau, u, wu, the throat. 4007. O. S. gu; cf. P. 576.

king, keng, kiang, chin, kêng, J. kei, kiō, neck; throat. 2126. hiang, hong, oa, J. kō, ngoñg, nape of neck; income; funds; sums of money. 4291. kung, tribute, tax, revenue. 6560.

hu, u, fu, J. ku, bank; river-side. 4958. hu, fu, *id.* 4917. P. 784, ku-k.

kuo, kwok, kwai, koh, kwo, K. kuk, J. koku, country. 6609.

hiang, hōng, hiong, *rus*, the country, as *opp.* to town; village; region; one's native place. 4258. O. S. kong, P. 913.

hu, fêt, *Am.* hut, whole; entire; all. 4924. O. S. kut, mut. P. 96.

hu, wu, fu, J. ko, pots; a cup, jar, vase, &c. 4954. yin, K. in, J. gin, mud, slime. 13257.

ngau, niu, ngiu, ngu, liu, J. giu, A. ngiu, ox, bull, cow. 8346. R. 93. O. S. ngu(t). k'yt, kiek, k'et, K. köl, hero; brave. 1498; 1499. O. S. git. P. 669.

ngêt, yi, ngö, K. hil, il, J. git, strong, valiant. 13159. Cf. also 4655.

li, lèp, K. rip, ngip, to stand up; make

stand; to fix, establish. 4864. (*The Foot-char.*) (GUB implies DUB = RUB, LUB.) Cf. DU, to set up (*zaqâpu*), Br. 5270.

GUB, bright, shining, pure, beautiful (*ellu*). 1100.

GUB, meal, feast (*naptanu*; Br. 4891). Cf. GU (= GU-B ?), to sip; to drink; to swallow (Br. 871). (*lâšû*, &c.)

GUB, the left (GUBU, *šumêlu*). *Char.* also read GAB, KAB. (GAB, GUB = DAB, DUB; cf. *Ch. O. S.*) 2680 ff.

GUD, high, lofty (*êlû*; *zaqru*). Br. 4697.

GUD, a nest (*qinnu*; written grass + bed; Br. 6017). 5 R. 42. 62 a.

GUANA (*i. e.* GWAN), battle; army (Abp. ii. 25).

GUG, darkness, trouble, anxiety, fear (*kukku*). Cf. (SU-) MUG, GIG, darkness. (*Vid. PSBA* xvii. Pt. 2, p. 66, line 14.)

GUG, a valuable kind of stone (*samtû*; *sandû*, between *hulalu* and *uqnû*). 11862 f. Prob. GUG = bright, sparkling, flashing (cf. U-GUG, flame of fire, *kibbat išâtî*); cogn. c. GUB, bright (*ellu*). *Vid. sq.*

GUG (U-GUG) in BIL-UGUG, to flame, flash, or sparkle,—of fire (*kabâbu ša išâtî*); flame of fire (*kibbat išâtî*). 4629 f; 6097 f.

GUK-KAL, a fine sheep or lamb,—for sacrifice. KAL = KAL, costly, fine, or GAL, great (*q. v.*). (*The word GUKKAL is written sheep + pure.*)

GUN, UGUN, UGUNU, lord, lady, (*bêlum*; *bêltum*) = MUN, UMUN; *q. v.*—6990. *BPS.* 19. *Char.* D. 475.

GUN, GUN-GUN (Br. 3498), a vague colour term, perhaps variegated, or grey (*burrumu*). Includes yellow: cf. GUR-GUNNU, *hipindû*, a gem = 'stone of fire' (Br. 8551; 4586); AL-GUN-GUNNU = *sâmu* = colour of

to stand, set up; to fix; to establish. 6954. R. 117.

*hua, hwo, hwa, J. kwa, *O. S.* gop (P. 860), flowery, beautiful, brilliant, bright. 5005.

yeh, shyp, yih, A. viep, *O. S.* gop (P. 860), bright light. 13021.

hiah, hap, *Am.* gap, J. kō, A. giap, to sip; to drink; to swallow. 1530.

tso, tsu, tsou, K. cha, J. sa, A. ta, the left. 11753. *O. S.* tsap, dap, dop, dzup, P. 136; 522; 883. (dop = *Sum.* dub, gub.)

yeh, it, *Am.* giat, high; lofty. 13009.

wo, u, k'ou, a nest. 12688. *O. S.* kot, kut? (P. 605: cf. G. 6301.)

kwên, kiun, K. kun, J. gun, an army. 3276.

k'ü, *O. S.* guk, to be timid, fearful. 3081. P. 1023. hou, hao, *O. S.* kok, fear, anxiety. 3890. P. 342.

yuk, yü, ngük, J. gioku, A. ngok, jade; shöü-yuk, 'water-jade', *i. e.* quartz crystal. 13630.

hu, J. koku, A. houk, flame; the blaze of fire. 4996; cf. hou, hao, hoa, hau, *O. S.* kok (P. 342), bright, luminous, white, 3892.

kou, kao, kau, ko, *O. S.* kok (= P. 628), a lamb or kid. 5940. (kok = gug.)

*hwang, wong, oa, J. kwō wō, the sovereign; the emperor. 5106. *O. S.* gong (gon), P. 574.

kwên, kiun, K. J. kun, sovereign; prince; ruler. 3269.

hwang, wong, wouñ, oa, J. kwō, wō, *O. S.* gong (P. 824), *fram* gon?, colour of the earth; yellow; brown; 'yellow hair' = hoary! 5124. hwang p'i, a mottled or spotted bear.

- gold* (*cf. hurāṣu sâmu*, yellow gold).
Br. 5759; *HWB*, s. v. *sâmu*.
- GUN (1), tribute (*biltum*). 3335. *C. T.* xii. 10.
- GUN (2), country (*mâtum*). *C. T.* xii. 10.
Cf. UN, UNU, 4792.
- GUR, to cut off or in two (*kasâmu*, &c.).
931 ff.
- GUR, to turn, return, restore, &c. (*târu*;
turru). 3367; D. 53. *Cf. TUR(DUR)*,
to turn back; to repel (*nî'u*; *târu*).
1076; 1079.
- GUN-NI, a brazier or portable firepan
(*kinûnu*). *Written* fire + place. GUN-
NI-LAĜ, a travelling (portable) stove.
9716.
- GUR, to lift (*našû*): *see* IL, ILI.
- GUR, to run, rush about, roam (*garâru*,
nagarruru: Br. 10177; 10212). *Akin*
to ĜAL, to run, rush (of water); *q. v.*
- GU-RUN (*gu-ru-un*: Br. 11146; *cf.*
865 *guru-un*), blood (*damu*); U-RU(N),
U-RIN, Br. 6439; U-MUN, Br. 8672;
9476. *With* GU-, *cf. GUD in* LU-
GUD, white blood, pus, and MUD,
blood; (G)USH, *id.* Br. 1503.
- GUSH-KIN, gold (*hurāṣu*; חָרִין).
Written shining + bright. (*With*
GUSH *cf. ĜUS in* SHU-ĜUS =
SHU-RUS, to burn, flash, sparkle:
Br. 7103 ff; 7116. KIN = KUN,
shine, *q. v.*; GIN, bright: *C. T.* xii. 29
ellu?) *The Armenian* oski, gold =
GUSHKIN.
- GUZA, chair; throne (*whence* *kussû*, כִּסֵּא,
&c.). *c. Det. of wood, like the Chin.*
equivalent. (Written phonetically GU-
ZA, *like* GU-LA = GULA, GUL.)
11153. (? GUZ = KUSH, to rest?)
- ĜAB, evil, bad, wicked (*bi'su*, *bîšu*).
10173.
- ĜAD, ĜUD, bright; shine (*C. T.* xii. 6).
See ID, bright; ITU, moon. ĜUD,
bright; shine, of stars (Br. 5582; 5617).
Also read KUN, to shine (*cf. KUM*,
as value of the Fire-character); *q. v.*

- kung, koug, K. kong, tribute. 6560.
- hōng, hiong, hiang, village; *rus.* 4258.
O. S. kong. (P. 913.)
- kwei, k'ui, kwoui, to cut. 6468. *O. S.*
kot, gut, P. 912.
- fu, fêt, *Am. hut* (*from* kut), to chop, hew,
cut off or in two. WW. 3655.
- *hui, wui, fui, J. kai, ye, *O. S. gut*, to turn,
return. 5163.
- kwei, cü, J. ki, to return; to restore.
6419. *O. S. kut, gut*, P. 1020.
- hung, k'ong, *Jap. kō*, ku, flame; fire;
hung-lu, portable stove. G. 5253.
- hwei, k'wei, J. kwei, to rush (as a river);
O. S. gut (P. 866). G. 5206.
- hüt, hüe, hsüe, J. ket-, blood, G. 4847;
yung, rung, jung, üng, ing, wing, yün,
yin, A. ving, WW. p. 1146; G. 5740;
P. 614 (*dom and gom*).
- kin, kim, king, chin, J. kin, kon, gold,
G. 2032. *Cf. Jap. kogane*, yellow
metal; gold.
- i, yü, ye, chair; *O. S. k'i*, gi, P. 408; *cf.*
G. 991. G. 5357. (*gi from* gū, *older*
sound gu-t.)
- hwai, wai, fai, kwe, J. kai, bad. 5031.
O. S. gap; P. 990.—wu, ok, auk, ngo,
K.A. ak, T. 4, bad, foul. 12779. (*gak*
= gap?) P. 424.
- *hui, hwei, J. kei, G. 5192. *O. S. hut*
(kut), P. 733. Sparkle, of stars.
- hui, hwei, *O. S. hut, kut*, P. 515; *cf.*
P. 320; G. 5150; 5152; 5154; bright,
luminous, brilliant, shining. (P. 515

ĠAL (1), flow swiftly, run, rush, of water (*garāru ša mē*). Also read BU-LUĠ, to rush along, hasten (*hāšu*). (LUĠ = Ch. liu, to flow; O. S. lu-k? P. 298.) 78 f.

ĠAL (2), ĠAL-ĠAL, to divide (*zāzu*), Br. 84. (*Pictogram of thunderbolt, which both rushes and divides.*)

ĠAL, ĠALA, a piece, portion (*zittum*). 11831. (*Spelled phonetically ga-la.*)

ĠAL-BA, ĠAL-BI, frost, cold, or the like (*halpū*). (BA, BI, from BA-N, BI-N?) (*Etym. meaning: that which cleaves and splits. BAN = BAL; q. v.; ĠAL = ĠAL, to divide.*) 11752; 10135.

ĠAR (GUR, GUR, MUR), to draw, to sketch, to make an outline or design, e.g. of a ship (*Del. 57*); to sculpture reliefs (*ēšēru*). Vid. GISH-ĠAR.

ĠAR-SAG (*boundary or hill + head*); dial. MUR-SHAM(?), mountain (*šadū*). 8553. See SAG, head = ZAG, heights (*q. v.*).

ĠASH, ĠAZ, to cut off, e.g. reeds; to reap (*hašābu, hašācu; šebēru; C. T. xii. 14, 15*). See GAZ.

ĠE (ĠI), ĠU, this (*annū*). Also used as an Optative particle. 4033 ff; 4041.

is ku-t and ku-n, like the second Sum. character.)

kwa, k'ut, kwat, K. kwal, to hasten, fleet; quickly. G. 6295 (WW.).

k'wai, K. kiöl, J. ket-, A. küet, swift. G. 6337. k'wai-liu, swift-flowing. See also G. 6336; 5324 hwo, wut, K. hwal, J. kat-, mobile, running.

*kwai, kai, parted or forked, of rivers; to flow different ways, to fork, G. 6327 (WW.). O. S. kat = kal, gal (P. 84).

hui, hwui, k'wei, to rush, as a river breaking through the banks; to separate (WW.), G. 5206. O. S. kot = kol (P. 866; also dot = dol).

k'wai, K. k'we, J. ke, kwai, clod, lump, piece, fraction. G. 6340. kot, kut, P. 684.

ping, pen, A. bēng, ice; cold; frost; crystallized; to freeze. R. 15.

kwei, hui, k'ui, fui (= MUR), wei, J. kwai, ye, to draw; to make an outline, G. 5185, O. S. gut (= GUR), P. 912.

k'i, k'ei, k'ët, k'at, to notch; to cut in wood, to carve. G. 1051; 1052; 1053. See Chalmers, 114.

kai, O. S. gat (cf. G. 6100), gak (cf. G. 6099), boundary; limit; frontier, G. 5771; cf. 5772.

yai, ngai, nga, ya, J. kai, gai, bank, shore, limit, G. 12838; yai, cliff, 12836.

ngai, wei, ngwai, Am. gúi, high, 12567; O. S. ngat, gut; cf. 12568; 12571. P. 684.

ngu, wu, rocky, 12703.

ngêt, wu, Am. gút, bare hill, 12783. ngot, P. 22.

sou, sao, so, O. S. sok, sak (P. 923), high. 9595.

*shan, sang, san, hill, mountain, G. 9663; R. 46.

hai, J. gai, to mince, cut up, G. 3766.

kot, ko, kah, K. kal, J. A. kat, to cut, e.g. grass, reeds; to reap grain. G. 6055.

*k'i, k'ei, ch'i, K. J. A. ki, this; that. G. 1026. O. S. gi (P. 435). Also used as an Optative particle.

ĜE(N), overflow, abundance (*from* GAN); *in* ĜE-GAL, NAM-ĜE; NIG-ĜE (Br. 4039). *Also read* GAN, GAM.

ĜE(N), *dial. of* ĜU(N), *Determinative of birds.* 4044. *Cf.* SHEN, TIN, *in* MU-SHEN, MU-TIN, birds.

ĜUG *in* GISH-ĜUG, weapon (*kakku*). 10529.

ĜUL (*from* ĜUN = KUN; *q. v.*), to be bright (*nigû*); glad; to rejoice (*hadû*; *hidûtu*). *See* KIL, star; MUL, MUN, shine; MEN, pure. ĜILI, to rejoice (*hašâšû*); joy (*ulû*): Br. 8244; 8247. UL (= ĜUL), 9138. *Written with the gourd-symbol; perhaps because gourd used for sound-box or wind-chest of some musical instruments, or because of the luxuriance of these plants. Vid.* UKUSH, gourds.

ĜUL, evil; hostile; bad; unfortunate (*e. g.* dreams and omens); to be, do, or make, evil; to ill-treat; misfortune; disease; ruin (*limênu*; *limnu*, &c. R. = *lawânu* = לוֹא). *Written eye + dog. (To destroy, of the Evil Eye; Br. 9497; 9505; as if 'to eye like a dog', 'look ugly' at a man.) (Perhaps ĜUL is from ĜUN, GUN = KUN.)*

ĜUMUNSIR (ĜUMU-ⁿSIR), a boar (*humçêru*; חוּר; *Ar. khinzîr*). ĜUMU = GIM, DIM, DAM, *in* GIM (DIM)-ŠAĜ, hog, pig, swine (*q. v.*); SIR (ⁿSIR) = ŠIG, pig (?). 2057. (*Cf.* DUN, to dig = DUM = GUM ?)

ĜUN, to lift up, of the eye (*našû ša êni*; 'may indicate haughtiness'; *Prince, s. v.*). 10503.

I, INU, word; speech; story; EN, spell, incantation (*spoken formula*). (*From* GAN.) 507; 509; 10857.

yen, ye, A. jien, abundant; overflowing; G. 13113. O. S. gin, din. [*Sum. g'e(n)-gal, abundance-have = Chin. yu-yen, O. S. got-gin, have-abundance = 'in abundance'.*] (P. 568, gin.)

k'in, k'im, birds in general; the class *Aves*. G. 2099. (WW.)

ko, kwo, ku, kou, kwa, lance; spear. 6061. R. 62: O. S. kok.

hin, yên, hiun, J. kin, kon, joy; delight; elation. G. 4571.

hwan, k'on, fun, to rejoice. G. 5051.

hin, yên, *Am. him*, dawn, G. 4567; hin, yên, midday glare, 4568; *id.*, joyful, 4569. (WW.)

hi, J. ki, O. S. kit (P. 818 = kil), joy; gladness. 4073.

kiu, hui, smell; to injure (WW. p. 52); *written eye + dog. O. S. k'o-k (= k'ot?), P. 594 a; cf. P. 677 and k'iu, WW., p. 418. (The char. is apparently confused with the similar ch'ou, to stink. See UR-TUG.)*

See G. 4685 (2521), hui, hsiu, ch'au, K. hu, J. kyû, ku, to smell.

niu, H. ngiu, ngiun, ill-disposed. 8352. (R. dog.)

hwan, wan, hwang, ngwaañ, J. kwan, gen, evil; calamity; misfortune; to be ill. G. 5090.

hung, hiung, J. ku, unlucky; malignant; injurious; calamity; criminals. G. 4689; 4690. *Cf.* 3915.

kien, kyn, *Am. gian*, a hog. G. 1682. P. 261 (kin and gim).

kung, to root up with the snout, *as pigs do the ground (a habit to which there are many allusions).* G. 6561.

hyn, hiun, hüng, J. ken, kon, to lift up; haughty, proud. G. 4455. Shau-hyn, to carry the head high.

yen, ín, ye, yei, K. yön, J. gen, gon, words; talk; stories. 13025. (*From* ngan, gen, R. 149, P. 297.)

- I, one (*from* ID; *qs. a hand*); 6549;
GI (*from* GISH), DISH, DIL, ASH
(ESH), USH, one. 10057 ff; 1 ff.
I(D), IA, A, handiness, skill, power. 6547.
I, IA, A, five. (*From* GAD, GID, ID,
hand.) (*In Chinese a may be dial. for*
i: vid. G. 5395.) *Char. also* = MUG
(WUG = wok?), S^b 92.
I, IA, A, horn (ID, GID, GAD). 6553.
I, ID, river. 11647. (*From* GID =
GAD = GAL, to flow.) (I-DIGNA,
Assyr. I-diglat = *Heb.* Khid-dèqel, the
Tigris. Khid = g'id = ID, I.)
I (*from* GID = GIL), to raise; rise; be
high; to exalt. High (*of peak*). 3980.
IL, to raise, lift up; high. 6143. *Vid.*
infr. s. v. IL, ILI, to raise.
I, to howl, to lament (*nâqu*). 3981.

IB, IBBA, IBBI (*from* GIB, GUB; *vid.*
s. v. NIN-IB), to be strong, violent;
to rage; violence, rage. Roused; ex-
cited, *or the like*. SHA(G, B)-IBBA,
rage; wrathful (*vid.* SHAG, SHAB,
SHA, heart). 4952 ff; 4961. *The*
word IB may be cognate with GUB, in
SU-GUB-RU, to be strong; deal
violently (šapâçu); a group written,
hand + strength + apply.

IB-DAM (*or* EB-DAM), to be bright,
said of a man; *i. e.* smiling, cheerful
(*namâru ša amêli*). 4979.

I-BILA, son; *cf. Turkish* oglu. *Per-*
haps BIL from BIN (= BAN- in
BAN-DA, offspring, child, young) =
labialized GIN, GINA, child, son,
little or young (Br. 4141; cf. Br.
4118 ff; 4130 ff).

- i, yit, yi, K. il, A. nyit, one (*sounds imply*
git, dit; cf. Am. chit = tit). 5342;
R. 1.
i, ngi, K. ye, skill; ability. 5517.
ngò (*Amoy*), 'ng, K. o, J. go, A. ngu,
five. (*From* got, wot *or* wok, *Douglas*;
cf. Ostiak vet, Zyr. vit, Vog. ät, Mag-
yar öt.) 12698.
i, ki, an ox's horns. 5359. P. 408: gi, yi.
ho, oa, J. ka *or* ga, O. S. k'a-t (P. 145);
Manchau hol, river. 3936.
i, yit, yai, yi, K. il, J. it-, to overflow.
5486.
k'i, hei, hi, to rise up; to raise. 1070.
O. S. ki(t): P. 31.
i, to raise. 5466. (ki-t: P. 31.)
i, oi, *Am. i*, to wail, lament loudly. 5391.
P. 213: yi(t). ai, oi, e, yae, ngai, to
grieve for; to wail. 11.
i, K. hii, to sigh; to moan. 5369. P.
872. (ik, kik, tik?)
i, yêp, *Am. ip*, yih, strong; O. S. ip,
R. 163; P. 372 (yip = gip; dip). 13169.
i, yêp, *Am. ip*, yih, to catch the breath,
to pant; disquieted; grief. R. 163;
P. 372. 5481-2. (5482 disquieted;
disquiet; trouble; anxiety; *with*
Heart-Radical, as in Sumerian.)
yi, yêp, *Am. ip*, yih, to breathe short and
quick; sin-yih, H. sim-yip, W. sang-yai,
palpitation of the heart. 13170;
R. 163; P. 372.
hu, u, *Am. ho*, violent. 4965. O. S.
ko-p, gu-p. P. 372. hu, u, ho,
aggressive; violent. 4962. P. 372.
(*Both also = to act violently. Vid.*
WW. p. 225. The latter group has Rad.
Hand. Cf. SHU-GUB, in SHU-
GUB-RU in opp. column.)
ip, yeh, tiap, yih, gay. 12994. *Cf.*
12998; 13000.
ch'ang, bright; happy, prosperous. 427.
O. S. dom (P. 496).
kien, kîn, *Amoy* kian, K. kön, J. ken,
a child; *in Amoy gen.* a boy. 1686.
(kin = gin; *cf. Sum. GIN.*)

I-BIRA, trader, merchant. (Cf. 'Abram the 'Ibrî', Gen. xiv. 13.)

ID, bright, shining, pure, clear. From GID (cf. ĠUD, ĠAD, bright; values of the Sun-character).

ITU, ITI (=ID), the moon; month. (Cf. *Suidas Lex.* 1091 A: Αἰδῶ . . . ἡ σελήνη παρὰ Χαλδαίους. 'Aidō' is ITU. *Hesychius* gives Αἰδῆς.)

I-GI(N), eye; EN, INI, eye (cf. 4 R. 46-47, 11a: ENA-NI, 'with his eye' or 'glance'; EN in EN-NUN, to watch; a night-watch). 9259; 9261.

I-GI(N), the face; I-DE (I-DEN, I-DIN), the face; the eye (*dialect*). 9281. Cf. GIM, GIN, DIM, DEN, like: thus.

I-DE KU, to the eyes; *i.e.* at the moment; now.

I-DIM or E-DIM, heaven; 1535; cf. E-DIN, heights (Br. 4527). I-DIM, high; steep. E-DIN, field, veld, open country; the desert plateau (W. of Babylonia). Cognate NIM, high; E-NIM, heaven; NIM in NIM-GIR, lightning (cf. GIR, lightning).

(2) I-DIM, mad; raging (of dogs). 1536. Cf. *perhaps* I-DIM, to yell, roar. Br. 11273; cf. 1480; 1510.

(3) I-DIM, a deep hole; a well; a fountain. The 'Springs' of the Sea. (Cf. Gen. vii. 11.) The well or hollow of

mai, me, K. me, J. bai, to buy (3rd Tone); to sell (4th Tone). 7606; 7608. (P. 868; P. 973; ma-k, mi-k, mo-k!?)

hi, C. hi, hsi, hot, bright. 4080. From kit (P. 818).

hi, daylight; bright. 4093. From ki (P. 1006).

hi, H. k'i, bright; splendid. 4115. From git (P. 248).

*yüt, yet, yüeh, J. get-, gwat-, A. ngüet, the moon; a month. 13768. R. 74. ('The moon is the bright one', says *Edkins*, R. 74; cf. P. 733 hwei, kut, stellar brightness. *Vid.* 5192; kut = *Sum.* ĠUD, q. v.)

yen, ngan, ngang, nga, yaa, K. an, J. gan, kon, A. ñyăn, the eye. 13129.

kien, kyn, ken, kieng, cie, chiei, K. kyön, J. ken, A. kien, to see. 1671.

k'an, hon, k'on, k'ang, k'ö, k'eiñ, K. J. kan, to see; to look at; to examine. 5852.

lien, lîm, kiam, lieng, lie, liei, K. kôn, J. ken, A. kiem, the face. 7140.

P. 911: ts'ien, ch'ien, tiem, dim (*vid.* 1713, 1714); lim, sim; kim, gim.

t'ien, to see face to face. C. t'ín, *Am.* tian, Sh. t'ín (WW.). 11242.

ti, tik, di, to see face to face. 10936.

ti, K. che, J. tei, dai, A. de, to stare; to gaze; to look at. 10954. (ti-t.)

i, ni, ngei, *Am.* gé, ngi, li, K. ye, J. gei, A. nge, to glance at. 5429; 5431. (ngi-t; P. 470.)

Cf. the similar phrase yen hia, under the eyes = at the moment. 13129.

*t'ien, t'yn, t'en, t'eng, the sky; heaven. 11208.

tien, tyn, ten, tieng, the top; summit. 11193.

tien, tyn, ten, tieng, high. 11195.

*t'ien, t'yn, t'en, tieng, diên, fields. 11236. R. 102. P. 201: din.

tien, tyn, ten, tieng, mad; tien-kou, mad dog. 11197.

ching, A. ting (=tim), tsing, K. chöng, a well; a pit. 2151. *ch'üan, A. tüen, spring of water (= I-DIN). 3187.

the primeval abyss (*naqab apsi*), within which is the world of the dead. 1520. With DIM, cf. DUN, to dig.

(4) I-DIM, heavy; important (*kabtu*); 1511. (DIM from DUM = DUG in DU-GUD = DUG + GID, heavy.) (Cognate: E-LUM, A-LIM, *kabtu*?)

IG (from GIG; GAG?), a door; C. T. xi. 24 (IG, *daltum*). Also read GAL (= Ch. go-t?); dial. MAL or MAR (cf. *wu* and *fu* in the Ch. dialects). (Pict. of a one-leaved door with pivot, on which it turns in a stone socket.)

IGI-GAL, dial. IDE-MAL (Br. 4011), knowing; wise (lit. 'eye-open').

IGI-LAL, to see; look at; inspect. (LAL from LAN? Cf. A-LAN, A-LAM, image.) Vid. LAL.

IL, ILI (from GIL), GA (from GAL; cf. GAL, *našû*, Br. 2245 f), GUR, to lift up (e.g. the head or hand); to raise; to rise; be or become high (lifted up). (GIL, IL, may be regarded as the R. of Semitic *êlû*, עלה, be high; go up; rise; raise.) 6136 ff.—Also read DU (= GU).

I-LIM, nine. 4018. Vid. I, IA, five; LIM, four. (I + LIM = 5 + 4 = 9.)

IL-LIL, from EN-LIL, Lord of the (inhabited) Earth; i.e. the god Bel. Vid. EN, lord: LIL, earth (M. 4257).

IM, to dip; plunge in; dye. (Also RIM.) Br. 4816. Cf. DIM, DE, irrigation (*steeping land in water*).

IM, EN, the wind. (From GAM, GAN.) (Perhaps 'The Moaning or Sighing

'The Yellow Springs' or 'The Nine Springs' = Hades.

chung, tūng, Am. tiong, tsung, heavy; important. 2880. P. 558; dom = dum. Cf. perhaps ch'im, t'ing, A. trēm, to sink. 649.

*hu, hou, wu, fu, K. ho, J. ko, o, a door. 4959. R. 63. O. S. go-t, nga-k; Phonetic in 8476 = 8470: o, êk, aik, a, ngê, nge, K. ek, J. aku, A. ak, distress. Vid. P. 101; and cf. also *Jap.* kado, a door (kad = GAL). (Pict. of one leaf of a door. Ch. doors turn on pivots, like the Bab. doors.)

k'ai, K. ke, J. kai, to open, e.g. a door. 5794. O. S. ka-t = ka-l. (With GAL, MAL, to open, cf. also, at least for the dial. forms, wat, wa, ya, K. al, wal, J. wat-, ye-, A. êt, hwat, scoop out; dig a hole. 12431.)

lan, lam, lang, la, J. ran, to look at; to inspect. 6735.

*kü, ki (from ku-t, ki-t), K. kö, kê, J. kio, ku, A. kī, to raise up; to lift (e.g. head, eye, cup, voice); to elevate. 3034. (P. 953: -t, not -k.)

k'yt, kieh, ket, K. köl, kal, J. ket-, ge-, A. kiet, yet, to lift up, to raise. 1455.

k'i, hei, hi, to rise up; to raise. 1070. P. 31: ki-t. (Vid. I, to raise, *supr.*)

i, ki-t, to raise. 5466. P. 31.

*ki, chi, to lift up. Chalmers, 63. (Two hands under a jar.)

yü, ü, i, chi, A. ju (zü), to raise, lift up, carry. 13616.

li, a place of residence; a neighbourhood; a village. 6870. P. 369: li-t (?).

im, ngiam, žan, K. yöm, J. zen, nen, A. ñyiem, to dye. 5562. Cf. 13233: yin, yên, yén, A. niön, to sink in water; to soak; to stain; 12644: wên, ngên, ên, dip, dye.

kam, gam, bam (O. S.); C. fung, F. hung (= kung), Amoy hong (kong), K. p'ung,

- One'; cf. *Ch.* yēm, yin, nyim, K. ĩm, J. gin, gon, to sigh; to moan. G. 13258.) 8347 f; 8369. Also read TU, wind, storm; *q. v.*
- IM, IMI, EN (*from* GAM, GAN), the wind; a blast; gale; storm.
- (2) IM, IMI, EN, heavy rain; storm (*zunnu*). 8374.
- (3) IM, IMI, EN, mud; clay; earth. The sign had also the sound NI. Cf. *Ch.* ni, mud. 8359.
- (4) IM, IMMA (Br. 8358), lordship, (lord); cognate with EN, lord; high; GUN, MUN, UN, lord, prince: *vid.* U-GUNU; U-MUN.
- IM, IMMA, thirst. 826.
- IMME-LI, an intoxicating drink; perhaps new date-wine; must. 867. The character was also read NAG and LAM, to drink; *q. v.* *Vid.* also KURUN; TIN, DIN; MU-TIN; GASH.
- IM-BAR, storm-wind; hurricane. (*Origin of Assy. imbaru.*) Written IM + SHESH, 8452 and IM + DUGUD, 8477.
- I-MIN, a term for seven (cf. SHI-SIN); from IA, I, five (*q. v.*) and MAN, MIN, brother, companion, fellow, *socius*; another, a second, a double, two. 12200 ff.
- IN, INNU, straw (*tibnu*; תבן). Prop. stalks of grain (SHE; *q. v.*). From GIN, GI, reed; stalk (*ganu*); *q. v.* 4231. (Also rendered *lubšu*, *lubašu*, covering, husks, pods, and perhaps stems, stalks.) 4225 f. (*Pictogram* D. 151: a vessel piled up with corn-stalks.)
- IN-GAR, enclosure; wall; side (*e. g.* of a ship; *NE.* xi. 55). Written Phon. house (IN, EN = *Ch.* yen) + brick

- A. fong, the wind. 3554. P. 571. (bam = *labialized gam.*)
- ngan, om, am, *Am.* am, *Sh.* éⁿ, an, ang, eĩñ, a squall; a hurricane. 62. (*Vid.* PP. 508; 764: yim, gim.)
- yin, yim, yēm, *Am.* ĩm, yēng, heavy rain. 13245. (P. 448: nim, žim.)
- yin, yēn, *Am.* kin, *Sh.* yēng, slime; mud. 13257.
- kin, kēn, kín, dǐng, clay. 2042.
- kan, kēn, K. kam, J. kan, kon, mud. 5851.
- yin, wēn, *Am.* ún, yung, yūn, to direct; to rule; governor. 13270.
- kiün, kwēn, kung, chün, K. J. kun, sovran; prince; ruler. 3269.
- yin, yēm, yim, ing, eing, yang, K. ĩm, J. in, on, A. êm, to drink. 13269. (P. 98: gim.)
- li, lei, lé, tí, sweet wine; must; newly distilled spirits. 6950.
- yün, wēn, un, fermented liquor. 13829;
- yin, yēm, ĩm, yēng, drunk; intoxicated. 13214.
- p'iao, p'iu, p'io, A. fieu, tieu, whirl, as the wind; p'iao-feng, whirlwind. 9133. P. 752: po-t; *vid.* *ku wēn.*
- pan, pún, bouñ, A. ban, comrade; associate; partner; companion. 8603. (MAN = ban.)
- p'ēng, p'en, bañg, bung, K. pǐng, a friend; to associate; match; pair: wu-p'ēng, without a peer (*cf.* *Assyr. lá shanán*). 8878. P. 460: ban.
- fan, p'un, K. pön, pan, J. ban, a time; to repeat. 3383.
- kan, kon, küⁿ, keĩñ, küe, the stalk of grain; straw. 5828.
- hēng, k'ing, kin, èng, hēn, stalk of grass or plant. 3921.
- kēng, ken, ngang, stem of flower; stalk of grain. 5994.
- k'ang, k'ong, husks, chaff or skin of grain. 5911.
- wei, wai, yü, K. wi, J. i, A. vi, to surround. 12529. O. S. ngot, mot = gar, mar. (P. 550 -t, not -k.)

(GAR = *Ch.* nga, wa, tiles). *A compound of two Synonyms, viz.* EN, IN, *cogn. with* GAN, close, park, garden, and KAR (GAR), surrounding wall.—*Dial.* I-MAR; *written Phonetically* hand (ID, I, A) + chariot (MAR). 6270 ff. (*With* IN-, *cf. also* GIN, turn, and NI-GIN, turn round; surround.)

*IR, ER, ESH, to weep; tears; weeping; lamentation; supplication. NIR, sighing; grief; *read* SHER, *C. T.* xii. 24; A-NIR, A-SHER, *id.*; DIR, ZIR, sorrow. (IR, ER, ESH, *is written* water + eye.) *Cf.* SHESH, I-SISH, *Synn.* 11600 ff. ESH *is also written* ISH (*BPS.* 33), *by Phonetic use of the latter character.* (IR from GIR; *cf.* GUR, to run, to flow; *garāru*; *girrānu*; *garrānu*; weeping.)

ISH, ISHI, heap of dust or earth; mound; mountain. (*From* ĠISH = ĠIR = ĠAR; *cf.* SA-ĠAR, *another value of the character: q.v.*) 5086. E, mountain (*šadû*). 5846. (*From* ESH, ISH = *Ch.* it, il.)

hui, ui, wei, an enclosure. 5162. R. 31 go-t = gar. *With the first element of the Sn. word cf. the following:—*

yüan, yün, *Am.* wan, yen, an outer border. 13733. gon: P. 703.—yüan, yen, J. on, enclosure; garden. 13740. gon: P. 647. yüan, yün, yen, hwan, a wall. 13762. O. S. kan, gan: *vid.* P. 245.—yüan, yün, yen, wön, in, vien, a courtyard. 13752. gan, wan: P. 294. yüan, yen, round. 13734. gon: P. 703. yüan, yen, to surround. 13731. kon, gon: P. 374.

hien, ín, yíⁿ, A. hūen, side of a ship; gunwale. 4485. R. 95: gon.—hien, han, ā, yeñ, J. kan, gen, A. nian, boundary; barrier; fence. 4494.—hwan, wan, kwéⁿ, to surround. An enclosing wall. 5039. 5040. 5041. hwan, wan, fan, k'wang, wa, gwaañ, J. kwan, a ring; to surround. 5043. *Cf. also* 5048, 5049. *All* P. 928: gwan, gan.—küen, kün, ken, kwan, a wall around a grave. 3149. k'üen, hün, k'en, K. kwön, J. ken, a circle; to surround. 3162. (*Both* P. 219: kon, gon.)

êr (ür), i, dji, water (tears) flowing. 3348. P. 232; J. ni, shi. hi, O. S. ki-t, to sob. 4053. (kit = kir = gir.)

*lei, li, K. yui, J. rui, tears. 6856. li-t, lü-t, P. 462. (Water + eye; 6857.)

hi, ngêt, K. hīl, J. kit-, to shed tears. 4147.

chüt, cho, chêh, tso, K. ch'öl, J. tet-, set-, to weep. 2421.

t'i, K. ch'e, J. tei, to snivel, as when weeping bitterly; to weep; tears. 10991. O. S. ti-t.

i, O. S. t'it, snivel; i-t'i, to sob and snivel (*in deep grief*). 5403. P. 226. i, to sob, to wail; O. S. yi(t), P. 213. 5391. sī (ssü), si, J. shi, A. tī, snivel. 10292. O. S. si-t?

i, ye, dust in the air. 5346. O. S. gi-t, di-t. P. 814.

i, ei, ye, dirt; dust. 5377. *From* git, dit: P. 737.

yeh, ít, *Am.* giat, high; lofty. 13009. (*Phonetic in* yeh, ngit, stock or stump

I-SHIB, bright; shining; pure. 10364.

Cognate: GUB, *id.* (Br. 1103.)

ISH-SHEBU, the king. *Written as a composite Numeral, III XXX; i. e. 3 × 30 = Three Generations,—implying, 'Long live the King!' (?) If III XXX = 3 Sosses + 30, i. e. 210, the king may be styled 'Thrice Seventy Years',—as the Ch. Emperor is Wan-sui ye, 'Father of Ten Thousand Years'. (Cf. Ps. xc. 10; xxi. 5.)* 11886.

IZ-ZI, I-ZI, a wall; side. (*From ZAG, ZIG, ZI, side; wall; q.v.; and ID, I, hand, side; q.v.*) 3989; 5709.

IZI, fire. *S^b I. 11. (From IZ, GIZ, GUZ or GAZ; cf. GISH-BAR, GIBIL, Fire, Burning; the Fire-god. GIZ = GISH, GI. Cf. also UZ, US, another value of the character: Br. 4578 = GUZ.) Dialectic MU (WU), fire (C. T. xii. 8); cf. MU-BAR = GISH-BAR. (MU = MUZ, MÜSH, MISH.) Also read PIL (BIL, BAL; a younger equivalent of BAR = MASH, MAZ), burn. Cf. Mg. gal, fire.*

I-ZIN, E-ZEN, I-ZUN, a feast or religious festival; *str. fixed or appointed time. Festivals usually recur at fixed intervals (cf. Heb. מועדים). The Root appears in Assyrian ezennu, izunnu, isinnu (variants which suggest a loan-word); and, further, in זמן (= זון) and adannu, זמן (?)—4311; D. 364 note.*

KA, the mouth; utterance; word; speech; talk. *Also read GUG, GU, in sense of speaking: q. v.—511; 503 f.*

KA-BA, KA-BAD, opening of the mouth; KA-BAR, opened mouth. 555; 606; 609.

KA, GI, GU, fruit, *in* KA-LUM, dates (*suluppu*); *GI-RIN, GU-RIN, *GU-RUN, fruit, esp. of trees (*inbu*): *vid. HWB.—764; 10155; 5907; 10179. (LUM = RUM, RUN = RIM, RIN: other words for fruit? cf. KA-RAN.)*

of a tree; stake; post = *Sumerian GISH.* 13014.)

yi, ngêt, K. il, hil, J. git-, mountain. 13160.

yeh, shíp, *Am.* yap, *Sh.* yih, A. viep, bright light. 13021.

sa, J. sō (= sap), thirty. 9533.

shih, shai, shi, she, si, K. se, J. sei, A. t'e, a generation of thirty years. 9969. *O. S. shi-p: P. 152. (Phonet. in íp, tep, leaf.)*

huo, hoa, hwi, hou, ho, K. A. hwa, J. ka, C. fo, W. fu, fire; flame; to burn. 5326. *O. S. kwot, kat: R. 86; P. 59. Cf. Mongol gal. Dial. fo, fu, represent Sumerian MU.*

*hsün, ts'un, shing, *Am.* sun, dzing, sung, siün, a period of ten or of seven days. A set time. 4864. *Used also for the period of a year or of ten years, e. g. hsün-sui, a year (lit. period-year); tsih hsün, seven hsün = seventy years.*

*k'ou, k'au, K. ku, J. kō, the mouth; speech; utterance; talk. 6174. R. 30; P. 51; ko-k, go-k.

pa, pat, open-mouthed; the mouth open (WW.). 8505. (*Written k'ou + pa, like the Sumerian KA-BA.*)

*kwo, kwi, ku, ko, J. kwa, ka, fruit, esp. tree-fruit. 6627. (*P. 492 kap? cf. Chalmers, 147 and 250.*)

KANA, KAN, KA, a gate. 3882; 3889.

KANA, KAN (2); part of a door or gate. A lock or latch, *which 'seals' or secures a door or gate.* (Assyr. kanakku; cf. kanâku, to seal; kunukku, a seal.) 3890. (GIŠ) GANNA, lock, bolt. 4046. GAN = KAN.

KAD, GAD, KID, GID, a kind of cloth or dress-fabric. A cloak or mantle. 2700.

KAL, KALA, he who is first; chief (*ša rištân; ašaridu*); leader; head; hero; mighty; strong; able. Noble; valuable; costly or precious (*of things, e.g. stones*). Steep; high; difficult; rugged; uneven (*of mountains and roads*). 6181; 6187 ff.

KA-NAG, land; country (C. T. xii. 38: *written mouth + drink; suggesting the elaborate irrigation of Babylonia*). Also read KA-LAM (vid. C. T. xii. 27; *where the ideogram for country is read KA-NAM and KA-LAM. This ideogram looks like canals + great or many in Gudea's script: D. 420; D. 109 and 43*). Vid. NAG, LAM, to drink; NAM, province, and NANGA, district. (KA, KA-K? = GUG; vid. UG, land, country.)

KAM (C. T. xi. 2), bowl, beaker, goblet, tankard, jar, and the like (*digâru; ummâru*). 8339; 8341. (Cf. GAM, to bend; curve; GAN, enclose; GIN, turn; NI-GIN, turn round. *The root-idea of KAM, bowl, would seem to be*

han, J. kan, gate of a walled village, or of a town ward. 3792. Cf. also hwan, 5049, and k'ang, 5926 (and WW.); yen, 13153.

kwan, kwa, kwaa, frontier-gate; a pass; to shut. 6368. P. 780 a.

k'ien, J. kin or ken, C. k'im, Am. kiam, a stamp; a seal; the latch of a door. 1700. (WW.: a kind of door-lock or latch; to use a seal; an official stamp. K'ien-ki a wooden stamp; k'ien-so, a door-lock.)

kien, kam, han, J. kan, to close; to seal up. 1612.

i, ei, K. ii, J. i, ye, clothes; esp. upper or outer garments. From yi-t, gi-t (P. 213). 5385. R. 145.

k'wei, k'wai, K. kwe, J. kwai, ke, first; chief; eminent; great. 6499. P. 684: kwat. Also: leader; head; champion.

kwei, kwai, kou, J. ki, honourable; high or noble; valuable; costly; dear (*of price*). 6461. P. 866: kwat, kut.

k'o, k'oa, K. J. ka, A. k'a, able; can; k'o žin, a capable man. 6078. P. 145: ka-t = KAL.—ko, to be able; excellent. 6043. P. 145 kat. k'o, C. o, a sort of jade. 6082. k'o-kin, precious gold (WW.). ko, k'oa, k'u, ka, rugged; uneven (*of paths: WW.*). 6079. P. 145. k'o, difficult. 6085. P. 145 kat = kal.

k'an, hom, Am. k'am, J. ken, kan, a vessel; receptacle; to contain. 5882.

k'an, hom, k'am, A. ham, an earthen vessel (*five pints*). 5853.—han, ham, wooden bowl. 3813.—han, hom, ham, a water-jar. 3822.

rounded. (Cf. the fig., D. 216.) See GAN in GAN-MARTU, a Syrian (?) bowl.

KAM(GAM), GAN(KAN), as *Determ. after Ordinal Numbers*. (MIN-KAM is 'Two-turn', i.e. Two times: cf. the Chinese analogies. Edkins says of kang, P. 321, 'The root means change'. Cf. next entry.) 8342; 4045.

KAM, to change, alter (*nukkuru*; C. T. xii. 10).

KAN, to be darkened, eclipsed; darkness or eclipse (S^b I. 22 f). Cf. GIN, black (*šalmu*; C. T. xii. 30). 3672.

KAS (GAZ?), a word for two. (See MAN, MIN, TAB, two; MASH, twin; double; MASH-MASH, a couple.) Also read RAS. 4459.

KAS (GAZ?), two.

KAS-KAL, road, way, street. 4457.

KASH, urine. (*written* Penis + water.) (From GASH? cf. GISH, *šUSH*, penis.) 5114.

KASH-SHE-BI, a title of the Sun-god: 'Wine-and-corn-giver' (?). KASH (GASH), date-wine (or other heady liquor). *Ideogr.* a cup (or other vessel); much like *ideogr.* for DUG, LUD, pot, vessel, jug, &c., q.v. (Vid. also SHE, SHUG, corn, and BA, BI, to give.)

KESH (in KESH-DA), KUR (KIL; Br. 10202), to bind; cf. GUZ, DUR, a bond; KAD, to tie or bind (C. T. xii. 10); SAR, SHER, to bind; tie knots. 4288 f; C. T. xi. 18.

KI, the Earth,—as opposed to Heaven. The Earth as the Divine Spouse of Heaven (*Antum*), 9625. DAM-KI, *Δαύκη*, Earth as the Spouse of Ocean. To sit still; be settled. 9626. *This character was also read GI and perhaps DU. Other meanings are: the ground; land; place.*

ko, K. J. A. ka, *Numerative as in* yi-ko, one, ti er-ko, the second. 6074.

kang, kêng, ken, kae, to change; kang-fan, repeatedly. 5990. kang = kam.—fan, J. ban, a time or turn; to repeat; to change; san-fan, three times: in *Jap. the Ordinal Suffix*, e.g. ni-ban, the second. (fan, ban = gan labialized.) 3383.

k'ien, k'im, k'em, J. kin, ken, black. 1701.

kan, evening; sunset; dusk. 5817.—

kan, dark spots on the face. 5826.

yen, am, éⁿ, black; dark. 13131.

yün, hen, yüe, J. gen, black. 4790.

ngi, nyi, i, er, (ri, Edkins), J. ni, A. ñyi, two. 3363. O. S. ngit, ngat?

*ya, a, second. 12810. P. 424 (ga-t; ga-k).

kiai, kai, ka, A. ñyai, ñya, a street. 1434. P. 239: ka-t; cf. P. 410.

ngiau, niao, niu, urine. 8253. O. S. ngot, gat = kat, P. 33 a.

yu-su-pi: 13398 (R. 164); 10340; 8981.

yu, yau, iu, *Determ. of liquors*, R. 164.

O. S. go-t(?), do-k, so-k: P. 324. (*Ch. seems to have confused the two Sum. ideograms GASH and DUG, which are nearly alike.*)

kyt, ket, kieh, tih, K. kyöl, J. ket-, kit-, A. kiet, to tie in a knot. 1470. W. cie, N. ci, cieh, tih, P. M. chieh, *ib.*

k'i, Am. ki, Sh. dji, H. ti, k'i, F. chi, ki, the god or spirit of Earth. Ti-k'i, O. S. Tip-ki, Dap-ki, P. 35, Terra, as a deity. To be settled or at rest. 1086.

t'u, t'ou, t'ü, K. J. to, earth,—as opposed to air and water; territory; land; soil; ground; place. Mud; dust. 12099.

KI, KI-TA, the bottom; below; low; lower. 9638; 9672 ff; cf. 9784.

KI-AG, beloved; darling; favourite. *Vid.* AG, AKA, to love. 9717 f.

KI-BIR: *vid.* GI-BIL, burning. 10868.

KIN-BUR (KIMBUR?), KI-BUR, a bird's hole (BUR) or nest. (BUR = GUR, KUR; cf. KIR-RUD, hole, cave, *where* KIR = KUR.) 10319. (*With* KIN, bird, cf. TIN, SHEN, *in* MU-TIN, MU-SHEN, bird.)

KID, SHID, TAG, to break or cut off; cut out, &c.; to open—a mouth or a door. 1404 ff; 1416.

KI-DUR, 'place-dwell', *i. e.* abode; 9824. DUR, TUSH, to dwell, 10523. *The char. is also* TUG; and KU (*from* GU), to settle; place (an abode; *šubtu*), 10542.

KI-EL, *written* 'place-clear' (bright, pure), *but perhaps read* KEL, [*which is related to* KIL (GUL), MUL, sparkle, star, and KUR, purified, pure (*of silver*),]: a female slave; handmaid. 9831 f. KEL-TUR, 'maid-young' ('little'), *i. e.* a virgin or maiden (*batultum*). Cf. *perhaps* KAL-TUR, 'little male' (*idlu šihru*), *i. e.* virgin youth (*batūlu*); and the same word with *Det. Fem. in sense of* virgin girl (*batūltum*), 5 R 42, 55, 56 e. (*See also* EL, bright.)

KI-GAL, 'place-great', underground; the grave; Hades. (GAL *from* GAN? *Vid.* GAL, great; DA-GAL, broad.) 9776. (*Dial.* SHI-WAL = שאל?) Cf. UNU-GI, URU-GAL; KI-MAG, coffin; sar-

hia, ha, kia, yūo, hsia, J. ka, ge, lower; beneath; low. 4230. *O. S.* ge(t); P. 26.

ak (P. 900), ai, oi, e, ngai, yae, to love. 15. [hi, yi, J. kei, attached; hi-lwan, J. kei-ren, very much attached to (*lit.* attached to—fond of). 4062. lwan, ren *here* = *Sum.* RAM, to love?]

k'in, k'ēm, k'im, ch'in, djing, birds; 2099.—wo, u, ou, k'ou, K. J. A. wa, a hole; a nest. 12688. *O. S.* wot, kot (R. 116: yūt, hiöl, ket-, cave, hole, pit; P. 605 = G. 6300; cf. 6301 ko-t = KUD; P. 700). *See also s. v.* BUR, a hole, hollow, &c.

chē, chyt, shyt, chiek, siek, K. chöl, söl, to break or snap off. 550.

k'i, syt, kyt, siek, k'öük, söl, kiöl, to notch. 1053.—k'i, to carve, cut in wood; *read* k'ieh, to cut off. 1052. (*Both* P. 567: kit, sit.)

k'i, J. kei, P. ch'i, to open,—a mouth, door, letter. (Cf. P. 683, *the left part of which is* sit, nget, *in* 1014.) 1110. P. 463.

ch'u, ts'u, shü, to abide; to dwell. *From* t'u-k; cf. P. 672. *In 4th Tone* a place; dwelling-place. 2660.

yü, ngü, ngi, K. u, J. gu, to dwell. 13557. yü-ch'u, a dwelling; H. ngi-ch'u; a *comp. resembling* KI-DUR.

kyt, ket, kieh, K. kiöl, clear; pure; clean. 1491. *Chaste, of a woman.*

ki, chi, k'i, dji, a courtesan or prostitute; a singing girl. 862. *O. S.* ki-t, or gi-k: R. 65, P. 78. (*If* gi-k *were the true O. S. we might compare* *Sum.* NU-GIG, harlot, hierodule.)

kw'ang, k'ong, the pit beneath a tomb; a grave. 6413; WW. 480. *Written* earth + broad. *Chinese expressions like* Ti-fu, 'The Earth-palace', *i. e.* the grave; the other world; *are essentially similar to the Sum. phrases.* 10956.

cophagus, *lit.* 'high (or noble) place'; whence גמחי in *Palmyrene* (Nöldeke).

M. 7317.

KI-KU-MUL, stable-man; cowherd; cattle-man or cow-man (*rid alpé*). 9826. *Vid.* KI, place; KU, KUR, to eat; to feed; MULU, man; people. (KU, Br. 855; 880.)

KIL (1), KILI, a star. (From GUL = MUL, MUN, to shine, to sparkle; *q. v.*) (MUN = KUN, to shine; Br. 5582.) *Cf.* KI-EL, KEL, clear; pure; *q. v.*

KIL (2), KILI, multitude; host = KISH, *q. v.*—10332 f.

KIN (1), see, look for, seek, devise (KIN-KIN: 4 R. 5. 28 b). *Cognate with* GAN in SHI-GAN, to see, to look at. 10754. 9311.

KIN (2), something sent; a message; a letter; a commission; a rescript. 2. work; craft; skill. 10753.

KIN (3), to send; to dispatch, 10750; by-form of GIN, GI, to send (Br. 2384); *cf.* GEN (GÍ-EN), to send (Br. 6330); GENNA, commissioner, prefect, director (*mu'irru*: Br. 4140).

KIN (*in* UK-KIN, gathering; assembly; host; total; all). 900 ff.

KIN (*in* UK-KIN, *puhru*), gathering; assembly; multitude; army; all. *Vid.* UK-KIN.

(2) KIN (*in* KIN-GAL, director; leader; ruler; commander; minister; prefect,

Lit. feeding-place man; stall-man. (A descriptive periphrasis, such as is common in both languages.)

kin, chin, king, bright. 2143. *Cf.* king, *Am. kéng*, lustre of gems. 2142.

kin, K. kīn, J. kin, kon, A. kēn, to see; to let see,—a superior; to display. 2052.

kien, kyn, ken, K. kyōn, J. ken, to see, 1671. R. 147. *O. S. kin*: P. 366.

k'an, hon, k'on, k'ō, k'eiñ, K. J. kan, to look, look at; to see. 5852.

kien, kan, ka, a tablet; document; record. 1604.—kien, kam, J. kan, a letter (as sealed up?). 1612. kien, kīm, *Am. kiam*, *Sh. ki^a*, a letter. 1661. *Cf. also* 3146; 3809.

k'ien, hyn, k'en, c'ie, J. ken, to send—as *workmen, servants, &c.*; to commission—as an official. 1746. P. 961.

kung, kōng, work; skilled labour. 6553.

kiün, kwēn, chün, K. kun, J. gun, kun, an army. 3276.

kiün, k'wēn, k'un, k'ün, to collect; to band together. 3299.

k'üün, k'wēn, k'iun, K. J. kun, gun, group; flock; herd; crowd. 3304.

kien, kym, J. ken, both; together; to unite in one. 1630.

k'ien, kym, J. ken, to gather up; bring together. 1660; 1661. (P. 911: ts'ym, all; tim, kim.)

hien, yeñ, ham, a, J. kan, gan, all; to unite. 4498.


kung, kūng, K. kong, all; altogether; collectively. 6571.

kwan, kun, kon, a government official; officer; magistrate; a mandarin. 6341.

—of the palace; *Assyr. mu'irru*. 901.
Prob. akin to U-GUN, GUN, lord.
(GAL, great; *q.v.*)

(3) KIN in KIN-MIS, old man; sheikh.
904 f. *Lit.* 'Assembly- (or Council)-
man' (MIS, *idlu*). [*So written perhaps
phonetically. KIN-MIS possibly re-
ferred in the first instance to age (abu;
puršūmu, greybeard?).*]

KIN-GAD, to love. *Vid.* AG, AKA,
to love. 4745.

KIN-GU-SIL (A, I, LA), five-sixths,—of
one or of sixty (*the Soss*). ('Kingu',
the Ocean = Sixty, *the ruling number*;
SIL, to cut in two, cut off. *Cf. the
symbol, D. 484, which resembles* .
*Such a designation is perhaps not much
more fanciful than the Gk. μύριοι 10,000,
which used to be connected with μύρω, to
flow, q.s. 'floods' of a thing.*) (*Cf. G.*
5573: yong, grain-stalks; abundant;
ten billions.) 11228; 10037.

KIN-DA (*dissimilated from KIDDA*),
KI-DA, KID, to cut a mark on the
face or forehead of slaves and crimi-
nals. 2707.

KIR-RUD, hole; cave. *Also read KIR-
RUMA = KIR-RUM. A Syn. of BU-
RU, BUR, hole; cave (= GÜR, KUR,
KIR-). (RUD may be akin to RAD,
RID, SHID, SHITA, tank, trough;
gutter, watercourse; conduit; LUD,
vessel; q.v.; cf. Ch. liu, J. riū, ru, to
flow, G. 7248; O. S. lu-t, ru-t; and liu,
lu-t, a current; a stream; G. 7259.)*
9848-9850.

KI-SAL (*from KI-SAN*), a level floor,
platform, or terrace,—*for altar or
temple; the altar itself(?)*. 5481. (*Prim.*
figure D. 415; confused later with D.
324 GISH-ZAL, *written ZAL-GISH,*
and read also BUR, oil, fat (?)—vid.
PESH, to be fat,—*and LEL; q.v.*)

P. 386: kon: *Phonetic in k'ien, to send.*
Of same origin as next entry.

kiün, kwên, kiun, kung, chün, K. J. kun,
sovereign; prince; ruler; gentleman;
officer. 3269. P. 329 kon.

kung, köng, K. kong, public; a duke; a
gentleman. 6568.

yung, wêng, ung, old man; *title of respect.*
12667. P. 690: gong, gon. *Cf. also
entries under (2).* [nien-mai, N. ngieñ-
me, advanced in years, aged, 7620, *is
a conceivable parallel to KIN-MIS.*]

küen, kün, kwan, chüan, to love. 3145.

ku, ko, to look at, regard, care for.
6254. O. S. ko-t? küen-ku, to regard
with affection. (kon-kot = KIN-GAD.)

P. 219; R. 63; 181.

tsyt, ts'et, chieh, K. chöl, to cut; cut off.
1513. *Also* 1552.

kêt, *Am. k'iat, kiah, J. kat-, ke (t)-, to brand
(or tattoo) the face as a punishment;
to flay the skin from the face.* 1465;
WW. p. 357. (*Written with Rad. knife.*)

yüt, het, K. hiöl, J. ket-, a cave; a pit;
a hole. 4840.

k'u, wêt, fêt, kwêt, K. kul, J. kot-; a cave;
a hole. 6276. *Cf.* 3231.

lung, *id.* 7506; k'u-lung, a hole = KIR-
RUM.

lut, küt, chü, empty. (*Written cave + bore;*
R. 116 + G. 13679.)

san, shan, K. sön, J. sen, smooth level
ground, as prepared for the erection
of altars. 9700. A level place at the
base of an altar; a smooth hard spot
levelled off for sacrifices. A small ter-
race. WW. p. 753. *Cf.* t'an, tan, an
open altar for sacrifice; a high terrace

KI-SIM, a kind of grasshopper or locust.
KI-SHI, *id.* 5539 f.

KISH, a swine, hog, pig (*piazu*); *Vid.*
PISH (*the other value of the character*).
11934 ff.

KISH, multitude; host; the whole; all.
8903. KIL, KILI, *id.* (*Assyr. kiš-šatum*): 10333.

KISH, hair of the head or forehead?
(KISHI, *muttatu*.) *Vid.* USH
(GUSH) or GISH, *id.*

KU, KUA, KUR, to eat. (*From GUR*;
cf. GU, to sip, drink; GAR, food.)
880 ff.—Ü, food. 6022.

KU, sweet,—*in taste*. 3344. *From*
KUN *cogn. with* GIN, sweet, pleasant
(*tābu*: *C.T.* xii. 30; 93066); *cf. perhaps*
SHA(B)-GIN, heart's wish (Br. 2387).

KU (*with Det. Pref.* wood), lance, spear;
weapon (*kakku*). (KU *from* GU-G?).
D. 467.

KU, KUG (GUG), bright, brilliant, pure.
Cf. GUG, *in* U-GUG, to sparkle, flash,—
of fire; UG, daylight (*C.T.* xii. 6).
9887.

KUGGA (Br. 9908?), KUGGIA (Gud.

for worship; a temple; an arena; a
platform or stand (in an exhibition).
10705.

sung, a grasshopper. 6569. *O.S.* som.
shím, sham, sieng, zie, shen, ch'an, ts'an,
K. sön, the cicada or broad locust. 349.
hi, *O.S.* ki, a kind of grasshopper; 4068;
k'i, *id.* (*also* hi-k'i), 1014, a *Truxalis* or
green grasshopper.

ki, kei, *Am.* ki, a hog turning up his snout.
O.S. kit (R. 58). WW. G. 977.

hi, *O.S.* kit (P. 357: J. ki, ke), pigs,
swine. 4057.

kia, ka, *O.S.* ka-t, a boar (P. 549). 1164.
(kat = gash = bash = BISH.)

k'i, ki, dji, *O.S.* ki-t, a multitude. 1013.
(R. 113; P. 99.)

k'i, ki, dji, *O.S.* ki-t, numerous; abundant
(WW.); crowds. 1089.

kiai, kai, K. ke, *O.S.* ka-t, ki-t, all; every
(P. 570). 1437.

k'ih, *Amoy* giet, hêt, yak, ngat, ch'i, K.
kik, A. k'ik, k'iet, to eat; to drink; to
swallow. 1948. WW. D. (*Cf. also*
Jap. kurai, kurau, kû, to eat.)

yü, hōü, nöü, yi, ü, to eat or drink one's
fill. 13555 (P. 749: k'u). 13690.

hüt, *Am.* hiat, hsüeh, to sip; to suck up.
4851. P. 84: kit, küt.

k'uei, *O.S.* kut, food. 6500, P. 684;
6514, P. 866 ku(t).

kö, kaa, keiñ, kan, kam, sweet to the
taste; *Met.* to the feelings; kan-yüen,
willingly, 5832 (yüen, ngien, J. gen, to
wish, 13708; H. sim-ngien, heart's
desire).

kwo, ku, kou, spear, lance. R. 62; P. 75.
kok, gok. G. 6061. (*Modification of*
the character for wood.)

hu, J. koku, flame. 4996. *O.S.* kuk.
huk, hsü, K. uk, J. koku, dawn. 4760.

hou, hoa, hao, bright; white. 3892.
O.S. kok.

kiu, kio, kiao, kau, white; bright,—*of*
stars and sun. 1368. *O.S.* kuk:
P. 907.

ngüng, ngiang, ngying, ngên, ngyin, yin,

- Cyl. A. 16. 21), silver. KUGGA = KUNGA, GUNGA; and KUG is akin to KUN, to shine. (Cf. NAGGA, lead, for the implied changes of sound.)
- KU-BABBAR (from KU BAR-BAR), silver (?); KU, bright + BABBAR, white, glistening (C. T. xii. 6)—the Sun-character. Vid. S^a v. 45; S^b 111.
- KUR-GIL, KUR-GI, the *kur-gi* bird, Assyrian (loan-word) *kur-kû*, prob. domestic fowl. (In Aramaic, כורכיא the crane. Cf. the variety of Chinese applications.) Vid. MA. p. 437.
- KU, fish (C. T. xi. 24). 1818. (From GU; GU-N?) Also read GA (dial.).
- KUD (1), to cut off; to decide, judge, settle a case; (to stop, hinder, resist, oppose). 356. Vid. DI, to judge.
- KUD (2) in NI-KUDDA, tillage,—of a field (*êrištu eqli*: Br. 366).
- KUD (3), to take counsel; to consult. 356.
- KUD (4) in NI-KUDDA, taxes; imposts. 11993.
- KU(G)-DIM, silversmith; worker in precious metals, gold or silver. Cf. ZA-DIM, stone-worker; and vid. KUG (GUG = GUNG, GUN), silver.
- KUKKI, sweet; good,—to the taste. KUK = GUG = DUG, good. 3351.
- KUKKU, from KUK = GIG (q. v.): to be or become dark; darkness. Vid. GIG, GA(G)-GIG. C. T. xi. 36. 8938 ff.
- KUL (also ZIR; q. v.), SHUK-KUL (vid. SHE, SHUG, corn), seed; sown land; cornfield; crop; and even palm-grove. (The character was called Tree

- K. in, J. gin, silver; money. 13253. Amoy gun.
- po, fa, A. ba, white. 9370. O. S. pat, bat: P. 840. Silver is commonly called poh-kin, A. bak-kim, the white metal. 2032. (pai, pak, ba, white; bright; pure. 8556. A modification of the Sun-character.)
- ki, kie, J. kei, A. ke, a fowl; kung-ki, a cock. 810. Of other birds: shan-ki, pheasant ('hill bird'); chu-ki, 'bamboo-bird', a kind of partridge; ho-ki, 'fire-fowl', turkey. The albatross is 'Sea-fowl Mother'; the Eastern curlew, chang-ki, 'variegated fowl'. Like many Sumerian animal names, also of plants: 'Fowl's-leg Child', ki-t'ui-tzü, and 'Hairy Fowl's Legs', maou-ki-t'ui,—two kinds of *Potentilla*.
- ngü, yü, i, K. ê, J. gyo, A. ngi, fish. 13510. O. S. ngu, gu. R. 195.
- k'üt, küeh, K. kiöl, J. ket-, A. küet, to cut off; to decide; to settle; k'üt-tün (dö, tan, dan, 12149), to give judgement. 3219.
- k'u, fêt, A. k'ut, to work in the fields. 6265.
- k'u, k'o, k'ou, K. J. kwa, taxes; revenue. To counsel; take counsel. 6094. (The word may have lost final -t, before it was written with P. 492.)
- yin-chiang, ngên-tsöng, ngying-dziañg, ngên-töng, silversmith (including goldsmith: Vid. Morrison, Eng. and Ch. Dict. p. 191). 1246.
- hou, hau, hoa, hao, hœ, K. ho, J. kō, good; in 4th Tone to love; to like. 3889. O. S. kok.
- hak, heik, he, hei, hêk, K. hik, J. koku, black; dark. 3899. R. 203; P. 862 kek.
- *ho, hwo, wo, hu, O. S. prob. ku-t, grain; corn; crops; grain in the fields. 3943. R. 115. (P. 167: ? ku-t, ku-k.) (The character is the Tree-symbol slightly

not complete. *It resembles the Tree-symbol. Vid. D. 12 and D. 6.)* 1662 ff; 7444.

KUM, a value of the Fire-character. Cognate with KUN, to shine (Br. 5582); *q. v.* 4571.

KUM (GUM), to crush, grind or pound corn (*hašālu*). 4713.

KUN, to shine (*also read ĠUD*). 5582.

KUN, tail,—of an animal. 2038. (*Lit. end? cf. Chinese kên, kon, end, P. 253, which looks like an inversion of the older form of this character, D. 434.*)

KUR, to change; to alter; another; the other; foreign. 1143 f; 1148 f.

KÚR, mountain; hill; land; country; inhabited place. 7390–7396. (*The prim. character is three holes,—a symbol of caves and cave-dwellings, and so, by association, of hills, in which caves usually occur. KUR appears as KIR in KIR-RUD, hole; q. v.*)

modified, and is called Tree-child Grain.)

ka, ko, kia, chia, to sow grain; grain; cereals; crops. 1143; and WW.

O. S. ka-t, ko-t, P. 609. (kal = kul.)

kuk, ku, *Am. kok*, grain; cereals. *O. S. kok (from kot? P. 103).* 6229.

hêt, wêt, fut, ho, hu, K. hîl, J. kaku, kernel, inner nut, or seed of fruits. 3964.

*kuang, kong, light; brightness. 6389. P. 288 (kom).

hung, k'ong, J. kō, ku, a flame; fire. 5253. P. 251.

hun, kwên, fire; flames. 5240.

yn, ngan, yen, ngion, ngieng, J. ken, A. ngien, to grind. 13102.

hwan, ún, k'wan, wun, bright; luminous. 5062. hwan, flaming; brilliant. 5083.

hou, K. hu, J. kō, behind; after. 4025. *O. S. ku.*

hing, hêng, the tail-end of the backbone of an ox. 4626.

hüen, yün, J. ken, to hang or suspend. 4819 (?)

k'iang, hong, k'ong, the end-bone of the spine. 1274.

*kên, ken, J. kon, a limit or boundary; to stop. *P. 253. 5972. (*Cf. kên, ken, K. kîn, J. kon, root, 5974, written tree-limit or end; and ken, Am. gun, the heel; to follow, 5977, written foot-end. This obscure Phonetic, R. 138, may possibly be a relic of the primitive Sum. symbol.*)

kai, koi, kwi, ke, kae, to change; to alter; another. 5783. *O. S. ko-t (P. 32).*

*k'iu, hui, k'u, chiu, K. J. ku, A. k'iu, ki, a hill; a portion of land; a place. 2310; 2311; 2313. P. 177 (ku-t, not kuk; *vid. P. 857 ku wên*).

kü, chü, ku, a high hill or peak. 3004. P. 144 gut, kut.—hui, *O. S. kut*, bare hill. 5176.

k'ü, k'öü, k'i, ch'ü, K. J. ku, a place or dwelling-place, 3088; a rugged steep mountain, 3089. (*Both 1st Tone.*) P. 749 k'u.

k'u, kwêt, K. kul, J. kot-, a cave; cave-

KÚR (*from* GUR), horse (*sîsû*): *vid.* HWB. 506. *Written phonetically with last character* (KÚR, mountain, &c.). *Cf.* C.T. xiv. 11: KU-Ú-RA (KU-UR-RA?).—4986; 4994.

KUR, KURU, purified, refined, — *of silver.* *Cf.* KI-EL, KEL. *Also read* SIG (C. T. xii. 32), *q.v.* (2) KUR, to see to; to oversee; rule; govern; to look after or take care of (*paqâdu*). 9450 f.

(KA-RAN); KU-RUN, fermented liquors; wine; grape-wine; date-wine; a liquor prepared from sesame seeds fermented, &c. [RUN = ĠUN, GUN, as in RUSH = ĠUSH, U-RUN = U-ĠUN, elder brother; GASH (KASH) = RASH; (G)IM = RIM; GAG (KAK) = RA(G), RU(G), to make.] *Cf.* MUN, (= GUN), a clarified fruit-syrup (*alcoholic*). *Vid.* GASH, GESH-DIN, MU-TIN, TIN; SI-RIS, SI-RAS; ZAG. (*The* KA-, KU-, *may be akin to* KA in KA-LUM, dates, or KUL, seed; *see* GAK-KUL.) 5005.

KUSH (GUSH), RUG (= ĠUG, GUG), SU(N), skin, hide (*of men and animals*); *Det. of leather objects*; the body; flesh. *Cf.* ÚZU (GUZ; or U-ZUG?), flesh. —161-172.

KUSH, decision; law or commandment of a god (*stylus + god*); *akin to* KUD, to cut off; to decide: *q.v.* 5645.

KUSH (GUSH), U, plant, herb, grass, vegetation. (*Det. of plants.*) (S^b 75: U | *ideogr.* | šamnu.) 6018; 6020.

dwelling; an abode, 6276; hilly; mountainous, 6277 (*mountain + cave*).

kū, k'ōū, k'ū, K. J. ku, a colt; a strong, young horse. 2953.

k'uei, kúi, O. S. kut (= kur), P. 557, a fine horse, a stallion. 6492. (ma, mo, mo-t, R. 187, P. 642, horse, *Mongol* mor-in = MUR = GUR.)

kyt, ket, kieh, K. kiöl, A. k'iet, clear; pure,—*e.g.* as jade; to purify, 1491; *used with* kyt, ket, to adjust; to regulate, 1493.

ku, ko, to look at or after; to regard; to care for. 6254. O. S. ku-t.

yün, wên, *Am.* un, yun, fermented liquor; wine; spirit made from fruit (WW.). 13829. O. S. gun, mun. *Cf.* 12644 wên, ngên. P. 704 (*also* ot, at, kat = *Sn.* GASH; *q.v.*).

yin, yêm, ím, yêng, intoxicated. 13214. P. 508.

ku, spirits, *Shi*, IV. iii. II. 6201.

kuk, k'u, superior, mellow spirit (WW.). 6267. WW. p. 456.

kiao, kao, kau, ka, koa, ko, chiao, leaven; yeast; fa-kiao, to ferment. 1353. O. S. kok.

ko, H. ket, *Am.* kek, *Sh.* kék, C. kak, hides; skins with the hair on; raw leather. 6073. R. 177.

ngu-k, P. 550, wei, ui, a hide; leather or anything made of it, *e.g.* a thong. 12527. R. 178. *Cf.* *Jap.* gawa, kawa, hide, skin, leather (?).

shên, *Am.* sín, J. shin, the body. 9813. R. 158.

ki, O. S. ki-t (P. 9), the flesh; meat on bones. 839.

žou (jou), yuk, nyuk, ngük, ngiu, žu, žouk, J. shiku, niku, flesh (*living and dead*). 5665.

k'üt, küeh, küet, to decide. 3219.

ku, O. S. kut (P. 172 = KUSH, gourds!), a rule; a law. 6221.

*hui, hü, hwei, wai, wi, fui, J. ki, plants; herbs; vegetation. 5214. O. S. kut: *cf.* P. 887.

- Cf.* LUM (also read KUS), to sprout; bear fruit.
- KUSH (*fig. the head covered*; D. 192; *cf.* D. 191), to rest; to be angry, fierce, terrible. *In the latter sense read* SHUR (KUSH = KUR = SHUR; *cf.* KI = SHI; KU = SHU). 6377 ff.
- KUSH, to rest; to stop; be pacified or appeased; *Tr.* to pacify, — *e.g.* the heart of the gods. Br. 6378; 6380. SHA(B)-KUSHA, to rest, said of the heart (*nâhu ša libbi*). 8050. (*Written heart + rest.*)
- LA, (LAL), an earthenware vessel. 985. *Cf.* LUD, LUTU (= LUL), a vessel. *A vessel is a natural symbol of fullness, overflow, abundance and related ideas* (*Vid.* GAN, ĠE, *Ch.* k'i and *Ch.* fêng, G. 3578); hence
- LAL, to be full (*written Phonetically with the symbol for LAL, to weigh*). *Perhaps from* LAN. 10096. (*Cf.* MAL, to be full = *Ch.* man, G. 7622.)
- LAD, MAD, NAD, SHAD, SHA, other values of the character for mountain (KUR). 7385 ff. (L = N = SH, as often in both *Sn.* and *Ch.*; M = N, as in MUL, MUN, NIN, lord; MU, NU, male, &c.) (GIN, the remaining value of the mountain-symbol, survives in k'in, peaks, G. 2113, *Am.* k'im, and other *Ch.* words.)
- LAG, a gift; present; offering. 5951. *Also read* SHID, RID; *e.g.* SHID-SHID, the Way of Prayer (*alâk-tešliti*). 5991. (*Meaning doubtful. Cf.* BPS. 41.)

- kyt, ket, chieh, K. kyöl, to form fruit, — *after bloom.* 1470.
- ki, k'i, *Am.* k'ai, to rest; to be angry with. *O. S.* kit: P. 776. (*Shi.* I. iii. X. 6.) 950.
- *hyt, het, hieh, J. ket-, ko-, K. höl, F. hiok, A. yet, to rest; to stop; to appease; hyt, sim, to set the heart at rest. 4361. *Also used for* hyt, yet, to terrify. 4358. P. 596 kot.
- k'üt, k'et, K. kyöl, A. küet, kwêt, to cease; to rest; to pacify. 3254 and WW. mên sêm k'üt, 'the people's hearts pacified' (MUL SHAB KUSH).
- hiu, yau, hsiu, J. kiü, ku, to rest; stop, cease. 4651. P. 278 ku(t).
- *hei, k'ei, yüe, k'ai, k'o, K. hal, J. kei, kai, ket-, A. kiet, ke, to rest. 1454. (P. 596 with *Rad. heart.*)
- li, lai, lae, lei, lé, a vessel used in sacrifices. 6947. *O. S.* li-t, lat: P. 926. — lei, lui, lai, K. nwe, a vase; a jar. 6838. *O. S.* lo-t: P. 985. lu, lou, a wine-jar. 7411. lu-t.
- lan, lam, la, to overflow; excess. 6728.
- lut, lü, a high peak. 7549.
- lwan, H. lan and man, K. nan, mountain-peaks; a mountain. 7453. *Cf.* shan, mountain. 9663.
- fou, fau, p'aiu, vöe, K. pu, J. bu, a hill; mound. 3607. *O. S.* bot (= MAD); P. 474.
- mêt, *Am.* bú, wu, high; lofty. 12775. *O. S.* mot.
- tsít, tset, tsih, chieh, tsieh (J. set-), the peaks of a ridge; mountain-peaks. 1550. (*Cf.* SHAD?)
- lai, lae, loi, lé, to give. 6692. *O. S.* lak: P. 409.
- lo, lu, lou, K. no, ro, J. ro, to give; a present; to bribe. 7363. *O. S.* lok.
- lai, li, lae, J. rai, ceremony; presents, offerings; worship. 6949. li-t (P. 926).

LA-GAR, a 'Servant', *scil.* of the gods, —priest or sorcerer. *Assyr. kalû* (from GAL, great, or KAL, first, chief) = LA-BAR, *dialectic* for LA-GAR. 9572; 991 ff.

LAĜ (from LAG = RAG), to go; to walk; to come. *Cf.* RA (from RAG), *id.*, and the *Postposition* RA, unto, into. (2) to drive off booty; to take and carry off captives; to plunder. 4935; 4948.

(LAĜ, to seize, plunder, drive off booty and prisoners.)

(1) LAĜ, LUĜ, (LIĜ), (RIĜ), (TAĜ), to fear; to be afraid. To reverence or worship a god. ĜU-LUĜ, to be afraid; to terrify (Br. 2076). 6159 ff. *Vid.* NI, to fear.

(2) LAĜ, LUĜ, to purify, cleanse, wash ceremonially,—*the hands*, &c. 6167. [*Perhaps* to make bright; *cf.* LAĜ, to burn, glow, shine (Br. 7766), (C. T. xii. 6); and LAG in ZA-LAG, to be pure, bright; to shine. *More probably akin to the following* :—] RAĜ, RA, to overflow, inundate, flood; to bathe, to wash. [RI, DI, to brighten, purify (*ullulu*). Br. 2556?] 6361; 6373.

(3) LUĜ, servant; minister; *perhaps akin* to LU, NU, male; man; TAĜ, in NI-TAĜ, NI-TA, male; man. *Syn.* SHUK-KAL; *q. v.* (Is LUĜ properly slave, and *akin* to LAĜ, to seize and drive off captives? *Vid. s. v.*) Also read SHUK-KAL, *q. v.* 6170.

LAL (1), to bind; to fetter; to shackle; to harness or bind to a chariot. To seize; to take captive. 10089; 10094 f; 10105; 10107; 10106.

kiai, kai, ka, chieh, a servant; great; good. 1518 and 1519. *O. S.* kat: P. 113. (kat = kar, gar.)

p'u, puk, bu, boh, J. boku, servant. 9507. *O. S.* bok = bot = BAR. P. 869. nu-p'u, M. lu-p'u, a slave (= LA-BAR).

lai, loi, lae, K. re, ne, J. rai, to come. 6679. *O. S.* lak: P. 409.

lu, lou, K. ro, no, J. ro, road; path. 7365. *O. S.* lok: P. 865.

luk, liok, lu, to move; to walk. 7382 (to go up or down. WW.).

lo, lu, lio, lou, jou, K. no, J. ro, to take captive; to plunder, 7285. P. 917: lo-k (*Tai-tung*).

lök, lüeh, liao, lüo, liok, liak, K. yak, J. riaku, A. lök, to seize; to capture; to drive off,—*cattle*, &c. 7564. *Cf. also* 7566.

li, lei, lai, lé, A. lak, to fear. 6968. (J. rei or rai.)

lut, *Am.* lék, li, F. leik, afraid; terrified. 6976.

li, lai, lae, J. rei, rai, worship, rites; ceremony,—religious and secular. 6949. *O. S.* lit; P. 926: lit, dit (*and lik?*).

lai, löü, loui, lei, K. nwe, J. rai, to pour out a libation; to sprinkle. 6709. P. 334: lat, lit, lut.

[liao, liu, J. riō, *O. S.* lok, bright; shining, 7045; to burn; brilliant, 7048. (*Both with* P. 811: lok.)]

lū, löü, li, to wash; to purify, WW.; to strain. 7531. *O. S.* lut: P. 981. (t from k?)

lao, lou, loa, lau, K. ro, no, J. ro, a flood; to overflow. 6803. *O. S.* lok: P. 811.

nu, lu, lou, K. no, J. nu, do, slave; servant. 8387. *O. S.* nok: P. 188.

(lök, liok, lüe, J. riaku, to capture—*slaves and cattle*. 7564. *Cf.* 7566.)

lu, lou, lo, K. no, J. ro, to plunder; a prisoner; a slave. 7285.

lei, lui, lai, li, K. yu, nu, J. rui, ri, to tie together; to bind. 6820. *O. S.* lot: P. 793. lei, lot, to bind with ropes,—*as a prisoner*. 6823. P. 793. lei, lot, to bind; to join. 6843. P. 985.

LAL (2), weak; feeble; a weakling.
Tender; delicate. 10087; 10097.

LAL (3), to stretch out, spread, arrange
in order. A net (*Det.* wood. *Also read*
KIL). To lay; to place; to heap up;
to pour out,—*e.g.* a libation (*šapâku*).
10115; 10093; 10100; 10112.

LAL (4), to see; to look at; to examine,—
e.g. a tablet. 10084; 10114. To go
about; traverse; penetrate (*šâru*).
10109.

LAL (5), a curse; to curse. 10086.

LAL (6), to hang up; to lift; to 'heft'
(= *heben*), *W. Eng. Dial.*; to weigh;
to pay. (L = D, as in LAM = DAM;
LUD = DUG.) (*Cf. Sem. RR.* לָלַח, to
hang, be weak, poor, thin; תָּלַח, to
hang, *Trans.*; *Ethiop.* daláwa, to
weigh.) 10110.

LÁL, honey (*dišpu*). 3339. *With Det.*
insect prefixed, bee (*nubtu*). 9024.

lo, lu, K. no, J. ro, to seize; to take cap-
tive. 7285. *O.S.* lot: P. 917.

la, lat, to grab at, to clutch, to pull. 6655
(lat = lal). P. 535.

lei, lui, lé, lazy; weakly; delicate. 6844.
P. 985: lot.

lieh, lüt, lot, lwat, lih, le, nieh, K. yöl,
J. ret-, A. liet, infirm; feeble; poor;
inferior. 7101. (*Written* little +
strength.)

lao, lau, loa, löe, K. ro, no, J. rō, aged.
6783. R. 125: lot.

lo, lu, K. ra, na, J. ra, A. la, a bird-net;
to spread out; to arrange, set in order.
7291. P. 1031: lat.

lieh, lyt, let, K. yöl, to arrange in order,
—*ranks or rows*. 7081.

lo, lu, to pile up; *T.* 2 to arrange. 7286.
P. 793: lot.—lei, lot, P. 985, to pile up,
6833.

lai, loui, lei, J. rai, to pour a libation.
6709. P. 334: lat, lut.

lo, lu, (P. ra, na, la), to go about; to spy;
to inspect. 7300. lat: P. 1031 (*a net*).
—lan, lam, to look at, inspect (*books*,
letters). 6735.

yüt, yet, yüeh, K. yöl, J. et-, A. žüet, to
look at; to peruse; inspect. 13777.
P. 358: dot, not (= lot, lol).

lai, la, to destroy; to curse. 6697. lat:
P. 996.—li, lie, lé, J. ri, to revile; to
curse. 7003. (*Written* net + words.)

tiao, tiu, tiau, taiu, diöe, K. cho, to hang;
to suspend. 11058 = 11060. *O.S.* tat,
dat (= dal, lal).

tui, töü, tau, dai, dei, de, J. tai, A. dwai,
to weigh; to pay. 12170. *O.S.* dat
(= dal, lal): P. 358, *which is also* žui,
yöü, nwei, lwei, A. ñüe, *O.S.* nut, a lance,
with Rad. Metal.

to, K. t'al, ch'al, J. tat—or set, to weigh
in the hand. 11315.

mêt, mit, mi, K. mil, *Amoy* bít, honey =
Mongol bal. 7834. *Cf. Jap.* bachi
(*in compos.*), bee; hachi (pachi), *id.*

lai, la, la-t (*Chalmers*, 144), bees, wasps,
&c. 6705. (lat = lal.) (*Rare equiva-
lence* of l, m; *cf.* lan, man, mountains,
7453.)

LAM, in ME-LAM, splendour; brightness,—*of the rising sun*; dazzling or overpowering glory of kings and gods. 4572; 10416. (*A value of the Fire-symbol.*) (ME = MEN = MUN = MUL, MEL, shine, sheen; *q. v.*)—*Cogn.* LAG, in ZA-LAG, light of fire; shine.

LAM, to sprout; to shoot forth; sprouts; shoots; *e. g. of palm*; to grow; to bear fruit; *Trans.* to plant, cultivate, grow. 9041. *Cogn.* LUM, NUM, GUM, *id.* 11183 ff. (*Akin to SHAM, herbage; Det. of Vegetables and Plants below Trees.*) (SHAM = NAM; *cf.* NAMMU = SIMMU = SIG, green.) *See also* KU-NIN, BU-NIN, jungle or reedy marsh.

LAM-GA, a title of the Moon-god. 11166.

LAM in (TU, MU) SHA-LAM, a kind of official robe. *Vid.* GUSH.

LAM, LAMMA, *written god (spirit) + mighty*; 485; *a guardian spirit, whose image was set up along with that of the A-LAD (another reading of the same ideogram), on the right and left of the gateways of palaces and temples. (A-LAD might be compared with Ch. lai, la, la-t, P. 996, to destroy, G. 6697, or with la, la-t, to clutch, to pull, P. 535, G. 6655. But A-LAB, 2 R 1, might be as genuine as A-LAD, 2 R 50; and it would agree with Ch. la, lap, nap, to pull, to drag, G. 6662. Moreover, lung, lom, dragon, P. 989, has also the Phonetic value l-p, s-p.) Vid. A-LAD.*

LEL, fat, grease, ointment, oil; LI, *written* NI, to rub or anoint,—*of a platform or altar.* 5482; 5324 f. *Vid.* NI, in NI-ŠAG, lard.

LI, in; *a postposition.* 1120.

lan, bright; glittering. 6717. (*With Rad. fire.*) Ming sing yu lan, 'The bright stars are shining' (MUNU, SIG, GAL, ME-LAM, *cogn.*).

lang, long, fire; blaze; light. 6763. *O.S. lam. (Rad. fire.) Cognate:* ch'ang; yang; nam, lam: *vid. s. v.* DAM in IB-DAM.

lang, long, (K. nang), grass; weeds, 6767; lang, long, a kind of reed or marsh grass, 6769; lang, bamboo-shoots, 6768. P. 300: l-m, n-m.

lung (Sz.), jung (zung), yung, üng, zung, dzung, J. shō (shong, shom), A. nyung, luxuriant growth of plants; young shoots. 5736 = P. 694 nong, nom (= lom), growing plants.

ning (= nim), len, lin, *Am. léng*, J. to(m), nio(m), dense vegetation (*of wild plants and shrubs*). 8335. fu-ning, hu-ning, jungle (*vid.* 3469).

nung, lung, K. nong, J. no(ng), dō, to till the soil; to grow grain and trees, 8408; nung, yung, ngiung, lung, dense, thick,—*of vegetation*, 8411; 8412.

Ch'ang-ngo, A. T'ōng-nga, a goddess in the moon. 441 (?).

lan, an ancient sort of doctor's robe or gown. 6722.

lan, to bar the road; stop the way. 6710; 6713. *Cf.* 6715.

lung, liung, lüng, leing, liong, K. yong, J. riō, riū, A. long, *O. S. lom*, R. 212, P. 989, the dragon, associated with rain and floods. 7479. *It is represented as a winged, scaly quadruped, with sharp claws. It rises into the air at the spring equinox from the marshes and rivers into which it descends at the autumn equinox. It is a mythical embodiment of fog, mist and cloud.*

ni, t'i, li, grease, fat. 8228.

li, lei, K. J. ri, inside; in. 6881. *A post-position.*

LIG, LIKI, LI, *values of the Dog-symbol*; cf. NIG, *written female + dog*. 12249 ff. *Vid.* UR, TASH, TAN. Cf. LUB or LIB, fox, Br. 7283. (LÜB = LIG.)

LIB, to go on or across; to surpass; excellent, surpassing. 6183. (2) strong, mighty (= LIG, 6174). *The sign had also the sound LIG.*

LIB, *a value of the Eye-symbol*. 9262.

LIB, *a value of the Son-symbol*. (*Hence the Assy. lîpu.*) 4071.

LUG, LUB, in SU-LUG, SUS-LUG, SHU-LUB, to be bright, joyous (Br. 7209): *with Det.* Man, Woman, *the character means* musician (Br. 7274), male or female singer or minstrel, and was also read NAR (*zammêru, zam-mertu; nâru, nârtu*). (NAR = SAR, SHAR, SHUR, *zamâru*, C.T. xii. 40.) Cf. LAG in ZA-LAG, to shine, be bright, and in BA-LAG, stringed instrument, song, music (Gud. B. 5.3f).

(2) LUG, LUB-A, fox (*šêlibu*). 7283. (LUG = LAG, bright; *i.e.* of bright-red colour?) *Vid. s.v.* LIG, LIKI, LI.

LID, a wild ox or cow. *Also* LI (*vid.* LI-KIR, D. 267). 8870.

LIG, strong. (*Also read* LIB, *id.*) 6174.

LIL, LILLA, wind; blast; gust; gale; sandstorm. A demon of the (night?—) wind or storm. 5933; 5939 ff. (*Hence Assy. lîlâtum*, evening, the time when the wind rises; cf.

li, the fox, and other small animals such as the sous-lik, the wild cat, the loris, the racoon, &c. WW. 418. 6878. 'House-fox' = cat; 'Black-fox' = silver fox. Hu-li, a fox. 4956. O. S. lik. (*Written dog + village.*)

niu, liu, a sulky dog; nok, niok, P. 83. WW. (8352.)

nung, lung, long, nao, no, a fierce and large watchdog. 8174.

nêng, leing, hairy dogs; fierce. 8192.

lyp, liap, lak, lieh, hunting-dogs; to hunt. 7104. (*Written dog + bristles.*)

lyp, liap, lak, lök, A. liep, J. riō, stride over, step across. 7105.

lik, li, to advance; *read* lok, lo, surpassing; eminent. 7001.

lyp, liap, lak, lih, A. lap, robust; strong; vigorous. 7103.

yêp, ts'iap, K. ch'öp, A. tiep, eyelash. (tip, dip = lip.) 1486.

lai, nai, *from* la-p(?), the last child; a son born to an old man. WW. 6706. (*Written son + last.*)

lok, louk, loh, lak, lo, K. nak, J. raku, pleasure; joy; to rejoice in. *Read* ngok, ngo, yoh, J. gaku, music; gaku-nin, 'music-man', musician. 7331. P. 978.

li, lei, li-k (P. 369), the fox, and other small animals, *e.g.* the sous-lik, racoon, wild cat, &c. hu-li, a fox; huen-li, the silver fox. 6878.

li, the Tibetan yak or grunting ox; the sar-lyk. 6938; WW. O. S. lik = lit.

li, lai, a brindled ox or cow, li niu, lai ngiu = J. ri-gyū. WW. (6889.)

lik, lit, lih, (K. yök, J. riki, A. lik, strength, power, force. 6980. R. 19.

lyt, *Am.* liat, lih, (K. yöl), a violent gust; a squall. 7090. Cf. li, lít, A. li, driving wind and rain. 6893. li-li, a driving blast. WW.

Gen. iii. 8 רוח היום. Hence also Heb. (לילה.)

(2) LIL, the earth, the dry land, as inhabited. (Char. same as EN, E, house. The earth is a great house or dwelling-place: cf. Creation-Tab. v. ad fin.) M. 4257. Cf. LI, the earth. Br. 1005.

LU-GAL, written GAL-LU, great + man, lord; prince; king. Vid. NU, LU, male, man, and GAL, great. 4259 ff.

LU-GUD, written blood + light (white), lymph; matter; pus. From LAG, LUG, bright, and GUD = (G)USH, MUD, blood.—1690.

LUD, LUTU, also read DUG, a pot; an earthenware vessel; a jug, cup, pitcher, ewer, jar, or the like. Det. of such vessels. 5892. Vid. DUKKA-BUR, potter.

LUL, LULU, LULLA, bad; refractory; rebellious; a rebel (*sarru*). 7275. Cf. LAL, weak; worthless; bad. (LUL = DUL = GUL = ĠUL, bad, evil, hostile; *q. v.*)

LUM, in ENNI-LUMMA, to grind, crush, break in pieces (*hamāšu*: Br. 8432); SHE ENNI-LUMMA, ground corn (*hummušu*: D.W.).

MA (MAG?; cf. MAGGAN, MAGAN, *Makkan* = 'Ship-shore'?; E. Arabia), a bark, boat, ship, &c. 3683; 3692 ff.

MA, MU, to come forth, spring up or grow,—of trees and reeds. 4302 and 4303. To shoot up,—of fire; to rise, to shine,—of sun and stars. 4326-4327. To beget; to bear (= to cause to come forth); to be born. 4304 (cf. 6770 f). Cf. MUĠ, begetter; bringer forth

*li, lei, a place of residence; a neighbourhood or district; one's home. 6870 = R. 166.

hüt, het, J. ket-, blood. 4847. R. 143. (LU = liu, lok, bright, 7045. See also *s. v.* LAG, bright.)

lui, lei, a vase; jar; drinking-cup. 6838. O. S. lut: P. 985. Cf. 6830. lui, lei, a pot or jar. O. S. lut; P. 881. tök (A.), tsök, tsiok, chiok, chüe, chio, J. shaku, saku, a wine-cup. 2218. P. 1019.

li-t (P. 926), li, a sacrificial vessel. 6947. löü, lui, lae, lai, li, lei, K. yê, ryê, perverse; wicked; rebellious. 6987. O. S. lit, lut; P. 462.

lüt, lot, lieh, nieh, K. yöl, inferior; bad; vile. 7101. (weak.)

lung, long, liung, a mill; to grind. 7492. O. S. lom, R. 212. (yen, ín, ngan, ngion, J. ken, A. ngien, to grind; to pound. 13102 = IM, EN.)

po, pak, boh, A. bak, a sea-going vessel. 9344.

ba, bai, p'ai, a raft. 8575. O. S. bak.

pa, pai, a raft. 8572. O. S. bat.

fa, fat, a bamboo raft. 3372. pat. Cf. fu, O. S. pot, 3672; fu, K. pu, *id.*, O. S. bot, P. 335; 3645.—fa, fat, O. S. pat, P. 842, a large vessel; a raft. 3377.

mêng, mung, Am. bong, a war-junk. 7773. (ngan, an J. gan, a shore, beach. 63.)

miu, miao, miao, mieu, mioa, K. mio, J. miō, biō, sprouts; shoots; progeny. In *Pekinese*: flame, as of a lamp; a blaze. Hwo miao t'ai kao, 'The flame shoots too high.' 7851; WW. P. 589 m-k.

mau, mao, mou, moa, möe, K. mo, J. bō,

(father; mother), 8839f; MUG, organ of bearing or place of issue, *i.e.* the vulva (Br. 10927); MU, offspring, progeny, son (C. T. xii. 8); MUD, to beget; to bear (Br. 2273 f).

MA, MU, to utter; to call; to name; a name. (*Perhaps akin to PA, PAD, to call; a name. Or cf. last entry.*) (*Perhaps MU, to call = GU, to speak; cf. Ch. yü, ngü, to talk; speech, G. 13626. But cf. also MUN, a name; ME, to say.*) 6776; 6781 f; 1235 f.

MA, MU, GA, MAË, GAË, I, me, my. 6783; 5423; 1241.

MAD or BAD (C. T. xi. 11). BAĜ, *values of the Eye-symbol. Cf. PAD (= BAD), PA, to see; q. v.*

MAĜ (*pictogram of the entire membrum virile erectum*), high, lofty, exalted, noble,—*of gods, men, and things*; great; strong; powerful; many; much; grandee, magnate; to rule. 1034 ff. a net, snare, gin (*mirdêtum*), with *Det. of Wood*. 1044.

MAL, to be full (Br. 6814); *dial.* of GAL (Br. 2244). (*From GAN, MAN. Cf. ĜE, GAN, overflow; abundance.*)

MAMMI (MAM), a cold shower; a fall of snow or rain. *Cf. s. v. A-SHUGI, SHEG, SHED, SHE, ĜAL-BA, ĜAL-BI; and MAM in A-MAM, cold. C. T. xii. 11.*

MAMU, MAMI, a dream (MA-MU, *Gud. Cyl. A. iii. 25; v. 12, &c.; cf. Br. 2035 MA-MI?; Br. 6806.*)

hair; down; fur; feathers; herbage, vegetation, 7679, R. 82; greens; vegetables; T² vegetation sprouting afresh, 7683. O. S. mok. mao, K. mo, J. bō, mō, A. mau, reeds; rushes; some grasses. 7689. O. S. mu-(t?), R. 110.—mou, *Am. bau, Sh. mù*, small bushy plants. 8040. mao, mau, meu, maiu, mōe, möü, mou, K. mu, J. mo, bō, luxuriant, flourishing,—*of vegetation*. 7698. O. S. mu: P. 153 a (mu-t? *cf. P. 982*). *See also* 8042: mao-mou, luxuriant foliage.

mu, mou, möü, moa, mo, K. mu, J. bō, mo, mother; a female. 8067. mu-k: P. 187.

wa, hwa, wo, J. wa, kwai, talk; to speak or talk. P. 262 (gat = wat). 5017.—mu, mò, bō, mwo, mou, to summon or call to do something. 8059. O. S. m-k.

wo, ngo, nga, ngai, wou, K. a, J. ga, A. nga, I, me, my. 12680.

wu, A. ngu, I, me. 12700.

mu, muk, mök, meik, moh, K. mok, J. boku, moku, the eye. 8080. R. 109.

mêng, mang, men, mae, J. bō, miō, A. maing, chief; head; first. 7795.

wang, wong, oa, J. ō, A. vōng, king; prince; ruler. 12493. (*But see MUN, UMUN. Perhaps MAĜ = MUĜ = MUN.*)

wang, mong, maōng, moa, K. mang, J. bō, mō, A. vong, a net. 12515. 12511. 12512.

man, mwan, J. ban, man, full; to fill. 7622.

mêng, mung, *Am. bong*, K. mong, drizzling rain; mist. 7768.

p'ang, p'ong, pong, A. bang, fan, a heavy fall of rain or snow. 8688. *Cf. 8687: p'ang, heavy rain.*

*mêng, mung, bong, moun, maōng, dream; to dream. 7779. (*Written, like the Sumerian word, with symbols denoting vegetation.*)

MAN, companion, comrade, fellow, friend (a double; one's 'second'); two. *Read* MIN, two; both; twin. 9945 f.

(2) MAN, the Sun-god. (*Hence perhaps* MAN, the king,—as an incarnation of the Sun-god: *T.A. passim. Cf. perhaps* Ch. wang, wong, king. MAN = MUN, lord? (*Cf. MUN, MUL, MEL, flash up, shine.*) 9960 f.

(3) MAN, scented; fragrant; fragrance (*in* GISH SUR-MAN, *Assyr. šur-mēnu*, the Sherbin-tree; 3006; a kind of pine or cypress: *vid. Targ. Cant. i. 17. Also in Assy. armannu*, sweet odour; incense; *from* IR, scent, Br. 5383, and MAN).

MANA, MA, a standard weight, *viz.* the sixtieth part of a talent, and itself equivalent to sixty shekels; a mina (*manû*). *Passim in Contracts.*

MAR, GAR (C.T. xii. 18), a wheeled vehicle; chariot; cart, &c. (*Det. wood.*) (GI-NAR, chariot, *is perhaps from* GISH-NGAR.) (C.T. xii. 25.)

MAR, GAR, MAL, GAL, GA, MA, to put, place, lay down, establish; to do; to make; to be done, made; to happen; to be. *Cf. KI (GI), (G)AG, ME, to do; to make, C.T. xii. 10.—*5820; 11978; 6818; 2253; 5421.

(2) MAR, to split; to tear away. 5816 f. *Also* GAR, GAL; MA (*nasāhu*).

(3) MAR, GAR, GA, to give. 5821; 11982; 5438.

(4) MAR (*in* MAR-MAĜ, *pāšišu*, Anointer), and ME, one who rubs or anoints with oil; designation of a priest or sorcerer—5824; 10375(?). (MAR = GAR.)

MASH, MASH-MASH, twin. 1811; 1851.

(2) MASH, a kind of worm, grub, or larva (*bitramu = šelibbû*). 1747.

p'êng, p'en, bêng, bang, K. ping, friend; to pair; wu-p'êng, without peer or fellow. 8878. p'êng-tsiu, the two wines (goblets of wine).

pan, p'an, pún, bö, bouñ, A. ban, comrade; partner; socius. 8603.

wan, ün, *Am. wan, wèⁿ*, the declining sun. 12469. (P. 383 gan, man.)

fên, *Am. hun (=kun)*, the light of the sun issuing forth. 3514. P. 112 p-n, b-n = m-n.

wên, mên, vang, K. mun, J. bun, A. vãn, to smell. 12651.

fên, hun, vêng, aromatic; fragrant. 3525. 3529. wood burnt for perfume. 3530.

ma, weights, as used in commerce. 7583. (*Written stone + horse.*)

kü, köü, ki, J. kio, ku, K. kê, A. kī, a wheeled vehicle; carriage; cart; chariot. 574. *The modern ch'ê*, J. sha.—*OS. kut, t'ut*, P. 320 (=kur, tur; *cf. Mongol t'er-eg*; R. 159).

wai, wei, oui, yü, K. wi, J. i, A. vi, to do; to make; to be done; to be. *O. S. g-t, m-t = g-r, m-r.* P. 839.

ko, kok, kauk, kak, J. kaku, KA. kak, to put; to place; to lay down. 6038. (*ka-k from ka-t?*).

hui, kü, fei, fai, K. hwi, J. ki, to split; to rend. 5158. P. 839.

kai, koi, ké, to give. 5777. P. 216 gak, gat (*cf. 6099; 6100*).

wa, ngét, ku, K. kol, J. gai, to rub; to clean; *e.g. an altar.* 6255.

mo, mat, mut, mai, ma, K. mal, J. bat-, A. mak, to rub; wipe. 8002

ma, tzü, twins. 12319. *Read ma in Cantonese; vid. WW.; Chalmers, p. 76. Cf. Jap. futa-*, two; futa-go, twins; futaé, double; &c.

ma, *O. S. ma-t*, leech; locust; ant; and other 'insects'. 7586.

mau, mao, moa, A. mēu, mīu, a grub

(3) MASH, MASH-DU(G), or MASH-RU(G), an antelope, gazelle. 1797; 1908. DARA, ibex (*perhaps from DARAĞ; cf. Assyr. turâkhu*); DARA-MASH, DARA-MASH-DU(G), *other species of wild deer*. 2947; 2953 f.

(4) MASH, fat, stall-fed,—*of cattle*. (*Assyr. bitrû.*) 1746.

(5) MASH, the sun; bright; pure. MASH-MASH, to cleanse, purify. 1750; 1754; 1802; 1854 f.

(6) MASH, a witch-doctor; wizard-priest. To enchant or bewitch. A diviner or soothsayer. 1738; 1813. *Cf.* MU, (MU-SH?), charm, spell, incantation. *Vid.* TU, *id.* MASH-MASH, chief magician. 1844.

MASH-KIM, a kind of demon (*râbişu*, lying in wait? watcher?); *perhaps* the demon of nightmare. 5659.

ME, to say; to speak; to call; to cry out. Speech; utterance; word; command; call; cry. 10354. *Cf.* MA, to speak, call, name. 6776; 6781.

ME, or WE, to do; to make (*épêşu*: C.T. xii. 10). *Cf.* MAR, MA *Synn.* (*şakânu, banû*). 2772f. *Also read* AG, KI, NA, to do, make; M. 1822.

ME, WE; *a value of the Ear-symbol*. 7963. *Vid.* GISH-TUG.

ME, MESH, much; many; a hundred (ME), *i. e. strictly* 'a multitude' or 'many'. 10371 f.

ME, water; wet; to rain upon, flood, overflow. To irrigate; irrigation. 11323. *Vid.* A, water.

which eats grain. 7690. *O. S.* mot, mut.

lu, luk, lok, K. nok, *Det. of Cervinae*; a deer; a stag. R. 198. 7434.

mei, mi, *Am.* bi, deer,—*of various species*. mi-lu, a stag. WW. 7826. (luk = *Japanese shika*, deer; stag.)

mat, ma, mih, mah, brawny; stout. WW. 7600.

mat, mût, *Am.* bwat, mo, to feed a horse with grain. 8005.

wêt, wu, K. ol, J. at-, fat; fleshy. 12734. P. 704.

mêt, mih, the sun (*Canton and Ningpo variants*). 5642.

mo, mat, ma, K. mal, J. bat-, to rub; to wipe clean. 8002.

*mou, wu, mu, vu, fu, K. mu, J. bu, fu, mu, witch; wizard; sorcerer. Magic. To recite,—*incantations*. 12735. *O. S.* mot? (P. 305.) See *Sign-list*, No. 86.

yen-mo, im-mo, *O. S.* kem-mat, nightmare demon. 13039. (PP. 939; 719.)

wei, wai, *Am.* úi, *Sh.* wé, to speak; to say; to be called. 12580. P. 602.

wei, wai, ui, oui, *Sh.* wé, K. wi, J. i, A. vi, to do; to make; to cause; to be. 12521. W. yü *implies initial g* (*vid.* P. 839): *O. S.* g-t, w-t (m-t).

mi, *Fuchau* the ear. 3336. *Also* ngi, ngei (*cf. Sumerian GISH*). *Cf.* *Japanese mimi*, the ear.

wei, úi, *Sh.* wé, many; numerous. P. 602 (*Final t = s*). 12554. pai, pak, pe, ba, a hundred, *is also used indefinitely for all*. 8560.

mi, mei, J. bi, mi, expanse of water; T 3 full; overflowing. 7813. (*Also* ni, li; J. dei, nei.) P. 937: mi(g).—miao, miu, biao, a wide water (*written water thrice*). 7865.—mien, mín, men, 7897, *id.*—man, ma, water overflowing. 7633. min. 7912.

MEL, flash, flame, blaze, or the like. 9699. From MEN; cf. MUNU, as the character is also read, in the same sense; and MUL = MUN, to shine, glitter. MEN, pure; str. bright (*zakû*; Br. 5514); ME, bright, pure (*ellu*; 5 R. 23. 48).

MEN, a crown or diadem; a royal cap. 5510.

MEN (me-en, Br. 10400), the high water, flood, or overflow of a river (*its 'crown' or 'crest'*). (ME, to flood—*rahâçu*—may belong here. MEN, ME = Ch. mín, mie.)

MIL (= MISH = GISH = ISH); a value of the Dust-symbol. 5080.

MU, charm; spell; incantation (*written mouth or word + pure*). Also read TU (Ch. chou); q. v. 781.

MU, MU-MU, to grind corn. (Br. 857: MU, *tênu ša qêmi*; תחן = תחן: 859 MU-MU, *qamû*, to grind meal; *vid. DW.*) MU, male; man. 1237. (From MU-SH = GUSH, GISH.)

(2) MU, wood; a tree; a stalk or stem. (MU-SH; MESH, MISH; also MUG? cf. ZAG-MUG.) *Det. of wooden objects.* A stake; rod; staff; stick, or the like.—1223.

(3) MU, to be great; great; mighty; numerous. 1230. number (*minûtum*: C. T. xii. 8). Cf. MU, god; king ('the great?'). C. T. xii. 8; 1233.

(4) MU, a weapon of war (*kakku*: C. T. xii. 8). *ES.*

MUL (*mulmullu*), spear. C. T. xii. 4 (MU-LU). Cf. MUL-MUL-LA, 'The weapon of the Hands of Merodach'; 5 R. 46. 26 *ab.*

(5) MU, to be high (*of hills, buildings, &c.*; *zaqâru*); a hill (*šadû*). C. T. xii. 8. Cf. MU, heaven; god ('the high?'); *ibid.* Akin to MAD, MAG?

mi, wei, Am. bi, Sh. vi, shower of rain; T. 4 a torrent. 12588. P. 903 mi.
mo, mö, mut, mei, to dive, go under water. 8015-8016 (*cf. Old Jap. moi, water*).
min, ming, J. mei, min, bright; light. 7946.

myn, mien, men, Am. bian, crown; cap of ceremony; diadem. 7093.

myn, mien, men, mie, Am. bian, an expanse of water. 7897.

min, men, to flow,—*of spring torrents.* 7912. Cf. 7931; perhaps also 12644: wên, to dip.

mat, mut, mo, mö, mou, K. mal, J. bat-, A. mat, dust; powder. 7999.

mei, mui, Sh. mé, dust; a dust-cloud. 7746. P. 719; 1025: mot; mit.

wu, mou, mu, vu, fu, K. mu, J. bu, fu, mu, A. vu, witch; wizard; sorcerer, &c. 12735. wu-chou, H. mu-chu, to recite spells. 2476.

mo, moa, mwai, mu, mêü, mou, K. ma, J. ma, ba, to grind; mo-me, to grind flour. 7974. T. 4 a mill.

mu, mou, K. mu, male,—*of animals and some birds.* 8089. (mu-t.)

mu, muk, wood; a tree. 8077. *Det. (R. 75) of wooden objects.*—mei, mui, mu-k (R. 66), stalk, stem of a plant. 7720. small tree; stick. WW.

mou, mau, Am. bò, Sh. mù, to be great. 8043.

mau, mao, mou, K. mu, luxuriant; numerous. 7698. P. 153 a mu.

mou, wu, K. mu, J. mu, bu, A. vu, warlike; military; soldiers. 12744.

mou, mao, máu, möü, K. mu, J. bō, mu, A. mêu, a lance; a spear. 7688. R. 110. O. S. mu-t.

wu, mêt, Am. bú, Sh. feh, high; lofty. 12775. WW.

(6) MU, fire. *ES.—C. T.* xii. 8. *Cf.* D. MU-BAR = D. GISH-BAR = D. GI-BIL, the Fire-god; (Br. 1258); BIL, PIL, BI, to burn; blaze up. Br. 4567. (*From* MU-SH, MESH?; *cf.* MASH, bright = BAR, BIR, be bright; shine; BABBAR, light, of fire, *C. T.* xii. 6.)

(7) MU, a house; a chamber; U, *id.* (*bî-tum*: Br. 8661).—*C. T.* xii. 8.

(8) MU, opposition, hostilities, fighting (*šaltu*: Br. 1231); ME, an action, encounter, battle. 2804. *Vid.* DU.

MU, a garment or dress. 10551.

MU, MUG, *values of the Woman-symbol, which is a picture of the vulva* (MUG, *ûru, urû*). 10911 f.

MUD (*c. Det. insect* TUM, NIM), a kind of fly (*ašturru*). 9023. *Cognate* MUSH, green wood-fly (*kuzazu*). M. 6537.

(2) MUD, blood. Br. 2276. (*Perhaps so called as being of a dark colour*: MUD = MUG.)

(3) MUD, to darken; dark (*of light of sun, moon, day*). 2272. *Cf.* MI, dark; MUG, in SU-MUG, to be or become dark.

(4) MUD, to bear, bring forth (*alâdu*). 2273 f. (*The character is bird above egg*). (*Cf.* *Jap.* u-mu, u-mi, to bear, to bring forth; to lay eggs.) *Cognate* with MUG, father; mother (*âlidu*, begetter; *âlittu*; Br. 8839 f).

(5) MUD, shutting in; a lock (*uppu*). 2280.

MUL, to shine, flash, glitter. 3856. *Vid.* KI-EL, KEL, MEL.—*From* MUN, MUNU, flashing, flame = KUN (GUN), to shine. 2. a star = KILI (GIL = GUL); *q. v.* (*Cf.* SIG, shine, sheen, and *Ch.* sing, a star.)

MUL, MULU, a man; men; people; the people. *Dial. of* GAL, GUL; *q. v.* (MUL *from* MUN; *cf.* GIN,

fu, fo, hwo, K. A. hwa, J. ka, fire; flame; to burn. 5326. R. 86: gat, wat, kat, pat; *or* got, *Sc.* *Jap.* hi (pi), fire; *Mongol gal.*

wu, u, uk, K. ok, a room; a house. 12737.

wu, ngu, to resist; to oppose. 12700; 12705.

mou, wu, K. mu, military. 12744.

mou, mau, meu, möü, K. mu, the dress above the waist. 8037.

mu, mou, moa, möü, mo, mung, K. mu, J. mo, bo, A. mêu, mother; female; kung mu, male and female. 8067. muk.

myt, met, mieh, flies; insects seen in damp places. 7879.

myt, met, mieh, *Am.* biat, mih, blood. 7880.—fu, böü, K. pe, J. hō (pō), fu, A. fêu, clotted blood. 3752. O. S. but.

myt, met, miek, mie, mieh, *Am.* biat, mih, K. myöl, J. met-, to put out fire, a lamp, *Sc.* 7874.

miu, miao, dark; obscure. 7868.

mui, mei, mwoui, K. me, dark. 7733. O. S. mut. P. 134.

*fu, vu, K. pu, to brood. P. 335. *The char. suggests a bird sitting on eggs* (*Ed.*; *Chalmers*, 91; 166). 3643 (*obsolete sense*). *Cf.* pou, pao, bu, p'ü, to sit on the nest; to brood. 8710.

mui, mei, a large lock. 7711. muk. A dog's 'ring' or collar.

ming, min, K. myöng, J. mei, bright; brilliant; light; dawn. 7946.

*min, mên, ming, K. min, J. min, bin, the people. 7908. (A. zên, jên = nin. *The Sumerian char.* NIN, lord, lady,

TIN, male; man; NIN, lord, a char.
also read MÍN: *AL*^s, 309 b.)—1333;
1339.

MUL, MULLA, a ghost; demon; spirit.
7731. *Dial. of GAL, GUL; q. v.*

MUN, MU, a name (*šūmu*). *C.T.* xii. 8.

MUN, kindness; benefit; favour or
grace,—of kings and gods. (*tābtu*).
2763 ff.

(2) MUN, an intoxicating liquor or fruit-
syrup. (*tābtu*). *Vid.* ZAG, wine; KU-
RUN, *id.*

(3) MUN, salty or nitrous incrustations,
perhaps the 'nitre' of *Hdt.* ii. 86;
found in the desert, and used for embalm-
ing bodies. *Abp.* vii. 39 f. (*Cf. Meiss-
ner: 'eine alkalische Substanz.'*)
(*tābtu*).

MUN, U-MUN, lord; lady; great; high;
king; queen. 8646. *Also read* UN,
U. *Dial. of GUN, U-GUNU; q. v.*

MUNU, MUN, flash, flame (*himtūtu*).
9695 = MEL, 9694. *Vid.* MUL, to
shine.

MUN in RĠA-MUN, stormy wind, tem-
pest, flood, or the like. 2616. (RĠ
= RĠ, RA, to inundate; *q. v.*) *The in-
undation is the 'Well of Plenty' (naqab
nuḥše) to the land.* 2618. (*Perhaps
RI, RIG, to blow, is to be compared
with the first element in the Sumerian
compound.*)

MUN-SUB, MU-SUB, dusk, evening,
beginning of night, twilight (*lilātum*;
šimētan). 3325. *Vid.* ZIG, ZIB,
evening.

has also the value MÍN: *vid. AL*^s.
309 b.)

mui, mei, mat, mai, mwoui, K. mi, me
J. bi, a demon. 7738. *O. S.* mit, mut.
mei, mi, múiⁿ, a ghost. 7748.

mo, mu, mou, K. J. A. ma, demon; evil
spirit. 7973. *P.* 719 mo(t).

ming, meng, mēng, J. mei, a name.
(*From min = mün?*) 7940.

ún (*Am., Sw.*), ên, yēn, ngēn, K. ĩn, J.
on, favour, grace, mercy, kindness;
affection. 3330.

wēn, *Am.* ún, wun, K. on, J. on, un,
warm; gentle; kind. 12646. com-
passionate. 12641. *P.* 704.

min, mēn, ming, pitying, merciful; pity.
7927; 7930.

men, ming, K. miōng, J. bei, miō, a strong
kind of spirit. 7944.

wēn, ún, yūn, fermented liquor; wine.
13829.

mong, mang, *Am.* bong, a crude salt-
petre, 7650; a mineral soil which
furnishes it, 7657. (*Vid.* 8518: ti pa,
the body of a prince preserved in salt.)

wong, fong, hwong, hwang, oa, J. kwō,
wō, great; high; august; the Sove-
reign; the Emperor. 5106. *P.* 574
gong = mong.

wong, wang, oa, J. ō, A. vōng, king;
prince; ruler. 12493.

ming, min, bright. 7946.

myn, men, mien, a flood overflowing
banks or bursting through barriers; a
mighty stream. *WW.* p. 594.—7897.
Cf. min, 7912. (wēng, ung, a gust of
wind. 12669.)

man, wan, mwong, wa, K. man, J. ban,
A. van, late; evening. 12481.

mu, mou, mwo, K. mo, evening; sunset;
dusk; the gloaming. 8065.

fun, fwēn, fēn, hun, J. kon, dusk, twilight;

MUN-SHUB, hair (*šartu*); of a woman's head (*KB*. vi. 78); also of the body; fur, wool, fleece, &c. of animals (=SIG, hair, fur, wool; *q. v.*). 10812. *Cf.* SHUB, to fall down; let fall.

MU-SAR, name-writing; signature; attested document, or inscription with the author's name. 1268-1271. *Vid.* MUN, MU, a name; SAR, to write.

MU-SAR, a garden or bed of plants. Br. 4362. MU, the coming forth or shooting of vegetation (Br. 4303; *also read* MA, to come forth; to beget; Br. 4302; 4304); *prob. also* greens; vegetation; *cf.* Br. 4301: SAR, to grow, thrive, flourish (*šurrû*; Br. 4342); GISH-SAR (= MU-SAR), garden; orchard; plantation; palm-grove. MU, offspring; scion; son; seed (*C. T.* xii. 8).

MUSH, land (*mâtum*). 3017. *C. T.* xii. 11. *Cf.* MADA, MA, *id.*

MUSH, snake; serpent. 7636ff. (MUSH = GUSH = GUR; *perhaps akin to* GIR, scorpion, *the symbol for which also denotes* viper, *or the like.*)

evening. 5222. (mun, gun.) *Also* min, turbid. *Vid. Ed. and Callery.* P. 476.

ming, men, K. miöng, J. bei, myō, dark; night. 7954. *As a Phonetic, also* mien, 7956.

sip, tsik, zi, evening; dusk. 4110.

mou, mao, mau, moa, möe, K. mo, J. mō, bō, hair; fur. 7679. R. 82. mou-sháu, hair; fur; long hair. 9756.

mei, mi, mieñ, eyebrows (*written hair above eye*). 7714. *O. S.* mu(n): P. 554.

mung, mēng, a long flowing mane. 7777. man, ban, beautiful hair. 7640.

myn, men, mien, floss; flossy; downy; woolly; 7884; *cf.* 7883.

shui, sui, ch'ui, a maiden's tresses (falling loose on each side). 2835. *O. S.* top, shup: P. 456.

meng-sui, hair hanging at the side of a woman's head; meng, mon, hair; feathers; wool (*Amoy dial.*). mon-sop = MUN-SHUB.

ming, a name; sie, to write; J. mei, sha.

*miu, miao, miao, mieu, miöe, miao, K. mio, sprouts; shoots; growing grain; progeny; posterity. 7851. (*Similar character: see Sign-List, Nos. 13; 46.*)

mou, mu, K. mu, acre; land; fields. 8050. *Cf.* 8037(?).

fui, wai, kwai, hui, hwi, wi, foi, fui, k'ui, hwai, hü, K. hwei, hwe, various snakes; 5182. *Vid.* 2932 for *primitive character which same as Sum.* (*Cf. Jap.* mushi, insects and worms; ma-mushi, an adder or viper.) *O. S.* kut, wut. *Cf.* P. 22.

(G. 2932, now read *ch'ung*, in the sense reptiles and 'insects' generally, was *anciently* hui. 2933 is the correct form for *ch'ung* = TUM; *q. v.*)

MUSH, appearance, looks, face; brightness; beauty (*zîmu*). *C. T.* xii. 11. *Vid.* SUG-ME.

MU-SHEN, MU-TIN, a bird. (SHIN = KIN? *cf.* KID, SHID; KI, SHI, earth. MU = ĠU, bird.) 2045 f; 1323.

ME, PI (BI), MA (WA), A, GELDAN, TAL (= TAN, DAN), Br. 7961-7966; U, GE, BUR (VUR), Br. 8773; SHI, Br. 9286; the ear. ('A broad or large ear' = intelligence.)

MUSH-TUG, GISH-TUG (*c. Det. Suff. Ear*), the ear. 5721. (*MUSH and GISH appear to be fuller forms of ME and GE, ear.*)

MUSH-TUG (or MUSH-TUM? 4 R. 10 Rev. 1), GISH-TUG, to hear; to listen to, or favour; *cf.* SHUG, SHE, *id.* (*šémû; magâru*).—7978; 5721; 5725 ff. (*Is TUG here akin to TUG, DU-G, speak, cry out, sing?*)

MU-TIN, MU-TI, falcon, hawk, or the like. (*c. Det. Suff. bird.*) MU (WU) = ĠU, bird. (*kasûsu || surdu*). 1325; 1308.

(2) MU-TIN, man or maid; male or female servant. (*zikaru; ardatu*). 1321; 1326. *Vid.* DIN, TIN, male; man.

(3) MU-TIN, maidservant (*ardatu*); concubine. 1321.

(4) MU-TIN, wine (*inu; karanu*). 1322; 1324. *Vid.* TIN, DIN (2) and (3) *infra*; KU-RUN, fermented liquors; wine.

máu, mao, moa, K. mo, J. mō, bō, appearance; face. 7675.

mei, mui, mi, fine, beautiful. 7727.

mien, myn, men, mie, the face. 7886.

ch'in, *Sh.* djiāng, djiing, k'im, k'in (J. kin, gon), birds. 2099.

(*The Bird-Rad.* 172 has the sound chien, J. sen, in 1648 = P. 904; and in 8135 it is *Phon.* for nan, lan, J. dan. *Vid.* P. 472 and P. 1027.)

mi, ngi, i, êr, or, oa, zz, J. dji, ni (= SHI), the ear. 3336, R. 128. *Am.* hi = ki.

tan, tam, dö, ears without rim on lobe,—like those of Lao-tzu, the famous teacher (therefore called Lao Tan). 10620.

tan, tam, t'ing, tang, long, hanging ears. 10615.—tang, A. dang, long, hanging ears,—a sign of intelligence. 10726.

C. i-to H. ngi-to F. ngei-t'io, or mi-t'io, the ear. 3336; 11321.

t'ing, t'eng, t'iang, t'in, t'ang, K. ch'öng, J. tei, to hear; to listen; to understand. 11299.

shêng, shing, shin, K. s'öng, J. sei, sound; voice; cry. 9883.

ying, yin, *Am.* éng, K. A. ing, falcon, hawk, kite, eagle, &c. 13297. *O. S.* ting, P. 874 (*from tin*).

yên, nyin, zên, zang, J. nin, djiin, a man; a woman. 5624. R. 9.

yên, ying, yin, A. jing (zing), maidservant attending on a bride; a concubine. 13343. *O. S.* tin; *cf.* P. 520; 633.

(yin, yên, ing, in, a bride. 13216. *O. S.* tin. P. 290.)

t'an, t'am, déⁿ, wine that will not keep; sour or bitter spirits; also rich or generous wine. WW. 10683.—tan, tam, téⁿ, wine-bibbing; bibulous. WW. (631.)

ch'un, shun, sun, jing, A. tw'ên, rich generous wine. 10141.—yöng, niang, jiong, zang, to ferment. 8244.—ch'êng, ch'in, t'êng, to get drunk. 759.—ting, ten, tin, A. ding, drunk; tipsy. 11262.

(1) NA, *Demonstr.* this; that. *Suff.* 3
Pers. his, her, their. 1588. From
NA-N (*cf.* the Sign-name Nanû),
NA-M.

NAMÉ, *Interrog.* who? which? what?
Indef. any (*after Neg.*). 1640; 1645.

NAMÉ, fullness; as much as . . . , as
many as . . . ; all that. . . . 1642-1644.

(2) NA, male; man. 1586. From NA-N
(*cf.* GI-N; DIN; TIN; GAL from
GAN, man; NIN and SHIN, lord,
lady). NI, from NIN, and NU, from
NUN, male; man. NAM = LAM in
NITA-LAM, husband. NANNA,
NINNI, 'Lady'; NIN, the goddess
Ishtar. *Vid.* NIN.

(3) NA, heaven; high. 1584 f. From
NA-N, NA-M; *cf.* NIM, high; upper;
E-NIM, heaven; AN, AM (= ngAN,
ngAM = GAN, GAM), heaven; high;
upper. Also E-DIM, heaven = E-NIM.
(*Cf.* TUM, the other value of the
character NIM, E-NIM; and the Sign-
name e-lamu.)

(SAG, SANG, head; top.) (SAG =
NAG = NAM, NAN; *see pages 8 and*
13.)

NA, NA-D (*from* NGA-D), to lie down;
to rest. Also read NU. 8986 ff.

(1) NAB, heaven = NAM, NA(M).
Hence *Assyr. nabâbu*, to shine. (*Perhaps*
NAB is rather the height of heaven:
vid. NA *supr.*)

(2) NAB, river; the sea (*nâru; tiamtum*).
C. T. xii. 4. *Cf.* AB, the sea (= gab,
ngab, nab?); A(B), water, moist, &c.
(NAB = SHAB, SAB, ZAB; *cf.* נָבַח, נָבַח,
Aram. and Heb. to flow, run, melt, &c.)

na, no, la, lo, nu, nou, K. J. A. na,
Demonstr. that; those. From nam.
'Final m lost early' (*Ed.*). P. 333.
8090; T. 4.

na, who? which? what? 8090; T. 3.
na, 8091: mei na, 'there are none'. (*Cf.*
shêm, shên, K. sim, who? what? 9839:
nam = sim.)

na, 8090, *read* no, much; many (*in Shi*
King).

nan, nam, A. lam, nang, nō, J. nan, male;
man. 8139. *Sh. né*.

zên, nyin, nōng, nang, J. nin, A. ñyōn,
a man; a woman; mankind. 5624.

lang, K. nang, a gentleman; husband.
6777.

lwan, lan, lang, lö, K. nan, mountains, 7453.
ling (= lim), lin, K. nīng (nim), a high
mound, 7235.

lêng, ling, hilly, 6862.

ling, liang, mountain-range, 7220.

lang, K. nang, tall, 6772. (= lam, nam.)

ang, ngang, J. gō, high, lofty (= am,
ngam), 71; 75.

an, ngan, ngang, K. an, J. gan, A. ngan,
a (high) shore or bank; a high cliff. 63.

nam is *Tibetan* for heaven (*Ed.*).

t'ien, t'yn, t'en, heaven, 11208.

shan, sang, sa K. J. A. san, a hill, a
mountain, 9663. (s = n, l, t.)

shang, shōng, shong, siong, ziae, zōng,
joŋg, J. djō, A. t'ōng, up; top; high;
upper; on, &c. 9729 (shan = nan).

ngo, wo, ngwo, ngou, A. nga, ngwa, to lie
down; to rest. 12691. O.S. nga. R. 131.

lan, lang, K. nan, brilliant. 6717; 6718;
6725. lang, K. nan, bright, 6760; fire,
light, 6763; luminous, 6775. (*Cf.*
also *Tibetan* nam, heaven.)

nêp, yêp, k'ih, K. kīp, damp. 1129.

shíp, nieh (K. sōp, niōp), watery. WW.
9807. *Cf.* yêp, híp, hsi, noise of flow-
ing water, 4135; shêp, ship, sai, shih,
A. t'êp, damp; moist, 9937 f. tsíp,
kiap, hsia, A. t'iep, *id.* 1448. t'ap,
Am. lap, t'a, rushing waters. 10540
(c. 6112, WW.). sap, tsa, damp; wet;
bubbling. 11458.

(3) NAB, NAB-NAB, a kind of garment, 3852.

NA(B?), or NA(M?), upon; unto; in (*Pp.*). 1587. LI, in, into: (LI-B?). 1120. DA, DU, TA, in, with (DA-D); *q. v.* ZAG (ZANG), unto (*the side of.*); *vid.* ZAG, side.

NAD, LAD, SHAD (*from* NAD), MAD, pile or heap up; mound; hill; high; land (*as raised above the water*). 7385-7388. *Vid.* LAD; SHAD; and *cf.* MAĠ, high; SAG, head.

NAG (=ngag), *ES.* LAM, to drink; *read* GU (GU-G?; GU-B; GU-D?), to sip; to swallow; *cf.* KUR (GUR), KU, to eat. *Cognate with* NAG is SI(G), to carouse, become drunk (*šakāru*); *q. v.*—866 ff.

NAG or NANG, NIG or NING, the metal lead. 451 f. *Also* AN, AM, ANG, *from* GAN; *q. v.* (nag = ngag = ngang = ngam = ngan = AN? *Or do the glosses NAGGA, NIGGI, represent later changes of pronunciation, due to reflex action of Semitic anāku, which was formed from AN, as parakku from BAR?*)

NAM (NAN), SIM, SIN (*inferred from* *Assyr. sinūn-tu; Aram. senūn-ētha*, the swallow), a swallow.

(2) NAM, to rejoice. 2088; 2101. *Pictogram: a bird.* (*So four following nos.*) (DUN, to feast; to eat. 9880.)

(LIM, in SI-LIM, peace. 9520.)

(3) NAM, *read* SIM, to call; cry out; announce; proclaim; to name (*šahālu*). 2090.

na, nap, lap, a robe; a coat; *esp.* a lined or quilted garment; a lining. 8101. nei, noi, nai, lei, K. ne, J. tai, ne, within; inside; inner. 8177. *O. S.* na-p; *cf.* 8106. Or na-t; P. 121.

lo, K. na, to pile up (na-t; P. 793). 7286. *Cf. also* 6833; 6837. P. 985.

lieh, lüt, lah, lo, K. nal, J. ret, dike; bank. 7094. (nal = nat, nad.)

lwan, lan, man, K. nan, man, J. ran, mountain peaks. 7453. (-n = -t.) ma, mo, to pile up. 7587. *O. S.* mat; P. 642.

wu, mêt, high. 12775.

shan, san, hill (= SHAD). 9663.

lim, to drink; to sip (*Amoy dial.*); k'ih, yak, ngat, *Am.* giat or giet, K. kik, J. keki, A. k'ik, k'iet, to eat; to drink; to swallow. 1948.

yeh, yt, yet, yek, K. yöl, J. A. yet, to swallow. 13028.

žun, yun, noun, lwên, J. djun, nin, to soak, moisten. 5732. *Cf.* 5700.

kieh, hap, ak (= ngag?), J. kō, A. giap, to drink. 1530.

t'ien, t'ym or lym, t'iam, to lick; to taste. 11214; 11243.

yen, yün, yong, kan, J. en, A. žüen, (ž, 'j,' equivalent to n), K. yön, lead. 1732.

yen, yn, yeng, A. nyön, a swallow. To feast (*cf.* nwan, 8401). To please; be pleased. 13048. *Also* at ease; peaceful. *Cf.* na, *read* no, tranquil. 8090; nung, pleased; glad. 8174.

žên, dzing, yün, J. djō, niō, A. nyīng, happiness. 5638.

ning, len, K. yöng, peace. 8327.

hsüan, sün, siong, sen, to proclaim; declare; 4805.

SIM, to name. *Vid.* SA.

(4) NAM (= SHAM, SAM), governorship, governor; pasha, pashalik; province, district, territory, *or the like*. 2088. *Cognate with* NANGA, district, land, region, country (*nagû*). NAM = NAG, NANG. *Cf.* KA - NAG, KA - NAGGA (NANGA), land, country.

(5) NAM, a word, command, or decree of the gods; *and so* the fate, destiny, or lot of men and things. 2103. *Cognate with* NIM in I-NIM, E-NEM, word; INIM-INIM, *word repeated* = spell, incantation.

(6) NAM, NA, obstruction, opposition, rebellion; sin; punishment; toil; trouble; hardship; calamity; misfortune (*annu; arnu*). 2094 f; *BPS.* 13. Governorship; governor (*pihātu*): *vid. supra* 2099. (*Pictogram: a kind of bird. See No. 2 supra; Sign-list, No. 34.*)

žang, yong, ziañg, A. nyöng, to clamour, bawl, shout; 5566.

nung, lung, to talk, gabble; bawl; 8410. hsing, sing, hsin, surname. 4599. ning, *id.* 8325.

shên, shêm, lem, K. sim, J. shin, A. t'êm, to announce. 9854 (*c.* P. nim, 8303).

žên, yêm, nyim, zang, K. im, J. djin, nin, A. ñyêm, to put in office; office, appointment, official post. 5615.

na, nap, lap, to be appointed. To pay. 8106. (p = b = m.)

shêng, shang, siang, sang, a province, *e. g. one of the 18 of China.* 9887.

žang, yöng, siong, yong, ziae, the earth; soil; district, territory. 5567. O. S. nyang, nang, nam.

ning, lin, K. yöng, J. dei, niö, to order; to enjoin. 8330. (nim, lim, dim.) *Cf.* ling, K. ryöng, yöng, J. rei, ryö. 7199.

nan, nam, lam, nang, to repeat, say over and over; chatter. 8129; *cf.* nan, nam, noise of talking, 8134.

nien, nym, lien, nieng, ngiam, ngieñ, ngi, K. nyöm, J. nen, ten, A. niem, to repeat from memory; *e. g.* nym chau (2476 = TU), to utter a charm, 8303.

nan, lan, nang, na, K. A. nan, J. dan, nan, hard; troublesome; painful; misfortune; adversity; calamity. 8135. A species of bird. WW. p. 614; P. 1027, nan, tan; *cf.* P. 997, yen, (t)an, a swallow. (*The character contains P. 472 tu-k, tu-n, ti-n, a bird-symbol; and so far agrees with the Sumerian NAM, No. 6, which is the same character as NAM, swallow.*)

lwan, naung, lö, lan, K. nan, disorder; anarchy; rebellion; rebellious. To govern; government. *Read* lan, misfortune. 7461.

lan, lang, la, K. nan, hinder, obstruct, bar the way. 6710; 6713.

lan, nam, lam, to stride, to step across. 6750. *Cf.* lan, K. nan, 6724.

lan, lam, la, K. nam, to overflow, to go to excess; straying from the path. 6728.

tz'ü, J. shi, A. t'i, this. 12387. *Perhaps also* ni, I, me, 8195; ni, li, ngi, J. dji,

NE, this. 4573. *Cf.* NA; ĜE, ĜU, this; SHI, that.

NE, GUN-NI, fire-jar; brazier; portable stove. 9703. *Cf.* NI-G in DI-NIG, furnace (*kûru*; *vid. Targ. ad Psalm. xii. 7*).
NI, in NI-SHAĠ, pig's fat, lard; NINUN, butter. *The character was also read I, ointment; IA, oil (C.T. xii. 32); LI, to grease, anoint; and DI-G, to tear away; to rend, trans. and intr.; and ZA-L, to shine; also NI. (A loss of final -G is possible in NI.) 5305 ff. DIG = SIG; q. v.*

NI, the body (Br. 8373). Self. 8353.

(2) NI, to fear; terror. *Prob. from NIG = NING, NIM; cogn. with LAĠ, LUĠ (LIĠ, RIĠ), to fear; to frighten; LU (Br. 6915), to trouble, disturb.*

(3) NI, strength. *Prob. from NI-G, cogn. with LIG, strength (Br. 6195); seen in DI-NIG², mighty. Cf. also NE, strength.*

NI-GIN, NI-GI, to go round, turn round, surround. To assemble or gather together; *trans.* to collect; the (entire) collection, the sum total, all. To hunt, hem in game all round. 10334-10343. *Cf.* GIN, GI, to turn round, return; GIN, GI, the whole; all; KIN in UK-KIN, assembly, totality, all.

NI-GIN, dwelling-place, palace, temple (*Assyr. kummu; from KUM = KUN,*

A. ne, you, 8211. k'i, dji, gi, ch'i, J. K. A. ki, this, that, 1026.

lu, lü, lou, K. ro, no, A. lou, li, stove; fireplace; brazier, 7403; 7416; hung, k'ong, flame, fire, 5253; hung-lu, a portable stove (= GUN-NI).

ni, t'i, ngi, li, K. yi, grease; fat; glossy. 8228. niang, nōng, fat. 8242. *Cf.* zou, iu, yiu, niu, fat; rich. 5658 (P. 545 n-k).

tsê, chak, teik, K. t'ek, greasy; fat; glossy; shining; to anoint. 11666.

ts'ê, ch'ak, ch'ek, t'ek, A. hsik, to tear; to be torn; to burst. 11693.

ni, li, ngi, J. nei or tei, glossy; shining, as with dew. 8209.

t'i, A. t'e, the body; the trunk. 11025. P. 926 li (li = ni = ti).

tsi, chi, zi, A. ti, self, P. 176 a, ti-k, si-k. 12365.

lin, lim (nin, nim = ning), to fear, 7188; 7190.

li, lei, lé, A. la-k, to fear, 6968. li, lut, *Am.* lék, lit, leik, lik, afraid; terrified, 6976. (l = n.)

ni, nik, li, to blush; look ashamed; 8200; ni, nik, li, J. toku, niki, ashamed; mortified, 8218.

li, lik, lit, J. riki, strength, 6980. R. 19.

k'üen, k'en, K. kwön, J. ken, a circle; to surround with a circle; to hem in, ensnare; k'üen-wei, to form a circle so as to drive game into one spot. 3162. *Cf.* küen, to roll up, roll away, curl, whirl. 3146. 3152.

kiün, kw'ên, *Am.* k'un, J. kin, to collect, to band together. 3299.

kiün, kwên, K. kun, J. gun, kun, an army. 3276.

k'üen, kw'ên, kun, a flock, a crowd, a collection (*of things*); the whole of . . . 3304.

kiün, kwên, king, J. kin, all; every. 3293.

kung, kong, gung, all; all together. 6571.

*kung, a palace; a dwelling; a temple, 6580. (*From kum = kun.*)

GUN = GIN). Cf. KUM, in EN-KUM, NIN-KUM, lord of the palace,—*titles of gods*.—9252.

NI-MIN, a multitude; the total; all. (Cf. NI-GIN¹.) 10017.

NIM-GIR, lightning (*birqu*). 9020 = GIR-NIM. (NIM is also read TUM, LAM.)

NIM, high (*šaqû*); cf. E-NIM, Heaven (*šamû*). 9016; (from NUM = NUN. Also read TUM).

*NUN, great; lord; NIN, NI, lord, lady; dial. SHIN, *q. v.* — 2622; 10982 f. Cf. SHAN in GA-SHAN, lord, lady, queen, goddess. NIN-MAĜ, 'The Great Lady'; a title of the goddess Gula. 11008. (Also 'The Great Lord' = the god Ninip. 11007.) — NIN, NINNI, NANNA, The Lady, *par excellence*; Ishtar, the Mother-goddess. 3049 ff; C. T. xii. 11. (The pictogram NUN, great, figures a fir or pine-tree: Sign-list, No. 6.)

NIN, NINNA, the *eššepu*-bird. Perhaps the hoopoe (> the owl). 10287.

NIN-IB, Lord of Regions (*of the world*); called EN KUR KUR, Lord of the Lands; a god of war and hunting; (as a planet, Saturn). IB = UB, region, area, district, territory; and plur. (= UB-DUG, UB-DU). Dial. possibly IG; cf. UG, country, and Mandaeen *Nêrîg* = NIN-IG, NIN-IB (Prince).

NI-NUNNA, 'thick (NUN) oil (NI)' or 'grease', *i. e.* butter. 5349. Vid. NI *supr.* (LI; I; IA).

NIR, SHER, male; hero, warrior; husband, lord, ruler, &c. (*idlu*; *etillum*). 6280. C. T. xii. 24. Fig. D. 73.—Cf. DIL, male; NA, NI, NU, *id.*

NI-SAG, 'something given', an offering or sacrifice. (2) 'one who gives'; offerer or priest. 6710. (NIG, NI, that; SAG, SANGA, give; a gift. See Br. 3526.) The character alludes to a monthly sacrifice. D. 93.

NI-SIG, 'that which is green' (C. T. xi.

min, a multitude. 7917.

tien, F. tieng, niang, lightning. 11201. Cf. Jap. den-kwa, lightning.

lung, high. 7504. lung, vault of heaven, as high. 7506 (WW. 567). P. 835.

*žên, J. djin, nin, great; žên, nyin, J. nin, djin, A. nyön, man, woman, lady (*Shi*). 5610; 5624. P. 90 a.

niang, nōng, niong, noun, J. djō, (= zhong, shong), woman, wife, girl, young lady, mother, female, goddess. WW. p. 631; G. 8241. Niang-ma, a title of the Queen of Heaven, invoked by sailors. Tzū-sun niang-niang, 'Sons-and-grandsons-Lady'; a title of the goddess who gives offspring (tzū = DU; sun = SUR, offspring, great-grandson, Br. 8104).

žên, yēm, O. S. nin, nim (P. 12; 90 a), a kind of bird. 5621. Perhaps the hoopoe (WW.).

yêp, yip, yi, i, eik, yik, K. ip, A. êp, a district; a city; a village; a fief or principedom. 5481.

nung, yung, ngiung, lung, K. nong, thick (of liquids). 8411.

ning, nging, ying, yin, to congeal; coagulate; to freeze. 8339.

*shih, J. shi, A. si (shi), officer, soldier, husband, man in *Shi*; officers; warriors; gallant men in *Shu*. 9992. R. 33. O. S. zhit, shit = sher.

shang, K. sang, to give. 9735. Cf. also sung, song, to give, 10463; si, sek, siak, J. shaku, a gift, to give, 4157. [Vid. *plura s. v.* SI, SIG, SUM, to give.]

ts'ing, J. sei, green. 2184.

Pl. 3, No. 68). *Vid.* SI(N)G, green. (SIG = RIG? *q.v.*)

NISH, twenty. 9956. (*final* -s = -n; *cf.* SHIS, bitter = *Chinese* sin.)

NI-TAĜ, NI-TA, 'that which is male'; male; a man. 5022 f. TAĜ from TAG = TANG = TAM in DAM-TAMA, husband, *Br.* 11126, = TAN in MU-TAN, husband (*BPS.* 49; *C.T.* xv. 18). *The character figures the male organ.* D. 27. NI-TAĜ, male of animals, *e.g.* asses.

NITA-DAM, NITA-LAM, spouse (*masc.*), husband. (*Br.* 5075; 4 R² 12. 35; *Br.* 10942.) Spouse (*fem.*), wife. (*Br.* 10943.) DAM alone is both man or husband and wife (*Br.* 11113; 11109), as is also DAM-DAM; a form like *Ch.* niang-niang, Lady. (LAM is *prob. dial. for* DAM; *cf.* NITA-DAM = NITA-LAM.) *Vid.* also DIN, TIN, male; man.

NI-TEN, NI-TE, NI-TĒA, NI-TEG, NI-TEM, fear; reverence; to fear; to revere, worship. 8464 ff. *Vid.* NI, to fear, *supr.*

(2) NI-TEN, NI-TE, self. 8466. *Vid.* NI, the body; self, *supr.* Cognate perhaps SU(N), skin, flesh, body. 167; 170; 172.

(1) NU, a statue, image, likeness,—of king or god. (NU = NGU.) 1963.

(2) NU, LU, a man; a male; a servant. 1964; 6397. *Cf.* LA in LA-BAR, a slave; a servant. 991 ff.

NUM, NUMMA, wolf (*zūbu*). 1983.

NUN, great (*rabū*). Also read ZIL (*from* ZIN). *Br.* 2622 f.

NU-NUZ, offspring; perhaps from NUNNUZ = NUZ-NUZ. 8179.

nien, nik, nieng, lien, twenty. 5693. (*The other sounds*, žu, ye, K. ip, A. ñyêp, *imply* nip, nib = nim = nin.)

nan, J. dan, male; a man; a husband. 8139. liu, J. riō, *from* lo-k, lak, the male organ (P. 811), seems to be cognate with TAĜ (l, r = t, d). 7042.

t'ê, t'ek, teik, dah, J. toku, a male animal; a stallion. 10852.

nam, nan, lam, lan, *Jap.* dan, man; male; husband. 8139.—*Cf. perhaps also* lang, long, K. nang, *in* ts'ai-lang, A. tai-lang, a husband; sin-lang, A. tên-lang, a bridegroom, 6777; sin-niang, a bride, 4574; sin-žen, A. tên-ñyên, a bride or a bridegroom, *ibid.* (lang and niang are both written with P. 300.)

lang, a man (*Amoy use*). 6777. See P. 624. *From* lam.

ting, ten, tang, an adult male. 11253.

tam, t'an, A. t'am, k'ên, *Sh.* déⁿ, timorous; t'an-t'ê, timid. 10702.

t'ê, t'ik, *Am.* t'ek, t'e, J. toku, timorous. 10850.

t'i, t'ik, A. jik, to stand in awe of; to be alarmed. 10983.

chi, ti, to regard with awe. 1887. *O.S.* ti-k (P. 174).

t'i, A. t'e, the body, 11025; ch'in, ts'in, J. shin, A. t'ên, of or belonging to self; *e.g.* ch'in wei, to do oneself. 2081.

shên, shin, sin, A. t'ên, the body; the person; oneself. 9813.

ngou, ngeu, nöü, K. u, J. gu, image; idol; statue. 8501.

nu, lu, nou, lou, a slave; a servant. 8387. (*In* ku wên *man + woman*.)

nu-p'u, H. lu-p'uk, K. no-pok, N. nu-boh, J. nu-boku, a slave, 8387 (*vid.* 9507) = *Sn.* LA-BAR (*with* -k *for* -t = r).

long, lang, loung, K. nang, wolf. 6764.

*žen, yêm, nying, niäng, J. nin, great. 5610.

nu, lu, children. 8391.

(3) NU, NU-NU, flesh; U-ZU, *id.* (NU = ZU *dialectically*. *Original sounds perhaps* NUG, ZUG.) 1969.

(4) NU, not; *from* NGU; *cf. dial.* MU. 1962; 1319. (*Cf.* GUSH, KUSH, to rest.)

PA, a canal for irrigation (*palgu*). *C.T.* xii. 32. *Str. perhaps* embanked channel or simply banks, dikes. *The canals may be traced by their ruined banks all over Babylonia.* *Vid.* E, (EG), trench.

PA, bloom, flower. (PA-D, BAD, ĠAD, ĠUD, to be bright, beautiful.) 5570.

PA (*fr.* PA-D, BAD), PATI, MWATI, ĠAD, ĠUD, rod, sceptre, stylus. *The character was also read* LU, and ZAG, SIG. 5560 ff; 5639.

PAD (*fr.* BAD), PA, to speak, to talk, to call, to name; a name or style; to declare, proclaim; to swear, to conjure, to exorcise, to bewitch, &c.; BAD, *in* DIL-BAD, to proclaim, to announce; BI (*from* BID = BAD), to speak, to call, to name, to declare, &c. (*C.T.* xii. 21).

(2) PAD, PA, to order, command.

(3) PAD, PA, to see (*cf.* BAD, *a value of the Eye-character*; *C.T.* xi. 2). 9409-9422.

PAD (BAD), (*also read* SHUG, SHUKU, *q. v.*) cakes or loaves. 9925. *Cf.* NE. xi. 234.

PAD, *in* KU-PADDU, price. ('Value named or declared?') *Vid.* KU.

žou, nyuk, žu, J. shiku, niku, A. nyuk, flesh. 5665.

hiu, J. kiū, ku, to rest; to stop. Do not! 4651; P. 278, kut.

pa, embankment; dike. 8532. *O.S.* pa-t (R. 154; P. 367).

fa, hwa, J. kwa, flowers. 5002. (P. 105 pa-t, ka-t; *diff. from* P. 860.) p'a, pa, bo, A. ba, the corolla of a flower. 8553. pi, pit, pik, K. p'il, A. but, pen or writing-brush, 8979; yū, yut, lut, lū, ūk, lik, K. yul, J. it-, A. žwēt, stylus; pencil, 13644; R. 129; P. 252. (yut, yul = ĠUD.)

kwei, *Am.* kui, cū, K. kiu, a small stone sceptre, baton, mace. 6434. *O.S.* kwa, ku-t, P. 239 (*cf.* P. 410 nga-t). *Cf. also* *Jap.* fude, pen, pencil.

pi, pei, bei, pāt, A. biet, to talk, 8924; *O.S.* bit = P. 132.

fei, fai, fui, fi, K. pi, to talk fast, 3493; *O.S.* pot, P. 155.

po, poa, pwo, pu, K. p'a, A. ba, publish; make known, 9369; *O.S.* pat, bat, P. 840. fu, fo, to order, 3667; pot (P. 178).

po, to spread abroad; to promulgate, 9371; *O.S.* pat, bat, P. 840.

piao, piu, piao, K. p'io, A. bieu, to make known, to manifest; a 'style' or fancy name, 9114; *O.S.* pot, P. 418. *Also* 3624; fu, p'u, p'wo, K. po, a name or 'style'; P. 322 pa-k.

fu, p'u, vu, a charm; a spell, 3687; *O.S.* pot = bat, P. 178.

fo, fāt, vah, K. pul, J. fut-, to see without examining; to view generally. 3589. p'yt, p'et, A. biet, to glance at. 9167.

po, pāt, p'ék, bah, J. bot-, cakes, 9363; *O.S.* bat, P. 312.

pei, pui, K. p'ae, A. bai, cowries; money, 8793; *O.S.* pi-t, po-t, R. 154; P. 367.

pao, A. bau, biu, precious; valuables. 8720; 8721 (*O.S.* pat).

PAN, *Assyr. values also BAN, BAM, a bow.* 9097; M. 6854.

PAN (BAN, BAM), a bow. BAM is doubtless the labialized equivalent of GAM, to bend, bow down; *q. v.* Cf. *esp. Ch. kom, kung, a bow.*

PAN-PAN, inner shrine, *adytum* (*pa-rakku*). (*Assyrian loan panpanu*). 5650. *Vid. BAR, BARA.*

PAP (= BAB), father (*C.T.* xii. 16).
(2) A male, a man, a hero. 1141; 1150.

PA-TE-SI, ruler or governor. SI, SIG, *id.* (Br. 3385); *cf.* Br. 3377 (SI = to go straight on; SI, 'Machthaber', *BPS.* 80; SI-SI, director; leader; 'Regent', *BPS.* 85; *lit. mušēšeru = one who makes to go straight*). PA-TE-SI = PA(D) + TE(G) + SI(G), *Sceptre-holding Director.*

PESH (PISH, BISH), PI (PI-PI, to increase progeny, Br. 7968), to widen or broaden; to increase or multiply (*trans. and intr.*); to enlarge; to extend; to make numerous. 6935 f. *Cognate with MESH, ME, multitude; many* (Br. 10356; 10469); *which is the primary meaning of PESH in the sense of three (a very primitive use, with known parallels in the speech of modern savages): cf. MUSH, in DUM-MUSH, three.*

(2) PESH (BISH, PISH), to be fat; to fatten (*ušamrî*; 4. R. 9. 3 b). 6934. Plump; stout; vigorous (*hušābu*). (*Cf. BUR, oil, fat, Br. 5480?*)

(3) PESH (BISH, PISH), strong; mighty; great. (*mamlu*.) 6933.

(ku, to sell; *read* kia, ka, ko, price. 6250; 1182.)

pa, the part of a bow grasped when shooting. 8513.

pêng, ping, to draw a bow to the full, 8858; pêng, pen, bang, a stretched bow, 8862; P. 460: bang, bam = ban.

fên, vang, K. pun, a bowstring, 3550.

wan, to bend a bow, 12477; P. 1024 (*also = man = ban, 7644; and pien = pan, 9210*).

kung, *from* kom (R. 57) = kam, gam, a bow; curved. 6566.

fan, p'an, a hedge, fence; an enclosed place. 3407 f.

*fu, wu, vu, K. pu, po, a father, R. 88; 3736. *O. S. bo* (P. 114) = ba, ba-p.

fu, vu, K. pu, a man; a hero; 3612. P. 63 pa-k; *by Dissimilation from pa-p?*

s'i, sze, sù, si, sa, J. shi, A. ti, to control; to preside over; minister; superintendent; president. 10250. *O. S. si-k, P. 158. (Vid. also s. v. PA, rod, sceptre.)*

fei, fui, fi, K. pi, J. hi (*from* pi), A. fi, extended. 3494. (*From* pi-t: P. 155.)

pei, p'ui, K. pe, J. hai (pai), bai, to double; -fold (*in* tenfold, hundredfold, &c.). 8787. P. 389: bi-t.—p'ei, p'ui, bai, bei, K. bo, J. be, to double; kia-p'ei, to add to; to multiply. 8811. P. *id.* 389.

fei, p'i, bi, vi, K. pi, J. hi (pi), A. p'i, fat; plump; robust; rich, abundant, fertile, *of land and crops*; to fatten. 3484 and WW. (P. 459 bi-t > bi-k.)

p'ei, p'i, K. pi, J. hi (pi), A. fi, great; vast; unequalled. 8818. P. 138 pit.

p'ei, p'i, sturdy; stout; robust. Many. (WW. p. 671; P. 138 + R. 9. *Callery, 138.*)

(4) PESH, (BISH, PISH), blossom; bloom; flower; efflorescence (*of palm*). (*arum; liblibbu. Cf. PA-D, aru, artu.*) 6929; 6932; 6940.

PESH, pregnant; to be with child: 8098.

PIL (BIL), BI, to burn; to blaze or flare up. 4567; 4575.

PIL-LUD (BIL-LUD), PIL-LUDU, laws, statutes; regarded as *Divine commands*. The character is stylus + God (*cf. Exod. xxxi. 18*). 5649.

PIR, a man-at-arms (?). 8141.

PI-SAN, a receptacle for storing things; *e.g.* a box of wood, an earthenware jar, a clay coffer, a corn-bin or granary (*Assyr. loan-word pisannu*). 5955.

PI-SAN, box, coffer, chest, corn-bin, &c. (PI = PI-N, BIN? *cf. A-PIN, container; receptacle.*)

PIG (BIG), weak; ill. Read SIG; *q.v.* (PIG = PING, *nasalizing the G*). 11867 ff. (PIG, BIG : SIG, ŠIG : BAR : ŠAR.)

PISH (BISH; *from an older BASH?*), a wild boar (*ḫumṣiru*). *Vid. KISH, the other value of the character.* (*Assyr. loan-word piāzu, swine, hog, seems to be a Trilit. imitation of BAŽ = BASH.*)

PUR (BUR), a value of the *Water-symbol*; BURA-NUNU, Great River (*the Euphrates*). BUR = DUR, bubbling up, bursting forth, or gushing out,—*of water-springs and rivers (labāku; cf. ṽn-b-k, in Heb. נַבְכִּי, springs of the sea; and tabāku, to pour out).*

pei, pi, bi, K. pi, J. bi, mi, strong, 8799. *O. S. pit, R. 154.*

p'ieh, p'i, the luxuriance of plants in flower. 9171. P. 138 (pit). *Also read p'ei.*

p'ei, p'ui, pwi, K. pe, the bud of a flower. 8812. P. 389 (bi-t).

pi, pui, pwi, pai, pei, piei, K. pe, J. hai (pai), he (pe), A. foui, fi, a foetus; an embryo; p'i-t'ai, a pregnant womb. 9072. P. 138 (pi-t = piš).

pi, pêt, *Am. pît, K. p'il, A. têt, fiery; blazing.* 8999.

fa-lü, C. fat-lut, laws and statutes. 3366; 7548.

pin, ping, a soldier; a weapon; warlike. 9279. (*Final r = n; cf. sun, grandson = SUR.*) (*Perhaps bowman; vid. BAN.*)

swan, san, sün, son, K. J. san, a box; a basket. 10379; *cf. 10381.*

siang, söng, siong, a box; a chest; a granary. 4253.

hsien, syn, *Am. sian, a small storehouse for grain; a granary.* 4468; WW. *s. v. sien.*

fei, pi, fi, bamboo baskets. 3481. P. 451: pi-t.

pên, pun, bö, dust-basket; hod; grain-bin. 8849.—p'ên, pun, bö, bêng, J. bon, basin, bowl, tub, pot. 8850.

p'u, fu, K. p'o, sick; weak. 9488. *O. S. po-k, P. 322.*

ping, p'iang, pin, bing, J. biō, hei (pei), disease; sickness; weak; ill. 9300.

pa, po, *from pa-t (not pa-k: P. 86), a wild boar (Shi I. ii. XIV. 1; vid. Legge's note).* *Cf. Jap. buta, swine.*

fei, fêt, pui, fu, K. pul, J. fut-, to bubble up; to boil; *of streams, &c.* 3490. P. 155.

fou, fu, K. pu, J. bu, bubbles on water (fou-ngou). P. 389 bu-t. *Name of a river in Si-ch'uen.*

pi, pyt, pet, pu, bi, K. p'il, A. têt, the bubbling of water. 9013.

pi, pêt, *Am. pît, A. têt, bubbling water,*

RA (from RAG = LAĜ; *q. v.*), to go, walk, come (*alâku*). 4871. (Cognate: RI, to bring? 2555.)

RA, to, into, unto (*ana*). 6365. *Pp.* (*Str.* coming or going to . . .).

(2) RA, RAĜ, to flood, overflow, inundate, esp. with heavy rain (*raĥâġu*); a flood, inundation (*riĥġu*; *riĥiltu*). Br. 6361; 6373.

(3) RA, to seize; to grasp (*aĥâzu*; *ġabâtu*). (RAĜ; *cf.* LAĜ, to plunder; TUG, to seize; DAB, DIB, *id.*; ZI, ZIG, *id.*) 6353; 6363. Cognate with RI(G), DI, TE, TI, to seize, take: *q. v.*

(4) RA, to dwell or settle in; to cast or lay down; to make one's abode or settle somewhere; to put on (majesty, splendour, &c.) (*ašâbu*; *ramû*). 6355; 6362. Cognate: RI, *ramû*, 2573? (RAG = RIG.)

(5) RA, to smite, strike, break, smash, wound (*maĥâġu*). (RAG; *cf.* SIG, TAG, to strike.) Br. 6359 f. To beat, crush out, thrash grain (*rapâsu ša šêim*); RAĜ, threshing of grain (*ripsu ša šêim*); GISH-GAR SHE-RAĜ, a threshing-wain (*narpasu*). (MAR = GAR; *C. T.* xii. 18.) *Vid.* MAR, GAR, wheeled vehicle; SHE, SHUG, corn. 6372.

RAB in RAB-GAMME, RAB-GAMME-GUR, and RAB-GAMMEA, evil spirits or demons mentioned in Bab. exorcisms (*labartum*; *aĥazu*; *labaġu*). Br. 4246-4248. *RCT.* p. 4 f. *Cf. perhaps* RABI-TA, a value of the desert-char., explained lands or plains (*mâtâti*): *lit.* 'demon's land'? *vid.* DA,

8998; P. 791 pit. (*pêt* = BUR; *têt* = DUR.)

pi, pei, K. pi, J. hi (pi), A. bi, to gush out, as water from a spring, 8927; *id.* 8928 (and name of a river in Honan). 8922 (pi, pit, p'il) is Phonetic in both.

piao, piu, J. hu (pu), bu, water flowing, 9113. *O. S.* pu-t.

lai, J. rai, to come. *O. S.* lak (P. 409). 6679. luk, liok, lu, to move; to walk. 7382. P. 482 lok. *Cf.* 7365; 7383; 7374; 7001 (li, lik, lok).

lou, lao, lau, K. ro, J. rō, a flood; to overflow. *O. S.* lok (P. 811). 6803. A great rain; or the overflow which it produces. (WW. p. 508.) *Cf.* 6796.

liu, liau, K. ryo, yo, J. ryō, rō, to grasp; to seize. *O. S.* lok (P. 811). 7044.

lioh, lõk, liok, liah, K. yak, J. ryaku, A. lõk, to seize. 7564. lioh, lõk; to rob, take by force; to flog (*cf. infr.* lik, to strike). 7566. lioh, lõk, to take by force; to throw off; to lay down (*vid. sq.*). 7567.

lok, laai, lo, la, lak, K. rak, J. raku, to fall; to settle down; to put down or on; a settlement or abode; to 'put up' at. 7329.

lik, *Am.* lék, li, to strike. 6996. *O. S.* lak (P. 978). *With R. chariot instead of hand,* lik, lek, li, to crush under wheels (WW.). 7002 = 6932 lik, li, *id.*

li, lei, *O. S.* lap, lip (P. 724), a weird beast, a bogy, elf, or the like. 6895. *With R. reptile,* li, c'hi, mi, lie, ts'z, a young dragon, as carved at entrances to palaces and temples. 1973. *With R. demon,* a mountain elf, with a man's face and a beast's body. 1974.

TA, DU, sides, region: KUR-DA, MA-DA, land. *Vid. also* MASH-KIM. RAD, another value of the character (SHID), SHITA, gutter; watercourse; *q. v.* Br. 2294.

RAG, a value of the char. for woman (= LAG, in the character called *Silakku*, read SI-LAG, but written LAG-SI; D. 328). Br. 10915; 11169 ff.

RAG, a value of the char. for fermented liquors, 'strong drink' (*šikaru*). Also read GASH (*cf.* GESH-TIN). Br. 5121 f.

RAM, a value of the char. for AKA, AG, to love (*râmu*): *q. v.*

RI, DI, from RIG, DIG (?; *cf.* Br. 2594 f), to fly (*of birds*); to hasten, run away, escape (*of men*). Br. 2571 (*parâšu*, *Shaph.*, *Ittaph.*). To blow (*zâqu*), of the wind; IM-RI, a blast of wind (*zâq šâri*). 2581 f. (רִיחַ = רִיחַ; *Tg. Job iv. 15.*)—One of the Bird-characters: *vid.* D. 40, and *cf.* D. 33. ('Wings of the Wind': Ps. xviii. 10; Hos. iv. 19.) *Vid.* TU, wind.

(2) DI, to shine (*nabâtu*). *Vid. supr. s. v.*

(3) RI, RIG, DI, DIG, to take, to seize, snatch, take away, rob or spoil (*liqû*; *laqâtu*; *šalâlu*). *Cf.* BPS. 81. Br. 2562; 2576; 2594. Cognate with RA (RAG), to seize; LAG, to plunder; TE(G), TI(L), TUG, ZI, DIB, to take, &c., *q. v.*

(4) RI, DI, to think, be mindful of; to reflect or deliberate; to plan; to have foresight (*hasâsu*). Br. 2559.

(5) RIG-RIGGA, fall, what is fallen, ruins of a building (*miqittu*). Br. 2595.

RI, RIG (*C. T. xi. 3 var.*), to crush, grind or beat out grain; to grind flour (?). Cognate with RA, RAG, to beat out

hun, J. kon, soul, ghost. 5244.

lai, la, (J. rai), O. S. lat (P. 996), a shallow brook. 6700.

liu, lau, J. ryū, ru, to flow, run, as water. 7248. O. S. lot (P. 298).

liu, lau, O. S. lu(t), (P. 673), a current; a stream. 7259.

nü, lü, no, J. nyo, O. S. nok (= lok), P. 50 (R. 38), woman; female. 8419.

lao, lou, lau, lo, O. S. lok (P. 763), the lees of wine or spirits; wine, good or bad. 6801. A. lau and giau.

lien, lün, len, liong, J. ren, to love or dote on. 7154.

*liao, liu, lio, wind blowing; a blast, a gale; a steady breeze. Read liu and liao T. 4, flying high; soaring (WW.). 7062. O. S. lok (lik), P. 763. *Fig. a soaring bird. With R. foot, to run away, escape.* 7068.

liao, liu, K. ryo, to grasp; O. S. lok (P. 811). 7044. lo, lu, lio, lou, jou, K. no, J. ro, seize, plunder. 7285. O. S. lok (P. 917). lou, O. S. lok (P. 789), 7342. liok, lök, liak, lio, J. riaku, to seize, capture. 7564. to rob; plunder. 7566. *Cf.* 7567.

ch'i, t'i, dzi, O. S. dik (P. 240), to grasp or seize. 1982. *Cf.* 1795 (tip = tik).

liu, liao, liau, laiu, lioa, K. yo, J. ryō, O. S. lok, to consider; to calculate, to reflect. 7070. (P. 53: tok.) lik, li, H. lit, let, lak, J. reki, riaku, A. lik, to calculate. 6924. lü, li, K. ryê, J. riu, to plan. 7527. P. 981.

lok, lo, la, lak, K. rak, J. raku, to fall 7329.

lik, lék, li, to crush under wheels. (J. ri.) 6932.

grain; *q. v.* (?). *Fig. a handmill; or a pestle and mortar?* Also read KUM; *q. v.* 4711.
 RIG, green; in U-RIG, green stuff, vegetables (*urqîlum*). *C. T.* xii.49. Cognate c. SIG, green.—6053.
 RIM; *vid.* IM, to dip, dye. (*Dialectic?*)
 RUG, a value of the character for skin (*mašku*) and flesh (*šîru*). 167; 170. Also read SU and KUSH; *q. v.*

SA, to call; to name (*nabû*). Br. 2290.

SA, SAD, a net (*šêtu*). Br. 3083; 3113;
 ES-SAD, a net-fisher (*written* ZAG-KU), 6525. *C. T.* xvii. 25. 14 f; xviii. 44 a 1. 50. Hence *Semit.* צד *šâdu*, hunt. Cf. Ezek. xii. 13; xvii. 20 with the Chinese metaphor of 'Heaven's Net'. Cogn. SI, net, noose, snare, meshes (*itânu*). 3386.

(2) a cord, rope, or the like (*riksu*). Br. 3082.

(3) the fastening of a door (*markas*; 4 R. 16. 45 a).

(4) a house (*bîtu*). 3072. (*The character SA has the variant SHA in C. T. xi. 3, 1. 70, note 36.*)

SAB, SABU, torch; flame (*tipâru*). M. 2315.

SA (*from* SAN, SAM? SAG?), brown; red-brown (*sâmu*). 3745. SI (SIG), *id.* 3403. (*Gold, an ass, and a species of shrub, are described as sâmu.*)

SA, to rival, vie with, emulate, compete with (*šanânu*). 9539.

SA, counsel; counsellor (*milku; maliku*). (*From* SA-N?) Also read SAL (=SAN); SIM (SAM); SI-LIM; SIR; and DI: *q. v.* Br. 9519 ff; *C. T.* xi. 3. SAN = TEN, in SHI-

luk, liuk, lû, liu, K. nok, J. ryoku, green, of vegetation. 7544.

yuk, jou, nyuk, ngûk, žu, J. niku, shiku, flesh. 5665.

sa, sat, a hoarse voice; to bawl, or shout. 9534. su, sou, K. J. so, to tell. 10357. siu, siao, K. so, *O. S.* sok (P. 896), to scream; to roar. 4317. shi, sei, K. si, to declare, make known, proclaim. 9953. R. 113 (-t).

tse, tsia, chia, che, J. sha, A. ta, a rabbit-net. P. 193 (-k). 3247. tsui, zai, ze, J. zai, A. toui, a fishing-net (WW.). 11910. (*Sin and doom = a snare; vid.* P. 451; R. 122. Ezek. xii. 13.) lo, loa, lu, lou, K. ra, na, J. ra, A. la, *O. S.* lat (P. 1031), a bird-net. 7291. Cf. *Jap.* sade, a scoop-net for catching fish. sa, sat, tsah, K. sal, J. sat-, A. tat, to spread; throw a fishing-net. 9523.

so, sok, sa, sak, rope, cord, string; to bind; to fasten. 10183.

so, siao, su, K. swa, *O. S.* sak, a lock; fetters; chains. 10204.

sha, shê, sia, K. sa, J. sha, A. hsa, a cottage. 9789. *O. S.* shat (R. 135; P. 481; cf. P. 262). shêt, shih, *Am.* sék, house; mansion. 9974. P. 237. shap, hsia, *Am.* kiap, fiery; blazing. 4234. (P. 285: gap and zhap.)

siang, sōng, siong, light yellow. 4254. sê, shik, set, se, sah, K. sek, J. shoku, shiki, colour. R. 139; 9602. *Vid.* DIR, dark. (*A coloured surface of any tint may be regarded as 'dark', when compared with one that is colourless.*)

sai, soi, saui, se, sae, to emulate; to rival. 9544. P. 608.

ts'an, ts'am, ch'ang, ts'ö, ts'ên, K. ch'am, ch'âm, J. san, A. tam, to counsel, to advise, to consult with. *O. S.* sam, san (P. 780). 11548.

shên, shim, sang, K. sim, J. shin, to try,

TEN-DU, 'counsel-make' = to counsel or consult (*malâku*), Br. 9727 (?): cf. DI, DIN, judgement, decision; *q. v.*

SA-DUG, the regular, fixed, or perpetual sacrifices, as distinct from free-will offerings. (*sattukku, sattûku*). 5 R. 60. 20-26 a. *Written counsel or decide + order. Cf. DU, DUG, command.*

(1) SI-LIM, peace; well-being or health (*šulmu*). Br. 9538.

(2) SI-LIM, to show compassion, mercy, sympathy, goodwill (*salâmu*). 9533. (*Syn. of râmu, to love.*)

(1) SAG, the head; a leader; a chief (*rêšu*). (*Name of char. Sangu.*) the foremost, first, chief (*ašarîdu; rêštû*); the front; in front (*maḥru; pânu; pâtu; maḥrû*). 3500 ff. TA-SAG, from the beginning. *HWB*. 606. *Vid. ZAG-MU. Cf. DUB-SAG, the forehead.*

(2) SAG, gift (*širigtu*). 3526. (*Phonetic writing.*) *Cogn. SIG, SI, SUM, to give; q. v. SAGGA (= SANGA)—ESH, for a gift.*

SA-ĠAR, dust (*ēpiru; ēpru; turbu'tu* = *Ar. turbeh, turb, turâb*, dust, earth; mound); earth; dirt. 5083 f; 5087. *Fig. a weeping eye (= effect of dust): D. 97. (Or an eye obscured or blinded?)*

SAK-KUL, bolt or lock of a door (*sik-kûru*). 3545.

SAL, SHAL, the womb; mercy, pity (*îpu, rêmu, rîmu*). 5517 ff.—*Akin to ZAG, mercy; q. v.*

as a judge. 9851. ch'a, ch'at, ts'a, ts'at, K. ch'al, J. sat-, A. sat (= SAL, SAR, SIR), to examine judicially; to judge. 200. ' sun, sín, sing, *id.* 4895. P. 49 sin. (A. tên.)

shên, shêm, lem, sing, sang, K. sim, J. shin, A. t'êm, to consult carefully with; to counsel or advise. 9854.

lím, liam, lien, líⁿ, examine; discriminate. 7128.

shang, shōng, siae, sang, A. t'ōng, to deliberate; to consult. 9738. P. 715.

—*Cf. 7015.*

shê, shet, se, K. söl, J. set-, to establish. 9800. ch'ök, cho, tauk, J. taku, to establish. P. 486; tok. 2389. chök, cho, touk, to order. 2394; 2566.

ning, lin, *Am. léng*, peace. 8327. k'ang-ning, in good health.

lien, lin, ling, J. ren, to pity; to sympathize with; lien-ai, have a regard for. 7156.

lêm, lím, ling, to sympathize with. 7165.

*shou, shau, siu, su, the head; the chief; a leader; first; the front or van; the beginning. 10014. *O. S. prob. shok, sok. R. 185 (not = R. 181: git). Cf. Jap. saki, the front, foremost part of a thing; the van.*

shou, shau, shu, seu, A. t'o, t'u, to give. 10017. (P. 447 ? sok > dut.) sung, *O. S. som, to give. 10463. tz'ü, ssü, (si), söü, K. sã, J. shi, A. ti, O. S. (P. 494) sik, (sok). 12416. sek, siak, seik, hsi, si, sih, K. sok, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, to give; gifts. 4157.*

sha, sa, sand. 9624. ngai, yai, ai, e, dust; dirt. 8. 'Whenever the wind raises and spreads the sand (*sha*) it is called dust (*ngai*).' hui, fui, hwai, J. kwai, kai, *O. S. kot (P. 227), ashes; dust; dirt. 5155.*

so, sa, sa-k (P. 707), a lock. 10204. k'ien-so, *id.* 1700; (k'ien, a seal).

t'ai, t'e, J. tai, *O. S. tat (= tal), 10588, the pregnant womb. (P. 186.) See next entry.*

SALU-GUB, cry of woe, lamentation, grief (*ikkillu*). 10064. *Also read* TAL, *id.* (= TIL, *id.*). (*Vid.* TAL, TIL.) (SAL = TAL, TIL.)

SA-MAG, want, need, desire, hunger, distress, or the like (*umçatum*). Br. 3916.

SANGU, priest (*šangû*). 5980. *Cf.* SAG (= SANG : 3500), gift, offering.

SAR, to write (*šatâru*). 4336. *Cogn.* SAG, *id. vid.* DUBBI-SAG = DUB-SAR, tablet-writer.

SAR (*c. Praef.* GISH, MU, wood), a plantation of trees (*kiru*); *cf.* SAR-MAG, a high plantation. Br. 4315.

SAG (3515), SIG, SI, a horn; to butt or thrust with the horns; to gore (*nagâšu*; *nakâpu*). 3396 f; 3388. *Akin to* DAG, thrust, push, butt; SIG, to strike, break, wound (5576); *cf.* SIG, SI, to open (*pitû*), 3402; TAG, to strike, break, smash (*maḥâçu*; *napâçu*), 3798 f; *q. v.* *Fig. of* SIG, SI, a curved ram's horn; D. 47 (*cf.* the boat, D. 340).

(2) SIG, SI, to be or go straight (*ašâru*). 3377 and 4422. *BPS.* 25. SI-SI, director, leader, ruler (*mušēšeru*). 3431. *BPS.* 85. Viceroy or regent (*iššakku*). 3385. *Vid.* PA-TE-SI.

(3) SIG, SI, all; the whole or total (*nagbu ša naphari*). 3399.

(4) SIG, SI, to be or become like (*êmu*). 3383. SIG, SI, *id.* (*mašâlu*). 4414. *The latter also read* SUM, SUN (*vid.* SUM, to give). *Cf.* SIG in (SIG) A-LAN(M), form, likeness, features (*bunnanû*); DIM, TUM, like, likeness, mage.

sit, sie, hsieh, K. söl, J. set-, sorrowful. 1053 (*also read* kit). sut, hsüe, hsi, K. sul, hyul, J. djut-, A. twêt (*cf.* TAL, TIL), to sympathize with; to pity.

4723.

yêp, K. kip, A. k'êp, k'ih, to weep; grieved; lamenting (WW.). 1117 (= *Sn.* GUB).

mou, mao, mau, *O. S.* mok, excessive desire. 7702. P. 59. mei, mui, mai, *O. S.* mok (P. 340), to desire (WW.). 7704. mei, mui, mai, *O. S.* mok (P. 340), anxiety, heart-ache. 7706.

sêng, sen, sang, a Buddhist priest. 9617.

se, sia, sie, K. sia, J. sha, to write. 4404. (P. 964 sat?)

tse, sia, sie, zia, an arbour with trees planted round it; an ancient terrace with trees around it; a wooded mound (WW.). 4431. (P. 681 shak; shat?)

ts'u, ts'ou, ch'ò, J. so, *O. S.* tsok, tok (P. 193), an ox's horn bending down (WW.); 11877. cha, tsa, *O. S.* tak (P. 531), horns broad and spreading. 168. siu, siao, sio, *O. S.* sok (P. 896), 'horns' or ends of a Chinese bow, *which are often turned backwards* (WW.). 4318. (kok, kak, kioh, ko, horn, 2215 = tok, tak.)

ti, *O. S.* tik (P. 174), to butt, as oxen. 10907. *Cf.* 2677 (chuk, J. soku, *id.*) žung, zung, dzung, J. shō(m), A. nyung, horns. 5736. (SIG = SUM = num, nom. *Cf.* SI, SIG, SUM, onions.)

chik, *Am.* tit, chi, sik, tik, zêk, straight. 1846. sī, sze, sū, si, sa, J. shi, A. ti, to control; preside over; minister; superintendent; officer. *O. S.* sik (P. 158). 10250.

sik, ts'ik, sit, seik, si, hsi, hsyk, K. sil, J. shit-, A. têt, all; altogether. 4138. siang, tsöng, siong, hsiang, K. sang, to be like; to resemble; like; a likeness. 4287 f.

sī, ssū, tz'ū, ts'i, sōū, shī, sz, like; similar to; resembling; to seem. 10289. *O. S.* si; sik?

(5) SIG, SI, ruler, governor, or the like (*iššakku*). 3385. *Vid.* PA-TE-SI. Another equiv. 3410 (*šēlu*, judge; ruler). *Vid.* (2).

(6) SIG, SI, old (*lābiru*). 3390. to be weak, feeble, dilapidated, of buildings (*ēnēšu*), 3384. thin, poor, of grain (*ub-bulu*), 3413. *Cf.* SIG (PIG), weak (*id.*), 11874; SI, *id.*, 9463; SUN, old (*lābiru*), 1515; *q. v.*

(7) SIG, SI, to fill (*malū*). 3393. to block or close, of a boundary (*lamū ša limēti*). 3391. *Cf.* SE, SI, *id.* 4413; 4415.

(8) SIG, SI, to strip off, to flay, of skin or clothes (*šahātu*). 3406.

(9) SIG, SI, light, brightness, to shine (*nūru*; *šarūru*; *šurruru*; *urrū*; *šamū* ?); to be clear, of water (*zakū*). 3401 *et infra*.—Cognate with SIG, to be bright, pure; SHAG, bright (*C.T.* xii. 6 and 32); A-ZAG, *id.*; SIR, SHER, light, to shine; *q. v.*

(10) SIG, SI, to open (*pitū*). 3402.

(11) SIG, SI, the base or foundation of a pillar (*iššū*). 3411.

SI (SE), SIG, SUM (SIM), SUN, onions; garlic; *Alliaceae* in gen. (*šūmu*). 4435. *Pictogram: vid.* D. 138 and 519. (*The two plants laid one above the other look like bulb-rooted leeks. They may represent an offering of such vegetables heaped up. The following uses of the character may be called Phonetic.*) (*An exact || to the series SI, SIG, SUM, SIM, may be seen in G. 4035: si, sik, sēm, sim, nurus.*)

(2) SI (SIG), SUM (SIM), to give, present, offer; hand over, deliver up, &c. (*nadānu*). *Cognate:* SAG, a gift; *q. v.*—(*Cf.* ÇI-AM or ÇI-EM = ÇEM, ZEM, *nadānu*, 4202.) to grant to,

sī, sze, or ssū; sū, si, sa, J. shi, A. ti, to control; controller; superintendent. 10250. *O. S.* sik (P. 158).

sik, si, hsi, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, old; of old. 4105; 4108. *Cf.* 10338 (*suk*).

sék, seik, se, sai, K. sek, se, J. soku, sai, A. tēk, tai, to fill up; stuff or stop up. sai-man, to fill or stuff full (*qs.* SI-MAL; *vid.* MAL=MAN, full). to block; boundary; frontier. 9541.

shik, shek, shok, shak, sik, zi, shi, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. t'ak, full; to fill. 9967.

sök, siok, sia, K. siak, J. shaku, saku, A. tōk, to cut off; to flay. 4309. *Cf.* 4439 (*sé, sia, sie, O. S.* sik, to take off clothes).

sik, sék, si, hsi, clear, bright, white, si-si, dazzling. 4043. shu, sū, su, *O. S.* shok, sok, tok, the light of the rising sun; bright. 10067.

sik, si, hsi, hsik, sit, J. seki, A. tik, to split, as wood; to divide. 4040.

sik, si, hsi, the base of a pillar. 4190.

sün, suan, son, saung, sö, K. J. san, garlic; chives; *Alliaceae* plants with ligulate leaves (WW.). 10381.

tsung, ch'ung, J. sō(m), A. t'oung, onions; garlic (WW.). 12021. *O. S.* som, tom. *Alliaceae* with fistular leaves. (P. 563.)

si, sek, siak, seik, hsi, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, gift; to give, grant, confer. 4157.

sung, song, *O. S.* som, to send a present; to hand over; to give. 10463.

confer on, entrust to (*šutlumu; pa-qâdu*). (*šutlumu especially of gifts of gods to kings.*) 4418 f; 4427.

(3) SI (SIG), SUM (SIM), to throw down, throw; put, place, lay down; set, settle, fix, &c. (*nadû; šâmu?*). (*šâmu, fix a price, pay, buy.*)

(4) SI (SIG), (SUM), to take, hold in the hand; to give (*tamâhu*). 4428. *Cogn.* TUG, TUKU, TIL, TI, TE, TEG, TEM, DIB, to take, seize, grasp, &c.; *q. v.*

(5) SI (SIG), SUM, to hasten to; to set out; to make for; go to a place (*hâšu*). 4412. *Cogn.* TUM, to walk; to go; *q. v.* *Syn.* SAG-SUM, *hâšu*, 3573. *Cognate:* SUG, SUD, SU, to advance, walk in procession, march (*šadâhu*). 7619; SHID, a way; a path; *q. v.*

(6) SI (SIG), to become drunk, drink to intoxication (*šakâru*). 4423. [*Cogn.* NAG, to drink; NAG, to wash (?).] to give or make to drink (*šaqû*), *e.g.* poison (*vid.* UĜ, *imtu*), 4424 = to pour out (*šapâku*), 4425. (NAG = SAG = SHAG, whence *šaqû*, שקו.)

(7) SI, SIG, ÇEM (SUM, SIM), to fill; to be full (*mullû; zanânu*); to abound; to make abundant or plenteous (*da-hâdu; duh-hudu*). (*Cf.* SI, SIG, *duššû, malû*, 3382; 3393.) 4410; 4415; 4438; 4204; 4429.

tz'ü (ts'i), sī, sōü, J. shi, A. tī, O. S. sik (P. 494), to bestow (*on an inferior*). 12416.

shang, shōng, shong, siong, siae, soñg, K. sang, A. t'ōng, to give (*to an inferior*); to bestow.

chak, chi, tik, K. ch'ök, J. teki, to throw down; to give to an inferior. 1860. chi, tei, tsi, J. shi, O. S. sik, tik (P. 411), to settle; to lay out or buy. 1852.

chik, chi, sik, tik, to hold in the hand; worth; price. 1847. sung, song, to hold, grip, seize. 10469. syn, sen, sien, take up, or hold in the fingers. 4442. (= SUN.)

su, ts'uk, suk, soh, K. sok, J. soku, quickly; in a hurry. 10330.

chi, tsz (tsi), O. S. tik, tit (P. 237), to go to; arrive at. 1817. to walk hastily. 1828.

si, sai, hsi, sz, J. shi, A. ti, O. S. sik, tik, to move house; to flit. 4119.

shih, shik, Am. sék, sêk, shī, to go to; to reach. 1000.

shih, shei, Am. su, sī, O. S. sik (*cf.* P. 246), to hasten, move fast; to proceed to. 9895.

sit, siat, sieh, to walk. 4401.

sui, K. su, O. S. suk (P. 910), to proceed to. 10402.

tsai, tsei, tsui, J. sui, O. S. tsik (P. 390), sik, drunk, intoxicated. 10913.

si, sik, sék, to breathe; to eat. 4039. (*Cf.* ch'ih, to eat; to drink.)

shi, shai, she, ti, di, dzi, K. si, J. shi, A. si, shi, to lick; to lap (WW.). 9980. O. S. sik, R. 83.

săp, tsat, tsa, to suck; to lick. 11461.

yit, i, eik, ik, yi, yik, A. jêt, to overflow; full; abundant. 5486. O. S. tik, sik (P. 689). (P. 689 is yik, yi, eik, i, K. ik, J. yeki, A. ik, to pour in more; to increase. 5485.)

shik, sék, shi, sie, sih, K. sök, J. seki, A. t'ik, to flourish; abound (WW.). 10003.

shêng, shing, shin, sing, K. söng, J. sei, abundant; plenteous; thriving; abundance; to abound. 9889. O. S. sim,

(8) SI, SIG, to cover; overwhelm; quell enemies or rebels (*sapānu*). 4420. Cognate c. SU, *sapānu*, 7605.

SI, a metal-founder or smelter of copper, iron, &c.; a worker in metals (*nappahu*). SI-MUG, *id.* Akin to SIG, bright, pure, to make bright (*C. T.* xii. 32), 9444; 9449; SHAG, to purify or refine metals (*dummuqu*), 7290; perhaps DUG, to smelt (*bullulu*), 8214. Pictogram: D. 89 f.

SIB, SIBA, shepherd; *Met.* leader, ruler, 'Shepherd of Mankind' (*rē'û*; cf. *rē'û nîšē*). Br. 5687 ff. [MU]U, *rē'û*, S^c308 (?). SIB is cowherd and horseherd, as well as shepherd; *vid. the Lexx.* Ideogram: rod (or strike) + cattle (D. 71); cf. Br. 5576; 10678.

SI-DI, straight; *Met.* upright, right; to put straight, direct, manage, govern, (*išaru*; *šutēšuru*). 3460 ff. *Vid.* SI, SIG, to be or go straight.

SIG, to be soothed, pacified, set at rest (*pašāhu*). 5584. Cognate with SHEG, SHE, SHED, SID, to be quiet; to appease: *q. v.*

SIG, green (*arqu*); to be green (*ar-āqu*). 7009 f. Cognate: RIG, green; *vid.* URIG; (RIM = IM, to dye?).

(2) SIG, the iris of the eye; the contractile curtain, perforated by the pupil, and forming the coloured surface of the eye; SIG-SIG ENA-NI-SHU, for his irises or eyeballs (*ana aharriqāni ša inīšu*). 7016. ENA-NI, his eye; 4 R² 40. 11, Col. i.

(3) SIG, bright, clear; pure (*bānū*). BPS. 37-38. Also smiling, joyous,—of the face. 4 R. 24. 12 a.

dim (P. 233). ying, yin, J. yei, A. žing, *O. S.* nim; dim (P. 564), to fill; befull; overflowing; abundant. 13292. žên, to stuff; to fill. 5600 (nin = sin). si, sik, sék, hsi, to cover a fire; to quench; to quell, *e. g.* a rebellion; to obliterate tracks. 4036. (*Phonetic values of character sik, sim: vid.* 4035.)

siu, siao, sio, hsiao, *O. S.* sok (P. 380), to fuse metal; to smelt ores.

sho, ch'ök, sak, J. saku, shaku, A. t'ök, to melt, fuse, refine metal; to polish or burnish it. Bright; shining. 10175. *Am.* sok (WW.).

chu, tsu, J. shu, *O. S.* zhok, dok (P. 942), to fuse metal; to cast. 2613.

wu, wok, yuk, to wash or plate with silver or gold. 12794. (wu, wok = MU-G; yuk = GUG. Cf. P. 91.)

ts'ip, sip, tsap, tsi, K. chip, A. tēp, to flock together; to collect. 906.

muk, mu, *Am.* bok, *Jap.* boku (cf. boku-sha, shepherd, cowherd; pastor), to tend cattle; shepherd; cowherd; ruler or governor. 8073. 'Heaven's Shepherds' = governors of the people. *Character*: cattle + strike.

chik, chi, tit, zék, straight; upright; honest. 1846.

chih, ch'i, ti, to govern; to manage; to prepare. 1845.

si, sik, hsi, sit, seik, K. sik, J. seki, A. tik, to stop; to rest; to appease. 4034.

ts'ing, ch'ing, J. sei, A. t'aing, the hues of nature—the green of plants, the blue of sea and sky; dark green; sallow, pale, &c. (WW.). 2184. P. 420 (sim, tim = sig, tig), which is ts'ai, in 11515, and syn in 1755-1759. Used for next in phrase ts'ing-ku, look at with iris,—*i. e.* kindly.

tsing, ching, tsieñ, iris; pupil; eyeball. 2130. yen-tsing, eyes; yen = Sn. EN, ENA, eye. (P. 420.)

ts'ing, ch'ing, ts'in, J. sei, sho, A. t'aing, pure; clear; bright. 2188. Cf. 2186. ts'ien, syn, J. sen, smiling; fair. 1758.

(4) SIG, in MUL-SIGA, darkness (*ek-lítum*), 7023; MUL-SIG-SIG, eclipse of the moon (*attalú*, AN-MI), 7018; 8917; 3857 f: cf. MUL (MUN), shine; ZIG, ZIB, evening.

(5) SIG, to beget; to be born (*banú*; *ibbanú*, they were born). 7011. Cognates: *vid.* AB-SIM, AB-SIN, growths, sprouts, &c. DIM, *banú*; q. v.

SIG, hairy hide; hair, fur, wool; woollen stuffs or cloth (*šārat unūqi*. . . *puhatti*, hair of a she-kid. . . ewe-lamb; *šipātu*, *šupātum*). 10775 ff. A garment, robe (*lubuštum*; *sissiktum* ?); perhaps an overmantle or wrapper (*sisiktum* || *etapātum* = *מטעפ*, over-tunic, 5 R. 28. 57 gh). Cf. SU (SUG, SUM, SUN ?), also read RUG, skin, hide (*mašku*), with SIG, hairy hide, fell. (In 10780 the char. SIG is used Phonetically for SIG, old; *vid.* SIG, SI, old, *supr.*)

SIG, the (low) ground (*mātum*), the valley, as opp. to the hills; below, at the bottom (*šapliš*). 11872 f. Also read PIG. 11867.

(2) SIG, weak, feeble; dilapidated; to be weak; to weaken (*enšu*; *enēšu*, *unnušu*). 11869 ff. Written phon. with the Horn-character, 3384; 3413. Ideogram the sun inverted = gone down.

SIG, to be sad, grieved, afflicted, sorrowful (*ašāšu*); sorrow (*ašūtu*). 3726 f.

SI-GISH, SI-GISHSHE, a sacrificial victim (*nigú*); offering, sacrifice (*gitribu*); prayer, worship (*ikribu*). 9088 ff. Written young animal + grain. D. 163; cf. D. 162.

ts'ing, ch'ing, ch'eng, a dark colour. 2189. ts'ing, 2184, black (as well as green). (P. 420.)

siu, siau, O. S. sok (P. 380), night, darkness. 4296.

shêng, sen, J. sei, to bear; to beget; to be born. 9865. R. 100.

zung, zung, nyung, žiong, fine, soft hair or fur; down; camels' hair stuffs; felt, 5749; floss silk; fine silken hair or down; wool; woollen cloth, 5751. (5753 read sung, fine fur.) P. 224 (nom = som = sum, sim, sig; *vid. supr.*).

sung, žiong, fine hair; velvety cloth or plush. 10466 (5753). P. 224.

si, ssü (sī), J. shi, A. ti, O. S. sik (R. 120), raw silk; fibres; threads. 10259. sêng, K. sîng, short hair. 9618. (sak), sok, P. 123, modern sha, sa, so, &c., is gauze, thin silk; fibre, untwisted thread; yarn, 9622; a shaggy woollen outer robe of priests, 9629; and long fine hair, 9630. ts'ui, ch'ui, ts'ai, ch'i, J. sei, se, sui, birds' down; the fine hair of the skin; furry or downy clothes. 11940 (sok).

syn, sen, a thread. 4532.

si, sek, fine cloth; a shirt, 4155; si, t'ik, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, thin clothes; a wrapper. 4156.

si, hsi, shi, tsap, sip (= sik), low marshy ground. 4126.

ti, O. S. tik (P. 174), to bend down; to incline; low, 10899; the bottom; below, 10902. pi, pei, O. S. pik (P. 475), low, 8759; 8762.

yök, žo, yok, ziah, hsiah, J. jaku (*in jū-jaku*), weak; to weaken. 5650. (P. 655 nok = tok = sok.) ti, O. S. tik (P. 174), sickness. 10908.

sik, sék, si, sorrowful. 4041. sik, sek, si, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, to pity. 4106.

sī, tsī, su, J. shi, A. tī, sacrifice; to sacrifice. 10286. (Cf. *Jap.* sai-shi, sacrifice, offering or worship.)

hi, J. gi (*in gi-sei*, a sacrifice), O. S. git (= GISH), sacrificial victims. 4049.

SIKKA (SIG), he-goat (*atûdu*). 10901.

SIL, SILA, to cut, cut through, cut asunder, cut off, cut in pieces (*šalātu*). 387.

(2) SIL, SILA, a path; a sidewalk, or the like (*sulû*); a street (*šûqu*). 379 f. Akin to SIR in E-SIR, street; SHID, way, path, *q. v.*

SI-LIG, mighty, strong; leader (*gišru*; *šagapuru*). 920; 922; 7088. Vid. SI, leader; LIG, strong.

SIM, to call, summon, announce, name, &c. (*šahâlu*). 2102. Cognate: NAM, I-NIM, E-NEM, word; *q. v.* (NAM, NIM = SIM.) Dial. prob. SIN or SUN, vid. SI, SIG, SUM (SIM), SUN, onions.

SIM in IR-SIM, odour, smell, scent (*erîšu*); sweet odour, incense (*ar-mannu*). 5397; 5403.

SIN, the Moon-god (*D. P. Sin*). 9988. *The Self-renewer?*

SI-BUL or SI-PUL, the fundament or buttocks (*bîrit purîdi*). 3455.

SIR, SHIR, SHER, light; to shine (*nîru*; *namâru*). 7507 f; 1650. SIR light: SIG light:: *Hakka* sit: *Cantonese* sik. Cf. SAR, SAG, to write. (SHIR = nir, whence Semitic نور?)

SU, a tooth (*šinnu*). 547. (Dial. SI.)

SU, lip (*šaptu*). 803. Perhaps from SUN (if NUN-TEN be Phon. in the character). (ZIL = ZIN = NUN?) Cognate: SUB, to kiss (=SUG?); TUN, lip (*šaptu*) = *Amoy* tun, id. (*C. T.* xii. 10.)

(2) SU, the beard (*ziqnu*). 804.

(P. 1006.) (gi-sei=hi-shêng, a victim for sacrifice. 9866.)

ti, O. S. tik (P. 174), a ram; a he-goat. 10909. Cf. luk, lu, deer = *Ŷap. shika, id.* sou, sau, sao, sœe, O. S. sok (P. 923), rank, fetid, as goats (WW.). 9592. (*hircus*.)

tsyt, tset, chieh, K. chöl, to cut, cut in two, off, in pieces. 1513. ts'it, ts'et, ch'ieh, K. chöl, J. set-, to cut (apart, in pieces, asunder). 1552. Cf. 1053 syt, sie, K. söl, to notch.

shut, Am. sut, suk, shu, K. sul, a path in a town or field (WW.); Met. the way or trick of a thing. 10053. ip-shut, district road; vid. UB, region. sit, siat, sieh, to walk. 4401.

sing, hsin, seing, K. söng, J. sei, the clan name or surname. 4599. shing, sing, shên, sên, shêng, make known, declare. 9883. sün, sen, siong, swei, id.; to call, summon. 4805. sung, tsung, siong, A. tung, to recite, repeat, chant, 10456.

sing, hsing, seng, K. söng, A. ting, smell, odour; rank or strong-smelling; sing-shan, smell of sheep and goats. 4607. Vid. shan, 9680.

sin, J. shin, new; to renew. 4574. sin-yet, the new moon.

pi, bi, pei, A. be, ti, O. S. bit (P. 475), thigh; rump; buttocks. 8989.

sit, sik, si, to split, divide; (*c. R. sun*) clear, bright, white. 4040; 4043. (sit = sir; sik = sig.)

sī, Am. su, sz, A. ti, to split; white. WW. p. 834. (10262.) O. S. sit, sik (P. 823) = sir, sig.

ch'i, ts'i, J. shi, A. si, the teeth. 1989.

shun, ch'un, Am. tun, zêng, hsün, K. chin, J. shin, A. t'ên, the lips. 2870 f.

tsui, tsü, chi, J. sui, the lips; a bill or beak; the mouth. 11905. P. 859. O. S. sok (= sop?).

sou, si, sü, hsü, K. su, J. shu, su, A. tu, the beard; the moustaches; 4716 f. O. S. sok, P. 847.

SUG, SUD, SU, high or loud, of speech (INU-SUG, *élit ša amâtim*, height of speech; *amâtim šagûtum*, high words. 7601; 7606).

(2) SUG, to plant (*êrêšû*). 4 R. 27. 8 a. Cf. DU, to plant (*zaqâpu*, erect, set up). SUG, C. T. xii. 30, and SIG, SIQ, 10900, *values of the Tree-pictogram* (MU).

(3) SUD, far-off, distant, in space or time. 7603. to remove; remote. 7625. (*rûqu*; *nisû*.) Cf. TE (from TUG?), distant. 7699.

(4) to be long; to prolong (*arâku*; Pa.) 7597. (*Really same as last.*) Cf. SUG or SUD in SUG(D)-A-MU, 'how long I?' (*ahulapîa*). 3014. BPS. 27 f. (*Lit. long I?*)

(5) SUD, SUDDA, the king (*šarru*). 7613.

(6) SUD-AM, SUD-ANGA, a 'brilliant'; a lustrous gem of some kind (*elmêšû*; *elmûšû*); a crystal. *The char. AM is also EM and RAM, as well as AG (ANG).* 7628 ff. brightness; light (*nûr šamê* = AN SUD-AM, light of heaven; cf. *nûr ša ilmêši*, lustre of a brilliant, 4 R. 61. 33 c). 7631.

(7) SU(G, D), to move on, progress, walk in procession or with measured steps; to march (*šadûhu*). 7619.

(8) SU, to pour out (?); to sprinkle (*zarâqu*; *salâhu*). 7604; 7608. *Cogn. TE, salâhu, C. T. xii. 11. Cf. SUB, to rub or wipe clean, to cleanse, to purify, burnish or polish (metal). (SUB dial. for SUG.) IM-SUB-TA ĠEN-TA-SUB, ore-brightened-like be-he-like-brightened! Vid. infr. s. v. SUB.*

SU, from SUN (?), the body; the flesh (*zumru*; *šîru*). 170; 172. Cf.

sou, sao, so, O. S. sok, noise of voices; din, clamour. 9593; cf. 9589. P. 923. 9595 (high; eminent).

shu, su, K. su, J. shu, to set up, erect; to plant; to sow; a tree; erect, woody plants; plants in general (WW.). 10090.

su, sho, shu, sô, distant, in time or space. 10321. O. S. sut (P. 298). to separate; divide; wide apart. sui, sù, O. S. suk (P. 910), far-off. 10409.

shu, shü, K. sê, J. shu, so, to stretch. O. S. shot (P. 481). 10045. Shu, shü, su, A. sî, stretch out; scatter. 10091; 10094.

sui, sôü, sou, zü, K. su, O. S. suk (P. 910), to proceed to; to make progress; to prolong. 10402.

siu, sau, hsiu, O. S. suk (P. 351), long; far, distant. 4661; 4662. (Cf. t'iu, tu-k, 11095.)

sut, sauk, shwai, K. su, sul, J. shut-, A. swêt, to lead; leader; captain (WW.). 10105. 10107.

shu, shü, sù, O. S. sut (cf. P. 355), a fine gem. 10096. Cf. 10095.

yung, rung, êng, éng, ying, A. ving, waing, lustre of gems; shining pebbles; brilliant (WW.). 5742. yung, rung, ying, ing, jung, K. hyöng, A. wing, waing, lights shining; bright. 5744.

ying, yin, yang, éng, yêng, lustrous as gems; a crystal. 13310. A. aing. Cf. 13307: ying, yang, ing, aing, brightness; dazzling.

sui, shui, sôè, sùè, O. S. suk (R. 35), to walk slowly. 10428.

shu, shü; tu, sù, to pour out; to remove. 10043. Cf. (3) *supr.*

sa, sha, swa, so, se, A. sai, têi, to sprinkle (water, &c.). *Read si, to wipe; cleanse.* 9531. sik (P. 247).

shih, shik, seik, wipe; rub; clean. 9986. Cf. san, sat-, 11475.

shên, sín, sêng, J. shin, the body; one-self. 9813. R. 158. A. t'ên.

NI-TEN, self; and *vid.* KUSH, RUG, SU(N).

- (2) SU(N), to add to; to increase (*érébu*; *ruddû*). 166; 168.

SUB (*dial. for* SUG?), to rub, cleanse, brighten or burnish metal, *e. g.* copper (*mašâšû*). 203. ZA-BAR-DIM SHU-SUBBI SHAG-SHAGGA-GE, *copper-like hand-rubbed bright-bright be he!* = May he shine like burnished copper!

- (2) SUB, to kiss (*našâqu*); KA-TA-SUB, *mouth-with join (?) or connect* = to kiss (*id.*). 204. Also to finish or complete (*šuklulu*). 206.

SUB, to gather, to gather in (*asâpu*); ingathering, harvest (*esîpu* = SHU-SUB). 208. (*Cf.* DIB, to take hold of, *s. v.* DAB, DIB.)

SUG, SHUG, marsh, swamp, reed-bed or jungle (*apparu*; *šûšû*). 10303; 10309. waste, untilled land; 'the field'; fields (*šêru*). 10308. *Vid.* SHUG, SUG, marsh; islet.

SUG, SUD, to cease, leave off, come to an end (*naparkû*); to put an end to, *e. g.* life; to destroy (*bullû*). 3016; 3018ff. *Akin to* SHE, SHEG, SHED, SID, to rest; *q. v.*; and perhaps SUGA-MU, 'rest I?' = how long? (*ahulapîa*; *adî matî?*). *Cf. also* SUG-TUG, SUG-TUG-TUG (?). to cease, 3036 f (= SUG-TUM, *id.*, 3035).

- (2) SUG, SUD, SUG-ME, appearance, looks, face, beauty, splendour (*zîmu*; *bûnu*). 3021; 3042 f. *Cf.* SIG, SI, to be or become like; MUSH, appearance, face, beauty; SAG, *zîmu*; *pânû*.

SU-ĠUL, *probably a kind of* mule. 10862; *cf.* 4991. *Cf.* SUL-GAR, *another form of the same word prob.* 10863. *Vid.* SHA-GUB, SHU-ĠUB.

t'ien, t'ym, t'ie, J. ten, to add to; to increase. 11212. tsêng, ts'en, *Am. chêng, id.* 11718.

Vid. (8) *supra* (SU, to sprinkle).

ts'o, ch'oa, A. sa, O. S. tsop, sop (P. 629), brilliant white, 11773; to polish, 11775.

tsap, sip, chi, ts'ip, K. chip, J. shū, A. tēp, to gather, collect, blend; to finish; to accomplish. 906. ts'ēp, sip, ts'ip, chi, K. chip, J. shū, A. tēp, to bring together, connect, gather. 943.

tsuk, tsu, chiok, to kiss. 11854. (tsuk = tsup.)

tsyp, tsiap, chiek, tsie, K. chōp, J. shō, A. tiep, to connect; to join; tsyp-mēn, to join the lips, to kiss. 1480; 12656. (to take, receive in hand = DIB; *q. v.*) syt, sieh, K. sōp, A. niep, blend, harmonize, adjust. 4400. P. 1007 a.

sou, sau, sōü, teu, O. S. sok, shok (P. 984), marsh, swamp; wilderness.

tsü, *Am.* tsu, K. ch'ii, A. tri, untilled land. 12370. P. 483.

sik, sit, seik, si, K. sik, J. seki, A. tīk, to breathe; to stop; to rest; to cease from; to appease. *c. Rad. fire*, to quench or put out. 4034; 4036.

ssü, sū, si, K. sǎ, J. shi, A. tī, to die; to kill. 10280. O. S. sut, suk.

shik, set, saik, sē, K. sek, J. shoku, shiki, A. sǎk, form; colour, *esp.* of the face; looks; beauty; glory. 9602. mien, myn, men, mie, miei, J. men, ben, the face. 7886.

k'ü, k'öü, O. S. gut (P. 144), offspring of a stallion and a she-mule. 3016. (gut = gul, ġul.)

SU-LUG, SUS-LUG, to be bright, joyous: *vid.* LUG, LUB.

SU-MUG, darkness; *Met.* distress, trouble (*nanduru*; *adâru*, to be dark or in eclipse). 181. (*Also explained šûlum*, storm; distress?; and *šûlum*, sickness; *C. T.* xi. 16 = UMUN, *šûlum*?) *Spelled phonetically* su-mu-ug, 181; SU-MUG, 3913 f.

SUN, old, of things, *e.g.* a tree, a ship (*labiru*). 1515.

SUR, SAR, SIR, SHER, SAG (*in* SAR-SAG), to cry aloud, scream, shout, roar; to sing (*hymns, songs of joy or woe*); to peep, whistle or twitter, as birds (*šarâhu*; *zamâru*; *šapâru*). 2986; 2988; 2995. *C. T.* xii. 40. 4333; SI(G)-SI(G), *zamâru*, 3433.

(2) SUR, SAR, SIR, SHER, to spin or weave (*šamû*). 2992. 4343.

SUR, SURRU, a kind of priest (*kalû*). 3713. *Written* ark-pure, referring to function of priests bearing arks or boats of gods in processions. ZUR, ZURRA, *id. in dial.* (EME-SAL); *q.v.* *Written* she-goat pure, referring to the usual offerings of such. 3709 f.

SHAD, SHA, values of the character for mountains. 7388. SAD (SA-TI = SATI, SAD), peaks, heights (*bâm-âtu*). 3090. *Akin to* ZAG, heights (*bâmâtu*), 10312; SAG, head; *q.v.*

SHAĜ, SHIĜ (*Assyr.*), ŠAĜ (*Assyr.*), ŠIĜ, swine, pig, hog. 972 ff. See DAB, DAM-SHAĜ, DIM-SHAĜ.

(ŠA-)DUG (SHA-)ZIB (= ZIG; *cf.* ZIG, evening), yesterday. Br. 7050 ff.

mu, *O. S.* muk, evening; sunset. 8065. mēk, mo, met, meik, muk, K. mīk, J. moku, boku, dark. 8021.

mok, mouk, mo, bok, sickness; distress. 7991. mui, mei, mwoui, *O. S.* muk, anxiety; heartache; disease; fever. 7706.

syn, sen, hsien, sie, K. sön, J. sen, A. tien, former; past; before; the ancients; of old. 4440.

sut, hsü, sih (K. sul), to whistle. 4736. sat, sa, seh (K. sal), to yell, scream, bawl; a hoarse voice. 9534. sau, ts'ou, soa, sau, K. so, *O. S.* sok (P. 923; also with P. 438 sut), cries of birds; hum or din of men. 9589; 9593. shao, sau, so, *O. S.* sok (P. 380), to whistle. 9747. siu, siau, sio, K. so, A. tuk, *O. S.* sok (P. 896), to whistle; to scream; to roar (*read* su, to moan). 4317. shi, si, *O. S.* sik (P. 240), lyrics, odes. 9918. *Cf. also* 11659 f. tsa, tsit, J. sat-, a noise; hubbub. 11464. 4100.

chik, chit, chih, tsih, to weave. 1812. so, sou, K. J. sa, A. twa, *O. S.* sot, sut (P. 359), a weaver's shuttle. 10199. chu, shu, t'ü, tsu, J. sho, so, *id.* 2611.

ssü, tzü, *Am.* su, to sacrifice; sacrifices, 10286. *O. S.* sut, sit, zhit (P. 33; R. 113).

tsi, chi, tsai, J. sei, sai, to sacrifice; to worship; *O. S.* tsit (P. 768). 934.

tsit, tset, chieh, tsie, K. chöl, J. set-, A. tiet, lofty (*Shi*). 1477. tsit, tset, &c. mountain-peaks. 1550.

sou, sau, so, *O. S.* sok, sak (P. 923), high. 9595.

tok (P. 412; R. 152), shih, ch'i, shi, K. si, J. shi, A. t'i, pig. 9981. *Also* ch'uk, *Am.* tiok, a shackled pig, 2594; and tak or tok (P. 531), chu, tü, tsi, the pig, 2569.

tsok, tso, chouk, zo, K. chak, J. saku, A. tak, yesterday. 11744.

SHAG, SHANGA, SHAB, SHA, heart.
The middle. 7981 ff.

(2) SHAG, to be clothed in (*labâšū*),
7989; under or lower clothing (*šapiltu*),
7992. *Phonetic use of heart-character.*

(3) SHAG, to hurt, injure, destroy (MUL-
SHAG = *hablu*, injurious man). 7985.
Phonetic use.

SHAB, to pluck; to cut off; to slit or
split; to tear. (*Sign also read SAB*
and SIB.) 5667. 5672f. SHAB-GAL,
merchant, trader (*damgaru*). 5679.

SHAG, white, bright (*C. T. xii. 6*); *cf.*
ZAG in A-ZAG, white.

SHAG, SHA, SHANGA, bright, pure,
gracious; happy, lucky (*and corresponding verbs*). To make prosperous. Good.
Br. 7285 ff. To melt, smelt, refine
(metals). See 4 R. 14. 18 b. (*A Tree-
symbol, viz. the palm.*)

SHAG, bright, white, pure (*Sun-symbol*),
C. T. xii. 6. Cf. SHA, brilliance, of
heavenly bodies (*šarâru*). Br. 2577.

SHA, NA, AG, from SHA-G, NA-G,
GA-G (= DAG), to act, to do, to
make, *C. T. xii. 10. The sign is also*
read ME, to do (cf. Chinese wei, to do).
2772.

SHAM (= NAM = LAM), herb, plant.
6027. *Cf. NUM, LUM, GUM, to*
sprout, to grow.

SHAM, price; to buy. *Also SAM.*
4678.

*sêm, sim, sang, hsin, the heart. 4562.
(sam = sab, šab.)

shang, shōng, siong, ziae, sang, J. shō,
the lower garments. 9734.

shang, shōng, siae (J. shō), to wound;
to injure. 9742.

shêp, ship, shih, to pick up, pluck (flowers).
9963.

tap (P. 263), to, ta, chop; mince. 11326.

t'ap (P. 522), t'o, ta, clip; shorten. 11390.

tap (P. 35), t'o, ch'i, ch'a, J. shi, sha, to
split. 11379.

chap, cha, A. sap, to cut up fodder. 184.

t'ap (P. 629), ch'a, K. J. A. sa, to hew,
fell, chop. 198.

sap, sa, tattered, torn, of clothes, 9540; *cf.*

sap, sa, A. tap, sound of breaking, 9539
(*both P. 882*).

shou, shau, to sell (*from shap, dzap; cf.*
PP. 851; 1017). 10020.

shang, to trade (sham = shab). 9738.

sok (P. 634), sou, su, so, white, 10348.
ch'ag-an, *Mongol id.*

shwang, soung, swang, K. A. sang, J. sō,
shō, bright; happy. 10125.

ch'ang, ts'ang, J. shō, A. hsōng, sunlight;
shining; prosperous; to make pros-
perous; good. 427 (P. 496).

*ch'ök, shuo, melt metals; bright (P.
978) 10175.

ch'ök, shuo, sha, so, sak, sho, K. sak, J.
shaku, saku, A. t'ök, bright, brilliant.
10174. (P. 978: *a Tree-symbol.*)

tso, tsok, chauk, tsak, K. chak, J. saku,
A. tak, to act, to do, to make. 11741.

tso, tsou, tsu, K. chu, J. so, sa, A. tou,
to make, to do. 11761 (*vulgar form*
of 11741).

zhung, yung, zung, lung, J. shō, A. nyung,
growing plants, young shoots (P. 694:
nom). 5736.

shêm, sem, sên, seing, sang, J. shin, A.
sum, luxuriant vegetation; overgrown.
9616.

swan, sün, swang, san, to reckon; to
settle (accounts). 10378.

shang, sang, to deliberate; to trade.
9738 (= sham).

SHAM in GA-SHAM, wise, deep, shrewd, intelligent. 2652 ff.
SHANABI, forty. 10018.

SHAR (also read BAR), sanctuary, shrine, holy place. The first month, as the month of the Spring sacrifices. (*šâru*; cf. *Ethiopic meswâr, penetrare*. *Vid. Di. Lex. col. 385.*) 6879.

SHAR (= NAR), sharp, pointed, of a weapon (*zaqtu*). 4346.

SHE, SHEG, SHED, SID, to be quiet, to rest; *Trans.* to appease (Br. 3062); TE, TEG, *id.*; SIG, *id.* (Br. 5584).

(2) SHE, SHEG, SHED, frost, cold, ice, snow, sleet, hail, or the like. Also SHUG (in A-SHUGI). 3061; 3063 ff.

SHE, SHUG, corn, grain. ESH-SHU (from AN-SHUG), ear of corn. 7421; 7433; 7473 f; 422.

(2) SHE, SHUG (= TUG, in GESH-TUG, ear; to hear), to hear; listen; grant. 7428; 7434. *Cogn. perhaps DIL, TAL (from DIN, TAN), to listen to. 22. Vid. GEL-DAN, TAL, s. v. ME.*

(3) SHUG, to take. 7426. See TUG, TUKU, *id.*

SHESH, SHIS, brother (*aḫu*). 6437.

(2) SHESH, the pelican. SISH, C. T. xiv. 13. (*marratu; iššur tubâki, 'bird of vomiting'*.) 6445. *Written brother + bird.*

(3) SHESH, SHISSI, bitter (*of taste*); bad, evil. 6440 ff. Cf. ŠI (ZIN), gall; bitterness (*martu*). 4196. (SHESH, bitter: sin, *id.* = NISH, twenty: nien, *id.*)

SHESH, wailing, lamentation; 10815. SHESH-SHESH, to wail, weep, lament. 10817. (*dimmatu; damâmu; bakû.*)

I-SISH, weeping; grief; crying. to

shai, shih, to buy on credit, 9970 (P. 152: shap = sham).

shêng, shing, shin, from shim (P. 886), wise, a sage. 9892.

săp, hsi, forty (*obsolete. Chalmers, 22.*) Possible contraction of shanabi.

shê, sha, sia, J. sha, A. hsa, altars of the spirits of the land. Spring and autumn sacrifices to the spirits. (sha-t; P. 132 a.) 9803.

žui, yöü, nwei, O. S. nut, not (P. 358), sharp-pointed weapon. 5727. (P. 358 is also shet or shot.)

si, sik, sit, J. seki, A. tik, to breathe, to sigh, to rest; to appease (P. 676). 4034.

süt, hsüeh, set, siok, shêh, hswik, J. set-, snow; ice. 4845.

shwang, sōng, hoar-frost; cold. 10120. (Cf. SHUG = SHUNG.)

suk, su, sōuk, siuk, hsiu, K. sok, J. soku, A. tuk, grain. 10340. P. 826 a, sok.

t'ing, t'in, t'iang, K. ch'ōng, J. tei, to hear; listen; comply with. P. 1037 b, t'im, 11299. Cf. ling, to hear (lim = dim), 7210.

*ti, tei, Amoy te, di, younger brother. From tit (see PP. 226; 301). 10950. Cf. *Jap. ototo, id.*

*t'i, the pelican. 10999. From t'it (PP. 226; 301). *Written brother + bird like the Sumerian term.*

*hsin, sin, J. shin, bitter. 4564. As a Phonetic, 296, also read sit or t'it (P. 656).

t'i, K. ch'e, J. tei, A. t'e, to weep; tears. 10991. From tit (PP. 226; 301).

- weep. (*nissatu*; *ših̄tum*; *bakū*.) 3996f; 11613; 11616.
- SHIB, I-SHIB, to divine, to enchant; sorcerer, diviner, enchantment, spell. 10359; 10381; 10383; 10379.
- SHID, SHITA, SHITI, to count; counting. To recite a charm or spell. 5959 f.
- SHID, way, path. 5958. Cf. TUD (Br. 11927), whence Assy. *tuddu*, *tūdu*, road.
- SHI (*from* SHIN), life; soul. 9279. Cf. ZI(N), *id.*; and TIN, life; TIL, (= TIN), TI, life.
- (2) SHI, this; that. 9284.
- (3) SHI, the ear (Br. 9286). Cf. SHE, SHUG, the ear; to hear; to listen, hearken to. (*Vid.* ME, PI (BI), the ear.)
- SHIM, scented plants or trees such as pines, firs, cedars. 5162f. Cf. SIM, IR-SIM, odour, scent. (*Vid.* Sargon, *Khors.* 143.)
- SHIN, lord, lady. *Dialectic for* NIN. Br. 11016. See GIN, GAL, DIN. Cf. also Br. 9949 with 9967 (SHIN = NIN).
- SHUN (SHIN) — SHUN (SHIN), clean, pure, *of water* (5 R. 51. 37 b). Also read RUG; possibly in the same sense. *Vid.* LAĜ, LUĜ, to purify, wash, &c.—252.
- (2) SHUN-SHUN or SHIN-SHIN, battle. 253.
- (3) SHUN, copper ('bright' metal). SHEN, *id.* (C. T. xii. 7 and 14.) rust, verdigris (*ših̄tum*?). 254.
- (4) SHIN, edge (*Det. Pref.* SHIN-TAB, 'Double-edge'; a two-edged axe or sword). 258.
- SHU, the hands. (*From* SHUSH?; cf. SHU-LUB=SUS-LUG.) 7071.
- (2) SHU, a gift, favour, benefit. 7070.
- SHUB, to fall; to let fall. 1432.

- ship, shê, *Amoy* siat, to count; to divine. 9797, 9810; cf. also Wells-Williams.
- shih, *from* zhi-k = zhi-t (P. 305), to divine by stalks of plants. 9948.
- hsieh, syt, to walk. 4401. *Am.* siat, WW. Cf. t'u, du, *from* dut (P. 355), road. 12106.
- sui, ts'ui, walk slowly. 10428 (R. 35).
- shên, shin, zang, jing, K. sin, J. dji, A. t'en, the soul; a spirit. 9819. Cf. shêng, sêng, sae, J. sei, life, living. 9865.
- shi, this; that. 9940.
- zz, J. dji, ni, the ear. 3336. R. 128.
- sung, ts'ung, conifers; the genus *Pinus*. 10449.
- zhên, nyin, J. nin, man; woman. 5624. Lady (*Shi* I. xii. 10).
- shun, sun, pure; limpid; shun-shun, flowing (of water). 10139. Cf. also syn, si, sen, hsien, to wash.
- chên, ch'in, tsên, J. dji, array; army; battle. 643.
- t'ung, dung, tōng, copper, brass. 12285.
- hsien, sen, burnished; bright; rust. 4448. sing, hsing, rust of iron, 4601 (or copper rust, WW.).
- zhên, nyun, J. dji, nin, edge, blade, sword. 5597.
- shou, shau, shu, siu, K. su, J. shu, *id.* 10011. R. 64. *From* shu-t? shu-k?
- shou, to give. 10017.
- ch'ui, shöü, shui, J. sui, A. t'ui (*from* tu-p = shup. P. 456), to hang down; let fall. 2829.

SHUG, SUG, marsh, swamp; islet in lake. Br. 10300; 10303.

SHUGI, SHIKU (SHUG, SHIG?), old. 7129 f.

SHU-SHAN, twenty; one-third, *scil.* of sixty. SHIN, twenty(?); *see* 5 R. 37. 24 f. NISH, twenty (= SHIN = NIN?). 9950; 9947; 9949. SHUSH-SHANA, 11222 (= $\frac{1}{3}$). SHUSH, sixty, the Soss; SHAN, three? (*Vid.* SHI-SIN.)

SHI-NIG, willow, or tamarisk. *Written* GAD (KID = SHID; *cf.* Br. 1406 with 1409), cloth or cotton stuff + NAG. *Cf.* D. 179 with D. 146. (NAG is *Phonetic*; *perhaps also* KID, SHID.)

SHI-SIN, four + three, seven. 12201. (*Cf.* *Zyrianian* sizim; *Mordvinian* sizem; *Lapp* tsetsem; *Finnish* seitsemän.) *François Lenormant.*

SHITA, gutter, channel, watercourse. *Also read* SUD (= SHID, SHITA); RAD. 2292 ff.

SHU, to cover, hide, conceal; a secret. To shut, close a door. (DU-L, to cover, *is cogn.* with SHU-SH.) 8700; 8724; 8731.

(2) SHU, to destroy; to kill. 8650. *Cf.* SHU, to throw down.

(3) SHU, to eat (*from* SHU-G); *cf.* NAG, to drink. SHUG, SHUKU, food. 8709. (SH = N: p. 13.)

(4) SHU, to take, receive; take in; to

to, du, to fall (to-p = shup. P. 522). 11335.

chu, tu, dzü, tsu, J. shu, so, islet, eyot. 2560. tu-k (P. 531).

chou, chu, J. shu. islet. 2444 f. tu-k (P. 283). chu, tü, tsu, tu-k (P. 531), pool; marsh. 2570.

hsü, J. shu, an island. 4762.

shi, si, ssü, an eyot or island in a river. 9917. *O. S.* zik (P. 240).

shou, shu, K. su, J. shü, dju, old age. 10019. P. 942: sho-k. *Cf.* shuai, shöü, decaying. 10104.

sou, sau, söü, seu, K. su, J. shü, an old man. 10223. *O. S.* sok, P. 675.

nien, ngieñ, lien, twenty. 5693. n = zh. sh.

liu, lau, A. lieu, willow (*Salix Babylonica*). *O. S.* lo-k = nok? = NAG. Liu-hsü, willow catkins.

hsü, si, sü, shi, A. nii, cotton-wool; floss silk; a catkin. 4774. *The tamarisk also is called liu (Tamarix chinensis).* 7251.

ssü (*Edkins*: si), sz, si, sü, sei, K. sä, J. shi, A. ti, four; san, sam, sang, sa, J. san, three. 10291; 9552.

ts'ao, *O. S.* dzo-t, P. 751; *dial.* ts'ou, ts'au, choa, soa, K. cho, J. sō, zō, A. tau, trough; gutter (*under eaves of houses*). 11639. *Cf.* 11640.

hsü, H. sut, süe, hsi, J. keki, gutter; ditch; moat. 4724.

shu, hidden; secret; J. shu (*O. S.* shu-t; R. 208). 10073.

shou, J. shu, to close (*a shop*). 10009.

shu, J. shu, to kill. 10036.

shik, shih, zi, J. seki, shoku, to eat; to drink. 9971. *Cf.* ju, to eat (*from* nu-k). 5672.

shou, J. shu, to receive. 10009.

acquire or learn (*e.g.* the art of writing).
8651; 8674.

(5) SHU, writing, the scribe's art. 8673.

(6) SHU, SHUSH, to throw down, overthrow; to fall down; to prostrate oneself (*karâmu; saĥâpu; ašâru; šihû*).
Br. 10825 ff; 8643 f.

(7) SHU, a multitude; all. 8705.

(8) SHU, to be or become broad, to extend, to increase. 8734.

SHUG-BAR, an enclosure; the womb, *as enclosing or enwrapping the foetus*; to be firm, strong, mighty. (*SHUG seems to be a variant of SHUSH*, hand. Cf. especially Ch. G. 8709 to enfold: *written shou + pao*, hand + enclose, G. 8699.) 7187 ff.

SHU-ĜA (or SHU-KU), to fish; fisher. 7244. *From hand + fish. See KU (GU), fish (C. T. xi. 24). Also read ĜA. See TAG, to catch; and cf. ĜA-DIB, fish-take = to fish.*

SHU-ĜUB, *prob.* a she-mule (*šuhup-patum*). 10864. *Also read SU-ĜUL; q.v. (Cf. AN-SHU).*

SHUG, SHUKU, food; cake; loaf. *Also read PAD (BAD), and perhaps DAM or DUM (cf. DUN, to eat), GAM or GUM.* 9926 ff.

SHU-SI, a finger (Br. 7140; 7154).
SI-G, SI.

SHUM, to kill, to slay or slaughter (*tabâhu*). 3804. *Also read TAG (= TANG), to strike, smash (cognate): q.v. Cf. also TÎM, a value of the Knife-character.* 360.

TA, in, with, &c. (*ina; itti, &c.*); *vid.*
DA, TA, DU, sides, &c.

TAB, to flash, flame, flare, burn, glow, of light or fire (*ĥamâtu; ĥimiġ urri*).

shou, shu, to receive (*e.g.* instruction).
10016.

shu, writing, writings; to write. 10024;
cf. 10066.

shu, overturn, upset (*e.g. a load*), 10029:
J. shu, A. ju. P. 680 (shu-t = SHUSH).

shuai, J. shut-, A. swêt, to fall down, to throw down. 10106. Cf. 10108.

shu, all; numerous; a multitude; J. shu, A. tî. 10078.

shu, to stretch out, to expand. 10045.
Cf. 10091; 10094.

ba-k (R. 20; P. 168), pao, pau, boa, A. bau, the womb. 8701. ba-k (R. 20), pao, &c., to enclose; hold; contain. To wrap up. 8699. ba-k (R. 20), pao, firm, *as roots or a mountain*. 8702. ba-k (R. 20), pao, to enfold, carry in the arms. 8709.

yü, *Amoy* gu, to fish. 13511 f. Cf. yü, ngü, ngüo, J. gyo, A. ngî, fish. 13510.

k'o, fo, k'u, female of horses, mules, &c.
O. S. kop (P. 492). 6097.

shik, shih, J. shoku, to eat; food; to drink. 9971.

pêt, po, bah, cakes, 9363; *from* bat (P. 312).

t'am, t'an, lang, tang, a cake, 10659; têng, ting, tang, food offered to gods, 10872. chang, chöng, tiong, cakes, 415 (P. 402); ĥiang, hōng, rations, 4275; *from* kom (P. 280); ĥwang, hwong, hong, cakes, 5122; *from* gom (P. 574); kam, kan, a sweet cake, 5840.

shou-chi, a finger. chi, 1791; *O. S. ti-k* (P. 275).

chien, tsyn, J. sen, A. tien, to cut; to cut off. 1618. žên, nyun, žing, J. djin, nin, knife; to kill. 5597.

shyp, shym, shap, sham, shan, san, A. t'iem, to flash, *as lightning*. 9707.

307; *vid. Muss-Arn. Cf. SHAG (= SHAB, TAB, GUB?), bright, shining. (TAB, to flash, 3763, written Phon. with next character.)*

TAB (*written like the Num. two*), to add to, to double, to repeat or say again (*êçêpu, ruddû, šunnû*). 3762; 3767; 3770. *Cogn. DAG, to add to; q. v. (dialectic difference of sound?).*

(2) TAB, a double, second, or companion (*tappû*). 3775. *Cf. DAM-TABBA, secondary wife or concubine.*

(3) TAB (= DAB; *q. v.*), to take, grasp, hold (*tamâhu*). 3774.

TAG, to throw down and *intr.* to fall down (*labâçu, nadû*); to strike, break, smash, destroy (*maḥâçu; napâçu*). 3796; 3800; 3798 f. *Cognate c. DUB, napâçu; S^b 155.*

(2) TAG, to catch (fish, birds, &c.); *akin to DAB, DIB, seize; q. v. (ba-a-rum; bu'-u-rum).* 3790.

TAL, cry of woe, wailing, grief, lamentation (*ikkillum*). 10069. *Vid. SALU-GUB. (Written Phon. with characters for Num. One; cf. Br. 20; 26.)*

TAL-TAL, The Very Wise; a title of the god Aë. 12226.

TAN, a value of the Dog-character. 11252. (*Hence תנים, jackals. Vid. TASH.*)

TAM, TAN, values of the Sun-symbol. 7771. (TAN in MU-TAN-NA, *hâ'iru*; TAM in TAMMA, *talîmu*, 7921.)

TAM, uterine brother (*talîmu; Sam. תלם*). 7921. *Written with the Sun-character.*

TAR, a value of the Knife-character, which has also the values KUD, SIL. 356-359.

(2) TAR, to cut off; to decide (*parâ'u; parâsu*). 373; 375. to ordain, decree (*šâmu*). 381.

(3) TAR, to strike; to beat (*tarâku*). 391.

TASH, a value of the Dog-symbol. (*Also*

chap, *Am. sap, cha, to flash, of lightning.* 179.

tap, ta, da, A. t'ap, dap, to add on. 10485. *cf. 10483; 10497; 10499; typ, tiap, dah, tieh, to duplicate; to repeat; to fold. 11138; 11139. Cf. Jap. tabi tabi, many times, repeatedly. 559; 570; 964; 4142; 11754.*

t'a, J. ta, O. S. ta-p, other; another; that, he (= *the other*). 10508. P. 35 (dap). ts'yp, ts'iap, K. ch'öp, A. t'iep, a concubine. 1572.

ch'a, ngap, ch'ap, A. kêp, t'ap, to receive. 226 (kap, tap).

ch'ak, ch'ai, t'iak, K. t'ak, to break up; destroy, pull down. 254.

t'ap, t'at, F. t'ak, t'a, fall or sink down. 10512. t'at, F. t'ak, t'a, beat, strike.

10532. tök, tok, cho, to rap; to beat; to strike. 2401 f.

chuk, tsuk, cho, K. ch'ak, to seize; to catch. 2406. J. saku, A. trak. *Cf. 11320 (t'ot, twak).*

ta, t'at, t'an, t'ak, ta, K. tal, J. tat-, tan, A. dat, grieved, distressed; to pity; to distress. 10491.

tat, ta, K. tal, intelligent; penetrating; clever. 10473.

t'ung, chong, tong, a variety of dog. WW. (= 12307.)

tan, tang, dawn; day, 10633; tan, red, 10618. t'ung, O. S. t'om, red. *Vid. A-DAM.*

chang, chöng, *Amoy tiong, chong, tsang, O. S. dom, an old name for a maternal uncle.* 390.

*tau, tao, O. S. tot, knife, blade, sword. 10783. R. 18; P. 5 (tot; kit; sit).

ts'ai, chai, J. sai, A. tai, O. S. tat (P. 242), to cut off; decide. 11502. *Cf. tüt, t'ot, to, K. t'al, to settle; to decide. 11320.*

ta, O. S., tat, to strike. 10494; t'at, tat, t'ak, t'a, K. t'al, J. tat-, *id.* 10532.

t'ot, a value of the Dog-symbol (R. 94), as

read *LIG*, *LI*.) Cf. *Tk. tãz̄y*, hound.
11249-11253.

TE, the womb (*ipu* ?; *šilintum*). *C. T.*
xii. 11.

(2) TE, the vine (*iṣu hunnatum*), *ib.*
(From TUG ?)

(3) TE, TEG, TEM (TEN), TI, TIL,
to take; to get; to receive or accept
(*liqû*; *maḥāru*). 7695 f. TUKU,
TUG, to take, get, obtain, have
(*aḥāzu*, *iṣû*, *raṣû*). 11234 ff. *Vid.*
DAB, DIB, TAB, to take hold of;
TAG, to catch; SHUG, to take.

(4) (TE), (TEG), TEN, to be soothed,
quieted, and trans. to appease (*pašāhu*;
nāhu, &c.). 7698; 7701. (Hence to
still, quell, put down, dunt, 7716-7717.)
Vid. SHE, SHED, SHEG, SID,
SIG, to be quiet. TI, to rest (*nāhu*),
1702 = TE.

(5) TE, TEG, TEM (TEN), to push or
press close to; come near, approach
(*ṭahû*, *ṭehu*; *sanāqu*). 7688; *C. T.*
xii. 11. Cf. DUB, *ṭehû*; DIM, *sanāqu*.

(6) TE (TEG), TEN, to fear, dread,
e.g. the gods. (*adāru*; *palāhu*.) 7686;
7700.

(7) TE, what is proper, fitting, becoming
(*šîmtum*; *šîmâtum*). 7705. *Vid.* DUG,
good.

(8) TE, dialectic for TU, turtledove
(*summatu*). 7713.

TE (TEG ?), a garment, robe, dress
(*ṣubātu*). Also read TU, TUG, TUB,
MU (MU-G ?), in the same sense.
10551. (TU, *labāšu*, 1073, is *Phonetic*
writing for this character.)

TER, TIR, dwelling-place, dwelling,
abode (*admānu*; *šubtum*). 7659; 7662.

a *Phonetic* (P. 505). (Also lit, li, P.
462.)

ch'ai, sai, t'sai, za, *O. S.* dat (P. 30), wolf;
jackal (ch'ai-lang; ch'ai-kou). 265.

t'ai, t'e, K. t'e, J. tai, the pregnant womb.
10588.

t'ao, t'ou, döe, K. to, *in* p'u-t'ao, the vine;
grapes. 10827. dok.

tê, t'ek, tet, taik, te, tah, K. tik, J. toku,
A. dêt, dêk, to get. 10842.

to, tot, tö, t'al, tet, pluck, gather. 11314.
F. chiok, chwok.

to, t'ot, twak, touk, dö, t'al, tat-, to take
or win; to snatch. 11320. chuk, cho,
tsuk, tso, K. ch'ak, J. saku, soku, A.
trak, to grasp or seize. 2406.

tan, placid, tranquil, 10626; tan, tam,
dèⁿ, contented, satisfied, 10623; t'an,
tam, dèⁿ, quiet, peaceful, 10651; cf.
10703.

t'i, t'ei, ti, di, rest; peace. 11004. *O. S.*
tik (P. 593).

ching, tsing, zing, ts'in, J. sei, A. ting,
quiet; to pacify; ching yi, to put down
rebellion. 2131; cf. 2179.

ti, tei, *O. S.* tik (P. 174), to come to.
10900. Cf. 10907.

tê, t'ik, *Am.* ték, to crowd. 10843. *fort.*
tai, t'i, de, t'e, come up to; reach;
catch up; also to seize (cf. TE 3 *supr.*),
10562. chin, tsun, J. shin, A. t'en,
advance; come near. 2075.

t'i, t'ik, t'ek, A. žik, stand in awe of; afraid.
10983. t'an, tam, dèⁿ, fearful, 10702;
t'ê, t'ik, t'ek, timid, 10850; t'an-t'ê,
timid. 10604; 277.

tê, t'ek, te, J. toku, A. dik, moral excel-
lence, worth. 10845.

shi, si, ch'i (A. t'i), *id.* WW. p. 758.
(G. 9901 cuckoo; cf. tu, *id.*) 11012?

tsê, chak, ték, tsêk, under-garments.
11667.

t'ik, t'eik, si, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. tik,
thin clothes; a wrapper. 4156.

to, *Am.* sui, du, dou, A. dwa, *O. S.* do-p
(P. 522), a long robe. 11333.

fu, vu, fuk, vuk, clothes. 3727.

*shê, she, si, J. sha, *O. S.* shot (P. 481),
a cottage; to dwell or lodge in. 9789.

- Cognate c. DUR, TUSH, DU, to dwell; dwelling-place (*ašābu*; *šubtum*). Cf. also TI, to dwell or abide with (*pers.*) or in (*loc.*) 1696 (*ašābu*); TIL, *id.* 1492.
- TESH-LUG, a young bird (*admu*). 3426. TESH : TUR, little, young, ZUR, young bird (*admu*) : : TUSH, dwell : DUR, TER, *id.* (*Written MUL-SI-ĜU = chirpers or twitterers ? cf. SI, zamāru. Then TESH-LUG = young chirpers or chirping little ones.*)
- TI, rib, side, *e.g.* of a ship (*šēlu*; *igāru*; plur. TI-TI. 1699. 1704. TIG, side (*aḥu*; *igāru*; *idu*). 3207. 3211 f. *Vid.* ZAG, ZI, side.
- TI, TIL, 1697; *TIN, 9853, life, alive, living, to live, *tr.* to vivify (*balātu*, *baḷtu*, *bullutu*). Cf. ZI, SHI, life (*na-pištu*); *q. v.* (TIL, 1494).
- TIG, TIGI, a flute or pipe (*tiggū*, *tigū*; *halhallatum*). 7041.
- TIL (*from* TIN = DIN, DIM), to finish, complete, bring to an end; to fulfil a task; all, the whole (*gamāru*; *gimru*); to put an end to, destroy (*qatū*, *quttū*). 1499; 1512. (*Also read* SUN.)
- TIN, DIN, one who throws down or overthrows, *e.g.* mountains, buildings, enemies (*hāiṭu*; *muttaggišu*). 9854 f.
- (2) TIN, DIN, male; man; MU-TIN, *id.* (ES). 9857. (*zikaru*). (*Cf. Arab. dhakar, membr. virile.*) (*The char. is apparently an outline of a testis; and is therefore used also for TIN, DIN, life; to vivify, 9853, and for TIN, DIN, strong drink, 'spirits', 9856.*) Cogn. DIL, GIN, male.
- (3) TIN, DIN, strong drink, such as date-wine, sesame-spirit, &c. (*šikaru*). 9856. Cf. *eau de vie = aqua vitae*.
- TU, magical formula, charm, incantation, exorcism, or spell (*šiptu*; *tū*). 781 f. *Also read* MU. 778.

chu, teu, tieu, dwell. 2527.

liu, liau, liao, O. S. lok, small birds, such as wrens, tits, &c. 7061. P. 811. (?) (lung, nung, bird-notes; chirping. 7509.) (ngê, Am. lék, to chirp. 36. the cry of birds. 8471. lou, O. S. lok, to chatter, of birds. 7337. P. 789.)

ts'ê, chāk, chék, tset, tsah, K. ch'ik, J. shiki, shoku, A. trak, the side. 11696.

*shên, shin, sên, K. sin, A. t'ên, the soul, vital principle, animal spirits. 9819. sing, hsin, J. sei (*in* sei-mei, life), A. taing, nature; life. 4600.

shêng, sen, seing, sae, sên, J. sei, to be alive; living; life. 9865.

tik, tek, ti, the flute. 10939.

chin, tsun, J. djin, A. tèn, to finish, complete; all. 2088; P. 947; 2055, to fulfil duties; all; tzū chin, to put an end to oneself.

t'ien, t'im, J. ten, den, to bring to an end; to cut off; to destroy; to cease. 11239.

tien, tîn, tian, tîⁿ, to fall; to overthrow, 11193; cf. tien, tîn, dîⁿ, a roof fallen in, 11204; tien, tîn, ten, dieñ, to sink, 11203.

*ch'ên, ch'in, J. shin, djin, A. t'ên, male servant; minister. 648; 1572 (ch'ên, your males). Cf. shên, ch'ên, J. shin, djin, A. t'ên, the testes, 9860; tan, *id.* 10648.

ting, ten, a nail; an adult male; a man. 11253.

ting, ten, tin, J. tei, A. ding, intoxicated. 11262.

chou, chu, tsiu, J. shu, to curse: to swear; to recite incantations; to employ charms or spells. 2476. wu, mou, mu, vu, fu, J. bu, witch; wizard. 12735. wu-chou, to recite spells.

TU, TUDDA, to bear; to beget; to be born; offspring (*alâdu; banû; ilittu*). 1070 f. *Str.* to come out, go out, issue; *trans.* to bring forth. UTU-TU(D), sunrise. *Char.* a plant coming up out of the ground. D. 147.

(2) Read TU, TUR, TURRA, to go in, enter (*êrêbu*). 1072. UTU-TU(R), sun setting (*êrêb šamši*). Cf. SHU, SHUSH, *êrêbu ša šamši*. 8675.

(3) TUR, sick, ill; sickness (*marçu; murçu*). 1074 f.

(4) TU, a turtledove or pigeon (= TE; *vid.* TE, 9). (*summatu*.) 1078. *Phonetic use of the character.*

TU, wind; storm (*šâru*). 8370. D. 221. (TU = ZU, whence perhaps Assyrian Zû, the Divine Storm-bird.)

TUG (DUG), DU, TUKU, to take, to get (*e.g.* a wife; learning); to have, to possess (*ahâzu, išû, rašû*). 11234 ff. *Cogn. c.* DAB, TAB, DIB, take; *q. v.* *Vid. also* SHU, hand.

TUM (= DUM), to walk, move, go; make go, bring, take away, carry off (*alâku; abâlu, babâlu; tabâlu, šalâlu*). 4867. *Vid.* GIM, DIM, GIN, DUN, to walk, go.

TUM, the middle or waist (?). 4956. D. 310. (*hardatum, Ishtar's 'Shame'; NE.* 44. 69.)

TUM (also read NUM, NIM), flies; winged insects (*zumbê*). 9018 ff.

TUN (DUN), all; the whole (*napharu*). C.T. xii. 10. *Cogn.* ZUN, many; *sign of plur.* (*ma'du*). 8623.

TUN(DUN), to overthrow, ruin, destroy, or the like. 2697.

UG, U, UD (UD-DA), day; daylight (*ûmu; immu*). C. T. xii. 6. (UG from GUG; *vid.* GUG, U-GUG,

*ch'u, ch'ut, K. ch'ul, to go out; issue forth; to beget; to be born. 2620. yêl-ch'ut, sunrise. O. S. t'ut (PP. 52 a; 207). *Character a plant coming up out of the ground.*

ch'u, ch'ut, to go in; ch'u ho, enters the river. 2620. tít, tiat, dih, tieh, the declining sun. 11110.

chi, ts'it, K. chil, A. têt, sickness; disease. 918. O. S. tsit, tit = tir = tür. P. 163; 616.

chui, tsui, tsö, chwi, J. sui, O. S. tuk (P. 472), pigeon; turtledove. 2799.

*chui, read tsui, wind blowing; a gale. 2795. *A bird-character.* R. 172.

ch'ui, ch'öü, chw'i, ts'ü, tsei, J. sui, to blow (T. 1); the wind (T. 4). 2825. O. S. t'ö, t'u (P. 98).

yü, O. S. du (P. 580), a hurricane. 13590.

*têk, tê, tet, teik, te, de, K. tik, J. toku, A. dük, to get. 10842. to have (*children; a grudge*).

tung, dung, to move, *tr. and intr.* 12256.

tun, to move; t'un, move slowly. 12216;

12229. ts'ong, ch'oung, ch'iang, A.

t'öng, töng, walk quickly. 1260. ts'öng,

ch'iang, A. t'öng, take by force; carry

off. 1258. O. S. t'om, P. 687.

chung, tung, the middle. 2875.

ch'ung, t'üing, djung, A. trung, insects (and reptiles). 2932. R. 142.

ts'ang, ts'ong, Am. ch'ong (A. t'öng), P. 687, the common fly. 11597. ying,

sing, A. giäng, a fly. 13313.

ts'ün, ch'üen, ts'en, ts'on, J. sen, zen, A.

twan, tüen, all; the whole. 3176.

tun, A. doun, to bow; to injure; ruined; destroyed. 12221.

huk, öök, K. uk, J. koku, dawn. 4760.

- flame, flashing, &c.) UG, day; light (*ûmu*; *nûrum*). C. T. xii. 8.
 U, a house (*bêtum*). 8661. Cf. 8686 (?).
 (2) U, a hand (*gâtum*). 8670. Cf. A (ID, I, IA), hand.
 (3) U, UN, MUN (*in* UMUN), lord, lady; god, goddess; king, queen, &c. (*bêlum*, *bêltum*; *ilum*, *Istar*; *šarrum*, *šarratum*). 8658 ff. Vid. MUN, U-MUN, lord, &c.; GUN, U-GUN, *id.*
 (4) U, speech; cry (*qûlum*). 8707. Cf. GU, GUG, cry, speak; *q. v.* ME, MÛ, to say, speak, &c.
 (5) U, GÛ, also read A, ĠA, a word for the number ten (*ešerit*); *str.* much, many (*ma'dûtum*). 8677; cf. 8710; 4032-4035; 4048 ff.
 (6) U, multitude (*kiššatum*), 8705. (?from GUSH = KISH, multitude; *q. v.*; cf. MESH, much, many.)
 (7) U, a wood (*kîshtum* = *kîshum*; from GISH, trees? cf. *Syr. qaisā*, tree). U from MU, tree; *q. v.* (MU = MUSH = GUSH). 8706.
 (8) U, ground; territory (*qaggarum*); district (*ebratum*). 8686; 8695. Cf. GU, land, country (*mâtum*); *q. v.*
 U, food; to eat; pasture, forage (*akâlu*; *rêtum*). Also UA; UE? 6022; 6025.
 UB, IB, IBBI, U (8686?), neighbourhood, environs; district; region or quarter of heaven or earth (*tubqu*; *tubuqtu*; *kibrâte*). 5777. 5782 ff. UPPI, the whole: the universe, the world. 5802 (*nap̄haru*).
 UD, UDDA, U, daylight; day (*ûmu*; *urru*). 7797 f. *Char. the sun.* (UD from GUD. *The char. is also read ĠAD, ĠUD, bright, shine; q. v.*) Cf. UTU, the sun-god (*Šamaš*). 9951.
 UD-ZAL, UD-ZALLA, UD-ZALLI, to shine; dawn (*namâru*; *šêru*). 7905 ff. Cf. DAL, brilliant, shining.
 U-DU, a lamb (*immeru*). 10681.

- wu, uk, u, uh, oh, K. ok, a house. 12737.
 yû, ngü, K. u, dwell. 13557.
 yu, iu, yau, u, the hand (*obsolete*); and, also. 13428 (WW.; *Ch.* 37).
 ou, wên, ung, oa, au, o, J. ô, un, old woman, dame. 12642. yû, eu, k'i, oa, au, K. u or ku, J. u, an old woman. 13553.
 wêng, yung, ung, K. ong, J. ô, old man; husband; a title of respect. 12667. 12493. 5106. P. 690 (g = m).
 yû, ngü, speech. 13626.
 yû, ü, yu, A. ju, abundant; plenty. 13639. (P. 338, kok, tok.)
 yu, yau, Am. iu, K. u, abundant, plenty, many. 13382. (P. 971, kot = got, gu-t.)
 yû, wêt, yut, K. ul, J. ut-, thickly wooded. 13535. (O. S. wut, mut, gut.)
 yû, ü, u, A. vo, territory. 13540.
 yû, yi, höü, o, ü, to eat or drink one's fill. 13690. P. 91.
 *yêp, íp, i, a region, R. 163. P. 372. a district; fief; city. 5481.
 yû, ü, u, A. vo, space; canopy of heaven; territory. 13540. P. 21 (go-p?).
 yêt, nyit, žih, A. nyit, a day: the sun. 5642.
 *tsao, tsau, cha, K. cho, J. sō, A. tau, dawn; early morning. 11603.
 chu, Am. t'u, a lamb of five months. 2607. P. 124.

UD-DU, shining of day; sunrise. 7881; 7886. PA (GUD) -UDDU, to shine forth (5638); *written stylus + sun + go.*

UG (from GUG), wild beast (*umâmu*); lion, or the like (*labu = labbu?*). C. T. xii. 8. x-GUG, a creature mentioned with leopards, 2 R. 6. Vid. 1373f; 1381.

UG, UKU (from GUG), land, country; the people; mankind (*mātu; nîšu*). Also read KA-NAM (= KA-NAG, q. v.), KA-LAM, and UNU. C. T. xii. 27 and 38. Cf. GUN and GU, land, country; KUR (GUR), *id.* Char. KA-NAM = many canals; UG = many houses (D. 420 and 421). Cf. D. 109 and 43; 423 and 43.

UG, UKU, day (*ûmu*). 3861; C. T. xii. 8. Vid. UG, U, UD, day.

UKU (U-KU, from KU, GU), king (*šarru*). 3862. Cf. KU, GU, magnate; prince; ruler. 10547.

UG-NIM (UG-NUM?), UM-MAN (from UG-MAN), people, horde, host (*ummânu; loan-word*). Cf. UG, UKU, people; NI-MIN, multitude (MAN = MIN). UG-MAN = host of people; UG-NUM, *fort.* many people (NUM = NUN). 9649; C. T. xi. 50.

UG, UGU (from GUG), spittle (*ru'tu; rûtum*); slaver, foam, froth (*rupuštu*). 8132-8134. Cf. DIB (*rupuštu*) = DUB = DUG = GUG, 4 R² 19. 31 a.

(2) UG (GUG = DUG), venom; poison of serpents and scorpions (*imtu*). 8129. Cf. 790. Cr. Tab. III. 84; 4 R² 26. 15 a.

UG, UGU (from GUG), general term for various kinds of worms, maggots, grubs, caterpillars, and other pests, e. g. fleas, lice, and clothes-moths. (*kalmat egli*, field-worm; *paršu'û, puršu'û*, flea; *sâsu*, moth; *kalmat arqi*, caterpillar; *kalmat qêmi*, mealworm, &c., &c.) 8292 ff. (Phonetically used for UG, spittle; 8297; 8327.)

UG, blood (*dâmu*), 791; USH, *id.*, 1503; cf. GUD in LU-GUD, 'white' blood;

chou, chu, teu, daylight. 2475. *Written stylus + sun + one.*

hu, fu, J. ko, O. S. kok (P. 487), the tiger. 4920.

*kwok, kuo, kwet, kok, koh, K. kuk, J. koku, nation; country. 6609. yü, wik, mik, K. yök, J. yoku, iki, A. vik, a frontier; a country. 13662. P. 430 (ok); gok = mok!

hou, hau, ho, hù, O. S. ku, gu (P. 268), a sovereign; ruler. 4027.

kwok, kuo, nation, people, 6609; wan, man, J. ban, A. van, myriad; many; all, 12486. min, mên, a multitude, 7917: cf. 7908.

t'u, t'o, t'ou, J. ta, A. t'wa, O. S. dop (P. 456), spittle. 11394.

hok, hêk, ho, heh, O. S. kok, sting or poison of 'insects' (a class which includes reptiles). 4003. WW.

tu, tuk, du, J. doku, poison. 12054.

huk, k'iuk, the common earthworm. 3065. Cf. 2312. hü, O. S. k'u (P. 749), a moth; young silkworms. 4739. kok, koh, kék, sort of beetle; millipede; cricket; flea (WW.). 6033. wok, hwo, huk, O. S. kok (P. 957 gok), a caterpillar. 5307.

ki, kei, from ki-k (= gik, gug), lice. 791. (P. 856. Vid. U-GUG, hunger.)

hüt, haik, hüe, J. ket-, blood. 4847. O. S. kit (kik); R. 143; P. 281.

MUD, blood. (UĜ = GUG = GUSH = GUD = MUD.)

U-GUG, hunger, want, exhaustion, famine (*hušahhu; sunqu*). 6096; 6099. (= U-GŪG, *rubātum*, 1377.)

UK-KIN, gathering; assembly; assemblage; all, the whole; forces, force, army, host. (From UG, people + GIN, *gimru*, all?) 902. Cf. NIGIN, to collect; assemble; all.

U-KUSH, gourds, cucumbers, melons, and the like (*giššū; קשאם*). 10887.

U-BAR (U-BA-RA; UM-BA-RA), protection; protégé (*kidīnu*). 4394 f. Char. wall with inserted way (BAD, *dūru*, q.v., + KASKAL, *harrānu*, *urhu*): vid. D. 368; and cf. Job i. 10.

UM, mother (U-UM), C. T. xii. 14 (*ummu*). Str. pregnant: vid. next entry.

UMME-GA, pregnant woman (*tārītu*); UMME-GA-LAL (or UMME-GA-LA?), wet nurse (*mušēnīqtu*): 3906 f. Vid. EME (EM), pregnant woman; GA, milk; the breast; LAL, full.

U-MU (from MUG, MUĜ, MU), mother (*ummu*). Vid. MA, MU, to come forth, &c.

UM, UMMA, old woman (*pursūmtu*). 3901. Cf. U, UN, MUN, lady, &c.

U-MUN, hero; mighty man (*idlu*). 1371. (Same as UMUN, lord?) U-MUN, strong; valiant (*qarradu*). 8699.

U-MUN, the Ocean-Deep (*Mummu*). (2) deep knowledge, wisdom, art (*Bīt mummu*, the school of the Babylonian Sages). 6725.

U-MUN, cloud; mist (*upū*). 8772.

U-MUNU, U-MUNNU, Assyrian name of the char. UĜ, worms, maggots,

ki, kei, kwi, dearth; famine; hunger. 795. (P. 856: ki-k = kuk?) Cf. 3317. k'ok, k'u, k'o, hao, J. kaku, to dry up, of water; exhausted, parched, needy, distressed. 3893.

k'iün, kw'ên, Am. kun, flock; herd; crowd; company; all, the whole of. (WW.). 3304.

kiün, kwên, J. gun, army. 3276.

kiün, kwên, J. kin, all; altogether. 3293. collect, band together. 3299.

*kua, kwa, kwo, J. kwa, O. S. kut (P. 172), *Cucurbitaceae*; gourds, melons, &c. 6281.

pou, pau, pao, poa, böe, K. po, A. bau, to protect, defend. 8711. wall; citadel. 8712. O. S. pot (P. 578) = either BAR or BAD.

yün, yên, yin, eing, yang, yüng, J. yun, pregnant. 13846. yêm, nyim, eing, zên, id. (of women only). 5611.

mu, K. mu, O. S. muk (P. 187), mother. 8067.

wên, ung, yung, J. un, old woman. 12642.

min, mên, bín, ming, strong; 'the brave man'. 7920.

mien, myn, men, an expanse of water. 7897. min, mên, ming, id. 7912. Cf. ming hai, the deep sea, 7951.

mêng, mung, to teach. 7763. ming, min, K. myöng, J. mei, bright; intelligent. 7946. mien, mín, men, to reflect; to consider. 7889. min, mên, men, quick-witted, clever. 7933.

ming, men, bêng, fog, mist; drizzle. 7955. (WW. p. 600 adds: the wide boundless sea, the Deep: vid. last entry.)

ming, men, caterpillars. 7958.

&c. *Prob.* MUN, U-MUN, was a synonym of UĜ, in Sumerian.

U-MUN, face (*pānu*). 10281.

U-MUSH, message (*šiprum*). 10552. (MUSH = WUSH = USH, *tēmu*, message. 10557. *Primary sound* GUSH.)

UN, UNU, abode, dwelling, seat, habitation (*šubtum*). (From GUN = GAN, GWAN? 4791; 6447. Cf. EN, E, house; GA, *id.*) 4790. *Vid.* UNU-GI(N), Hades; 'the Dark Abode'.

UN, UNU, flock, herd (*utullu*). 8880. (From GUN, 4791; cf. NI-GIN; UK-KIN.)

UR (from GUR), loins, hips; the lap (of either sex); the bottom, foundation of buildings, &c.; legs (*sūnu*; *utlu*; *išdu*). 4832; 4835 f. *Char.* D. 309 (*side-view of a man's seat and legs*). *Vid.* GIR, foundation.

*UR (from GUR), URA, old; to age (*labiru*; *labāru*). 9464 f. *Also read* SI, weak. *Vid.* SI, SIG, old.

UR (URU), ER (ERI), a place or settlement of any kind, small or large (*alum*). 892. (From GUR = DUR, *ašābu*, to dwell. Cf. *also* GA-L, dwelling; GAL, as *syn.* of UR, 940.)

UR (from GUR), URU, to plant; to till (*ērēšu*). 1023.

UR (URU), male (*zikaru*). 3670. *Cognate*: USH *id.*; *q. v.*

UR (from GUR), URU, a value of the Dog-symbol. 11255. (Cf. UR-MAĜ, Great Dog = lion; UR-BAR, leopard, or the like; UR-DIM, mad or raging hound, &c.) (*The char.* UR, *also read* LI, TASH, is a pictogram of the uplifted forepaw of a dog: *vid.* D. 438, and cf. *ku wên* form of G. 3192 = R. 94 = P. 72.)

myn, mien, men, mieng, the face; the front. 7886.

wei, wi, yü, A. hui, ui, to send. 12557. *O. S.* gu, mu (cf. PP. 457; 167).

kien, kan, ka, J. ken, A. gian, *Det.* of houses; Ti-ki kien, which house? fang-kien, houses. 1601. yen, J. gen, gon, A. yem, roof. R. 53.

king, kin, K. kyöng, region; district; residence. 2167.

k'iün, k'wên, *Am.* kun, J. gun (gun-san), a flock of sheep; a herd. 3304.

ku, *O. S.* kut (P. 103), thighs; rump; legs. 6227. (kut = kur, gur.)

ki, *O. S.* git (= gut, gur), foundation. 850. P. 435. wêt, k'út, k'u, *nates*. 6273.

k'ua, kwa, k'wo, the legs; the space between them; the thighs. 6321; bones of pelvis. 6325. *O. S.* k'ok; kot? (P. 236; cf. P. 19.)

*k'i, ki, *O. S.* git (= gir, gur), P. 644, old. 1099. *As a Phonetic, also* shi, si, 9957 f (zhik).

*ku, k'u, *O. S.* kot (> kok: P. 153), ancient; old. 6188.

k'u, k'öu, k'i, K. J. ku, a place; a dwelling; a hamlet; a petty locality (WW.). 3088. P. 749 (ku, gu, gut).

kü, ku, chü, to dwell; dwellings; the settled parts of a country (WW.). 2987. *O. S.* ku-t (> kok; P. 441).

k'üt, küeh, to dig; to rake. 3221. Cf. 3246. k'u, A. k'ut, fieldwork. 6265.

êrh, i, ngi, orh, male. 3333. (ngit = gir = gur.)

hyt, *Am.* giet, hieh, hih, A. yet, a fierce dog; a sort of bulldog or mastiff. 4358. (giet = gish or gir, gur.) (mung, mêng, a fierce dog; *written* dog + great. WW.)

i, *O. S.* gi, gi-t, a fierce, strong dog (WW.). 5366. P. 408. ngou, ao, ngo, a large dog; Tibet mastiff? 90. P. 741 (go-t > go-k?).

(2) *Met. hostile (nakru)*. UR, URRI. 11263. (Cf. KUR, *nakru*, 1144; GUR, *id.* C. T. xii. 16.)

UR-KU, a dog (*kalbu*). 11297 f. (*Fort. KU, c. UR Det.*) 3875. 772. 851. *Fig. of servants.* (Cf. also UR = 'Man' = Servant, 11256.)

U-RU(N), U-RIN (*cf. name of char. Urinnu*), U-RU, GIN (C. T. xii. 30), SHESH, SHIS, SIS; *values of the char. for brother.* 6434 ff. *Vid.* SHESH, brother, &c. (RUN, RIN = GUN, GIN.) *Read* GIN, bitter (*marri*). C. T. xii. 30; 6442.

U-SAN, dark, dusk, evening (*šimêtan; lîlâtum*). 6347. *Vid.* HWB. s.v. *šimêtan*. (SAN = TAN = KAN; q.v.)

U-SUG, sanctuaries, fanes, temples (*ešrê-tum*). 6499. *Cf.* ZAG, *id.* 6475.

USH (*from* GUSH), to stand, *tr.* and *intr.* erect, upright; high, lofty (*êmêdu; išaru = GISH; êlâtum; šaqû*). The male organ (*of which the char. is a pict.*); *vid.* GISH, (G)USH, *membrum virile (ridû)*. *Read* GISH, upright, straight; to copulate; male (*išaru; rikû; zikaru*). 5019 ff. *Vid.* MU, male (*from* MUSH). *Cognate:* GUR, to lift, raise; q.v. *Cf.* 5040.

(2) USH (GUSH) or GISH, hair of the head or forehead? (*muttatu*). 5039. *Cf.* KISHI (= KISH), *id.* 9861.

U-ZU, a seer, diviner, 'wise man' or wizard (*bârû*). 4666. *var.* A-ZU; q.v. (*From* ZU, to know.)

U-SHU (*from* SHU-G? *cf.* UĜ, worms, grubs, caterpillars, &c.), a grub or caterpillar or palmer-worm (*mûnu*). 342. *Vid.* ZANA-MUL.

(2) U-SHU, alone (*êdîšu*). 338.

USHUM-GAL, written GAL-USHU(M,

k'yt, k'iat, k'ieh, A. k'iet, evil-disposed; vicious, *of a dog*; ferocious. 1562.

kou, kau, ku, a dog. *Used of servants, &c.* 'Watch-door-dog' = 'Watch-door-man' = doorkeeper. 6141.

*hün, k'en, c'üe, ci, K. kyön, J. ken, A. k'üen, the dog; a large hound or hunting-dog. 3192. P. 72 (k'on, li, t'ot).

*hing, heng, hiung, hsiung, K. hyöng, or s'öng, J. kyö, kei, A. hwing, O. S. kong (P. 198), brother, *esp.* elder brother. 4688. k'un, kwên, J. kon, kun, elder brother. 6536.

hien, keing, yen, ham, J. kan, gan, salt; bitter; brackish. 4504. (*Cf.* hsin, *id.* 4564 = SHES, SHIS, *id.*; q.v.)

ts'an, ts'am, grey; gloomy. 11557. tang, tong, dark; cloudy. 10733. t'êng, t'en, dêng, *id.* 10893. t'an, black, of clouds, 9845. (shên, shên, *so read.*) ssü, tzü, sei, K. sã, si, O. S. sik, zik (P. 240), a hall; a temple. 10295.

k'i, k'ei, ge, ch'i, K. J. ki, to stand erect; erect; perpendicular; steep. 1114.

k'i, hei, hi, J. ki, to rise up; to raise; to lift or erect. 1070. P. 32 (ki-t).

kou, kau, ko, kù, to copulate. 6164. P. 268 gu.

*kau, koa, kiao, goa, K. kio, J. kō, to unite, join, copulate. 1297.

i, ngi, O. S. ngi-t, male. 3333. P. 470.

kút, kwat, kua, kwèh, the hair loose. 6297. fêt, Am. hüt (*from* kút), fu, di-shevelled hair. 3665.

ki, kei, kwoui, A. kiet, the hair as dressed or done up. 916. O. S. kit.

chi, ti, tzü, to know; sien-chi, a fore-knower, prophet; yü-chi tzü, fortune-teller. 1783.

*shu, shuk, chuk, suk, su, A. t'uk, caterpillars. 10057 f. *Cf.* WW. P. 929. (zhuk; dok.)

*tu, tuk, t'uk, du, K. tok, alone; single. 12073. P. 929. (*Preceding character with Rad. dog prefixed.*)

*ch'ung, t'ung, djung, ts'ung, J. chū, djo,

NG? = G?), a 'Great Serpent' or dragon (*ušumgallu*). 6852. Cf. 334.
(2) *Met.* a sovereign, monarch (*id.*; *šarrat*, queen. 6851.)

U-SHA(R, G), the new moon (*azkaru*; *Nannaru*). 7857-7860. (*Sun or day + growing plants.*)

U-TUG, demon; spirit good or evil, chiefly the latter (*utukku*). Like other evil spirits it causes diseases. It haunts wilderness, mountain, the sea, the grave. It may descend into the earth when exorcized. *Vid. DW. s.v. utukku. The char. is* Two-thirds + Ishtar = *Two-thirds belong to Ishtar (Allatu), goddess of the Underworld. Vid. GI-DIM, GI-GIM. For the char., D. 482 and D. 483.*

UZ, from GUZ, a she-goat (*enzu*). 3707.

U-ZU (from ZU-G?), flesh; meat (*šêru*; *šêru*). 4559. Cf. NU(G?) in NU-NU-NE, his flesh (*plur.*) = *his nearest kin (šêršu)*. 1969. (Z = N.) *Vid. s. v. KUSH (GUSH), RUG.*

UGA, the raven (*aribu*). C. T. xiv. 12.

UNU-GI(N), the Grave; Hades (*parçu*; *qabru*). 4785-4788. *Vid. UN, UNU, a dwelling; and cf. GIN, black (šalmu), C. T. xii. 30; KAN, to be darkened; GE-GUN, a grave-mound or barrow. Char. house + great; house + dark (SIG); or house + earth.*

URU-DU, copper (*êrû*). 3878. C. T. xii. 14. (*Is êrû a loan from ERI = URU in URU-DU? Cf. our 'ore' = AS. ár, brass; Lat. aes, aeris, ore, esp. copper; Sanskr. ayas, iron.*)

ZA, ŠI, DAG, stone. Also read NA (= SHA, ZA, i. e. SHA-G, ZA-G); and I (= NI, NYI). 5223 ff.

reptiles (and 'insects' such as scorpions). 2932 f. R. 142. Cf. also lung, J. ryū, the Dragon; *met.* the Emperor. 7479.

*shok, sok, shuo, so, K. sak, J. saku, soku, new moon. 10176. (*Written with a growing-plant symbol + the moon. The new moon 'waxes' or grows daily.*)

chi, chai, ti, dzi, J. chi, dji, tei, O. S. ti-k, a monster which dwells in the desert, eating fire, and goring the wicked with its one horn. 245. R. 153. Cf. also siu, siao, sio, O. S. so-k (P. 380), a demon which haunts mountains and woods, and causes ague and malaria. 4307. WW. (*Acc. to WW., the chien-demon, 976, is called chék in Amoy.*)

t'ui, O. S. tuk, a spirit-being like a bear. 12187. i, O. S. dik (P. 792), strange, queer, monstrous, a ghost. 5505. (*Ku wên suggests a creature of the desert. Vid. Chalfant.*)

ku, O. S. kot (P. 103), an old word for a ram or ewe; a sheep, esp. the black-headed *Chih-li* sort. 6226. (*Edkins, P. 103, says 'goat'.*)

žou, yuk, nyuk, ngük, ngiu, J. shiku, niku, flesh: meat. 5665. R. 130 (niok). ku-žou, bones and flesh = *parents or brothers.*

wu, u, o, O. S. ok, ravens, crows, and all *Corvinae*. 12721. P. 680: ok; tok.

*yin, yim, ing, K. ĩm, J. in, O. S. gin, gim (P. 764), dark; shadow; the Shades, Hades. WW.; 13224. yin-kien, the Dark House, the Nether World, Hades.

t'ou, K. t'ü, an ore like pure copper, from *Persia*. 11445 (WW.). O. S. du (P. 580). t'ung, dung, J. dō, copper; brass. 12285.

zah, zih, zi, sī (sz), A. t'ak, stone. In other dialects shak, shek, shī, sik, K. sök, J. seki, djaku. 9964. R. 112. (*From zhak, dak, P. 140: Edkins.*)

ZAË, ZA, ZU, ZI, thou, you ; thy, your.
141 ; 11722 ; 11762 ff. LI, thou (Br.
1101).

ZA-DIM, stone-worker or stone-cutter ;
gem-engraver. 100. See DIM, to form,
make. (*zazinnu* ; M. 62.)

ZAG, the side ; beside, alongside of
(*itti*). ZI, *id.* TIG, side ; bank.
6464 f ; 6481.

(2) ZAG, mercy, pity (*rêmu*). 6489.

(3) ZAG, hill-tops, heights ; (*bâmâtu*, Br.
10312 ; *T. P.* i. 480). 6469. Cf.
SATI (= SHAD), *id.* 3090.

(4) ZAG, divine decision, oracle, law
(*piristu* ; *šîmtu*). 6486. Cf. ZA in
GAR-ZA, commandment, law (*written*
stylus + god : *vid.* BIL-LUD).

(5) ZAG, temple, sanctuary, shrine ; U-
SUG or U-ZUG, *id.* 6475 ; 6499.

(6) ZAG, an oath ; adjuration ; exorcism.
ZI, SHI, *id.* (ZI = ZI-G = ZA-G).
6493 ; 6519.

(7) ZAG, the knees ; the legs ; DUG,
ZIB, *id.* 6470.

(8) ZAG, right hand or side ; ZID, ZI,
id. 6474 ; 2312.

ZAG-GAR, if ; supposing that . . . 6530.

ZA-LAG, to blow strongly, of the wind
(*zâqu*). 11732. Cf. RI(G), DI(G), *id.*

ZA-LAG, firelight or flame (*nâru ša*

ju (žu), zü, lu, sö (*Shanghai*), J. djo, you,
your. 5666. i, zz, J. dji, shi, ni, A.
ñyi, *id.* 3345. i. li, zz, J. dji, tei, A.
ñyi. 3354.

zah-dziañg, shih-chiang, t'ak-töng, &c.
1246 ; *Morrison*, III. 411, stone-cutter.
Cf. also tsien, ching, A. tiem, to en-
grave. 1649.

ts'ê, chak, tsah, J. shiki, shoku, the side ;
at or by the side of. 11696.

ts'ê, ch'ak, ts'ah, J. shiki, shoku, pity.
11697. t'zũ, K. chã, J. shi, dji, A. ti,
kind, gentle, compassionate, loving.
12406. O. S. tik (P. 619).

sik, sit, siak, si, J. seki, shaku, to pity.
4106.

tsê, tsêk, chaik, tsah, ridges ; a sierra
(WW.), chain of mountains. 11654.

tsê, tsêk, chaik, tsah, J. soku, rule, law,
regulation ; tien-tsê, divine rules ; the
Law of God. 11652.

ssũ, tsz, sei, zz, K. sã, si, J. dji, A. ti,
temple. 10295. O. S. zik, dek (P. 240).
shih, ch'i, sz, J. shi, A. t'i, to take an oath,
9950 ; O. S. shik (P. 163 a). shih, shi,
zi, zz, J. sei, to swear ; an oath ; vow ;
contract. 9994.

tsuk, tsu, tsiuk, tsoh, K. chok, J. soku, the
legs ; feet. 11840.

ts'it, sêt, ch'eik, sai, hsi, J. shit,
A. têt, the knee, 4140 (*final -t for -k,*
by assimilation to the initial sound :
zid = zig).

yu, from duk (P. 139), 13436 ; as a
Phonetic, also žok (*in jo, jak, djaku,*
P. 587), 5644.

jo (žo), ziah, jak, J. djaku, A. niok, as if ;
if, 5644. P. 587. ka, kia, A. gia, if ;
supposing that . . . , 1160 ; ka-t = GAR,
P. 549.

sa, sap, sak, lak, la, *Peking* sa-li, the
wind blowing in gusts. 9529. sao,
sou, sau, so, the wind blowing. 9580.
liu, liao, O. S. lok (P. 763), the sound
of the wind blowing. 7062. Cf. 7274 ;
7283.

liu, liao, liau, O. S. lok (P. 811), to burn ;

išātū); to shine (*namāru*); bright; brightness (*nīperdu*). *C. T.* xii. 6. *Vid.* SI-LAG; SU-LUG.

ZA-GIN, bright, lustrous (*of gems*), pure. 11774 f. *Cf.* ZA, bright, *in* ZA-BAR, shining, ZA-LAG, *id.*; ZA-G *in* A-ZAG, bright, pure, white; SHAG, *id.*, *C. T.* xii. 6; ZAG-, *a value of the Fire-sign*; ZA-L *in* UD-ZAL, shine, dawn.

ZAG-MU, ZAG-MUG (4 R. 18, no. 1. 22), 'Head (*i. e.* beginning) of year', New Year's Day, 'the Festival of Babylon'.

ZAN, ZANA, maggot, grub, caterpillar; worm. 11733.

ZANA-MUL, a kind of caterpillar (*mūnu*; *nabbillu*, 'destroyer' of vegetation). 11736 f. MUL *from* MUN (*cf.* *Assyr. loan-word* *mūnu*) = BUL, BUL-NAM, *also defined* *mūnu* (and *ākīlu*, 'eater') = BUN; *cf.* BIN *in* ZI-BIN *infr.*

ZIG, ZIB, SUB (*in* MUN-SUB, MU-SUB), twilight, evening, dusk. *See* 2 R. 48. 51 a; S^b 368. (MUN, MU = *Ch. ming*, men, J. bei, mio, dark; night.)

ZI, *from* ZI-N, life; soul; living creature; to be, to exist. 2322. *Dial.* SHI (= SHIN), *id.* 9279. *Cognate*: DIN, TIN, to be alive; life; TIL (*from* TIN), TI, *id.*

(2) ZI, *from* ZI-N (= ZI-M = DIM, to obey, *q. v.*; *cf.* *עֲשֵׂה* ?), to hear; to listen to; to obey. 2317; 2334. SHI, *from* SHI-N, the ear(s). 2986. DIM, to obey. SHEG (*or* SHUG), to hear; obey. 7428; 7434. TUG (*in* GISH-TUG) = TUM (*in* MUSH-TUM), to hear, hearken to. (*See* BPS. 71.)

(3) ZI, to give (*lit.* to cause to take). 2305; *cf.* 2330.

(4) ZI, ZI-G, angry, fierce, raging. 2318 f.

(5) ZI, ZI-G, to rise; rise or stand up;

brilliant; a blaze; bright; shining. 7036. 7045. 7048. lok, lo, to burn. 6808. 7279 f (lok).

tsök, tsiok, chio, pure white, 2222; hien, J. ken, gen, glitter of gems, 4539; kin, lustre of gems; brilliant; a gem, 2049; so-k (P. 634), su, so, white, 10348. *Mongol* ch'ag-an, white.

shang-wuh, F. siong-wok, M. sang-wu, *a designation of New Year's Day* (*Morrison*, Dict. Part iii. 240).

ts'an, ts'am, zeñ, J. san, A. tam, silkworms; any caterpillars which weave cocoons. 11574.

shan, zieñ, J. sen, zen, A. t'ien, the earthworm. 9681.

ming, men, caterpillar which devours young grain (WW. p. 600) or mulberry leaves. 7958.

ping, pin, bing, a clothes' moth. 9301.

tsik, sip, sik, zi, A. tik, evening, dusk. 4110.

shêng, shang, sen, sae, sên, K. seng, J. sei (*cf.* ZI), A. saing, to be alive; the living; life. *Also* to beget; to bear; to be born, 9865; *cf.* Sum. SIG, to beget.

shên, shin, sing, zang, jing, sên, K. sin, J. djin, A. t'ên, the soul; the mind; spirits; gods, 9819.

t'ing, t'in, K. ch'öng, J. tei, to hear; to listen, 11229; *O. S.* t'im, P. 1037 b.

J. dji, ni, W. zz, A. ñyi, the ear. *O. S.* ni-p, tsi-p, shep; *see* P. 238; 3336. (N = SH; she-p = she-m = she-n.)

shun, soung, K. sun, J. djun, A. t'wên, to obey; obedience, compliance. 10143.

tsi, tsai, chi, J. sei, A. te, to give. 823. P. 934, dzi-k, dzi-t.

tsi, tsai, chi, angry, 814; P. 934 (dzi-k).

tsi, tsai, chi, A. te, to ascend, to rise (*of*

to raise; high. (Cf. ZAG, hill-tops.)
2321; 2325; 2333; 2335; 2327.

(6) ZI, to push or press against; to squeeze. 2332.

(7) ZI, ZI-D, just, right; justice. 2313 f.
Dial. SHI.

(8) ZI, to be; *dialectic* SHI, Cf. SHI,
this; that. 2306.

(9) ZI, wall; side (*of a ship*); brick em-
bankment (*of a canal or lake*); quay.
2311; 2315.

ZI-BIN, a kind of grub or caterpillar
(*nabbillu*, 'destroyer' of vegetation).
5543. See ZANA-MUL, BUL, &c.
supra.

ZID, ZI, grain, meal; millet(?). 10531.

ZI-KUM, heaven; the sky. 10219.
(*Perhaps from ZI, lofty, and KUM =*
KUN, shining.)

ZIL, to peel, *e.g. an onion*. 2626. *Char.*
also read NUN; q. v.

ZU (*from ZU-N?*), gold; silver. 134;
138.

(2) ZU (*from ZU-N?*), to add to, increase,
augment. 133; 137.

(3) ZU, to know; to learn; learned; wise;
wisdom. 130 f; 135 f.

clouds); steep. 824. WW. p. 964.
P. 934.

(tsê, tsék, K. chik, A. tek, hilly. 11654.)
tsi, tsai, chi, J. sei, A. te, to crowd, push
against, press, crush; to squeeze. 815.
P. 934.

tsi, ts'ai, chi, ts'i, zi, dzi, to squeeze or
press out (*liquids*). 820. P. 934.

ts'i, ch'i, ts'ai, zi, dzi, J. sei, zai, A. te,
even, level, equal; correct, regular.
1074. P. 934 (R. 210).

shi, si, zz, sz, J. shi, to be; is; are; right,
as opp. to wrong (vid. last entry); this,
that. 9940. (zhi-k; P. 593.)

ts'i, ch'i, ts'ai, J. sei, A. t'e, to raise in
layers, *as a wall*. To pave with slabs
or tiles. 1059. O. S. ts'it.

tsi, tsik, tsit, to brick a grave. 880. P. 575.

ts'i, ch'i, ts'ai, zi, a large maggot or grub.
1079. P. 934. ping, pin, bing, a
clothes-moth, 9301; ming, men, J. bei,
caterpillar, 7958. Cf. also tsü, tsi, ts'i,
maggots. 3067.

tsi, tsik, chi, tsit, J. shoku, A. tik, panicked
millet, 904; P. 701 (O. S. ts'ik).

tsi, tsai, chi, a sort of millet, 935 (P. 768
tsi-t).

tzü, chü, J. shi, A. ti, millet, O. S. tsik
(P. 221). 12341.

k'ung, k'iung, K. kung, the lofty heaven;
k'iung-ts'ang, the sky. 2359.

t'ai-kung, the great void; the sky. 6595.

ch'yt, ch'ê, t'iek, dzie, ts'ih, K. ch'öl, J. tet,
to peel; to skin. 578; 579 f. Cf.
lin, 7169.

ts'üen, ts'ün, züe, ch'üan, J. zen, coin;
money. 3187. Cf. *perhaps* ts'ien, ts'yn,
dzie, copper coin; coin; money. 1736.

žuan, yun, niong, J. zen, nen, soft silver.
5708 (P. 527).

liu, djiu, pure gold. 7282.

tsêng, tsen, to add to, increase. 11718.

chi, ti, tzü, to know; to inform; wise; wis-
dom. 1783; 1784. O. S. ti-k, di-k, P. 454.

chu, chü, t'u, dzö, knowledge. 2608.
P. 124. shih, shik, shit, shi, si, J. shoku,
shiki, to know. 9928.

žu, yü, lu, J. niu, dju, a scholar; learned.
5675. Cf. 5728.

ZUN, many; multitude. *Sign of Plur.*
8622 f.

ZUR, a young bird. 9075.

ZUR, SUR, prayer; worship; priest.
3708 ff; cf. 9094 ff.

ts'üen, ts'ün, züe, J. zen, A. tüen, all; the
whole. 3176. Cf. tsun, chun, all.
2055.

ch'u, ts'u, zo, a young bird. 2647. P. 667
(*Ed.* do-k; zhu-k; *but* zhu-t?).

tsi, tsai, chi, J. sei, sai, A. te, to sacrifice;
to worship. 934. O. S. tsi-t, P. 768.
(*Vid.* R. 113 = P. 132 a.)

ssü, tzü, *Am.* su, to sacrifice; sacrifices.
10286. O. S. zi, zi(t), zhi(t). P. 33;
R. 113.

A SIGN-LIST
IN WHICH
OLD FORMS (KU WĒN)
OF CHINESE CHARACTERS
ARE COMPARED WITH
SUMERIAN CONGENERS
OR PROTOTYPES

A. S. H. L. I. S. T.

OF THE

OLD FORMS OF THE

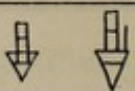
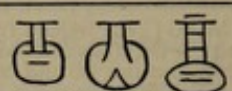

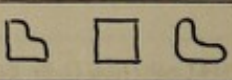
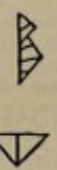
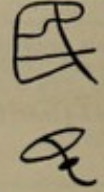


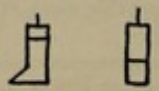
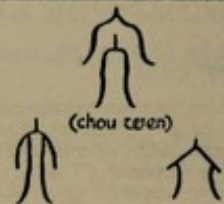
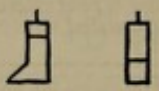
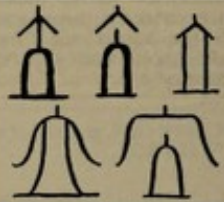

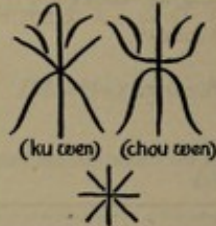

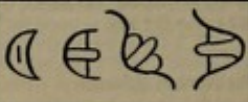

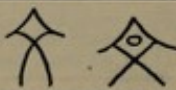

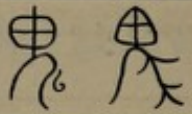

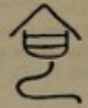
OF CHINESE CHARACTERS

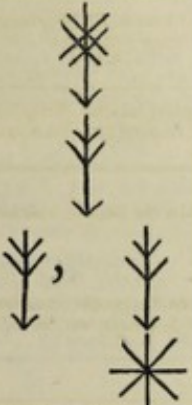
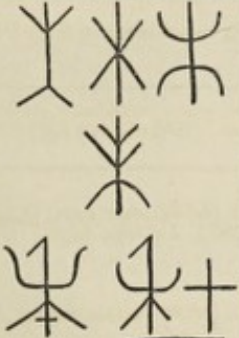

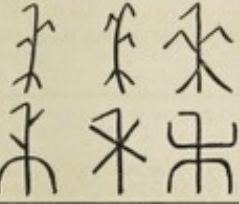
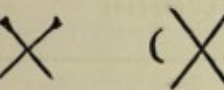
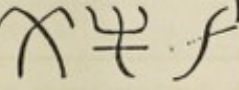
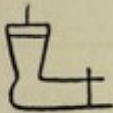
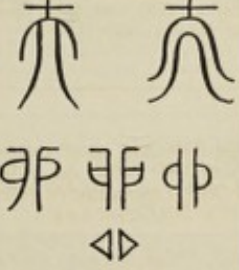
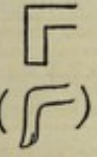
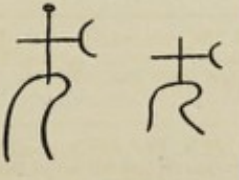
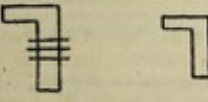
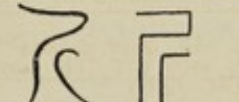
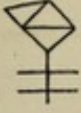

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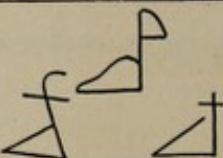
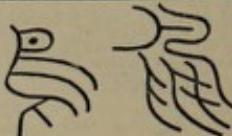
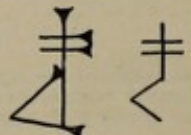

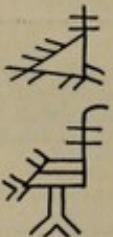

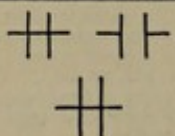
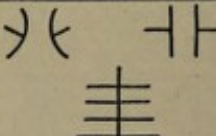
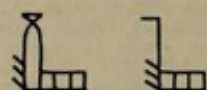
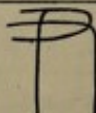

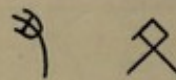
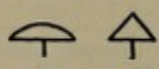
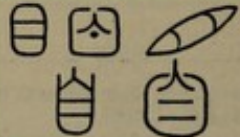

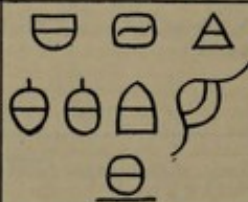
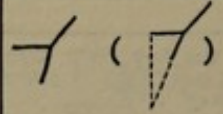
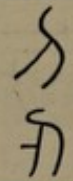
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


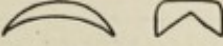

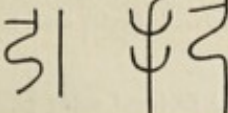
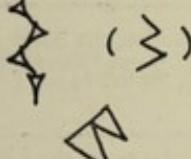


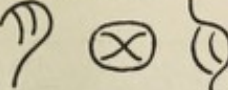
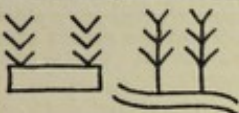
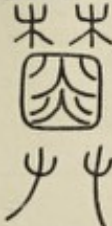
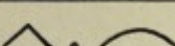
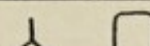


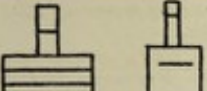

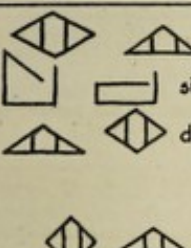
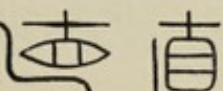
OR PROTOTYPES

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
1	<p>TIL (TIN), complete; finished (𒄠 D278). TIL (TIN), TI, live etc. (𒄡 D16).</p>	<p>ting, ten, mature, an adult male (𠂔).</p>
2	<p>E-DIM (E-DIN), heaven (𒂗 D278).</p>	<p>tien, tin, ten, tieng, heaven (天).</p>
3	<p>DU, child, son, daughter. Also read TUR, little, young; DAMU, DUMU, child; SHIR, SHAG (𒄠 D358). NU-NU, young ones; offspring (𒄠 D283).</p>	<p>tzü, chiü, shi, ti, child, son (子). (Sum. char. halved and arms added). 子子 = ma, twins = Sum. MASH.) yu, yau, to-k, so-k (R52; P50a), small, tender (孺). Shwo Wen: figure of a babe. Vid Chalmers 80.</p>
4	<p>DU, RU, to make (𒄠 D317).</p>	<p>liu, liäu, ryö, riu, to finish, to have done (了).</p>
5	<p>KUL, seed; sperm (𒄠 D12). Char. called Tree not complete. It resembles the Tree-char. Vid. no. 25.</p>	<p>kuei, kyu, ku-t, menses (𠂔). ho, hwo, hu, ku-t?, growing grain; crops (禾). Char. called Tree-child grain. A slight modification of the Tree-char.</p>
6	<p>NUN, ZIL (ZIN, ZIN), SIL, great (𒄠 D43).</p>	<p>nin, zhen, nim, ming, sheng, P90a, great (𠂔).</p>
7	<p>NIR, SHER, male, hero, husband, lord (𒄠 D73).</p>	<p>shi, zhi-t, R33, P28a, man, husband, warrior, gallant man, officer (士).</p>
8	<p>TUD, TU; TUR, TU; beget, be born; go in; go out (of the sun, Br. 1017). Also read KU, GU (GUB); SIII 25f. (𒄠 D147.)</p>	<p>ch'ut, ch'u, chul, shul, beget; born; go in; go out. t'ut, k'ut, P52a; 207 (cf. G. 2621). (出).</p>
9	<p>GUR, GUR-GUR, go about or around (𒄠 D449). NI-GIN, surround (𒄠 D450). GUR, return (𒄠 D53). GAN, enclosure; garden, field, (𒄠 D20).</p>	<p>hui, qu-t, revolve, go round, return. Phonetically also kwun, kon, k'uen, kin, yuen, gon, round, go round, surround, enclose, etc. R31, P51a (回). hui, qu-t, return (回). yuen, yen, on, gon, P647, garden (園).</p>
10	<p>EN-GUR, the Deep or Abyss of Waters under and around the Earth (apsü). (𒄠 D462) (For GUR see Lex. s.v. GI-GUR, hole, depth). The locality of Hades</p>	<p>yiin, yen, yüen, the abyss; the Deep or Ocean. hwen shang t'ien p'o yü yuen, "the soul goes up to heaven, the Shade enters the Abyss" (𠂔).</p>
11	<p>TUL (DUL), well (DUN; cf. DUN to dig). (𒄠 D462). Also read (BUR) BU, PU, hole, pit, well; see Lex. s.v. BUR, BURU.</p>	<p>ching, ting, well, pit (井). (cf. Sum. I-DIM, well, spring.)</p>
12	<p>LI, abundance (a vessel with vegetable offering). (𒄠 D143).</p>	<p>li, picture of a sacrificial vessel heaped up with vegetables. Only used as a Phonetic. P926. (豐).</p>
13	<p>MA, MU, shooting or coming forth of grain and vegetation (seed, trees, plants, reeds etc.). (𒄠 D152).</p>	<p>miu, miau, mieu, mio, byö, young growth of grass and vegetables (𠂔; Shu). sprouts, shoots; growing grain. G781 (苗).</p>




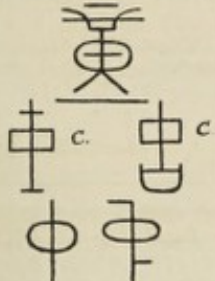
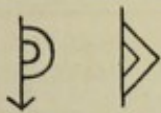
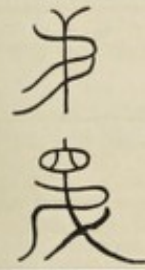
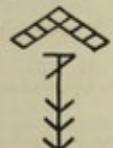
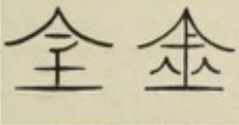
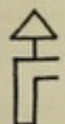
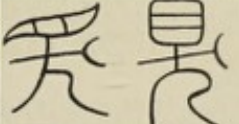
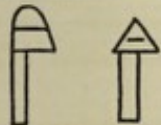
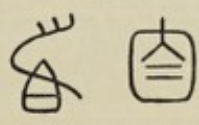
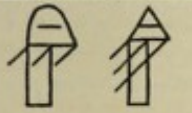
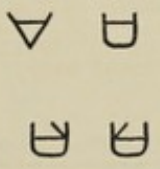
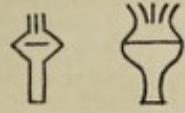
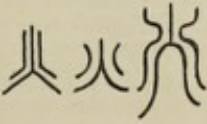
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
14	 DUG, vessel, winecup (𐎣𐎶 D380).	 <i>iu, yu, zu, du-k, P324, figure of a wine-cup (酉).</i>
15	 GAL, place, settlement, station, town. (GAL=GAN.) (𐎣𐎶 D358)	 fang, pang, huang, Amoy hong (hong) place, region (bam, ban, gam, gan) (方).
16	 MUL (MUN), man, men (𐎠𐎶 D289). See also No 78. MUL (MUN), female, woman. See 56; 57 infra.	 min, mên, the people; mankind (民). min, mên, the people; mankind (民). (See ngu, mu, 56; 57.)
17	 DIN-GIR, DI-GIR, DIM-MER, DIMER, a god, a king (𐎣𐎶 D5).	 <i>ti, de, di-k, a god; God, the Emperor (帝).</i>
18	 NI-TAG, male, man; set up; raise; high (𐎠𐎶 D26). (Pictogram of penis erect. Cf. 28.)	 <i>ta, tai, da, du, great, high, noble (大) R37; P23 tak, tap, taf. (Cf. also tai, ta, excited, a term of high respect, and its old forms (太).</i>
19	 male, stand, set up; upright, erect (𐎠𐎶 D26). Read NI-TAG; cf. LAG, to stand up. Also read GISH, male, upright; USH (GUSH) stand, fr. and intr.; and GU-RUSH; cf. GUB, stand; be fixed. (Vid. Rem. p. supr.)	 stand up, stand, make to stand, set up, fix, fixed (立). lap, lip, lik li, rip, ngip, riu, rit-sz; G 6954.
20	 Read ESH-SHU, ear of corn (𐎠𐎶 D5). Cf. SHE, SHUG, grain. See 17. (ESHSHU, assimilated fr. AN-SHU = GAN-SHUG; vid. Lex.)	 sui, su-k, ear of corn. Cf. P167. (采) mi, bi, rice and other grains (米); cf. suk, su, shoku, grain, millet, etc. (粟).
21	 DIN, TIN, male, man, servant (𐎣𐎶 D160). Pictogram of testis; hence other meaning life.	 chên, ch'in, shin, t'ên, male (Shu V. xxix. 4), servant, minister (臣). Phonetic in 身 shin, t'ên, renes, testes. shên, shin, t'ên, the body, one's life or lifetime.
22	 TE-MEN, TIM-MEN, documents inscribed on clay buried in foundations (𐎣𐎶 D217). The character also denotes ornament.	 wên, mên, marks, writings, texts, documents (文). (tien, ten, tie, documents.) (wên is also elegant, ornamental.)
23	 GAL, MUL, ghost; demon (𐎣𐎶 D217; 440). (TE, TEN, fear + LAL, full.)	 k'wai, k'wai, ku-t, R194, P684, ghosts; demons; spirits (鬼); mui, mei, mat, m'ou, demon (鬼); mui, mei, mi, ghost (鬼) mo, mut, mit, P134.
24	 SHUG, SHUKU, food, bread etc. (𐎣𐎶 D277).	 shik, shih, seli, shoku, to eat; to drink (食).


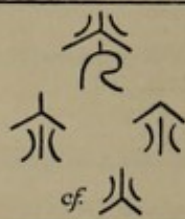
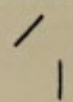
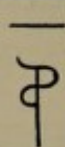

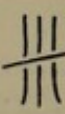

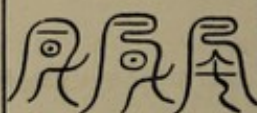

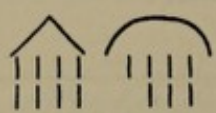





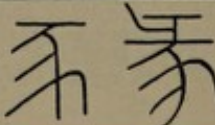
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
25		MU, MU-G (ZAG-MUG?), tree, wood (𐎠 D6). (This char. has also the values GU and SUG; vid. CT xii. 30.) MU = NU, not (NGU?). Br. 1319. (𐎠 D6). MU, MU-(GAN, year (𐎠; 𐎠 → 𐎠).		mu, muk, tree; wood; wooden. R75 (木). wei, mei, mwei, mi, vi, bi, not (未). nen, ngien, ngi, nen, a year (年) (Symbols modified to suggest grain + thousand.)
26		SHE, SHUG, corn; grain (𐎠 D140). (An SHUG is GUG, KUG, ad instar KID, SHID?) Cf. 5; 20.		gok, sok, shuk, P167, 115, grain (禾) hwo, growing grain, G3943. Cf. siu, sok, suk, K. su, grain in ear, P343. su, suk, hsiu, shoku, grain, G10340.
27		PAP, father (𐎠 D154). Also kinsman, elder, of a brother; chief or foremost. CT xii. 16. (A stand or support? cf. no 51, and the ideogram for AD, father, mother, which is house + stand, D376. The 'stand' might be a tripod, though not figured so because of practical difficulties)		fu, wu, vu, pu, po, R88 bo, father (父). Also uncle; elderly relatives of the same surname (父) (ku wen). (Prim. symbol modified to suggest a hand holding a stick. Vid. no. 36; 37. One arm of the cross is bent round, or half of it omitted, and a rod is added.)
28		MAU, great, high, exalted (𐎠 D25). Penis mit Hoden: Hommel. Cf. 18 and 19.		bak, pak, P63, fu, vu, pu, man, hero husband (夫). (Arms added to upper fig. to suggest a man.) Cf. also meng, mang, great, chief, in some seal-forms, e.g. 𐎠 (= 𐎠) see 19. mau, mo, mo-k (P175?), fourth of the twelve Branches, possibly another variation of the same original (𐎠). (An penis figurate per scrotum pendens? cf. kwan, testes, ap. Luh shui tung.)
29		The dog-symbol; values LI, TASH, TAN (𐎠 D438). (Pictogram of raised foreleg: see p. 15.)		The dog-symbol, phonetic values li, tbf, kon, P72 = R94. Vid. Lex. (犬). The primitive symbol has been closed at the top and opened at the bottom, and the cross-lines have been added to it, in order to suggest the head and ears of the animal Shuo wen says a dog with foot uplifted.
30		GIN, axe; shekel weight (𐎠 D447f). CT xii. 11		kin, axe, catty or Ch. pound. R69. (Primitive figure turned round.) (斤).
31		TU, wind; gale (𐎠 D221). Pictogram of flying bird? Cf. no. 33, for this combination of ideas.		chui, tsui, tu-k, P472, R172, wind, gale (隹) A determinative of birds. 隹 (hou-wen).

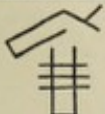

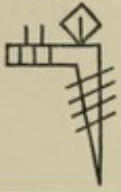
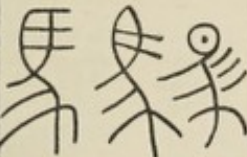

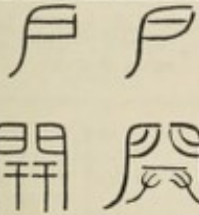
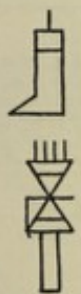
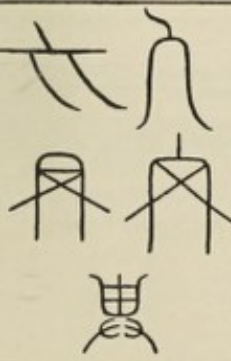
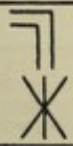
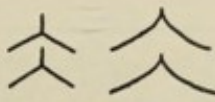

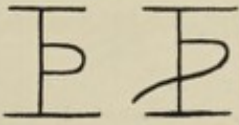

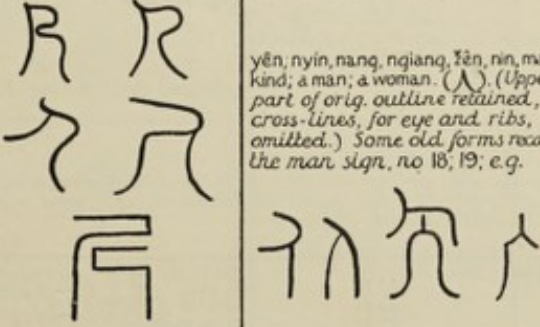
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
32		 <p>niu (nyu, ngu?), niau, liou, ngia, a bird; also liu, hiau, cheu, cho, etc. R196. (鳥). Cf. also yen, in, tin?; kin (馬) (P740); another bird-symbol, obs. in that sense: (馬).</p>
33		 <p>liu liou, li-k, lo-k, P763, flying high; soaring. T4; wind blowing; a blast, gale, or steady breeze (羽). (Primitive figure, no doubt, that of a flying or soaring bird, altered to wings above streaming hair = tail feathers?)</p>
34		 <p>in, yen, ing, tin, P997, a swallow (in = sin) (燕). nan, T4, adversities, calamities, misfortunes; sent by Heaven (Tien chi fang nan, Shi III. ii. X. 2); such as floods, pestilence, famine, etc. (孽). Cf. no, na, na-n, to exorcise the demons which cause pestilence; no-shen, the gods of the pestilence (僞).</p>
35		 <p>kun, to be bright; to shine (𠄎 D66). (2) read GAD, GUD, rod of authority, sceptre or baton (𠄎 D66).</p>
36		 <p>yen, yün, ruler, governor (qin, P279); (尹). Pict. of a hand holding a rod or the like. Cf. kün, kwän, kun, sovereign, ruler, G3269.</p>
37		 <p>chou, chü, iü, lu-k, P83, the second of the twelve Branches (丑). A hand holding a weapon? Chalmers 97.</p>
38		 <p>muk, mu, mok, boku, the eye (目). tze, chü, chi, zi, self; oneself (自).</p>
39		 <p>yê, ngüit, nik, sun; day (日). pak, pai, ba, bak, white; bright (白). (pak = pat.) tan, tang, dawn, day (旦).</p>
40		 <p>tai, to-t, knife, R18 (刀). žen, zän, djin, nin, edge, blade, knife, etc. (刃). to kill, slaughter.</p>

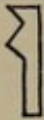
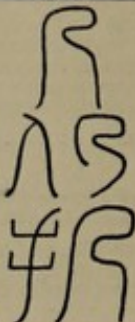
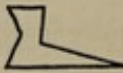
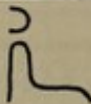

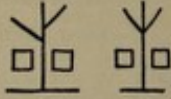
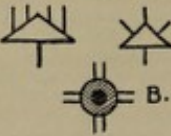
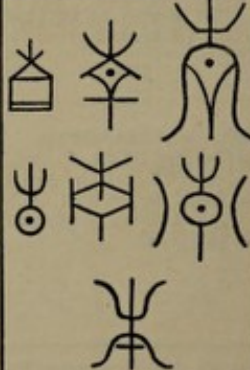




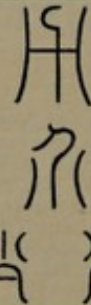

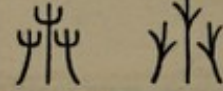
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
41		BAR, to divine (𒂗 D432). Cf. no. 87. Originally perhaps the figure of a lituus or augur's wand.	 puk, pu, pauk, bu, poh, pok, boku, to divine, R25 (𠄎).
42		PIG, also read SIG, weak, feeble, ill (II D256). (Sun-symbol, fig. 39, inverted.)	 ping, pin, bing, the third of ten Stems. (with R104, sickness; weak, ill). (𠄎).
43		(E)RIN, (E)RIM, bowman, soldier (𒂗 D173). Cf. no. 44.	 yin, ying, din, P82, to draw a bow (𠄎). (Figures bow + string; hands + bow.)
44		PAN (BAN-GAN; cf. GAM, to bow, bend). (𒂗 D118). M6854. GAM, to bow, bend. (𒂗 D121; cf. D118; 173.) Originally a picture of a strung bow.	 kung, kong, kom, R57, a bow (like the Sumerian, bent in at the middle). (𠄎). (With P460, bang, bam, bah, it is peng, pen, bang, a stiff or stretched bow = Sum. BAN.) "The old Chinese archers used a bow bent in at the centre." Edkins.
45		ITU, ITI, (ID, UD), (cf. GUD, bright; shine), the moon; a month (𒂗 D236f). See No. 39.	 üt, yüt, yet, get-, qwa-t-, ngüet, the moon; a month, R74 (月).
46		SAR, SHAR, SHER, growing things; greens; herbage; plants. (𒂗 D152). DEP ii. 130. Also read NI-SHA, NI-SI(6) MA, MU: see no. 13.	 ts'ai, ch'ai, ts'a, J. sai, tsai, tsit, zhit, shi, P768, plants; vegetation; herbs; edible greens; grass (Shwuh wên; WW) (𠄎) ts'au, ts'au, ch'au, ts'au, ch'au, ts'au, R140, plants; vegetation (𠄎). (Shwuh wên: pai hui, "all sorts of plants".)
47		SHU, SHUSH, SHUB(?), to go in, to enter (I, < D257).	 zu, yêp, zai, to go in, enter (入).
48		(U-)KUSH, gourds, cucumbers, etc (𒂗 D125).	 kuea, kwo, ku-t, P172, R97, gourds, cucumbers, melons and the like (瓜).
49		DUB, TUB, (DIG, TEÖI), to heap up earth. Akin to TAB, double; DAB, DIB (LU), heap up: vid. Lex. (Also cf. DAG, add to.) (𒂗 D385.)	 tyt, tyt, tiek, tiap, deh, dah, to double, fold, pile up (𠄎). Luh-shu üng: 𠄎 kuwen k'í tsü.
50		DI, syn. of SI, to be straight, and trans. to make or set right or straight, in the phrase SI-DI, SI..... DI, id.; also adj. and nom. upright, righteousness; director, governor (etc.) (𒂗 D253 and 47) Pictogram: an eye with the pupil prominent - looking, or looking straight ahead. This eye-symbol is polyphonic and besides DI is read SA, SAL, SIM, SI-LIM, SIR. The gen. idea is looking at or into a thing; hence examining, judging, consulting, deciding, settling, etc. See Lex. s. v. SA (SAN), counsel; SI-LIM, right state, welfare, peace.	 chih, chik, ch'it, sik, tik, tih, dzi, P411 dik, straight; upright; direct; to be or go straight, and trans., to set straight; that which leads or directs, etc. (直). (Shwuh wên: ching-kien yé, "seeing straight" or "looking ahead".) cf. no. 38 supra. The corresponding Chinese words (vid. Lex.) are now distinguished by the use of different Phonetics; but this fact hardly obscures their etymological relation to the Sumerian terms.


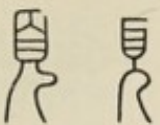


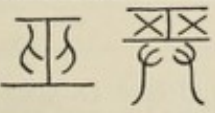
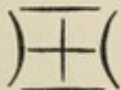












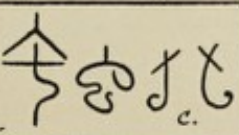


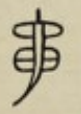
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
51		k'i, k'ei, gi, this, A precative or optative Particle. (其). A vessel on a stand.
52		yau, yu, du-t, R29, hand, orig. the right; and, also. (又).
53		tso, cho, tsu, cha, sa, la, tsa-p, dzu-p, du-p, P136, P522, and P883, the left hand. (左).
54		shou, shu, su, hu, shu-t, R64, the hands. (手).
55		wei, ul, yü, wí, ví, to do; to make. mi, gi, P839. Two hands meeting. Shuo wen says: mu-hou yé, "a she-monkey a grotesque notion which is reflected in some old forms." 2. SHA(G), to do.
56		ngü, ngi, ng, zü, djo, nyo, no, nü, li, R38 no-k (= lok), tooman; female. (女). Orig. a picture of vulva, like the Sumerian figure.
56a		zü, 2 pers. pronoun. (女) Often in Shi.
57		mu, mü-k, mother; female. P187. (母). Modified from last symbol. Indication of breasts added. shi, si, su, family, clan. R83; P106. (Primitive fig. turned up to right.) (氏).
58		ya, a, ye, yae, za, da-p, P35. Shuo wen: nü-yin yé, "the female organ". (也). (dab-dam.) (Obsolete in orig. sense. Now a Final Particle after verbs etc. like the Sumerian DAM.) ts'i, ch'i, ts'ai, ch'ae, sai, t'e, ts'i-p, da-p, P405, wife, consort. (妻).

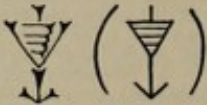
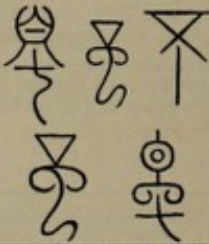
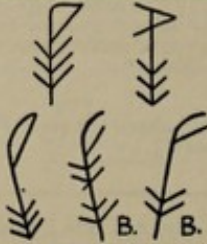
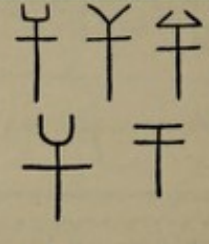
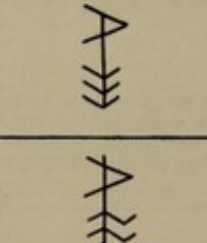
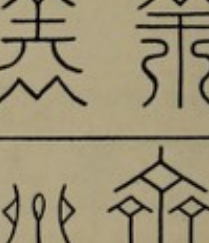
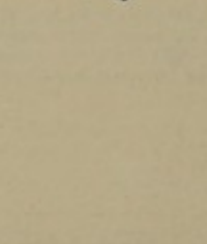
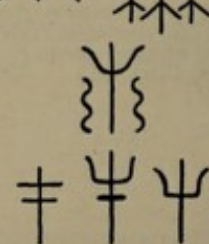
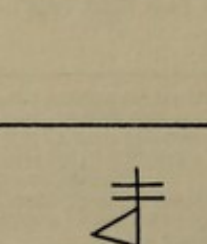
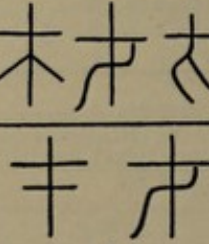
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
58 (continued)	 DAM-TAB, concubine (Br. III 7 F: 1-11-11).	 ts'ip, ts'iap, ch'öp, t'iep, concubine. (妾).
58a	 DAM, spouse. (More or less modified and used as a "Borrowed Character" in Chinese.)	 t'ung, dung, tong, dö, a boy; a girl OS dom = Sumerian DAMU, DUMU, child (no. 3). The char. for DAM, spouse, is used phonetically; perhaps for the reason suggested in Shueo wen (童). Cf. perhaps also the following: chung, t'ung, the middle OS dom (中)
59	 SHESH, ŠIS, brother. (DB; B167 1-11-11). 2. Read U-RU(N), U-RIN (Urin-nu!); GIN, CT xli, 30.	 hi, te, tei, ti-t, younger brother (弟). (wei shu-chi tzu ti ye, "a thong tied, knot after knot") k'ün, kwên, kun, elder brother (昆). [Cf. hing, heng, hiung, kei, kong, king, P198, id. (元).]
60	 GUSH-KIN, gold (ruddy or red-gleaming metal). Cf. Armenian uoski, gold (a loan-word?). (K 11-11-11).	 kin, kim, J. kin, kon, metal; gold (金). Cf. Jap. kogane, yellow metal, gold. R167.
61	 ŠUL, hostile; evil. Pict: eye + dog. (1-11-11 D245). Cf. nos. 29; 38; 50 supra.	 k'ü, kwik, k'ek, k'uk, P594a, hostile-looking. Cf. Shueo wen k'üen shi-mao, "dogs looking", i.e. with ill intent; "eyeing" something. (眦).
62	 SAG, the head; chief; front; beginning. (1-11-11 D191). Pops. also read GUB. Pict: head, eye, and neck. Cf. no. 86 infra.	 shau, shou, su, siu, head, chief; front; beginning. shok, sok, R185; cf. Japanese saki, the front (首). Neck omitted; indication of hair added in first fig.
63	 KA, mouth, read GUG, GU, speak, speech. Modified from no. 62. (1-11-11 D195).	 k'ou, k'au, ku; kak, kok, kit, P272, 342, 243, mouth; speech. R30 (口) yök, yüt, yüe, viet, to speak, R73 (= gug, qud, mud). (曰) (Neck om. as in 62, and head inverted or opened, cf. Gudea's form. For the small diacritic line in the second character, vid. nos. 38, 39, 40.)
64	 The fire-symbol; see p. 7f. BIL, BI, MU (CT xli, 8), IZ, US (= GIZ, GU5), to burn; fire. (Pictogram: a burning torch? Al. "the firedrill.") (1-11-11 D82)	 fu, fo, hwi, hwo, fire (火); fire; flame; to burn. R86. (Lower half of primitive fig. omitted, as in 62 and 63. Cf. however, the third old form, a fu, twên, or ornamental char.)

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
65		<p>Read KUM, Flame, sheen (=KUN, to shine).</p> <p>Read NE, NI, this; you, thou, prefix to ubb. (NI from NGI).</p>	 <p>kuang, kong, light, brightness; OS kom. (光) (Orig. fig. altered to fire + man.)</p> <p>nī, ngi, li, ne, thou; you. (尔). Fire-char. inverted.</p>
66		<p>GI, DISH, one. (T D119); ASH, DIL, one. (= DI). Alone. (ASH = GASH.)</p>	 <p>yet, a, yit, il, nyit, one. Amoy chit fit = di3. R1 (一).</p> <p>k'it, ket, kyöl, alone (卩). (Omit added RR.)</p>
67		<p>LIL, stormy wind, violent gust or blast (=T D423). (A sail of reed matting. One of the house pictograms. Vid. Lex. EN, E, house.)</p>	 <p>l'it, liet, lih, K. yöl, a violent gust of wind; a squall. (烈): (烈). Ku wen of the Phonetic lit, let, lie, liet, yöl (烈).</p>
68		<p>IM, EN (=AM, AN = GAM, GAN = BAM, BAN), the wind. (D221. Vid. no. 31 supra.)</p>	 <p>fēng, pēng (= bam), hung hong (= kom, gam), the wind. P571; R182 (風). (Head of pictogram; reversed, and otherwise altered.) With R180 = am, an, en, ngan, a hurricane.</p>
69	  	<p>GIG, MI (MI-G, MUG; vid. SU-MUG, darkness, ap. Lex.) black; dark. Doubled, read KUKKU and GI-GIG, darkness.</p> <p>(2) Read GE, night; GEA, GIGA, id. (The symbol has also the value GA.) (D262). Pict: darkness falling from the concave sky. But the oldest known form is sky + vii; which seems to mean that the Seven Evil Spirits darken the sky and cause night. (Cf. C.T. XVI. xix. 30ff.)</p> <p>(3) Read GIN, black, C7 xii. 30. (SAG-GIGGA, "the Black-Headed"; was an old Babylonian phrase for mankind at large and for the subjects of the Bab. sovereigns, perhaps conceived as coextensive with mankind.)</p>	 <p>hek, hāk, hak, het, hei, ho, J. koku, black; dark. R203; P862, kek, mek. (黑). (Prim. fig. altered to suggest that fire blackens windows!)</p> <p>ye, yei, yi, ya, night; darkness. yik, fik, P394. (夜). (Luh shu tung gives 16 variants; but the essential elements - the concave over the four strokes of fire - preserve a trace of real connexion with the preceding Chinese char. and the Sum. prototype of both.)</p> <p>k'ien, k'ym, J. kin, ken, black (黑). k'ien-li, the black-haired people, = the Chinese; k'ien-shau, the Black-Heads, same meaning. yüen-fang k'ien-shau wei ts'ih, "the Black-Heads of distant regions had not yet come together", - into the unity of the empire. (Vid. Giles, 1901.)</p> <p>yün, Amoy hun (kun), wēn, un, vën, clouds; cf. yin, dark; shades.</p>
70		<p>E-GA, overflow; flood. Written water + dark. (D470; 262.)</p>	 <p>yu, wu, vu, vo, Amoy ho (ko), rain. R173; go, mo. (雨).</p>
71		<p>SHAG, (SHIG, SHUG; Assy. use), SIG, swine; wild boar. (D18.) Primitive pictogram: head and mane of a wild boar. Assimilated to no. 7.</p>	 <p>shi, shi-k, R152, a hog; a pig, swine (豕, II, viii, VIII. 3). Hair treated as legs (豕). Tuan, P'un, P'wan, a pig walking, P584. (Shiao wen: shi Sou yé.) (豕).</p>

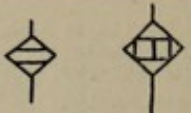


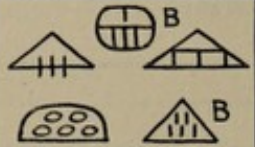

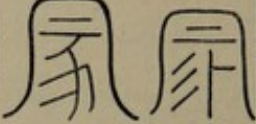

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
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	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
79	 <p>GIM, Gl, (-ngim, ngi), DIM, (DE) like, as; thus; if. (𒄀 D303.) Pict. of clay mould for figurines (of human shape). Cf. no. 77.</p>	 <p>nai, lai, dai, a Particle; then, therefore; it is so; if. Also ning, nim, P8. (𠄎)</p> <p>zēng, zīng, dīng, nīng, as, according to; in like manner; thus. (𠄎). The primitive figure is reversed in the Chinese forms.</p>
80	 <p>DUN, DU, GIN, to walk; to go on. (𒄁 D304.) Picture of a human foot.</p>	 <p>yīn, in, zēn, Q5 din, R54, to journey, move on. (𠄎)</p>
81	 <p>MU, charm, spell (also read TU=chou!). Written mouth + pure. (Cf. D203 and 143.) Pictogram: mouth + plant on vessel; vid. nos. 12 and 63.</p>	 <p>wu, mou, mu, vu, fu, bu, a witch, wizard; recite spells = chou, wu-chou. (𠄎). Pict. a plant + mouth repeated (Chalfant's Bones.)</p>
82	 <p>SIG, green. (-SING, SIM). Also read SI. (𒄂 D101; 391; 458.) A modification of the eye-symbol, no. 38; suggesting the colour of the iris. (2) SIG, bright; pure. (3) SIG, beget; be born.</p>	 <p>ts'ing, ch'ing, J. sei, green; As a phonetic, also ts'ai; P420. (𠄎) (ts'ing is also blue, gray and even black.) ts'ing, ch'ing, J. sei, id. (𠄎), bright; pure.</p> <p>shēng, J. sei, id. (生), beget; be born.</p>
83	 <p>GUN, lord, lady, king, queen, high, exalted. MUN, U, id. dial. (UGUNU, UMUN; 𒄃 < D474; 475).</p>  <p>MUN, UN, U, lord, king, high. (< D474).</p>	 <p>hwang, wong, oa, J. kwō, wō, the Ruler or Sovereign; high, exalted, august. Q5gon, won (mon). P574 (qong). (皇)</p> <p>wang, wōng, oa, J. ō, A. wōng, ruler; king; royal. Q5 won, mon, P65. (Edkins: qong.) (王)</p>
84	 <p>LIG, strong; mighty. (𒄄 D412) (Cf. no 18.)</p> <p>(2) read KAL, strong, firm.</p> <p>(3) read KAL, precious, costly; foremost, best, chief, noble.</p>	 <p>lik, li, strength; power. (力)</p> <p>kai, kiai, ka, ka-t, P113, firm, great (𠄎)</p> <p>kwai, kwei, ko-t, P866, noble, honourable; precious, costly (貴)</p>
85	 <p>KUSH, U, some kinds of vegetation. (𒄅� D87.) Fig. a network of entangled growth (cf. D422).</p>	 <p>hui, hū, hwei, J. ki, P244a kit, ngot, plants; herbs; vegetation. The three crosslines of the primary fig. broken and curved upwards to suggest plants (cf. R45). (𠄎)</p>

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
86	 <p>KUSH, ŠUR, SUR, breathe, sigh, rest, stop; etc. (𒌷 D192.) Fig. the head covered or veiled, so as to conceal the eye and other features (cf. no. 62; 63).</p>	 <p>yeh, Amoy k'iat, J. ket-, A. hiet, head. R181. As Phonetic, also sut, in hsi, J. shu, su, to wait or stop a while. (The char. is P525 kit, sut; 頁.) (The prim. fig. has become head + man in Chinese.) Also read hyp, yp; cf. no. 62 ŠAG and GUB, KIB (Hommel 106).</p>
87	 <p>ME, spell, charm; soothsayer; (dial. of MU, id.) Cf. no. 41? Also read SHIB, I-ŠHIB, to divine, a diviner; spells, charms. (𒌷 D430.)</p>  <p>MASH, diviner (𒌷 D29.)</p>	 <p>wu, mu, vu, fu, J. bu, wizard, witch. (巫). P305. shíp, shē, to divine (巫). (The prim. char. altered (𒌷) so as to suggest the word kung, work; and RR man, hands, etc. added.)</p>  <p>wu, mu, wizard (ut supr.) P305. OS mo-t?</p>
88	 <p>I-ZIN, E-ZEN, I-ZUN, a feast or periodical festival. (𒌷 D364)</p>  <p>DUG, to die, dead (𒌷 D367) (Ideogram: feast + god)</p>	 <p>hsün, siün, sun, ts'un, J. djün, a fixed period of days or years; a set time. (旬). P264</p> <p>hsün, sun, žung, to die for (gain, virtue, one's country); to bury living with dead (wives or slaves with nobles). (With RR man, dog, evil.)</p>
89	 <p>later form</p>  <p>later form</p>  <p>later form</p>  <p>later form</p> <p>SU(N), increase; add to; from the first confused with ZU(N), inform, reach; increase, add to. (𒌷 D190; 188.)</p> <p>(2) SU, also read RUG, body, flesh (zumru, žru).</p>	 <p>shēn, shin, sēn, K. sin, to stretch, extend, increase; inform, report, notify (申). Prim. fig. opened at top, to suggest hands pulling.</p>  <p>žou, yuk, žu, ngiu, J. shiku, niku, A. nyuk, flesh. R130. (肉).</p>
90	 <p>ÓAR, ÓUR, ÓIR, to draw, e.g. a plan on the ground; to engrave or sculpture reliefs; boundary lines. (𒌷 D212.)</p>	 <p>kai, OS kat, kit, notches cut on a stick; to draw boundary lines. Vid. Chalmers 114; and cf. 井 k'i, to cut a notch; 井 k'i, to carve or engrave (井). (Confused with 井 fēng, pong, rank and tangled vegetation; cf. Shuo wen.)</p>
91	 <p>MUSH, (GUSH?) a serpent or snake. (𒌷 D158.) cf. kapar-ese mushi, worm; ma-mushi, viper.</p>	 <p>fui, kui, hui, wai, kwai, J. k'í, kwai, serpent, viper, venomous snake, etc. (虺). R142. kuit, wuit. Vid. Chalmers 188, 62932; 5182.</p>
92	 <p>MUN, worm, maggot, crawler. Vid. ZANA-MUL ap. Lex.</p>  <p>B.</p> <p>(2) read DIM, TIM, cord, cable. (MUN: CT xii.12.) (𒌷 D22.) Cf. D23.</p>	 <p>mēn, min, bin, mēng, R205. Det. of various reptiles, etc. As a phonetic, also ling, ding, from dim, in 中 ding, sing, OS ding, a fly 虫 shing, zing, t'eng, string, cord, rope, cable. (電).</p>

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
93	 <p>U-SHU, worm, caterpillar (<i>mûnu</i>) (2) alone (<i>ed3u</i>) (<i>U</i> D24+)</p>	 <p>shu, shuk, worm, caterpillar (蜀). With Radical dog, hu, tuk, alone (𧈭). P929.</p>
94	 <p>GIN, GI (<i>kanû, kan</i>), reed; rod, staff, shaft (of spear), etc. (<i>GI</i> D295.)</p> <p>(2) GIN, GI, right; upright, just, faithful.</p>	 <p>kan, kon, küe, keñ, stem, staff, pole, shaft, stick, etc. R51. (干).</p> <p>i, ngi, J. qí, right; upright, just, faithful. (義). (Chou wên).</p>
95	 <p>ZI, ZID, right, just; justice. (<i>GI</i> D297; <i>Dec. Pl. 3A</i>). (Also read ZIG.) (<i>Reed + grow or flour- ish: D295 + 133?</i>)</p> <p>(2) ZI, substance, stuff (<i>bašû</i>; <i>bušû?</i>). But see next entry, no. 96.</p>	 <p>ts'í, chí, zì, dзі, even, level, equal; correct. (𡿨). dzit, P934 (also dzik). (Prim. char. trebled, to suggest level look of a field of grain in ear. hwo-meh t'ü sui-shang ping yé.)</p> <p>ts'ai, dzai, ze, chí, shuff; materials; things, property, etc. (𡿮). (Ts'au mu-chi ch'ü yé, "first growth of vegetation".)</p>
96	 <p>DAL, DI(G), DI, SHA, sheen, splendour; to collect; spoil, booty (<i>DI</i> D40).</p>	 <p>ts'ai, chai, ze, dzai, J. sai, zai, A. tai, force, power; wealth, property; stuff, etc. (𡿮).</p>
97	 <p>UG, (GUG), UKU, people, nation, country. (<i>UG</i> D421; c. 420.) Written house-great or many (D423 + D43: E-NUN). Oudea B, vii. 16. ug-ga. <i>Vid. CT. xii. 27</i>; <i>Lex. s.v. KA-NAG</i>.</p>	 <p>kok, kuo, kouk, kuk, koku (國). nation; country. (Prim. fig. falsely analysed, and its elements rearranged.)</p>

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
98		GA, (GAL), house. (𒂗 D403)
98b		(GASH), ESH, house. (𒂗 D345)
99		GUN, UNU, residence; capital city. (𒂗 D346.)
		UNU, place (𒂗 D346.)
100		LU, DAB, DIB, in various senses. (𒂗 D454; 456.) (enclosure + rod)
101		ĠAD, ĠUD, BA(D), PA, MUATI (MWAD), LU, rod, stylus, etc. (𒂗 D66)
102		BAL, low, lower side, bottom. (𒂗 D17.)
		(2) BAL, to draw up water; A-BAL, irrigation (A, water).
103		KUR, hill, land, country. (𒂗 D287.)
		(2) read SHAD, NAD, GIN.
104		GUN, GU, neck; throat. (𒂗 D352.)
105		DU, to walk. Archaic variant of Foot-sign, no80 CT.v 81-7-27,50
106		SHANGA, SHAG, SHA, bright, pure, good, happy; to smelt, purify, refine metals (𒂗 D137)
		See Introd. Fig. a palm-tree being 'purified' ('fertilized').
		SHANGA, SHAG, SHA, bright, pure, good, happy; to smelt, purify, refine metals (𒂗 D137)
		See Introd. Fig. a palm-tree being 'purified' ('fertilized').

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
107	 <p>NUR, SIR, (SIL, DUR), light. ( D15)</p>	 <p>žī, nyit, J. nichī, djitsū, the sun. (日). See no.39. nit, P72.</p>
108	 <p>DUL (from DUN), DU, a mound. ( D233.) <i>Atumulus, showing bodies piled within it.</i></p>	 <p>t'ung, chung, a burial mound. ( The 'tied pig' is no more original than the pig in kia, house, no.98.)</p>

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