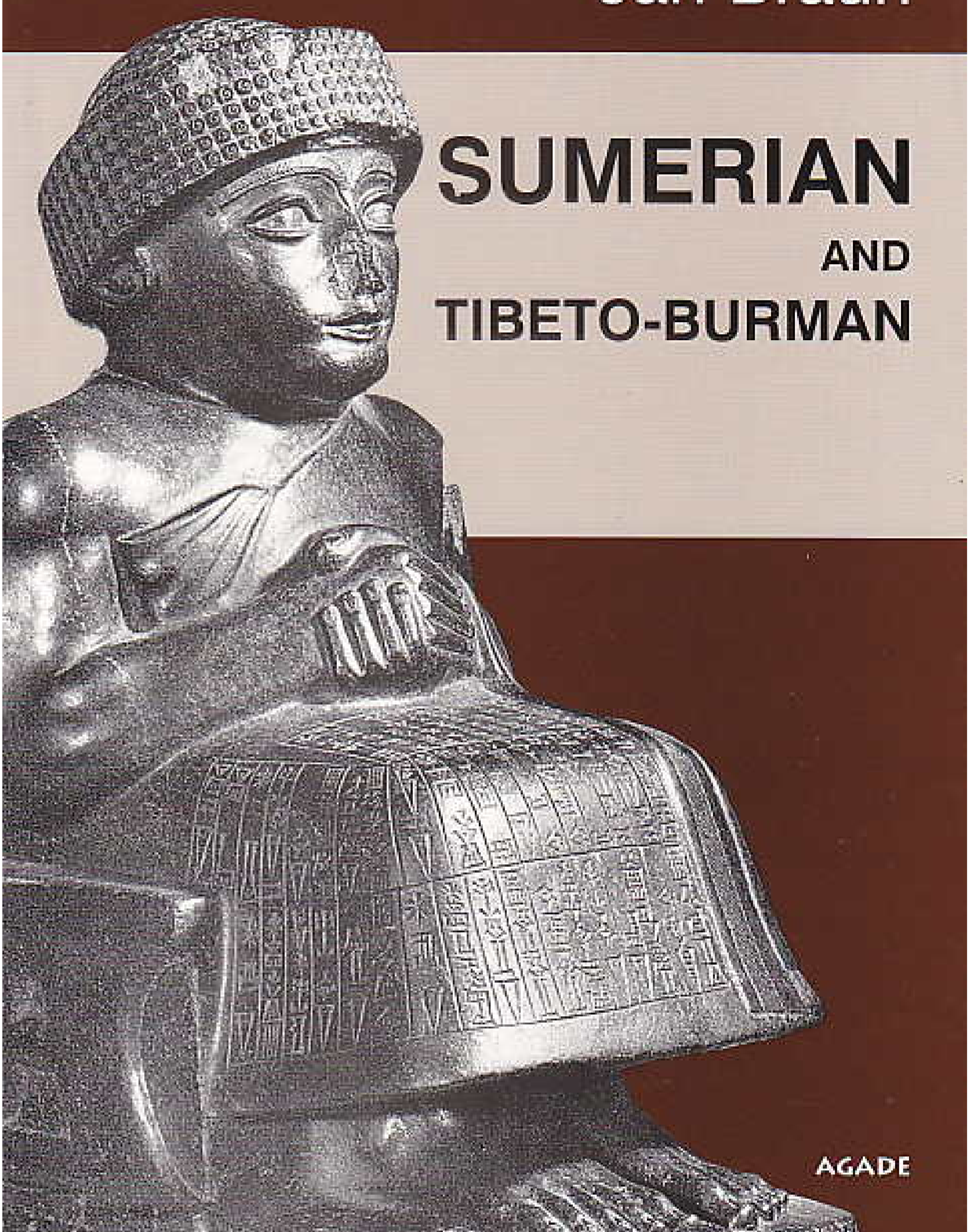
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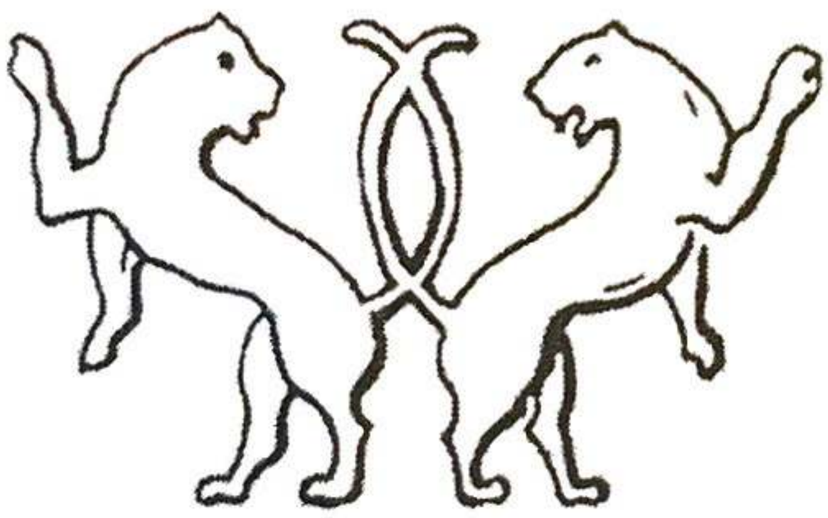
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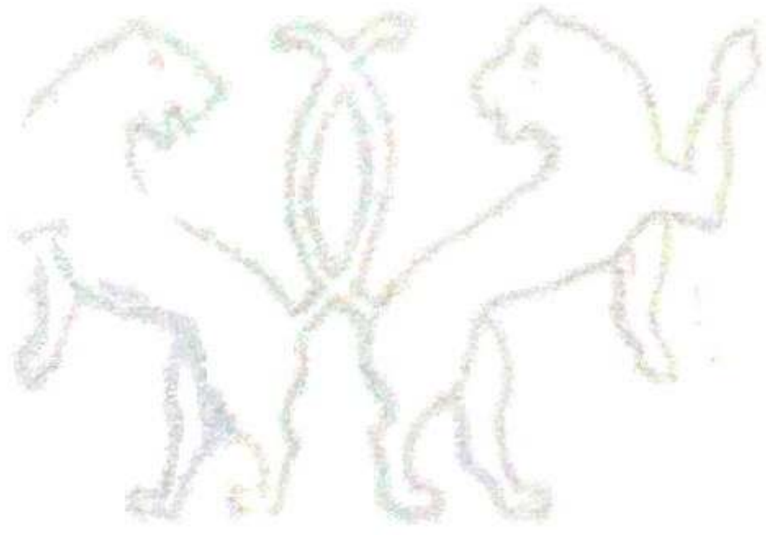
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On the cover:

Gudea, the ruler of the city-state of Lagash,
Sumer, XXII century B.C.
(Louvre)



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ABBREVIATIONS

AHw	Wolfram von Soden, *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch*, Wiesbaden 1965-1981.
Akkad.	Akkadian
ATU	A. Falkenstein, *Archaische Texte aus Uruk*, Berlin 1936.
BWL	W. G. Lambert, *Babylonian Wisdom Literature*, Oxford 1967.
BSOAS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies
Burm.	Burmese
CAD	*The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Chicago 1956-.
CT	*Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum*, London 1896-.
DP	F. M. Allote de la Fuye, *Documents présargoniques*, I-II, Paris 1908-1913.
Gordon	Edmund I. Gordon, *Sumerian Proverbs*, Philadelphia 1959.
JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies
JRAS	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society
Labat	René Labat, *Manuel d'épigraphie akkadienne*, Paris 1963.
MSL	Benno Landsberger et al., *Materialien zum sumerischen Lexikon*, Roma 1937-.
Panth.	A. Deimel, *Pantheon Babylonicum*, Romae 1914.
RA	Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie Orientale, Paris.
Salonen	Armas Salonen, *Die Hausgeräte der Alten Mesopotamier nach sumerisch-akkadischen Quellen*, II *Gefässe*, Helsinki 1966.
Sum.	Sumerian
ŠL	Anton Deimel, *Šumerisches Lexikon*, Rom 1927, 1929, 1930, 1933.
Tangut.	Tangutian
Tib.	Tibetan
VDI	Vestnik Drevnej Istorii
WdO	Welt des Orients
ZA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Berlin.

* * * *

B., Bal.	Balti, the most westerly of the districts, in which the Tibetan language is spoken
C.	Central Tibet, esp. the provinces Ü and Tsang
Cf.	confer
Cs.	Csoma de Körös, *Tibetan-English Dictionary*
col.	colloquial
Dzl.	Dzanglun, an ancient collection of legends of Budda
fut.	future tense
Glr.	Gjalrabs, a history of the kings of Tibet
imp.	imperative mood
Lat.	Latin
Lex.	Lexicons, native dictionaries
lit.	literally
Med.	medical works
Mil.	Milaraspa's hundred thousand songs
partic.	participle
pf.	perfect tense
Pth.	Padma thaṅjig, a collection of legends of Padma Sambhava
Sch.	Prof. Is. J. Schmidt, *Tibetisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch*
Schr.	Schröter, editor of the first Tibetan Dictionary
SLT	E. Chiera, *Sumerian Lexical Texts from the Temple School of Nippur*, OIP 11, Chicago 1929.
Stg.	Stan-gjur, a collection of commentaries
Thgr.	Thos-grol, Direction for the departed soul to find the way to eternal happiness
Thgy	Thargyen, scientific treatises
v. intrs.	verbum intransitivum
v. trs.	verbum transitivum
W.	Western Tibet

Provinces

Ld.	Ladak
Pur.	Purig
Sik.	Sikkim
Ts.	Tsang, province of Central Tibet
Ü	Ü, province of Central Tibet

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INTRODUCTION

The present state of research in the field of Sumerology fully justifies placing the question of the genesis of the Sumerian language on our scholarly agenda. Attempts at linking Sumerian with the gamut of world languages or language families, sometimes even with several families at once, have been undertaken for a long time. They have been rather superficial, however, and their authors have completely disregarded the principles of the historical-comparative method common to linguistics.

While surveying the existing hypotheses about genetic links of Sumerian, I came to the conclusion that the one associating Sumerian with the Tibeto-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan family is most grounded in the data (see C. J. Ball, "The relation of Tibetan to Sumerian", *Proceedings of the* Society of *Biblical Archaeology*, 48th Session, 1918[1]; V. Christian, "Die sprachliche Stellung des Sumerischen", *Babyloniaca* 12, 1932; and K. Bouda, "Die Beziehungen des Sumerischen zum Baskischen, Westkaukasischen und Tibetischen", *Mitteilungen der Altorientalischen Gesellschaft* 12, 3, 1938).

A necessary point of departure in the comparative study of Sumerian with the Tibeto-Burman languages required: 1. a solid historical foundation and 2. a consideration of all comparable elements of the language systems. We are dealing with languages certified as being from distant chronological periods (the Sumerian texts come from the third millennium B.C., the oldest Tibetan texts from the eighth century A.D., and the Burmese from the twelfth century A.D.). Wherever possible, therefore, in comparing the Sumerian data with those from the Tibeto-Burman languages, I tried to use the already-existing scientific reconstruction of the oldest Proto-Tibeto-Burman common language ancestor.

A purely typological comparison saliently demonstrates essential structural concurrences between Sumerian and the Tibeto-Burman languages. The languages in question represent the stage of development referred to as early ag-

[1] C. J. Ball's article gives a brief account of the study of the Norwegian Orientalist A. Fonahn, who compared lists of Sumerian, and Old and New Tibetan words. The manuscript of this study is available in the Oslo University Library, Oslo, Norway.

glutination, in which the morphemes of the word still preserve a great degree of autonomy. In word formation, root compounds as well as prefixation and suffixation of bound morphemes are used. In nominal inflection, we deal only with suffixation; while in verbal inflection, both prefixation and suffixation occur. Word order, both stable within each language concerned and common to them all, plays an important role in syntax. The simplest formula for the word order would be: $SA0_20_1P$ (subject-attribute-indirect object-direct object-predicate). The ergative construction with the transitive verb is closely associated with the nominal nature of the verb in both Sumerian and old Tibetan.

The existence of general structural concurrences is clearly not enough to prove language relationship. I build the thesis about the relationship of these languages on the analysis of the oldest basic vocabulary. In my study I compared over 330 related Sumerian, Old Tibetan, and Old Burman words. Among them are: names of human body parts; kinship terms; names of animals, plants, and natural phenomena; certain adjectives, personal and demonstrative pronouns, and verbs. Before presenting the analysis of the vocabulary, I compared the phonological systems of Sumerian and Old Tibetan (see p. 15). As in all Sino-Tibetan languages, the word roots in Sumerian were originally monosyllabic. The structure of the word roots in Sumerian and the Tibeto-Burman languages can be reduced to ten rules, which I present in the following symbolic formulas:

CV CVC CrV (Sum. CVrV) CrVC (Sum. CVrVC)
ClV (Sum. CVlV) ClVC (Sum. CVlVC) CjV (Sum. CV)
CjVC (Sum. CVC) CwV (Sum. Cu) CwVC (Sum. CuC)

(C = variable consonant, V = variable vowel)[2]

At the time of the disintegration of the Sumero-Tibeto-Burman language community, there was still a system of nominal prefixes with faint vestiges surviving in Sumerian until the historic period.

---

[2] I presented the model of the word-root structure in Sumerian and the Tibeto-Burman languages in the article "Pochodzenie języka sumeryjskiego" ["Origins of Sumerian"] during the Thirtieth Anniversary Commemorative Meeting of Warsaw University's Orientalist Institute, held 21-22 January 1964, and subsequently published in Polish in *Komunikaty Naukowe* ["Scientific News"] by Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego [Warsaw University Press], 1964, pp. 31-36. Paul K. Benedict independently presents a similar model of the word-root structure in the Tibeto-Burman languages in his book *Sino-Tibetan: A Conspectus*, Cambridge University Press, 1972.

PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF SUMERIAN

Vocales: a e i u

Semivocales: j w

Consonantes: p b m
t d n l r s z
š ž (this phoneme in the Sumerian ortography is represented by š or z)
k g ṅ (=agma) γ (←*g) (=voiced velar spirant)
> (=glottal stop of the initial vowel) h (= glottal aspiration of the initial vowel)

PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF OLD TIBETAN

Vocales: a e i o u

Semivocales: j w

Consonantes: p pʿ b m
t tʿ d n l r c cʿ ʒ s z
č (←*tj) čʿ (←*tʿj) ǯ (←*dj) ñ (←*nj) š (←*sj) ž(←*zj)
k kʿ g ṅ (=agma) γ
> (= glottal stop of the initial vowel) ḥ (= glottal aspiration of the initial vowel)

SUMERIAN AND TIBETO-BURMAN

Materials for a Comparative Vocabulary

Substantives

1. a) Man and woman

Sum. mu_6 (←*mi) [PA] ŠL 295,9 = man 1

Tib. mi = idem

Sum. lu_2 ŠL 330,2 = man 2
dial. eme-sal mu-lu

Tib. lu-s = body
mi-lu-s = the human body

Burm. lu = man

Sum. mi_2 [SAL] ŠL 554,2 = woman, female 3
dumu ŠL 144,4 = son
dumu mi_2 ŠL 144,62 = daughter

Burm. sa : = son
sa-mi = daughter

Sum. ug$_3$ (←uṅ), uku$_3$ [UN] ŠL 312,3 = Akkad. níšu, people uku$_3$-meš-sag-gig$_2$-ga = nišê ṣalmât qaqqadi, les Têtes Noires, les humains, Labat p. 141, 312 4

Tib. joṅ-s = all, whole
mgo-nág joṅ-s-kji rǯe Glr. = lord of all the black-haired (i.e. of all men)
joṅ-s->-du->c'al-gji po-braṅ Mil. = the palace in which all wish to meet

1. b) Parts of the human body

Sum. saṅ ŠL 115,33 = head; top, summit, point 5
hur-saṅ ŠL 401,111 = mountain

Tib. šaṅ-s = the nose, šaṅ-s-rce = tip of the nose

The eastern Nāgā sub-group shāng-ching (Tableng) = head
shāng-ching (Tamlu) = idem
sang (Mulung and Sima) = idem. Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. III., Part II. p. 346

Sum. mun-sub, mu-sub ŠL 543,3 = hair 6

Tib. s-pu = idem
mun-pa = dark

Sum. igi (←*migi) ŠL 449,7 = eye 7

Tib. mjig, mig = idem

Burm. mjak = idem

Sum. na-ṅestu = une partie de l'oreille, Labat, p. 69 8
na-rig = instruction (literally: to take into ear)

Tib. r-na-ba = ear

Burm. na: = idem

Sum.	ka ŠL 15,2 = mouth	9
Tib.	ka = idem	
Sum.	tun_3 ŠL 595,29 = lip	10
Tib.	m-ču (←*m-tju) = idem	
Sum.	zu_2/su_{11} ŠL 15,13 = tooth	11
Tib.	so = idem	
Burm.	swa : = idem	
Sum.	sug/zug ŠL 15,13 = Akkad. u-KA, u-suk-ku, a part of the human body TExUNU MSL III 78,8 = Akkad. ú-[sukku], cheek	12
Tib.	Western dialect kur-cog = cheek	
Sum.	sul MSL II 153,18 = beard	13
Tib.	m-cul-pa = the lower part of the face	
Sum.	sum [KAxSA, lit. mouth-bundle] ŠL 18^x,2 = beard	14
Tib.	com-pa = bundle, bunch l-kog-ma = throat, neck žal = mouth l-kog-com, žal-com = beard of the chin, chin-tuft	
Sum.	gu_2 ŠL 106,17 = neck, ŠL 106,23 = bent	15
Tib.	m-gur = throat, neck d-gur, r-gur, s-gur = crooked m-go d-gur-ba = to duck, to bend d-gu-ba = to bend, to make crooked; bent	
Burm.	kwe: = to bend	

Sum. silig$_2$ ŠL 126d) = hand 16
silig ←*si-lig
The initial syllable si- in the word represents, probably, a petrified prefix.

Tib. lag = idem
Tangut. z-la = idem
Burm. lak = idem

Sum. kuš$_3$ (←*kuž ←*kužu ←*kuru) ŠL 318,6 = forearm, cubit 17

Tib. ḱru (ḱru-ma Cs.) = cubit

Sum. si (←*sig) ŠL 112,3 = Akkad. ubânu, finger 18

Tib. sen-mo = nail of a finger or toe

Burm. å-sań : (←siṅ) = nail of a finger

Sum. gab ŠL 167,4 = breast 19
gab-lal$_2$ ŠL 167,59 = honey-comb, wax

Tib. >-geb-s-pa, pf. b-kab, fut. d-gab = to cover, to protect

---

Sum. da (←dab?) ŠL 335,3 = side 20

Tib. >-dab-s rarely >-dab = the side, lateral surface, of a hill, of the body etc.

Sum. uzu ŠL 171,3 = meat 21
su ŠL 7,3

Burm. swe: = blood

Sum. gag ŠL 230,7 = bone 22

Tib. r-kań-pa = leg, foot
r-kań = the upper part of the arm or thigh, or the large marrow-bones of them

Sum.	$šag_4$ $ša_3$ (pronounced žag, ža) ŠL 384,8 = heart ŠL 384,16 = middle ŠL 384,3 = bowels, gut ŠL 384,4 = vulva $šag_4$-gal ŠL 384,155 = nourishment, food šà-gal Gordon, p. 410 = stomach $šag_3$-maγ ŠL 384,44b) = Dickdarm, large intestine	23
Tib.	b-žag = large intestine; the inner parts of the body	
Sum.	sa ŠL 104,18 = sinew, muscle, vein	24
Tib.	r-ca = vein	
Sum.	ur_5 (←*mur) ŠL 401,31 = intestines, lungs mur [ḪAR] CAD H 143 s.v. hašū A = human lungs, belly, entrails, animal lungs	25
Tib.	mur = gills of fish	
Sum.	ze_2 [ZE_2] ŠL 147,5 = Akkad. martum, gall-bladder; bile, gall A. Deimel: Da die Hauptbedeutung dieses Zeichens Gallenblase ist, wird diese auch das Urbild desselben sein.	26
Tib.	ze, also zé-ba B., W. = 1. hump of a camel, zebu etc. 2. crest, of birds, dragons etc. ze-búg W. = the maw or fourth stomach of ruminating animals	
Sum.	ellambuγ (←ellaṅbuγ) ŠL 518,1 = Akkad. elibbuḫu (ellambuḫu) ša immeri, bladder of sheep CAD E 89 s.v. elibbuḫu = bladder	27
Tib.	lgaṅ-p'ug = urinary bladder Med.	

Sum.	dubur ŠL 400,2 = testicle	28
Tib.	dbu-s = middle, midst, centre	
Sum.	šir ŠL 71,2 = testicle	29
Tib.	m-čʿer-pa = the milt, spleen	
Sum.	lum ŠL 565,60, ḫum ŠL 565,2 = uterus, womb lum/ḫum ŠL 565,4 = to bear	30
Tib.	lhum-s = uterus, womb	
Sum.	$šu_4$ (←*šuš) [U] ŠL 411,100 = uterus, womb The reconstruction of the lost root-final consonant has been suggested by the presence in Sumerian of a homonymous root šuš ŠL 411,24 = sunset, which preserves the original pronunciation of the sign U in syllabic transcription.	31
Tib.	g-sus-pa = belly, stomach	
Sum.	gal_2 (pronounced ṅal) ŠL 80,16 = to open $gala_2$ (pronounced ṅala) ŠL 554,15 = vulva, female genitals	32
Tib.	m-ṅal = uterus, womb	
Sum.	zum [ZUM] ŠL I 920,4 zu_3 [ZUM] ŠL 555,2 = gate, anus ŠL 555,10 = uterus, womb	33
Tib.	zom = cave, cavern	
Sum.	$buš_2/puš_2$ [PAP–HAL] ŠL 60,26 = Akkad. purîdu, leg	34
Tib.	pus-mo = knee	

Sum.	dug_3, du_{10} ŠL 396,3 = knee	35
Tib.	r-dog = foot	
Burm.	du: = knee	

Sum.	giri, gir_3 (pronounced ṅiri, ṅir) $kiri_5$ dial. eme-sal meri ŠL 444,22 = foot	36
Tib.	ḳri = seat, chair č̣os-ḳri = a professorial chair, pulpit Pth., reading desk, table for books	
Burm.	ḳre (←*ḳri) = foot	

2. Kinship terms

Sum.	aba (writing ab-ba) [AB] ŠL 128,3a) = father, pater familias ŠL 128,3b) = old man	37
Tib.	p̣a, a-p̣a = father	
Burm.	ḅa = idem	

Sum.	ukkin ŠL 40,2 = Akkad. puḫru, assembly ukkin-mes ŠL 40,7 = Akkad. puršumu, old man, senator	38
Tib.	més-po = grandfather; also forefather, ancestor, progenitor mes rgjál-po = the old king	

Sum.	ama ŠL 237,2 = mother	39
Tib.	ma, a-ma = idem	
Burm.	á-ma = idem	

Sum.	um [UM] ŠL 132,2 = mother	40
Tib.	jum, resp. for ma = idem	

Sum.	dumu ŠL 144,4 = son tun_3 ŠL 595,11 = Akkad. mâru, son, child tu-un = R = ma-rum, CT 12, 10, 37b) zu dumu ist daher ein dum dun anzunehmen (Deimel, ŠL III, S. 80).	41
Tib.	g-duṅ 2. = family, lineage, progeny, descendants; also for any single descendant	
Sum.	šeš ŠL 331,3 = brother	42
Tib.	b-šes = friend	
Sum.	nin ŠL 556,2 = sister	43
Tib.	g-njen = 1. kinsman, relative 2. g-njén-po = helper, friend, assistant gnjen - bšés = a relation, relative	

3. Animals

Sum.	γa ŠL 589,8 = fish	44
Tib.	nja (←*ṅja) = idem	
Burm.	ṅa: (←*ṅja) = idem	
Sum.	$kušu_2^{ku_6}$ (←*kužu) ŠL 562,2 = ray	45
Tib.	klu = hooded snake, cobra di capello	
Sum.	ba (←*bal) ŠL 5,4 = tortoise bal-gi MSL VIII/2 25,220 = Akkad. raḳḳu, tortoise bal-gi tur MSL VIII/2 25,221 = Akkad. usabu, little tortoise	46

Tib. s-bal-pa = frog (rather scarce in Tibet)
rus-s-bal = tortoise (lit.: bony frog)
s-bal-r-gjab = tortoise-shell
Burm. p'a: = frog, toad

Sum. muš ŠL 374,2 = snake 47
muš ←*mruš ←*mrul

Tib. s-brul = serpent, snake
Burm. mrwe = idem

Sum. dial. eme-sal allub MSL VIII, 2,92 = crayfish 48
allub ←*glug

Tib. glóg-pa = cancer (disease)
lhóg-pa = idem
nja-lhóg = a name for a disease (literally: fish-cancer) Med.

Sum. $kiši_6$ (←*kiži ←*kižim) ŠL 551,3 = ant 49
kišim ŠL 291,1 = Akkad. kišimu, the old form *kirim

Burm. k'jin = ant

Sum. šarin ŠL 290,1 = Akkad. išid bukanni, worm 50

Tib. srin-bu = insect, worm, vermin

Sum. nim ŠL 433,4 = fly 51

Tib. nem-ném = a nodding, waving or rocking motion

Sum. bur_5 ŠL 79a) = bird 52

Tib. >-p'ur-ba = to fly

Sum.	nu-nuz ŠL 394,6 = egg ←*nuz-nuz ←*nuž-nuž nu-ús NUNUZ = egg MSL II 142,3	53
Tib.	núr-nur-po = oval, oblong	
Sum.	nam^{mušen} [NAM] ŠL 79,19 = swallow The pictogram represents a bird.	54
Tib.	njam = cricket, locust Sikkim province	
Sum.	peš$_2$ MSL VIII/2 22,188 = mouse	55
Tib.	bji-ba B. and C. = idem col. C. bi-ci Ld., Pur. bi-ce	
Sum.	ka$_5$ ŠL I 355,8; ka$_5$-a ŠL I 355b) 1 = fox	55a
Tib.	wa = idem, Chamba Lahuli gŭa = idem	
Sum.	sa MSL VIII/2 15,108 = cat sa-gal 110 = wild cat sa-gal 112 = lynx	56
Tib.	g-sa, b-sa Mil., C. = the snow-leopard nearly white, with small clusters of black spots; living on the higher mountains. *Uncia uncia uncioides* Hodgson	
Sum.	šeg$_8$ (pronounced žeń) ŠL 551,2 = Akkad. atūdu, ram ŠL 551,5 = Akkad. šapparu, wild sheep šeg$_8$-bar ŠL 551 = Akkad. šapparu šen$_8$-bar ŠL 551,7 = Akkad. šapparu zag-bar (pronounced žań-bar) ŠL 332,71 = Akkad. šapparu	57
Archaic Chinese	zjań = sheep; ram	

Sum. udu [LU] ŠL 537,7 = sheep MSL II 151,49 58

lug [LU] ŠL 1 537,2
luk [LU] ŠL 537,31
} = Akkad. manzazu ša alpi u immeri, Rinder – und Schafstall

lu MSL II 151,42 = to be put in
43 = to lie (down), to camp, to encamp

Tib. lug = sheep

Archaic Chinese lôg = pen, fold; domestic animal

The graph has 'ox' and a drawing of a pen. In the Yin bone forms there is often 'sheep' instead of 'ox'.

Sum. $ganam_5$ ŠL 493 = sheep 59

Tib. gnjan 2. = a species of wild sheep, argali (*Ovis ammon*)

Sum. uzud, uz ŠL 122b) = Akkad. enzu, (weibl. ausgewachsene) Ziege, she goat 60

Wegen der häufigen phonetischen Ergänzung R-da (z.B. Nik. 240; 262; DP 95; 277), kann als šumerische Aussprache auch uzu(d) (vgl. den Zn. uṣû) oder uza(d) (vgl. die Glosse zu mul R) angenommen werden. uz_3-AB Stall oder Mastziege im Gegensatz zu uz_3-edin-na, "Steppenziege; Weideziege", STH 1,47.

Tib. g-cod, b-cod = the so-called Tibetan antilope with straight horns standing close together and in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the head. *Nemorhaedus goral goral.*

Sum. dam. šah MSL XIV,156 = Akkad. dabu, bear, schweineähnlich Bär 60a

Tib. dom = the brown bear

Sum.	šakan$_3$ [ANŠE] ŠL 208,5 = the wild ass, *Equus hemionus onager*; the native wild equid of Mesopotamia. Cf. Jaris Zarins, Department of Antiquities, Saudi Arabia, The domesticated Equide of Third Millenium B.C. Mesopotamia, JCS 30/1 (1978), p. 3-4.	61
Tib.	rkjaṅ, škjaṅ = the wild ass, or horse of Central Asia, *Equus hemionus* kjaṅ = *Equus Tibetanus*	

4. Plants

Sum.	pa ŠL 295,13 = branch	62
Tib.	s-pa = cane s-pa-ma = *Juniperus squamosa*; cypress	
Sum.	gar$_{15}$ (pronounced ṅar?) [PA] ŠL I 560,3	63
Tib.	ṅar-pa = stalk of plants Med.	
Sum.	gurun ŠL 311,2 = fruit gurun$_2$ ŠL 69^x,2 = fruit; shoot, sprout, burgeon	64
Tib.	>-kruṅ-ba or >-kruṅ-s-pa = to be born; to come up, shoot, sprout, grow, of seeds and plants s-krun-pa, pf. and fut. b-skrun= to produce, fruits	
Sum.	šinig ŠL 93,2 = tamarisk, *Tamarix* giš-šinig MSL V, 98,67 = idem	65
Tib.	s-njig-s-pa = degenerated, grown worse	
Sum.	ildag$_2$ ŠL 579,221b) = a variety of poplar	66
Tib.	lčáṅ-ma (←*ltjaṅ) = *Salix viminalis*, willow	

5. Natural phenomena

Sum.	mu ŠL 61,51 = year	67
Tib.	mu = border, boundary, limit, edge, end mu-ḱjud = the rim of a wheel Stg. Schmidt has besides: mú-la = in a circle, continuously	
Sum.	usan$_2$ ŠL 107,3,4 = evening	68
Tib.	m-c'an-mo W. = night	
Sum.	nam ŠL 79,7 = to become dark	69
Tib.	nam = night	
Sum.	sumuga ŠL 7,52 = Akkad. adâru, eclipsis	70
Tib.	smug-pa Sch. = fog	
Sum.	ne (←*me) [NE] ŠL 172,18 = brazier, stove, hearth ne$_5$ [KI.NE] ŠL 461,144f) = stove Ideographicaly ki ne = place of a fire	71
Tib.	mje, me = fire	
Burm.	mi: = idem	
Sum.	izi (←*izim) [NE] ŠL 172,11 = fire Cf. ŠL 172, 5/6 and 579,232	72
Tib.	c'a-ba = to be hot, heat c'a-ba (vulgo *c'em-mo C., c'an-te W.) = hot, warm	
Archaic Chinese	dzjɛm (Li) = to heat	

Sum. zi ŠL 84,30 = life 73

Tib. rʒi = wind
Cf. anima (Lat.) = soul
ánemos (Greek) = wind

Sum. na-izi [NA.NE] ŠL 70,59 = smoke, incense 74
nig_2-na Gordon, p. 395 = incense cup

Tib. na-bun = fog, thick mist
na->-ʒa W. = mock-suns and similar phenomena
>-ʒa = rainbow

Sum. $šar_5$ [IM] ŠL I 399,17 75
imi [IM] ŠL 399,10 = rain
$šara_5$ [IM(DINGIR)] ŠL 399,20 = Akkad. ^{il}Marduk $ša_2$ zunni,
Marduk of rain

Tib. čar = rain

6. Miscellanea

Sum. iši ŠL 215,9 = mountain 76
iši ←*iži ←*i-ri

Tib. ri = mountain, hill

Sum. kalam (←*kalaṅ)/kanaṅ ŠL 312,2/ŠL 15,91= Akkad. mâtu, 77
das Land (Šumer); Heimat (literally: irrigated land)

Tib. kluṅ 1. = cultivated land, field

Burm. ḱjuiṅ = concave; concave piece of ground, valley

Sum. bala ŠL 9,16 = Akkad. palû, turnus, Amtszeit, Regierungszeit 78

Tib. blá-ma = the superior

Sum.	gašan (←*gažan) ŠL 350,4 = lady; strong, mighty *gažan ←*garan	79
Tib.	>-grán-pa = to vie with, contend with, to strive (for victory)	

Sum.	gu_2-gig ŠL 106,52 e) = Akkad. sanāqu ša bíti/ša dalti CAD S 133 s.v. sanāḳu A 11 = to shut (a house/a door) gu_2-gi ŠL 106,67 a) = Akkad. sanāqu ša bíti, to shut (a house) gu_2-BU ŠL 106,157d) = Akkad. sanāqu ša iṣ dalti, to shut (a door)	80
Tib.	s-go = door, the aperture itself as well as the wood-work of the door	

Sum.	ig ŠL 80,25 = door	81
Tib.	g-jig(s)-pa = to be hindered Cs.	

Sum.	naṅ-a ŠL 482,20 = Akkad. nagû, district, area CAD N 121 s.v. nagû A 1. district, province 2. island MSL III, 141,146 – idem	82
Tib.	naṅ - the space within a thing 1. the interior, the inside 2. space, room	

Sum.	tur_3 ŠL 87a),2 = fold, pen	83
Tib.	m-ťur, also m-ťur-m-go = halter	

Sum.	ib ŠL 535,9 = Akkad. tubuktu, space ŠL 306,11 = Akkad. tubḳu, side, interior Akkad. tubḳu, interieur, Labat, p. 221	84
Tib.	jíb-pa = to hide one's self C.,W. c'ar jib bjéd-pa Pth. = to take shelter from the rain jíb-sa = place of concealment, hiding-corner	

Sum.	pisan [MAL] ŠL 233,13 = receptacle, container, chest, box	85
Tib.	mal = the place where a thing is, its site, situation; more esp. place of rest, couch, bed	

Sum.	šakir ŠL 46,8 = Akkad. šakiru, ein Gerät des Töpfers, potter's wheel	86
	šakir ←*ša-kir	
	The first syllable of the word represents, probably, a petrified prefix.	
Tib.	>-ḳjir-ba = to turn round in a circular course	

Sum.	dug ŠL 309,10 = pot, vessel du(γ) ŠL 167,3 = to bake (bread)	87
Tib.	dug-s-pa W. = to make warm, to warm	
Archaic Chinese	ďôg = kiln; pottery	

Sum.	šakan ŠL 428,4 = Akkad. šiḳḳatu, ein Ölkrug? CAD Š II 431 s.v. šikkatu, flask (for oil or perfume)	88
Tib.	rkjan (Ld. *skjan*) = a brass-vessel like a tea-pot, with a spout	

Sum.	$šen^{urudu}$ (←*žen) ŠL 8,2 a) = mace b) copper kettle $šen_2$ (←*žen) [URUDU.BAD] ŠL 132,8 = verdigris	89
Tib.	zaṅ-s = copper zaṅ-s-kji bca = verdigris zaṅ-s = kettle B., C. zaṅ-s-rkjan = copper can or jag	

Sum. kun ŠL 77,3 = basin 90
Salonen, p. 268 = Badewanne

Tib. koṅ, also koṅ-koṅ = concave, excavated
koṅ-po = cup, bowl

Sum. $^{dug/na_4}$ bur ŠL 349,10 = Akkad. pûru, stone vessel 91
lu_2 bur-gul ŠL 349,65 = Akkad. purḳullu, Siegel-steinschneider, engraver

Tib. p'úr-ba Sch. = to emboss
p'úr-ma or, >-búr-ma = relief work, embossment
>-búr-du rko-ba = to emboss, to work out rellevos Glr.
>-búr-rko-m'kan = engraver
>-búr-mzo-pa = idem

Sum. ul MSL VII 78,47 = Akkad. diḳaru, pot 92

Tib. jól-go, jól-ma = earthen-ware, crockery Schr., Cs.

Sum. $udul_7$ ŠL 143,19 = Akkad. diḳaru, pot 93
$udul_2$ MSL VII, 78,48 = idem

Tib. dol W. = stew-pan

Sum. gur_9 ŠL 176,6 = Akkad. namandu, ein Massgefäss 94
The pictogram represents a cylindrical vessel.

Tib. gór-mo = round, circular Sch.

Sum. ^{dug}dal ŠL 86,56 = Akkad. tallu, vessel 95
dall-a ŠL 74,239h) = Akkad. rapašu, to be wide, broad, ample

Tib. tá-bag W. = a plate
tá-bag >-dal ->dál W. = a flat plate
kor-kor = a deep plate, soup-plate

Sum. šab (dug) ŠL 295,10 = Akkad. šabbu, basin, pot 96
sab MSL VII 83,125 = Akkad. šappu
sab gal MSL VII 109,61 = Akkad. mašpaku
AHw s.v. mašpaku = Vorratskrug, Speicher

Tib. g-sób-pa, pf. b-sab, fut. g-sab = 1. to fill out or up,
to supply, complete

Sum. ban_2 ŠL 74,170 = Akkad. sûtu, ein Massgefäss 97
CAD S 420 s.v. sūtu 1. (a vessel)
2. (a measuring vessel of a standard capacity and its volume)

Tib. p'án-dil W. = kettle, pot (of tinned copper, the common cooking vessel in Tibet and India, having the shape of a broad urn)
p'an-č'uṅ = a small vessel of that kind

Sum. eg, e ŠL 308,3 = embankment; channel, ditch 98

Tib. jéṅ-ba = to stream into, to overflow

Sum. ^{giš}apin [APIN] ŠL 56,2 = plough 99
giš (pronounced ṅiš) ŠL 295,5 = plough (literally: tree)

Burm. a-paṅ = plant, tree

Sum. šul [$ŠAH_2$] ŠL 467,2 = hero 100
$šah_2$ ŠL 467,2 = Sus, hog; swine; pig
Cf. dun ŠL 467,4 = to dig up, to dig
Young hero was compared to a wild boar.

Tib. g-šol Glr. = plough
The plough in India and Tibet consists only of a croocked beam, with the share at the lower end.

Sum.	giš šal-a ŠL 62,17 = harrow Cf. giš-še-sar-du_3-šal-la Invent. TDT V 6673	101
Tib.	šal-ba = a harrow	
Sum.	ńeš-tin ŠL 210,2 = vine; wine ńeš/ńiš = tree + tin = wine	102
Tib.	čʿaṅ (←*tʿjaṅ) = beer, wine	
Burm.	sa - . - . = idem	
Sum.	kaš [BI] ŠL 214,36 = beer	103
Tib.	d-bji in Ü = beer	
Sum.	$ninda_3$ [LAGABxIM] ŠL 510,4 = oven, stove ninda [GAR] ŠL 597,5 = food, bread	104
Tib.	me-m-dag = coals glowing underneath the ashes m-dag-ma, me-m-dag = glowing embers, live or burning coals	
Sum.	nimur ŠL 461,114a) = Akkad. idrânu, lye 114d) = Akkad. ṭâblu, salt 114o) = Akkad. tumru, ashes	105
Tib.	me-múr = me-mdág Dzl. = coals glowing underneath the ashes	
Sum.	nidaba ŠL 165a) = Akkad. uḫūlu, eine alkalische Pflanze; Soda; kalilauge naga (=^{d}Nidaba) AHw s.v. uḫūlu(m) = Salzkräute und deren alcali (Natriumkarbonat) – haltiger Asche Nidaba =*ne-dab-a, distroyed by fire, lye Cf. tab ŠL 124,9 = to burn	106
Tib.	me-ʿtab = fire place, hearth; stove	

Sum. ub$_4$ [TUL$_2$] ŠL 511,7 = hole, pit 107
ŠL 511,37 = pitfall, trap

Tib. ḥob also ḥob-s = ditch, trench, pit

Sum. dara$_2$ [IB] ŠL 535,3 = bow net 108
darum (←*daruṅ) [IB] ŠL 535,3 = idem

Tib. dra-ba = grate, lattice; net, net-work, a bag made of network
droṅ-ma = a large basket or dosser, provided with a lid, and carried on the back

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Sum. garaš (←*garaž) ŠL 245 = straw 109

Tib. grál-ma = a small beam, rafter, Cs.
grál-bu, gral-pjám S.g. = roof-laths, sticks which are laid close together and covered with earth

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Sum. had [PA] ŠL 295,21 = (wooden) stick, rod; sceptre 110
hud [PA] ŠL 295,22 = bronze club

Tib. ḥod-ma = cane, bamboo

Sum. šibir ŠL 413,5 = stick, rod 111
šibir ←*ši-bir
The first syllable of the word represents, probably, a petrified prefix.

Tib. ber-ka W., ber-ma = stick, staff

Sum. men$_4$ ŠL 517,2 = crown 111a

Tib. men Mil. = an ornament, piece of finery

Sum. giri, gir_2 (pronounced ṅiri, ṅir) 112
dial. eme-sal meri ŠL 10,2 ≡ dagger
The pictogram represents a dagger.

Tib. gri = knife

Burm. kre : (←*kri) = copper

Sum. tun_3 [TU] ŠL 595,18 = ax 113
ŠL 595,19 = to fell, to cut down
The pictogram represents an ax.

Tib. g-tun, r-tun = pestle; mallet, knocker

Burm. tu = hammer

Archaic Chinese twân = to hammer, to forge; to strike

Sum. gim_2, gin_2 [TU] ŠL 595,18 = ax 114

Tib. >-gem-pa = to kill, to destroy

Sum. $udug_2$ ŠL 234,40 = weapon, arm 115

Tib. m-duṅ = lance, spear, pike

Sum. til_3 ŠL 73,1 = arrow 116
Pictogram represents an arrow.
Tilpanu Akkad. borrowing from the Sumerian = bow
(literally: shooting an arrow)
til ŠL 69,28 = end

Tib. m-t'il = the lower side of a thing
lag-m-t'il = the palm of the hand
r-kaṅ-m-t'il = the sole of the foot

Sum. šukur ŠL 449,122e) = lance, spear 117

Tib. skjúr-ba, pf. b-skjur = to throw, to cast

Sum. kišib (pronounced kižib) 118
(←*kirib) ŠL 314,7 = hand, fist
ŠL 314,9 = seal

Tib. >-krab-pa = to strike, to beat in repeated strokes, as in swimming and rowing; to thrust, stamp, thump, tread heavily
s-krab-pa = to beat the ground with one's feet, to stamp, tread

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Sum. $lamma_2$ ^{d}KAL ŠL 322,35d) = feminine protective demon 119
lamma ←la-ma?

Tib. lha = god, lhá-mo = goddess
ma = mother

Sum. $alad_2$ ^{d}KAL ŠL 322,35a) = protective demon 120
alad ←*a-lad
The first syllable of the word represents a petrified prefix.

Tib. lád-mo = imitation,
lád-mo byed-pa B., C. = to imitate, to mimic, to say after
smón-lam >di-skad b-dag-gi lád-mo gyis = say after me the following prayer Thgr.

Sum. udug ŠL 577,2 = demon 121
u_2-dug_4 ŠL 318,28c) = idem

Tib. g-dug-pa = noxious, mischievous, dangerous
g-dug-pa-čan = of animals, demons, wicked men
dre-srin g-dug-pa mań = many mischievous demons

Sum. gidim ŠL 576,2 = Totengeist 122
gidim ←*gi-dim
The first syllable of the word represents, probably, a petrified prefix.

Tib. g-deń-ba, pf. g-deń-s Cs. = to threaten, to menace

Sum.	tur_5 ŠL 58,10 = illness	123
Tib.	ťor-pa, also >-ťor-pa Med. = the small pox; in Sik. ťor-ba signifies pimple, pustule d-mar-ťor = measles ťor-bu Med. denotes a whole class of deseases, comprising dyspepsy and cutaneous disorders	
Sum.	$še_{10}$ ŠL 536,27 = excrements	124
Tib.	l-či-ba (Ld. l-ča) = excrement, dung, manure	

Adjectives

Sum.	gal ŠL 343,7 = great lugal ŠL 151,8 = king lugal ←*lu_2gal = great man	124a
Tib.	rgjál-ba = conquering, superior, eminent, excellent rgjál-po = king	
Sum.	maγ ŠL 57,4 = mighty, great ŠL 57,8 = much in quantity, plentiful, abundant	125
Tib.	mańˊ-po = much, many mańˊ-ba = to be much	
Sum.	ug_2 (pronounced uńˊ) (←*nuńˊ) ŠL 444,11 = small Cf. nuńˊ-a ŠL 444,51a) = scorpion	126
Tib.	njúńˊ-ba = little	
Sum.	nim ŠL 433,2 = high	127
Tib.	g-nam = heaven, sky	

Sum.	dug_3, du_{10} ŠL 396,10 = good, sweet	128
Tib.	s-dug-pa = pretty, nice, dear	

Sum.	maš (←*maž) [MAŠ] ŠL 74,45 = Akkad. bitrû, fett, feist, fat	129
Tib.	mar = butter; oil	

Sum.	šem/šim (pronounced žem, žim) ŠL 215,3 = (sweet) perfume; sweet scented plant; ointment	130
Tib.	žim-pa = well tasted, sweet scented	
Burm.	c̀im = pleasant to the taste, delicious, savory	

Sum.	sal_3 ŠL 231,60 = to become bright ud-zal (←*hud-zal) ŠL 381,275a) = light, day ŠL 381,275b) = to shine ŠL 381,275c) = bright ŠL 381,275e) = morning $šal_3$ ŠL 231,2 = cleanness ŠL 231,47 = to shine ŠL 231,56 = clean, shining	131
Tib.	g-sal-ba = to be clear, distinct, bright	

Sum.	dan_3 ŠL 231 = clear, clean (also said of the sky) tan_2 ŠL 270,3 = clear, clean	132
Tib.	daṅ-ba = to be pure; pure, clear t̀aṅ W. = clear, serene	

Sum.	dag_2 [UD] ŠL 381,3 = polished, shining, clean ŠL 381,9 = clean, pure ŠL 381,53 = bright, shining	133
Tib.	>-dag-pa, pf. dag = to clear, to wash away, to wipe off dag-pa (properly pf. of >-dag-pa) = clean, pure; cleanness, purity; as adj. also dag-po	

Sum.	girin ŠL 483,4 = clean, clear	134
Burm.	kraṅ (←*krin) = idem	

Sum.	zagin-duru ŠL 586,108b),c) = Akkad. uḳnû ibbu, ellu, clean, pure, lapis lazuli	135
Tib.	druṅ-pa = clarified, clear Cs.	

Sum.	hud [PA] ŠL 295,34 = to shine hud_2/had_2 [UD] ŠL 381,9 = clean, bright	136
Tib.	ḥod = light, shine, brightness ḥod-čan = luminous, emitting light, bright, polished; light	
Burm.	ne-at = sunlight (archaic)	

Sum.	zil_2 ŠL 126,5 = to be bright, light	137
Tib.	zil = brightness, splendour, brilliancy, glory zil-čan = brilliant, resplendent	

Sum.	šen (pronounced žen) ŠL 8,4 = bright; shining	138
Tib.	g-žen-pa = to light, kindle, inflame	

Sum.	sa_5 ŠL 123,34 = to be red, brown	139
Tib.	b-ca = rust	

Sum.	gig_2 (pronounced ṅig) [MI] ŠL 427,7 = black	140
Tib.	g-nag-pa = idem	

Sum.	sumun$_2$ ŠL 69,74a) = old tree šumun ŠL 69, 29 = old sumun ←*suṅun	141
Tib.	sṅon = formerly, before, previously	

Sum.	bilga Falkenstein = ancient bilga ←*bi-lga The first syllable of this word represents, probably, a petrified prefix.	142
Tib.	rga-ba, pf. rga-s = to be old, aged	

Pronouns

1. Personal pronouns

Sum.	ga$_2$ (pronounced ṅa) ŠL 233,43 = I	143
Tib.	ṅa = idem	
Burm.	ṅa = idem	
Archaic Chinese	ngo = idem	

Sum.	za (←*ža ←*nža) ŠL 586,5 = thou ša (←*ža ←*nža) i-tum-enzen = you bring (plur.)	144
Tib.	njan-ti, Purig = thy, your	
Burm.	njan = thou	
Archaic Chinese	ṇio = thou	
Ancient Chinese	nźi̯e	

2. Demonstrative pronouns

Sum.	ne, ni_5 ŠL 172,9 = this	145
Tib.	ni = particle Cs. justly remarks: "an emphatical particle" serving to give force to that word or part of a sentence, which rhetorically is most important, esp. also to separate the subject of a sentence from its predicate, thus adding to perspicuity.	

Numerals

Sum.	min_3 (←*mi-n ←*bi-n) ŠL 471,12 = 2	146
Tib.	g-nji-s = 2	
Burm.	h-ni = idem	
Sum.	peš (←*pe-š ←*be-š) ŠL 346,17 = 3 $eš_5$ (←*e-š) ŠL 593,2 = idem	147
Tib.	g-sum = 3	
Burm.	sum : = idem	
Archaic Chinese	səm =idem	
Sum.	limu, lima ŠL 597,9 = 4	148
Tib.	b-ži (←*b-li) = 4	
Burm.	le: = 4	
Sum.	ia_2 (←*ńa?) ŠL 598,a)3) = 5	149
Tib.	lńa = 5	
Burm.	ńa : = 5	

Sum.	niš (←*ni-šu) = 20	150
Tib.	nji-šu = idem	

Sum.	nam- ŠL 79,17 = praefixus nominis abstracti nam-lugal = kingdom (abstractum) nam-dumu = children (collectivum)	150a
Tib.	mi-r-nam-s = men (pluralis)	

Negation

Sum.	nu_8 (←*mu ←*mi) ŠL 70,9 = no na- (←*ma-) = praefixus verbalis prohibitivi	151
Tib.	mi = no ma = particula prohibitiva	
Burm.	ma = praefixus verbalis negationis	

Verbs

Sum.	gal_2 (pronounced ṅal), dial. eme-sal mal ŠL 80,3 = to be	152
Tib.	m-ṅa-ba vb. resp. for jod-pa = to be (to have)	

Sum.	γuṅ ŠL 536,39; 536,181c) = to rest, to calm down	153
Tib.	d-goṅ-s-pa = to die	

Sum.	ten [TE] ŠL 376,22 = to rest, to stand still; to calm down te (←*ten) [TE] ŠL 376,7 = to extinguish ten [TE] ŠL 376,32 = to calm down	154
Tib.	>-ten-pa = to stop, to stop short, to wait	

Sum.	gal_2 (pronounced ńal), ŠL 80,15 = to calm down, to be calm; to heal	155
Tib.	ńal-ba = to be fatigued, tired, wearied; fatigue, weariness	

Sum.	nad, na_2 [NA_2] ŠL 431,6 = to lie down; to sleep ^{d}ŠEŠ.KI $i_3.na_2$ = ^{d}sin a-di-ir Nabnitu I 152	156
Tib.	njal-ba = to lie down, to sleep m-nal = sleep	

Sum.	ku (←*kud?) [KU] ŠL 536,40 = to lay down ŠL 536,17 = to found, to establish; settlement gud_3 ŠL 318,162a) = nest	157
Tib.	>-god-pa, pf. b-god, fut. d-god (cf. ǩod-pa) = condere, to found, to establish, to lay out (a town), to build (a house) The partic. pf. b-kod-pa >-ǩod-pa = to sit down, to sit; to live, to dwell; gen. used like a passive to >-god-pa to be put, placed, established	

Sum.	durun (←*duruń?) duru, dur_2 [KU] ŠL 536,14 = to sit, to live dur_2 MSL II 150,7 = base dur_2-GIŠ.U_2.GIR_2-a-$še_3$ u-me-ni-ńar: ina iš-diašāgi sukunma = put it down at the base of a thorn bush! Šurpu VII 64	158
Tib.	druń-s = root	

Sum. dug_4 du_3 ŠL 230,6 = to make 159
ŠL 230,8 = to build
ŠL 230,11 = to plant (a tree), to erect, to set up (an object)
ŠL 230,31 = to put, to set, to place

Tib. >-dug-pa = to sit; to sit down; to remain sitting; to be, to exist, to live

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Sum. ra (←*raγ) [RA] ŠL 328,7 = to sit, to live 160
ŠL 328,20 = to camp, to encamp
The reconstruction of the lost root-final consonant has been suggested by the presence in Sumerian of a homonymous root rah ŠL 328,47c) = to thresh, which preserves the original pronunciation of the sign RA in syllabic transcription.

Tib. brań also >-brań = night-quarters, halting place, whether under a roof or in the open air; dwelling, particularly a temporary one, lodgings; but also a permanent abode, esp. in W.
brań-ƙań = dwelling house, dwelling-room

Sum. dim (giš) ŠL 94,4 = to plant, a tree 161
dim ŠL 94,13 = Akkad. dimmu, pillar, column, pile

Tib. l-dem = statue, idolatrous image, idol, standing upright
l-dem-pa = straight, upright; tall, well-made

Burm. å-tam = straight, long piece

Sum. gar (pronounced ṅar) ŠL 597,42 162
dial. eme-sal mar ŠL 307,18 = to put, to set, to place

Tib. d-ṅar, also zil-d-ṅar = order, succession (?); c'ar-du d-ṅar put in order, placed in array

Sum. gun ŠL 106,11 = Akkad. biltu, load, burden; talentum; tribute 163

Tib. gon-pa = to put on (clothes, shoes)
m-go-la ža gon-pa = to put on a cap
Sbst. coat, clothing Sch.; *gon-ma* Bal. idem

Sum. sug_2 ŠL 206a),9 = to stand
su_8 ŠL 206a),2 164

Tib. >-cʻug-s-pa, pf. cʻug-s = to go into; to penetrate by boring, to take root, to establish one's self
cʻug-s-pa = firm, steady
>-ʒug-s-pa, pf. b-cug-s = to prick or stick into, to set, to prick a stick, to set a plant into the ground, to plant; to erect a pillar

Burm. čuik = to set, erect, plant; to be located

Sum. zig ŠL 84, 45 = to rise, to get up 165

Tib. >-ʒeg-pa, pf. >-ʒeg-s = to ascend, ri-la

Sum. du_8 (←*duγ) [DU_8] ŠL 167,8 = to lift, to raise, to heave (up)
tuγ ŠL 167,2 = over, above; on, upon 166

Tib. ťog = what is uppermost; roof; ceiling
ťog-tu and ťog-ťog adv. = up, up to; above
ťog-tu postp. c. genit (or accus.) = on, upon; above

Sum. bar ŠL 74,17 = to shoot up; shoot, sprout
CAD E 99 s.v. elītu = upper part
bar-bar-ri (←*bar-bar-e) ŠL 74,215 = high; to be raised, to (a)rise
bar-bar-ra (=bar-bar-a) ŠL 74,217 = zenith (?)
CAD E 77 s.v. elātu = upper part 167

Tib. >-bar->-bár = a high, pointed hill

Sum.	du (←*dun) [DU] ŠL 206,5 = to go	168
Tib.	>-doṅ-ba, pf. doṅ or >-doṅ = to go, to proceed	

Sum.	diṅ-a R. Jestin, Le phonème g̃ en sumérien, *RA* XLIII, 1-2 (1949) p. 47 = veniens dim_2 (←*diṅ) ŠL 440,2 = to go di (←*dim ←*diṅ) ŠL 457,2 = idem	169
Tib.	>-deṅ-ba, pf. deṅ = to go	

Sum.	$la\gamma_4$-$la\gamma_4$ ŠL 206a),16e) = to follow, pursue; to drive; to lead, to conduct ŠL 206a),16f) = to lead away, to go on with	170
Tib.	>-braṅ-ba, pf. >-braṅ-s = to follow, to walk at another's heels; to pursue, hunt after	

Sum.	girim, gir_8 ŠL 483,23 = to run	171
Tib.	grim-pa = to hasten, to hurry	

Sum.	bur_2 ŠL 11,27 = to hasten, to be quick	172
Tib.	>-bro-s-pa, pf. bro-s = to flee, to run away W. šor-če	

Sum.	dal ŠL 86,31 = to go away, to move on ŠL 86,41 = to fly, to fly away	173
Tib.	ťal-ba (Csoma also >-ťal-ba) = to pass, to pass by; to miss the mark; to go, step, pass beyond; to be over, past, finished, done	

Sum.	ul-li$_2$-a ŠL 441,43b) = Akkad. ṣâtu, Ausgang, Ewigkeit (in Vergangenheit u. Zukunft) ul = Akkad. ṣâtu, passé, Labat, p. 199 CAD Ṣ 116-118 s.v. ṣâtu 1. distant time, far-off days	174
Tib.	jól-ba vb. 1. = to be past	

Sum.	kam$_3$ ŠL 354, 73 = to drive away, to expel	175
Tib.	s-ķjam-pa = to run about, to wander	

Sum.	gur ŠL 111,7 = to turn	176
Tib.	>-gjur-ba = to change s-gjur-ba = to transform; to change; to turn	

Sum.	sum (←*suṅ) ŠL 164,15 = to give, to sell Syllabic writing sun-na	177
Tib.	>-c'oṅ-ba, b-coṅ-s = to sell	

Sum.	dub$_2$/tub$_2$ ŠL 352,4 = to blow up; to disperse; to batter, to break up, to smash dub$_2$ ŠL 352,6 = to tear (into pieces), to rend	178
Tib.	>-t'ub-pa, pf.>-t'ub-s = to cut into pieces g-tub(-s)-pa, b-tub(-s)-pa = to cut to pieces, to cut up, meat, wood etc.; in. W. also to mince	

Sum.	gilim, gil ŠL 67,7 = to spoil, to destroy nig$_2$-gi-li-im$_3$-ma$_2$ ŠL 67,7 = destruction γalam [HA.LAM] ŠL 589,104a) = to destroy nig$_2$-γa-lam-ma$_2$ ŠL 597,421 = destruction	179
Tib.	glem-pa = to press, squeeze; to crush, squash	

Sum. $ša_5$ ŠL 97,11 = to break (up), to cut (up) 180
$ša_5$-$ša_5$ ŠL 97,31b) = to destroy
ŠL 97,31c) = to cut (reeds)

Tib. >-č'a-ba = to bite; to gnaw
b-ša-ba, pf. b-ša-s = to slaughter, to kill (animals for food)

Sum. šum ŠL 126,13 = broken up, destroyed, damaged 181
ŠL 126,17 = to slaughter

Tib. >-žom-s-pa, pf. b-čom = also žom = to destroy, towns etc.;
to plunder, spoil, rob

Sum. dirig, diri, dir ŠL 123,14 = broken up, destroyed 182
ŠL 123,27 = to strike, to stamp to pieces;
to break off

Tib. >-dreg-pa = to cut off

Sum. bir ŠL 400,5 = to scatter, to disperse; to devastate 183
ŠL 400,6 = to murder; to destroy
bir-bir-ra (tug_2) ŠL 400,20 = Akkad. šurruṭu, shredded torn into strips
bir_6 ŠL 388,2 = to cut (up) meat
ŠL 388,3 = to tear (into pieces), to rend; to tear up

Tib. bir-bir W. = crumbs, bits, scraps

Sum. mug ŠL 3A,5 = to tear (into pieces), to rend 184
su-mug ŠL 138,26 = Akkad. šūlu ša zumri, vermin of meat
[mu-u]g mug ŠL 3A,5 = nuḳaru, geringwertige Wolle (aus Geweben)
CT 12, 12 II 20 (Aa)
mu [MU] ŠL 61,35 = naḳāru, to destroy
CT 12,8 I 25 (Aa)
mu ←*mug; confer mu_2 [SAR] ŠL 152,37
mu_2 [MU] ŠL 61,19

Tib. r-mug-pa, pf. r-mug-s = to bite
mug-pa = moth, worm
gos-mug = clothes-moth
bal-mug = idem

Sum. su-sud [KA RAD RAD] ŠL 15,115 = Akkad. gaṣaṣu ša šinni 185
zu-sud KA RAD.RAD CAD G 52 s.v. gaṣāṣu A = to gnash the teeth

Tib. >-brad-pa, pf. brad = to scratch, to scrape, with the nails, claws etc.; to lacerate by scratching; also to gnaw, nibble at

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Sum. sir_2 ŠL 371, 10 = to tear out, to cut off 186
Gordon, p. 406 = to scrape, to raze, to tear up, to tear out

Tib. g-cer-ba = >-c'e-ba, pf. b-ce-s = to hurt, damage, injure, persecute, torment

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Sum. ur_4 [UR_4] ŠL 594,5 = Akkad. hamāmu, to pull out, 187
to pluck
Cf. CAD H 58 s.v. hamāmu, to pluck and gather – said of barley and referring to a primitive technique of harvesting without the use of a sickle
ŠL 594,2 = Akkad. eṣēdu, to harvest, to reap

Tib. jur-ma = the act of weeding C.,W.
jur-ma jur-wa, C. = to pull out weeds

Sum. si (←*sig) ŠL 112,15 = Akkad. baḳāmu, to pluck, 188
to pull out
CT 12,9,18
CAD B 97 s.v. baqāmu = to pluck sheep, to pluck wool
[si-i] [SI] = ba-qa-mu A III/4: 178
sig_2 ŠL 539,3 = wool
ŠL 539,4 = hair
Cf. Lat. vellit = he plucks, vellus = wool

Tib. siṅ-ba = to pick out, sort out, wool for the third time, by which the finest is obtained
bal = wool
bal séd-pa = the first coarse plucking of wool
r-mél-ba = the second, of the finer wool
siṅ-ba = the third of the finest W.

Sum. bur_2 ŠL 11,19 = cut (up) 189
ŠL 11,25 = to take away
bur_{12} ŠL 371,24 = to remove; to take away

Tib. s-bur-ma = chaff, husks etc.

Sum. $te\gamma i_2$ ŠL 69,7 = prop, stay 190

Tib. ťeg-pa = to lift, raise, hold up, support;
ǩri-ťeg-s = leg of a table; to be able to carry
>-deg(-s)-pa, pf. b-teg(-s) = to lift, to raise, to elevate, the head, the tail; to support, sustain
>-ťeg-s-pa = to set out on a journey, to pack up, to depart

Sum. tum_3 ŠL 434,2 = to carry a load 191
ŠL 434,4 = to bring

Tib. ťom-bu = a large spoon, a ladle
č'u-ťom = water conduit

Sum. gur_3 ŠL 320,11 = to carry 192

Tib. >ǩur-ba, pf. b-kur = to carry
ǩur = burden, load; porter, carrier of a load

Sum. da_9 ŠL 338,6 = to bring 193

Tib. b-da-ba, pf. b-da-s = to carry away

Sum.	dib/dab ŠL 537,4 = to seize, to grasp ŠL 537,20 = to hold; to carry ŠL 537,39 = to take; to seize, to grasp	194
Tib.	>ťeb-s-pa = Cs. to take, seize, hold fast	

Sum.	tug ŠL 574,11 = to have; to receive, to obtain šu-tu-tu (←šu-tug-tug) ŠL 354,60 = to take, to take away	195
Tib.	>-ťog-s-pa, pf. >-ťog-s = to take, to seize, to take up, a knife, a sword, esp. to carry	
Archaic Chinese	tək = obtain, take	

Sum.	$bulug_3$ (pronounced buluṅ) ŠL 60,35 = to take, to seize The initial syllable bu- in the word represents, probably, a petrified prefix.	196
Tib.	len-pa (rarely loṅ-ba, lon-pa), pf. b-loṅ-s (rarely loṅ-s), fut. b-laṅ, imp. lon, loṅ-s, b-laṅ-s, W.: len-če, b-laṅ-če = to take	

Sum.	zuγ [KA] ŠL 399,38 = to steel ni_2-zu (lu_2) ŠL 399,29a) = thief	197
Tib.	>-ʒin-pa, pf. (b-)zuṅ, also g-zuṅ-ba b-zuṅ-ba in all tenses = to take hold of, to seize, grasp, to hold; to catch	

Sum.	gir_3-gir_3 ŠL 444,69c) = to plunder	198
Tib.	>-ǩjer-ba = to carry away, to take away	

Sum.	bar ŠL 74,73 = to seize, to grasp, to take (hold of)	199
Tib.	s-par-ba, also s-par-mo (Ld. s-bar-mo) = the grasping hand, paw, claw	

Sum. dir-dir ŠL 123-52a) = to seize, to grasp 200

Tib. s-der(-mo) = claw, talon

Sum. tar [TAR] ŠL 12,86 = split 201
ŠL 12,88;91;104 = to break (up); to shatter, to smash
ŠL 12,92;94;99 = to destroy
ŠL 12,102 = to cut off
ŠL 12,103 = to separate; to divide; to cut off
ŠL 12,111 = to beat; to break (up); to shatter, to smash

Tib. ťar-ťor(-la) = ťara-ťoré W. = wide asunder, wide
*ťar čós-se dug*Ld. = sit wide asunder, not too close together!
ťar bjed-pa Milaraspa = to break to pieces, to smash, to crush
>-ťor-ba, pf. b-tor, fut. g-tor = to be scattered, to be dispersed; to fall to pieces

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Sum. sil ŠL 12,117 = to cut (up) 202

Tib. g-sil-ba = to cut to pieces, to divide, split
sil-bu, g-sil-bu = a little piece, a fragment
sil-sil col = idem

Sum. $guruš_3$, gur_5, ŠL 46,4 = to cut (up), to sever 203
guruš ←* gurul

Tib. >-ḱrul-ba = to be dislocated, sprained, distorted; to be out, to be mistaken

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Sum. kurum ŠL 12,59 = to break into two parts 204
ŠL 12,63 = to cut
zu-gurum CAD G 53 s.v. gaṣāṣu B = Akkad. kaṣāṣu, to trim, cut; to mutilate
kušum (pronounced kužum) (←*kurum) ŠL 214,97a) = to chew

Tib. d-krum-pa = broken
>-grum-pa, pf. grum (?) = to pinch or nip off (the point of a thing), to cut off, to prune, lop, clip
grum-pa pf. of >-grum-pa = lamed, crippled
hrum-pa = to break, to smash

Sum. bulug$_2$ (pronounced buluṅ) ŠL 11,39 = to split 205
bulug$_4$ (pronounced buluṅ) ŠL 60,79 = Akkad. buḳlu (instead of bulḳu), hulled barley

The initial syllable bu- in the words represents, probably, a petrified prefix. Concerning the pronunciation of the final consonant see R. Jestin, Le phonème g̃ en sumérien, *RA* XLIII, 1-2 (1949), p. 46.

Tib. loṅ-loṅ = being in pieces, in fragments

Sum. gum ŠL 191,3 = to pound, to trample down; to stamp to pieces 206
gum (giš) ŠL 191,4 = mortar
kum ŠL I 191a)3
gum$_2$ ŠL 565,11 = to tear (into pieces) to rend; to cut (up)
γum ŠL 565,15 = to crush, to smash

The pictogram represents a mortar and a pestle.

Tib. >-gum-pa, pf. gum, >-gum-s = to die
>-gum-pa, pf. b-kum, fut. d-gum = to kill, to put to death; to slaughter

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Sum. gaz ŠL 192,4 = to kill 207
ŠL 192,5 = to smash
ŠL 192,6 = to crush grain
ŠL 192,8 = to beat
ŠL 192,9 = to slay
ŠL 192,10 = to stamp to pieces, to pound
γaz ŠL 12,80 = to cut or break off
γaš (pronounced γaž) ŠL 12,67 = to damage, to destroy
ŠL 12,68/69 = to break into pieces
ŠL 12,70 = cut up, crippled
ŠL 12,74 = to crush, to smash
ŠL 12,79 = to break (up)
gaz CAD H 137 s.v. hašālu = Akkad. hašālu ša še im, crushing of corn

Tib. >-gas-pa, pf. gas = to be cleft or split; to chap; to break open, to burst; to crack, to breake or burst asunder
>-ges-pa, pf. b-kas, fut. d-gas = to split, cleave, divide, to cut up or open

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Sum. ur_5 (←*mur) [ḪAR] ŠL 401,25 = to break (up), to shutter, to smash 208
ŠL 401,53 = to stamp to pieces; to pound; to crush, to bruise

The reconstruction of the lost root-initial consonant has been suggested by the presence in Sumerian of a homonymous root mur [ḪAR] CAD H 143 s.v. hašû A = human lungs, which preserves the original pronunciation of the sign ḪAR in syllabic transcription.

Tib. mur-ba = to gnaw, to destroy by gnawing, to bite asunder, e.g. bones; to masticate, to chew (?)
mur-goṅ, mur- >-gram = the temples
mur->-gram = jaw, jaw-bone
mur-ṭor = ulcers in the mouth

Sum. dun ŠL 467,4 = to dig up, to dig 209
ŠL 467,7 = to dig a canal
dun_3 ŠL 595,8 = hole, well shaft
dun_3, du ŠL 595,27 = deepness

Tib. doṅ = a deep hole, pit, ditch; deepness

Burm. twaṅ: = hole in the ground, pit
tu: = to dig

Sum. $buru_3$ ŠL 411,39 = hole; well; cistern; pond 210
ŠL 411,41 = deepness
CAD H 91 s.v. ḫarāru A = to dig (with a hoe); to groove
ŠL 411,57 = cave, cavern
ŠL 411,98 = to pierce, to perforate
bur_3 ŠL 411,131 = deepness, shaft

Tib. >-bru-ba, pf. bru-s = to dig; to chisel, carve, cut

Sum. AG ŠL 97,17 = Akkad. rapāḳu, to dig, to hoe 211
MSL I 56,25 a-$ša_3$ gin_2-sal-ta ba-ab-AG-ta
MSL V 78,346 lu_2-al-aka = rāpiḳu
SLT 211 III 10 a-$ša_3$ giš-al-AG
ag ŠL 97,17 = Akkad. rapâḳu, umgraben
ag ŠL 97,4 = Akkad. epêšu, to make, to do

Tib. jag-pa = a small mattock, hoe
čág-jag = iron hoe
šiṅ-jag = wooden hoe Ts.

Sum. bal ŠL 9,8 = Akkad. ḫerû, to dig, dig out, dig up 212

Tib. >-p'al-ga = Cs. incision, indentation, notch

Sum. du_7-du_7 ŠL 441,54h) = to gather, to collect 213
ŠL 441,54i) = to bind

Tib. >-du-ba, pf. >-du-s = to come together, to assemble, of men and animals
s-du-d-pa, pf. b-s-du-s, fut. b-s-du = to collect, gather, assemble

Burm. twe: = to be connected, united with, combine

Sum. bar ŠL 74,66 = to bind 214

Tib. >-bjar-ba = to stick to, to adhere to
s-bjor-ba, pf. s-bjar = to affix, attache, fasten, stick; to put together, to join, unite; to join, connect, combine

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Sum ku_5 [TAR] ŠL 12,12 = Akkad. baḳā[tu], to gather 215
ku ←*kud
kud [TAR] ŠL 12,41 = Akkad. kaṣâṣu, abschneiden
kud [TAR] ŠL 12,43 = Akkad. nakâsu, schneiden
ku_5 [TAR] ŠL 12,8 = Akkad. eṣêdu, to harvest, to reap

Tib. lag-kód Ld. = an armful of corn, a sheaf

Sum. dur ŠL 108,7,8 = tie, bond 216
ŠL 108,2 = navel string?

Tib. dor = a pair of draught cattle
glaṅ-dor = a yoke of oxen

Sum.	tag ŠL 126,34 = to bind tag-tag CAD E 346 s.v. eṣēpu = to weave tug_2 ŠL 536,50 = cloth, garment (Tibeto-Burman apophony)	217
Tib.	>-dog-s-pa, pf. b-tag-s W. tag-če = to bind, fasten, tie to >-ťag-pa, pf. b-tag-s = to weave	
Sum.	dun-dun ŠL 467,39b) = to weave dun-dun MSL IV 38,115 = to prepare the warp in weaving	218
Tib.	>-dun-ma = advice, counsel; consultation; council, in compounds >-dún-ḱaṅ = meeting-house >-dún-sa = meeting-place, assembly; union, association, society; the state of being a bride; bride	
Sum.	kad_4 ŠL 354b),89 = to bind	219
Tib.	>-ḱad-pa esp. W. = to sit, to sit firm; to remain sitting, to stick fast, to be stopped, kept back ḱad-pa = to stick fast, to be seized, stopped, impeded ťag-s-kji b-kad = the crossing of threads in weaving m-go s-pu-i b-kad, m-go b-kad = the crossing or entangling of the hair on the head	
Sum.	kar_2 ŠL 105 II,2 = to bind ŠL 105 II,6 = to lock up, to enclose kar ŠL 376^{x},8 = Akkad. kāru, embankment; flood bank	220
Tib.	>-ḱar-ba = in C. the same as >-ḱad-pa	
Sum.	tar ŠL 12,83 = to bind, to curse	221
Tib.	s-tar-ba, pf. b-s-tar = to tie fast, to fasten to, e.g. sheep to a rope	

Sum. te (←*ten) [TE] ŠL 376,5 = to lean against, to reach, to cling to, to come in contact, to stand (near) by 222
te (←*ten) ŠL 376,13 = to approach
te-ga$_2$ (=teṅ-a) ŠL 376,59a) = sich nähern
te (←*ten) ŠL 376,16 = to bind
te (←*ten) ŠL 376,19 = cheek, originally rather jaw (bone)
The reconstruction of the lost final consonant of the root te has been suggested by the presence in Sumerian of the root ten ŠL 376,22 = to calm down, which preserves the original pronunciation of the sign TE in syllabic transcription.

Tib. W. >-ten-pa = to lean, recline, repose on
r-ten-pa, pf. b-r-ten = to keep, to hold, to adhere to, to lean on; to be near, to border on

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Sum. gal$_5$ [TE] ŠL I 376,5 223
^{d}gal$_5$-la-am ŠL 376,44 = Akkad. ^{il}Zarpanitum (literally: "the one who stands close to Marduk")

Tib. m-gal = jaw, jaw-bone

Sum. uš-sa ŠL 211, 60a) = Akkad. emēdu, sich an etwas anlegen, ortography also uš [UŠ] and us$_2$-sa 224
CAD E 138 s.v. emēdu 4. to lean upon or against something 6. to bring into contact, to join, to unite, to lean against one another

Tib. jus, 5. jus >-tud-pa = to fasten one cord to another, to knit or join things together Sch.

Sum. gar$_3$ ŠL 333,3 = Akkad. abbuttum, Fessel CT 11,16,3,61 225
ḳar MSL III 143,193 = Haartracht, Abzeichen von Sklaven
[ab-bu-ut-t]u = bi-ri-tu, chain, Lambert BWL 54 line m
AHw. 1, s.v. abbuttu(m) I eine Haartracht (nach der Urform von QAR in ATU 97, 362 ein oben zusammengebundener Schopf?)
gar$_3$ (giš) ŠL 333,5 = iškaru, Kette, Serie CT 18,30 III 16

Tib. d-gar-ba = to separate, confine, fold up (men, cattle, goods)
gár-te bór-če W. = to set apart, exclude, shut out; to lock up, shut up, to lay up or by, to preserve
d-gar-ba = to hang up, to fasten, to attach

Sum. sig_9, si ŠL 112,27 = to surround, to enclose 226
Gordon, p. 404 = to strap on (sandals)

Tib. r-ceń-ba, pf. b-r-ceń-s = to tuck up, truss up

Sum. gil ŠL 67,3 = to wind (round, up); to wrap up; 227
to entangle
CAD E 41 s.v. egēru = to twist

Tib. >-ḱjil-ba v.n. = to wind, to twist

Sum. sir_5-sir_5 ŠL 75,23 = to spin 228

Tib. g-sir-ba, b-sir-ba = to whirl about or round, to twirl p'aṅ, a spindle

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Sum. ŠUR ŠL 101,13 = to wind (round, up); to wrap up; 229
to entangle; to tie
ŠUR ŠL 101,11 = to spin
sig_3-sur-a = gesponnene Wolle, DP 563

Tib. >-ǯur-ba, pf. b-čur = Csoma: complication
>-ǯur-ba-r >-gjur-ba = to be entangled
>-ǯur-bu = tangled yarn

Sum. sag_2 ŠL 295,100a) = to beat 230

Tib. >-c'og-pa, pf. b-cag-s = to hew, chop, cut, pierce; to cudgel

Sum. du_7, ru_5 [UL] ŠL 441,17 = Akkad. nakāpu ša alpi, urīṣi, stossen vom Stier, Ziegenbock; losstürmen, to strike, to butt; to rush at, to rush forth 231
ud-gim ki-bal-$še_3$ du_7-du_7-zu, wie ein Wirbelwind stürmst du auf das Feindesland los, Gud. Cyl. A 8,27

Tib. g-jul = Schr.: army; Cs.: battle; neither of the two meanings appears to be quite exact
prob. both g-jul and g-jul-ṅó denote an army facing the enemy and ready for battle

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Sum. tul_2 ŠL 511,25 = blow; wound, injury 232
tul_2 ŠL 511,5 = jaw-bone

Tib. g-tul-ba, b-tul-ba = to grind, to pulverize, colours, medicinal substances

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Sum. ra (←raγ) [RA] ŠL 328,8 = to kill 233
ŠL 328,15 = to press, to beat
raγ ŠL 328,47c) = to thresh
giš-mar še-raḫ = threshing sled
ra (←raγ) ŠL 328,23 = to beat, to destroy
ŠL 328,25 = to beat

Tib. r-log-pa, pf. b-r-lag-s = to overthrow, to destroy; to break, to smash

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Sum. lag [ŠID] ŠL 314,12 = to knead 234
nig_2-lag-ga_2 ŠL 597,249 = to knead; dough
ŠED(-gá) Gordon, p. 412 = knead (dough)
lag [ŠID] ŠL 314,96 = to kill

Tib. g-šed-ma, rarely g-šed = executioner, hangman

Sum. gub_3 ŠL 88,4 = to be weighty; to press down; to overpower 235

Tib. hob-pa, W.: *hób-te dug* = it has got bent or battered

Sum.	tab ŠL 124,20 = to throw down	236
Tib.	>-deb-s-pa, pf. b-tab, W. tab-če = to cast, throw, strike, hit	

Sum.	gam ŠL 362,4,6,17 = to bend	237
Tib.	zla-gam = half moon, semicircle	

Sum.	tag ŠL 126,22 = to beat ŠL 126,26 = to batter; to break up; to smash, to shatter	238
Tib.	>-ťag-pa, pf. b-tag-s = to grind; to pulverize, by means of two stones	

Sum.	zid_2, zi_3 ŠL 536,30,51,209 = flour	239
Tib.	g-zed-pa = to hit zed adj. = broken off, damaged, injured	

Sum.	dul_2/tul_2 ŠL 511,11 = well ŠL 511,20 = ditch; canal ŠL 511,33 = deepness ŠL 511,40 = worm	240
Tib.	r-dol-ba, pf. b-r-dol = to come out, to break forth from, to gush forth, to issue from, of a well of water (issuing from); to come up, to sprout, to shoot, of seed; so ma dol W. = the teeth are not yet cutting; of vessels: to leak, to be not tight, to have holes r-tol-ba, pf. b-r-tol, Ld. s-tol-če g-tol-ba = to bore, to pierce; to perforate	

Sum.	bu_4 (←*bug) pu_2 (←*pug) ŠL 511,11 = well ŠL 511,33 = deepness	241
Tib.	>-bug(-s)-pa, pf. pʿug = to pierce; to bore šiṅ-la bug-pa >-bug-pa = to bore holes into wood; to make a hole r-kaṅ-pa ǩji-s pʿug = the dog bit my foot	

>-bug = awl, puncher; chisel
s-bug-pa = to perforate, to pierce
s-bug(s-bug)-po = hollow

Burm. pok = to pierce, to be pierced
p'ok = to make hole in or through

Sum. sur_3 ŠL 405,5 = Akkad. ḫurru, hole 242

Tib. sor, g-sor = gimlet

Sum. su-ub (syllabic writing), sub_5 ŠL 7,110a) = to smear 243
Gordon, p. 407 = to rub

Tib. g-cub-pa, pf. g-cub-s = to rub

Sum. sir_2 ŠL 371,31 = to press 244

Tib. >-c'ir-ba, pf. c'ir, b-cir = idem

Sum. sim ŠL 79,11 = to strain, to filter 245

Tib. c'em-s-pa = to have the disadvantage, to come off
a loser, not receiving a full share

Sum. gid_2 ŠL 371,8 = long 246
ŠL 371,35 = to draw, to tow; to measure
gid_2-gid_2 ŠL 371,88 l) = to draw out

Tib. ḱjid = breadth of the hand with the thumb extended,
a span
>-ḱjid-pa = to draw out

Sum. ag_2 (pronounced aṅ), aka ŠL 183,14 = Akkad. madâdu, 247
to measure (literally: to define breath)

Tib ján-s-pa 1. also -po = wide, broad, large

Sum. nir ŠL 325,13 = to stretch out, to extend 248

Tib. s-nar-ba, pf. b-s-nar = to extend in length, to lengthen, to pull out; to draw or drag after; to trail

Sum. dub [DUB] ŠL 138,19 = Akkad. sarāku, ausschütten, hinschütten, to pour, to throw 249
ŠL 138,29 = Akkad. tabāku, ausgiessen; aufschütten
diγ [DUB] ŠL 138,7 = Akkad. aṣū ša ziḳti (text ziḳpi)
teγi [UM] ŠL 134,4 = Akkad. aṣu ša ziḳti, to erupt, said of a rash Nabnitu M188

Tib. >-diṅ-ba, pf. b-tiṅ = to spread on the ground, a mat, carpet etc.; to scatter, sprinkle, strew, grass or hay to lie upon, ashes on the snow etc.
b-tiṅ-ba sbst. W. = a small carpet
jum-pa, only W. = to strew, salt on food, ashes on the snow

Sum. lal ŠL 481,50a) = to direct; to spread (out), to stretch (out), to extend 250

Tib. glal-ba = to yawn

Sum. dagal (pronounced daṅal) dial. eme-sal damal 251
ŠL 237,7 = broad
da-ma-al ŠL 335,99b) = to open
ŠL 335,99c) = to be broad

Tib. g-daṅ-ba, g-daṅ-s-pa = to open wide, mouth and nostrils, to gape B. and col.

Sum. sud ŠL 373,19 = to sprinkle (liquids) 252
su_3 ŠL 373,13 = idem

Tib. g-sud-pa, b-sud-pa = to be lost, to be dispersed

Sum. bur_2 ŠL 11,26 = to throw 253

Tib. >-bor-ba, pf. bor = to throw, cast, fling

Sum. šub (pronounced žub) [RU] 254
ŠL 68,11 = to fall, to throw (down)
ŠL 68,13 = to throw
ge-šbu [RU(GIŠ)] ŠL 68,30 = bow

Tib. rub-pa = to rush in upon, to attack, assault

Sum. ban/pan ŠL 439,6 = bow 255

Tib. >-p'en-pa, pf. >p'aṅ-s = to throw, to cast, to fling; to fire off, to discharge, to let fly, mda, an arrow; to shoot
>-p'oṅ = archery
>-p'oṅ-m-kan = an archer

Sum. sig_3-ga (=sig-a) ŠL 295,31,134a) = to throw 256
si_3 ŠL 164,14 = idem

Tib. g-sig-pa, also b-sig-pa = to throw up in a backward direction; to winnow, to fan, to sift

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Sum. dub ŠL 138,15 = to surround 257
ŠL 138,23
dub ŠL 138,31 = Akkad. tuppum, Tontafel
The pictogram represents a wooden frame surrounding a clay tablet on which cuneiform characters were written.

Tib. g-dúb-bu = ring for the wrist, bracelet, or for the ankle
lag-g-dub = bracelet
r-kaṅ-g-dub = foot-ring
sor-g-dub = finger-ring

Sum.	pag ŠL 78,3 = to shut in, a bird CAD E 334 s.v. esēru B = to shut in, to enclose, to confine	258
Tib.	*mig-pág* C.,W.= eye-lid pag-s-pa = skin, hide; skin or peel of fruit, the bark of trees p'ag = something hidden; concealment	
Burm.	p'-ak = hide, conceal	
Sum.	ra (←*raγ) [RA] ŠL 328,18 = to mark off, to fix the limits of, to demarcate	259
Tib.	p'rag, provinc. also d-brag, s-rag = intermediate space, interstice, interval	
Sum.	bar ŠL 74,111 = to mark off, to fix the limits of, to demarcate	260
Tib.	bar = intermediate space, interstice, interval; intermediate, middle sa-bár = straits, narrow sea č'u-bár = isthmus, neck of land	
Sum.	ŠUR ŠL 101,15 = to mark off, to fix the limits of, to demarcate ŠUR-ŠUR ŠL 101,55 = to cut off, to separate, to mark off	261
Tib.	šur-ba, pf. b-šur = to cut off	
Sum.	bur_2 ŠL 11,6 = to loose(n) ŠL 11,7 = to open	262
Tib.	>-búr-ba 2. = to bud, unfold	
Sum.	bar ŠL 74,26 = to loose(n) = to open ŠL 74,120 = to open	263
Tib.	>-bar-ba = to open, to begin to bloom, to blossom	

Sum. be ŠL 69,54 = to open 264

Tib. >-bje-ba, pf. bje
W. be-če(s), v. intrs. = to open; to divide, separate, resolve
>-bjed-pa, pf. pʿje, pʿjed, pʿje-s, fut. d-bje, W. pʿe-če(-s), pf. pʿe-s, v. trs. = to open; to separate, to divide

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Sum. kad MSL IV 71,106-108 = to open 265
lu_2-kad = doorkeeper (series LÚ-ša IV 106)

Tib. ḱjad = 1. difference, distribution B., C., W.
4. part, division
sa-ḱjad W. = place, corresponding exactly to *sa-čʿa* C.

Sum. si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,30 = Akkad. makū, to neglect 266
CT 12,9,16

Tib. cʿig-s-ma = sediment, residuum, residue, sman-gji of a medicine Dzl., mar-gji Dzl. = olive-husks

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Sum. tag (←*taṅ) ŠL 126,3 = to leave behind, to dismiss, to discharge 267
tag_4 ŠL 63,2 = idem
tag CAD E 416 s.v. ezēbu = to abandon, to leave, to leave behind

Tib. g-taṅ-ba, pf. b-taṅ, fut. g-taṅ
W. taṅ-če = to let, to let go; to leave, abandon

Sum. tar ŠL 12,101 = Akkad. paḳādu, to keep, to preserve, to guard, to protect; to take care of 268
CT 12,15 III 35 (Aa)

Tib. ťar-ba = to become free, to be saved

Sum. dul/tul ŠL 459,7 = to cover 269
ŠL 459,11 = to enclose, to surround; to clasp

Tib. >-dul-ba, pf. b-tul, ťul, fut. g-dul
W. ťul-če = to tame, to break in, rta; to subdue, conquer, vanquish, dgra; to till, cultivate, waste land; to civilize, a nation

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Sum. kar_2-kar_2 ŠL 105 II a, b = to kindle, to light; to flesh (up), to light up 270

Tib. s-kar-ma = star
d-kar-ba = white

Burm. kraj = star

Sum. bar ŠL 74,42 = to shine 271
ŠL 74,63 = Akkad. kabābu ša išati, to burn
bab-bar (←bar-bar) = ^{il}Šamaš, Panth. 3081
ŠL 381,55 = bright, shining
ŠL 381,48 = Akkad. nūrum $ša_2$ išati
ŠL 381,60 = (to be) white

Tib. >-bar-ba = to burn; to catch fire, to be ignited, to blaze; to beam, radiate
s-bor-ba, pf. s-bar = to light, kindle, inflame

Sum. tab ŠL 124,9 = to burn 272

Tib. ťab = fire place, hearth, me-ťab id. also for stove; - ťab-lhá deity of the hearth

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Sum. gam_3 (←*ṅam) ŠL 60^x,8 = to shine 273

Tib. r-ṅam-pa = splendour, magnificence, majesty
r-ṅam-po, r-ṅam-čan = bright, shining, grand, majestic

Sum.	sir_2 ŠL 371,22 = light	274
Tib.	>-c'er-ba = to shine, to glitter; lustre, brightness, splendour, brilliancy, of light, of jewels	
Sum.	si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,34 = Akkad. nūru, light si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,35 = Akkad. nagāšu ša išāti, to flicker, to flare, of fire Antagal VIII 194 CT 18,37 II 14 si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,38 = Akkad. namāru, to become bright, shining; to (give) light, to beam, to shine si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,40 = Akkad. napāhu, to kindle, to light, to set on fire, to set fire to, to rise of the sun si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,65 = Akkad. šaruru, radiance, shining, brightness, light, brillance	275
Tib.	>-č'ig-pa, cf. c'ig = to burn, to destroy by fire; to be glowing, of the evening sky, W.	
Sum.	lu (←*luṅ) [LU] ŠL 537,3 = Akkad. edēpu ša šāri, to blow (of wind)	276
Tib.	r-luṅ = breeze, wind č'ar-r-luṅ = rain and wind	
Sum.	si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,24 = Akkad. zaḳīḳu, storm, north wind sig_3-sig_3 MSL V 74,306 = wind MSL V 75,307 = storm MSL V 75,308 = breeze si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,57 = Akkad. šegū, to rage, to storm CT 12,9,12 b	277
Tib.	c'ig-pa, W. also c'ig-po = anger, indignation, vexation, provocation	
Sum.	bu_2 ŠL 166,7 = to blow bu_5-bu_5 ŠL 515,9c) = idem	278
Tib.	>-bud-pa, pf. bu-s , p'u(-s), fut. d-bu = idem	
Burm.	mut = idem	

Sum.	suγ$_3$ ŠL 569,3 = to (en)tangle, to confuse	279
Tib.	g-cug = whirlpool, eddy, vortex in the water	

Sum.	buru$_8$ (←*buruγ) ŠL 2,2 = to pour out, to empty, cacare buluγ ŠL 2,15 = to move quickly	280
Tib.	brug-pa = to flow, to stream, to gush; current, flow, flux č‘u brug-pa = flowing water	

Sum.	buru$_3$ ŠL 411,79 = brook, catarrh buru ←*burub	281
Tib.	>-brub-pa, gen. with č‘u = to cause to overflow, to gush, to spout forth, to flow over >-brug-pa vb. for >-brub-pa Milaraspa frequently	
Burm.	mrup = to be covered by a liquid, submerged	

Sum.	šur [ŠUR] ŠL 101,7 = to rain ŠUR ŠL 101,23 = to drop, to drip ŠUR ŠL 101,37 = to pour; to pour out; to shed, to spill šur ŠL 101,25 = to press out	282
Tib.	>-č‘or-ba, vb. n., pf. šor = to escape, slip, steal away; to drop from; to flow out, to run, of a leaking vessel, to run over; to come out, to break out, of water breaking through an embankment vb. a., pf. (b)šor, fut. g-šor (?) = to pursue, chase, hunt after Cs. also to strain (?)	

Sum.	ba ŠL 5,6 = to make	283
Tib.	bjed-pa, pf. bja-s, fut. bja = to make, to fabricate	

Sum.	ša$_5$ [AG] ŠL 97,4 = to make, to do	284
Tib.	>-č‘a-ba, pf. b-ča-s = to make, prepare, construct	

Sum. lal ŠL 481,7 = to bind 285
ŠL 481,43 = to weigh, to balance
lal_2 ŠL 482,10 = to be suspended, to hang

Tib. >-ʒal-ba, pf. b-čal, fut. g-žal W. čal-če = to weigh;
to measure; to pay, pay back, repay
ʒal/žal (←*lal)

Sum. rid, šiti, šid ŠL 314,15 = to count, to number 286
ŠL 314,17 = counting
rid ←*riti

Tib. r-ci-ba, pf. (b-)r-ci-s, fut. b-r-ci = to count
r-ci-s, W. si = counting, numbering, numeration

Sum. kur_4 ŠL 483,8 = to bake 287

Tib. ḱur-ba, >ḱur-ba = bread, food

It is however, not the common word for bread, but only for certain sorts, such as bra-ḱúr, bread of buckwheat, r-cab-s-ḱur, and more particularly it is applied to cakes and pastry-work baked in fat or oil.

Sum. du_8 (←*duγ) [DU_8] ŠL 167,3 = to bake 288
du_8-du_8 ŠL 167,63 = idem

The reconstruction of the lost root-final consonant has been suggested by the presence in Sumerian of a homonymous root du_8 (←*duγ)/tuγ ŠL 167,8/167,2 = to lift; over, above, which preserves the original pronunciation of the sign DU_8 in syllabic transcription.

Tib. dug-s-pa W. = to make warm, to warm mé-la at the fire;
to light, to kindle
me-dug-če = to light a fire

Sum. dun-dun ŠL 467,38c) = Akkad. patānu ša amēli, to eat (of men) 289

Tib. >-don-pa W. = resp. to take, to taste, to eat or to drink
don jin-na = would you like a taste of that?
dón-ǩaṅ = dining room

Sum. nag (pronounced naṅ) [KAxA] ŠL 35,1d) = to drink 290
The pronunciation established by R. Jestin, Le phonème ğ en sumérien, *RA* XLIII, 1-2, (1949), p. 46.
$na\text{-}am_2$ [KAxA] MSL II 56,314 = to drink

Tib. naṅ-m-č‘od = a sort of potion

Sum. ṣub (pronounced zub) [KAxGA] 291
MSL III 120,273 = Akkad. naṣābu, to lick up (milk)
AHw, naṣābu = to suck in

Tib. >-ǯib(-s)-pa, pf. b-žib-s = to suck, e.g. of a suckling baby; to suck out, in or up

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Sum. mu_2 [SAR] ŠL 152,37 = Akkad. aṣū ša iṣi u ḳanē; aṣū ša ziḳpi, to grow 292
sar/šar [SAR] ŠL 152,38 = greenery, vegetables
giš-šar [GiŠ.SAR] ŠL 296,62 = orchard

Tib. >-c‘ar-ba, pf. c‘ar = to grow, grow up, thrive, of little children W.

Sum. gibil ŠL 173,2 = to be new, to become new; to renew; to renovate 293
gibil ←*gi-bil
The first syllable represents a petrified prefix.
[bi-]il bil_3 = Akkad. per’um, shoot, sprout; descendant, offspring Proto-Dir 155

Tib. >-p‘el-ba, pf. p‘el = to increase, augment, multiply, enlarge, to improve, to grow better
>-p‘el, also >-p‘el-ka = increase; development
s-pel-ba = to augment, to increase

Sum. sar ŠL 152,88 = to begin 294
ud-sar ŠL 381,215a),b)e) = new moon
SAR ŠL 152 V 53 = to renew

Tib. g-sar-ba, g-sar-pa, g-sar-po = new, fresh

Sum. še-sig$_9$-ga (=še-sig-a) ŠL 112,2 = to bring corn 295
si (←sig) ŠL 112,22 = to make abundant, numerous, plentiful
ŠL 112,31 = to become full, to fill
si-si ŠL 112,93d) = to fill (up)

Tib. >-c'eṅ-ba, pf. >-c'eṅ-s = to increase, improve, thrive

Sum. u$_2$-uš [UŠ] ŠL 211,20 = voll werden 296
u$_2$-uš UŠ MSL 145,19 = sich füllen

Tib. jus = 1. boasting, bragging, puff
jus bjed-pa = to boast Cs.
2. pride

Sum. mar ŠL 307,9 = to fill 297

Tib. mer-ba C. = full

Sum. da$_6$/ta$_3$ (←dag/tag) [TAG] ŠL 126,37 = to finish, to end, 298
to complete

Tib. l-daṅ-ba, pf. l-daṅ-s W. = to suffice, to be sufficient, enough
l-daṅ = complete, perfect, entire, whole

Sum. til [BAD] ŠL 69,20 = to be complete, entire, whole 299
ŠL 69,28 = end
til [BAD] Gordon, p. 419 = to be finished, to come to an end

Tib. m-ťil = 1. bottom of a vessel; of the sea; floor, of a room; foundation of a house
2. the lower side of a thing; inner or lower side of a thing
lag-m-ťil = the palm of the hand
r-kaṅ-m-ťil = the sole of the foot
m-ťil b-ži = the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet
3. the back-ground, the far-end, of a cave, a tunnel etc.

Sum. til [BAD] ŠL 69,20 = to be complete, entire, whole 300
bad-du ŠL 69,100 = finished, ended
til [BAD] Gordon, p. 419 = to be finished, to come to an end

Tib. r-bad = quite, wholly, entirely

Sum. ru_3 (←*rub?) ŠL 1,10 = perfect 301

Tib. >-grub-pa, pf. grub = to be made ready, to be finished, accomplished
grub-pa, pf. of >-grub-pa = made ready, complete; perfect

Sum. nam_2 ŠL 536,26 = intellect, mind 302

Tib. njam(-s) = soul, mind; thought
s-njam-pa = to think

Burm. njan = thinking; intellect

Archaic Chinese niəm = to think of

Sum. rig_5 ŠL 86,23 = to take 303
ŠL 86,4 = to take hold of, to seize; to comprehend, to conceive

Tib. rig-pa = to know, to understand; to perceive

Sum. zu ŠL 6,7 = to know 304
MSL II, 132,40 = idem

Tib. g-zo-ba = to remember, keep in mind

Sum.	umuš, $uš_4$ ŠL 536,26 = intellect, mind umuš Gordon, p. 428 = discernment umuš ŠL 536,48 = intention, will, wish	305
Tib.	mos-pa = to be pleased, la with, to wish, to desire, to have in mind	
Sum.	γuṅ ŠL 536,46 = Akkad. našū ša ēni, die Augen erheben	306
Tib.	d-goṅ-s-pa, resp. for sém-pa, s-njam-pa etc. = to think, to meditate; to regard as; to remember, to think of, to devise; to intend, to purpose	
Sum.	dug_4, du_{11} [KA] ŠL 15,11 = to speak dug_4-ga (=dug-a) ŠL 15,212 = to howl du_{11} ŠL 15,10 = to sing	307
Tib.	>-ťog-s-pa, pf. >-ťog-s = to name, to call	
Sum.	gu_3 ŠL 15,5 = to speak Falkenstein, Das Sumerische, p. 19 = word	308
Tib.	s-go-ba, pf. b-s-go = to say, when used of superiors	
Sum.	si (←*sig) [SI] ŠL 112,19 = Akkad. dabābu, to speak	309
Tib.	c'ig = word	
Sum.	sir_3 ŠL 152,3 = to sing	310
Tib.	ce-ré (←*cer) = song, tune Lex.	
Sum.	gala [UŠ.KU] ŠL 211,89 = Akkad. kalû, Sänger, Klage-priester MSL III 149,323 = Tempelsänger Original meaning: singing	311
Tib.	glu = song, tune (Tibeto-Burman apophony)	

Sum.	mu (←*muṅ ←*miṅ) ŠL 61,16 = to name ŠL 61,27;31;48 = name	312
Tib.	miṅ = name	
Burm.	mań (←*min) = idem	

Sum.	pad_3 ŠL 450,5 = to name ba, pa_3 ŠL 450,8 = to say, to name	313
Tib.	bjed-pa, pf. bja-s, fut. bja = to say, to call (to name), yet chiefly only in the pf. tense	

Sum.	tu_6 [KA+LI] ŠL 16,4 = conjuration tu_6-tu_6 ŠL 16,8 = idem	314
Tib.	g-to = a magic ceremony for the purpose of averting misfortune	

Sum.	$la\gamma_3$ ŠL 321,3 = to clean, to cleanse, to wash	315
Tib.	lag-s-mo W. = clean, pure, clear lág-mo čó-če = to clean, clear, wash	

Sum.	tu_5 ŠL 354,210a) = Akkad. ramâku, to wash, to bathe	316
Tib.	čʿu (←*tʿju) = water	

Sum.	kam_2 ŠL 143,5 = to wish, to desire; to long for	317
Tib.	r-kam-pa, s-kam-pa = to desire, to long for s-kam-po = dry	
Archaic Chinese	kân = dry	

Sum.	$šar_2$ ŠL 396,33 = to implore, to beseech, to entreat	318
Tib.	g-šer-ba = to ask for, beg for	

Sum.	sal ŠL 554,15f) = Akkad. ṣilīṭu, prayer Cf. ZA,30,227 footnote 5	319
Tib.	>-c'al-ba = to want, to wish, desire; to beg, ask	

Sum.	zir ŠL 84,108a) = to feel pain, to grieve b) = pain	320
Tib.	g-zer-ba = to feel pain, to be suffering g-zer = pain, ache, illness	

Sum.	gu_3 (←*ṅu) ŠL 15,5 = to cry, to shout, to roar; cry of pain	321
Tib.	ṅu-ba = to weep, W. also to roar	

Sum.	$urgu_2$ (←*u-gru?) ŠL 22^x = anger	322
Tib.	>-ḱro-ba, pf. ḱro-s = to be angry	

,um.	bar ŠL 74,110 = to be afraid of ŠL 74,119 = anxiety, fear	323
Tib.	d-bár-mi = Sch. a faint-hearted, timorous man	

Sum.	šum (pronounced žum) ŠL 126,40 = to twitch; to be convulsed	324
Tib.	žum-pa = fear, dismay, despondency, faint-heartedness	

Sum.	ur_4-ur_4 ŠL 594,8c) = Akkad. arāru, to tremble	325
Tib.	jor-po = trembling	

Sum. dam ŠL 557,5 = wife, spouse 326
ŠL 557,8;11 = husband, spouse

Tib. dam (a root signifying bound, fast, fixed) = a solemn promise; vow, oath, confirmation by oath
dam-pa = acc. to the explanation of a Lama: bound by an oath or vow, consacrated

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Sum. dug_3 ŠL 396,26 = to pour out 327

Tib. l-dug(-s)-pa, pf. l-dug (lex.), b-lug-s (usual form), fut. b-lug, col. blug-pa = to pour

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Sum. zaṅ-a ŠL 231,21 = Akkad, za'u ša šamni, to run to flow; to leak, to trickle, to drip; to sweat 328
ŠL 231,22 = Akkad. zaḫātu ša šamni, to press out, to squeeze out
dig ŠL 231,52 = to flow out
ŠL 231,53 = fat, grease
^{še}dig-ga (=^{še}dig-a) ŠL 231,167 = sesame
zar [LAGAB SUM] ŠL 491,3 = to flow, drip
ŠL 491,4 = flowing, leaking
zar_2 [NI] ŠL I 456,11
i_3, li_2, ia_3 [NI] ŠL 231,71 = Akkad. šammu, oil
The pictogram represents a press for sqeezing out oil.

Tib. >-ťig-pa, pf. >-ťig-s = to drop, to fall in drops, to drop from
>-ťig-pa, pf. b-tig-s, fut. b-tig = to cause to fall in drops, to instil etc.
b-tig-pa, pf. b-tig-s Csoma = to drop, to let fall in drops
g-tig(-s)-pa = to fall in drops, to drop, to drip
tig-s-pa = a drop
čʿar-ťig-s = a drop of rain
zar-ma = sesam-seed

Sum. de_2 [DE_2] ŠL 338,3 = to run away, to flee 329
ŠL 338,8 = to escape, to flee
ŠL 338,14 = to drop, to drip, to flow out
ŠL 338,19;21;24 = to pour, to pour out

Tib. >-ded-pa, pf. ded = to go or walk behind, hence 1. to drive, cattle; rlúṅ-gis gru >-ded = wind drives the ship; to drive (animals, birds) from a place of rest, to rouse, start; 2. to pursue, chase, run after

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Sum. mu_2 (←*mug) [SAR] ŠL 152,37 = Akkad. aṣû ša iṣi u ḳanê; aṣû ša ziḳpi, to grow, sprout 330
mu [MU] ŠL 61,19 = Akkad. ziḳpi, shoot (of a tree or other plant), sapling

Tib. mjú-gu, mjug = 1. Sch. reed, rush, flag also = s-mjú-gu
2. Cs. sprout, the first shoot of corn
mjú-gu s-ṅón-po Thgy = the young green corn

Sum. šatam CAD Š II 185 s.v. šatammu 1. accountant, clerk (a low-ranking functionary) 331

Tib. stóṅ-s-pa, pf. b-staṅ-s = to accompany, to help, to assist a person

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Sum. dar ŠL 114,21 = to enlarge, to multiply 332

Tib. dar-ba = to be diffused, to spread of influence, power, opinions, diseases
dar-du >-ǯug-pa (act.) = to extend, enlarge
dar-po C. = grand, magnificent

Sum. daγ/taγ ŠL 169,2 = to add; to double; to multiply 333

Tib. dag = sign of the plural, eleg. for r-nam-s; often added to the pronouns de and >-di; and sometimes to numerals

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Sum. dab_2/tab ŠL 124,3 = to add; to double 334

Tib. l-dab-pa, pf. b-l-dab-s = to do again, to repeat
l-tab-pa, pf. b-l-tab-s = to fold or gather up, to lay or put together

Burm. t'ap = to place one on another, to add to

Sum. gir_8/kir_3 ŠL 483,61 = Akkad. ḳarāṣu ša ṭiṭi, Ton abkneifen, to nip, to pinch, to model, to shape 335
$nigin_2$, $nigi_2$ ŠL 483,50 = to turn (round)
The pictogram represents a circle.

Tib. >-ǩjir-ba = to turn round in a circular course

Sum. sig_7 ŠL 351,7 = to build 336

Tib. r-cig-pa, pf. (b-)r-cig-s = to build, whether of stone or of wood, ǩaṅ-pa
Subst. wall, masonry

Sum. sig_4 ŠL 567,1 = brick 337

Tib. r-ceg-pa, pf. (b-)r-ceg-s, W.*sag-če(-s)* = to lay one thing on or over another, to pile up, to stack up, build up, wood, boards; to put slices of meat on bread

REGULAR PHONEMIC CORRESPONDENCES BETWEEN SUMERIAN AND OLD TIBETAN

Vocales

a : a
e : e
i : i
u : o, u

Consonantes

p- : p-	(34, 62, 99, 258)
p- : b-	(55, 313)
b- : b-	(46, 78, 103, 111, 167, 172, 183, 189, 196, 199, 205, 210, 214, 241, 253, 260, 262, 263, 264, 267, 269, 271, 277, 280, 281, 283 , 284, 293, 300, 323)
-b : -b	(19, 84, 96, 107, 118, 194, 235 236, 243, 254, 257, 272, 324)
b- : p‘-	(27, 37, 52, 91, 97, 212, 255, 299)
m- : m-	(1, 6, 25, 38, 39, 67, 70, 85, 125, 129, 184, 208, 297, 305, 311, 312, 320)
n(←*m)- : m-	(71, 104, 105, 106, 151)
-m : -m	(14, 30, 33, 40, 51, 54, 69, 72, 114, 127, 150, 150a, 161, 171, 175, 206, 237, 245, 249, 273, 279, 314, 240, 267, 268, 269, 273, 314, 321)
t- : t-	(113, 190, 217, 221, 222, 232, 236, 238, 240, 267, 268, 269, 273, 314, 321)
t- : t‘	(83, 102, 116, 123, 132, 154, 191, 195, 201, 272, 274, 278, 299, 316)
d- : d-	(10, 20, 28, 35, 41, 87, 93, 95, 108, 115, 121, 122, 128, 132, 133, 135, 158, 159, 161, 168, 169, 182, 193, 200, 209, 213, 216, 218, 240, 249, 251, 257, 269, 275, 288, 289, 298, 307, 316, 317, 318, 319, 322, 323, 324)
d- : t-	(178, 328)

-d : -d	(60, 110, 120, 136, 185, 215, 219, 234, 239, 246, 252, 265 300, 313)
n- : n-	(8, 43, 51, 53, 69, 74, 83, 127, 145, 150, 150a, 248, 290)
n- : nj-	(43, 54, 59, 126, 144, 146, 150, 156, 302)
-n : -n	43, 50, 68, 79, 88, 97, 113, 134, 138, 141, 154, 163, 218, 222, 255, 289)
l- : l-	2, 16, 27, 30, 58, 66, 119, 120, 148, 196, 205, 250, 276, 282, 291, 315)
-l : -l	(13, 32, 46, 85, 92, 93, 95, 100, 101, 116, 124a, 131, 137, 155, 173, 174, 202, 212, 223, 227, 231, 232, 240, 250, 269, 293, 299, 319)
r- : r-	(76, 254, 303)
-r : -r	(25, 29, 52, 75, 83, 86, 91, 94, 105, 111, 117, 123, 162, 167, 172, 176, 183, 186, 187, 189, 192, 198, 199, 200, 201, 208, 214, 216, 220, 221, 225, 228, 229, 242, 244, 248, 253, 260. 261, 262, 263, 268, 270, 271, 274, 287, 294, 297, 310, 313, 315, 323, 325, 328)
s- : c-	(12, 24, 139, 164, 177, 186, 226, 230, 242, 244, 179, 310, 336, 337)
s- : c̆-	(13, 14, 68, 245, 266, 272, 274, 277, 281, 292, 295, 309, 319)
z- : ʒ-	(73, 165)
s- : s-	(6, 11a, 18, 21, 56, 70, 96, 131, 141, 183, 188, 202, 228, 242, 252, 256, 275, 294)
-s : -s	(38, 224)
z- : z-	(26, 33, 137, 197, 239, 304, 320, 328)
-z : -s	(207)
š- : š-	(61, 100, 101, 150, 180, 234, 261, 282, 318)
š- : s-	(50, 65, 88, 96, 117, 141, 147, 321)
-š : -s	(34, 224, 296, 305)
šuš : sus	(31)
šeš : šes	(42)
š- : č-	(124, 181, 229, 284)
š- : č̆-	(29, 75, 180)
k- : k-	(45, 61, 77, 88, 90, 117, 118, 157, 204, 206, 215, 219, 220, 270, 276, 317)
k- : ǩ-	(9, 17, 36, 49, 86, 175, 220, 265, 271, 287)
g- : g-	(15, 19, 48, 59, 79, 80, 94, 109, 112, 114, 121a, 122, 124a, 142, 163, 171, 176, 179, 205, 206, 207, 223, 225, 237, 308, 311)
g- : k-	(22, 64)

g- : ǩ- (192, 198, 203, 227, 246, 322, 335)
g- : γ- (235)
-g : -g (12, 16, 23, 35, 48, 58, 65, 66, 70, 81, 87, 121, 128, 133, 140, 159, 164, 165, 182, 184, 195, 211, 217, 230, 238, 256, 258, 266, 275, 277, 303, 307, 309, 327, 328, 330, 336, 337)
-g : -ṅ (18, 22, 66, 98, 115, 188, 226, 267, 282, 295, 298)
ṅ- : ṅ- (32, 63, 141, 143, 152, 155, 162, 273, 321)
g- : ṅ- (63, 279, 327)
-ṅ : -ṅ (4, 5, 27, 41, 77, 82, 90, 98, 126, 153, 169, 177, 196, 205, 247, 251, 290, 306)
-m : -ṅ (49, 108, 122, 331)
-n : -ṅ (61, 99, 102, 158, 209)
-γ : -ṅ (125)
γ- : g- (153, 206, 306)
γ- : ṅja- (44)
-γ : -g (27, 190, 233, 259, 279, 280, 288, 315, 323)
-γ : -ṅ (160, 170, 197, 249)
> : å-pʿa (37), å-ma (39)
h/o- : ḫ- (107, 110, 136)

The following are initial consonant clusters:

bala- : bla-/ma/ (78)
kalaṅ : k1uṅ (77)
gala : glu (311)
buru : bru (210)
buru/buluγ : brug (280)
buru : brub (281)
dara : dra (108)
guruš : ǩrul (203)
ugru (<*ugru) : ǩro (322)
durun : druṅ (158
dirig : dreg (182)
kušu : klu (45)
kuš : ǩru (17)
kišib : krab (118)
kurum, gurum, kušum: krum, grum, γrum (204)
darum : droṅ (108)
duru/n/ : druṅ (135)

In Sumerian, the initial muta cum liquida clusters split as the result of vowel insertion; this process led to two-syllable root formation, previously impossible.

Examples of the simplification of initial consonant clusters in Sumerian are:

raγ : braṅ (160)
raγ : pʿrag (259)
rad : brad (185)
ru : grub (301).

Deyodation of the initial vowels in Sumerian (losing the word-initial semi-vowel *j* in front of a vowel) occurred as follows:

ig : jig (81)
ib : jib (84)
ul : jol (92)
eg : jeṅ (98)
u1 : jol (174)
ur : jur (187)
ag : jag (211)
us : jus (224)
ul : jul (231)
aṅ : jaṅ (247)
uṅ : joṅ (4)
um : jum (40)
um : jum (249)
us : jus (296)
ur : jur (325).

The vowel systems in Sumerian and Old Tibetan are almost identical. The one noticeable difference is in labial vowels. Sumerian has only one vowel of this type: *u*. Old Tibetan has two: *o* and *u*. In Sumerian, *o* could have disappeared very early, merging with *u*. The consonant system of Old Tibetan consisted of: three triplets of stops, each accompanied by a nasal; one triplet of dental affricates; one triplet of palatal affricates, plus one nasal; two liquids, *l* and *r*; two pairs of spirants, *s*, *z* and *š*, *ž*, as well as a glottal stop or glottal aspiration in words beginning with a vowel. This system underwent certain changes after one of the western Tibetan dialects migrated to Mesopotamia, subsequently becoming Sumerian. Aspirated stops probably disappeared. In some words, *g* became a voiced velar spirant. Dental and palatal affricates lost their affrication through regular sound change. The pace of development of Sumerian, which found itself in a completely different language environment, increased. Already observable in the data from the third millennium B.C., the disappearance of final consonants in monosyllabic roots was accelerated with respect to a similar phonetic process in the Sino-Tibetan language territory. A typical phoneme in the Sino-Tibetan languages, *ṅ* (nasal *g*), which we designate by the Greek term 'agma', could occur in Sumerian either root-initially or root-finally; in the final position, it did not disappear.

SOME REMARKS ON WORD FORMATION IN SUMERIAN AND OLD TIBETAN

Compositа

In spite of the temporal gulf between Sumerian use and the texts in Old Tibetan to which we have access, in the latter, we find five fossilized compounds also known in the former:

1. Sum. (Eme-sal dialect): *mu-lu*, 'man'
   Tib.: *mi-lu-s-pa*, 'the human body'

2. Sum.: *ellaṅ-buγ* (<*elgaṅ-buγ), 'urinary bladder'
   Tib.: *lgaṅ-p'ug*, idem

3. Sum. : *ni-nda* (name for the cuneiform *nindakku*), 'oven'
   Tib.: *me-mdag*, 'glowing ember'

4. Sum.: *ni-mur*, 'ashes'
   Tib.: *me-mur = me-mdag*

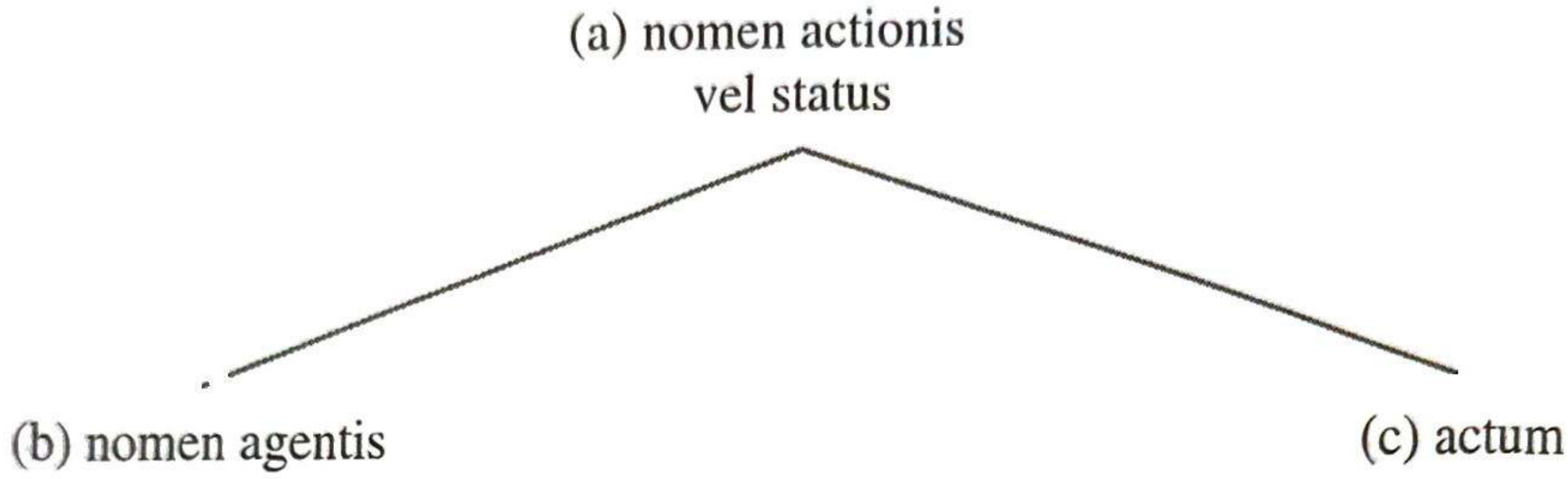
5. Sum.: *ni-daba*, 'lye'
   Tib.: *me-t'ab*, 'hearth'

An attributive complex in genetivus praeponitur, e.g., *an-šag*, 'heaven's interior', is a clear archaism in Sumerian[3]. This construction was later replaced by the genetivus postponitur: e.g., *lugal uru-kug-a/k/*, 'the king of the Urukug city'. In old Tibetan, in comparison, the exclusive use of the genetivus praeponitur construction remained constant: *nji-ḥod*, 'sunlight'; *zla-ḥod*, 'moonlight'; *ṅa-i bu-mo*, 'my daughter'.

[3] A. Falkenstein, *Das Sumerische*, Leiden 1959, 35-36.

Semantic Changes of the Verbal Root

The same root can be used to derive three different verbal forms: nomen actionis, participium praesentis activi, and participium perfecti passivi, which can be represented in triangular form:



1. a) Tib.: >*-bug-(s)-pa*, 'to bore'; b) Tib.: >*-bug*, 'awl, puncher'; c) Tib.: *bug-pa*, 'hole'; Sum.: bu_4, 'a well'
2. b) Tib.: *sor, g-sor* 'gimlet'; c) Sum.: sur_3 'hole'
3. a) Tib.: *r-tol-ba*, *g-tol-ba*, 'to bore, perforate'; b) Sum.: tul_2, 'vermin'; c) Sum.: tul_2, 'a well'
4. a) Tib.: >*-ťag-pa*, 'to weave', Sum.: *tag-tag*, idem; c) Sum.: tug_2, 'texture' (Tibeto-Burman apophony)
5. a) Sum.: kur_4, 'to bake (bread)'; c) Tib.: *ǩur-ba*, 'bread'
6. a) Sum.: *duγ*, du_8, 'to bake (bread)' Tib.: *dug-s-pa*, 'to make warm'; b) Archaic Chinese: *dôg*, 'kiln'; c) Archaic Chinese: *dôg*, 'pottery', Sum.: *dug*, 'pot'
7. a) Sum.: tum_2, 'to bring'; b) Tib.: *čʻu-ťom*, 'water carrier'
8. a) Sum.: *dir-dir*, 'to grasp'; b) Tib.: *s-der*, 'claw, talon'
9. a) Sum.: *bar*, 'to take'; b) Tib.: s-*bar-mo*, 'the grasping hand, paw, claw'
10. a) Sum.: *lum/hum*, 'bear'; b) Sum.: *lum/hum*, 'uterus'; Tib.: *lhum-s*, 'uterus'
11. a) Tib.: *gab*, 'to cover'; b) Sum.: *gab*, 'breast, chest'
12. a) Tib.: *g-jig-s-pa*, 'to be hindered'; b) Sum.: *ig*, 'door'
13. a) Sum.: *ṅal*, 'to open'; c) Sum.: *ṅal*, 'uterus'; Tib.: *mṅal*, 'uterus'
14. a) Sum.: gal_5, 'to adhere'; b) Tib.: *m-gal*, 'jaw, jawbone'
15. a) Sum.: *pag*, 'to surround, to close'; b) Tib.: *l-pag-s*, 'skin'

MORPHOLOGICAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SUMERIAN AND OLD TIBETAN

In morphology, connections in the material compared are both scarcer and vaguer than they are in lexicon. Prefixes and suffixes underwent many changes throughout their evolution. Some of them gradually became more productive; others, less productive, fell out of use. We are interested in those affixes which preserved their original sound and meaning common to Sumerian and Old Tibetan throughout the more than four thousand years since the languages separated.

We will now compare: the general nominal categories (those of grammatical classes and gender), along with their markers; the way of expressing the plural of nouns and pronouns; elements of noun declension (case particles linked loosely via suffixation with nouns or pronouns); and the general system of verb conjugation.

The basic morphological category of nouns in the Sumero-Tibeto-Burman proto-language was that of grammatical classes. Nouns were divided into: the animate (people and gods) and the inanimate (animals, plants, and objects). Such classes were marked by prefixation: *n-/m-* for animate and *b-* for inanimate. The meaning of other nominal prefixes such as *g-*, *s-*, *r-* and *l-* is not yet fully explained. All these prefixes original took a syllabic form, one that has survived into the present in such Burman-group languages as Karen: *ki-ni* in Mano dialect means 'two' – cf. Tib.: *g-nji-s*, idem; Shandu: *pa-le*, 'four'; Lushei: *pa-li*, idem – cf. Tib.: *b-ži*, idem. The prefix of the grammatical class would often completely disappear, for example, in Burmese: *le*, 'four' – cf. Tib.: *nji-šu* 'twenty', formed from linking *g-nji-s*, 'two', and *b-ču*, 'ten'.

In Sumerian, the remnants of the prefixes mentioned immediately above are present in syllabic form (cf. vocabulary item numbers: 16, 86, 111, 120, 122, 142, 146, 147, 196, 205, 293).

In Old Tibetan, the prefixes of the old nominal classes are non-syllabic in form. Consonants lost the unstressed vowels that originally accompanied them. In Sumerian, the category of grammatical classes survived into the third millennium B.C., in suffixes of possessive pronouns in the third person singular; in prefixes, it survived through marking both subject and object in the third person, singular and plural, of the verb forms in praeteritum. In the other Ti-

beto-Burman languages, this ancient category fell out of use in the course of the millennia; its place was taken by a category of grammatical gender (masculinum and femininum) in Tibetan. The masculine gender suffix, *-po* (e.g.. *lha-po*, 'god'), was formed from an independent word indicating a person of masculine gender: *p'a*, 'father'. The feminine gender suffix, *-mo* (e.g., *lha-mo*, 'goddess'), was formed from an independent word indicating a person of feminine gender: *ma*, 'mother'. Unlike the systematic marking of grammatical gender in ancient Indo-European languages, here, we are dealing with marking through lexical items. A similar way of differentiating gender of persons arose in Sumerian – a language also lacking the gender category. Along with the word *diñir*, 'god', we encounter *diñir ama*, 'goddess' (literally, 'god mother').

We will now dedicate a few words to the ways of marking plural in Tibeto-Burman languages. In Sumerian, three plural suffixes existed: *-ene* (e.g., *lugal-ene*, 'kings'), *-meš* (e.g., lu_2*-meš*, 'people') and *-γa* (e.g., *udu-γa*, 'various kinds of sheep'). The vestiges of these old suffixes did not survive into the current Tibeto-Burman languages. We also have a prefix in Sumerian, *nam-*, marking collectivity or abstraction (e.g., *nam-dumu*, children), and a corresponding suffix in Old Tibetan, *-r-nam-s*, marking plural (e.g., *mi-rnams*, people). Another suffix in Old Tibetan that marks plural, *-dag* (e.g., *de-dag*, 'those'), is etymologically connected with the Sumerian verb *daγ*, which means 'to multiply'.

Sumerian and Old Tibetan declensions are typologically very similar. Their respective case particles are connected to nouns by agglutination. It is difficult, however, to establish cross language tangible links between such particles. Links probably do exist between: nominative -ø : -ø, genitiv -ak : -kji, -gji, dative *-ra* : *-la*, and perhaps locative *-a (<*na)* : *-na*. The ergative *-e* marker in Sumerian is different from the Tibetan *-s*. Dissimilar ergative marking, however, when chronologically posterior, occurs in other ergative language families as well.

Links that are more evident survived between Sumerian and Old Tibetan verb morphology. Verbum was neutral with regard to the intransitivum/transitivum category. Originally, the opposition of intransitive and transitive verbs was only marked through subject/object class prefixes, placed directly in pre-radical position. In Sumerian, the subjective prefix in the verb was usually marked by *n-* (man most frequently appears as the subject of action or state).

Examples: *ga-n-*ku_4, 'I would enter'

i-n-ku_4*-*ku_4*-d-en*, 'if thou wouldest enter'

γe-n-sa_6, 'let him find grace'

In Old Tibetan, the subjective prefix in the verb was also marked by the consonant *n-* (the archaic form has survived in the eastern Tibetan Khams dialect), that in other dialects became an irrational vowel.

Examples: *mi >-doṅ*, 'The man went'
mi ri-la >-ʒeg-s, 'The man ascended the mountain'
me >-bar, 'fire burns'
ɲi-ma >-čar, 'the sun rises'
čʰar >-bab, 'it rains'

In the Sumerian verb, the objective prefix was usually marked by the consonant *b-* (animals, plants, or objects less frequently served as the subject of transitive action).

Examples: *a-b-tum-tum-e*, 'he brings it'
a-b-dim-en, 'I make it'
lu_2-e saṅ i-b-zi-zi/-e/, 'The man raises his head'
ba-na-b-sum, 'he has given it to her'
mi-ni-b-de_2, 'he has poured it'
ga-b-sum, 'I will give it'
ga-m-ɲar, 'I will place it'
ga-ra-b-sum, 'I will give it to you'
ga-na-b-dug_4, 'I will say it to her'
γa-na-b-sum-e, 'let him give it to him'
γe-b-dim-e, 'let him make it'
γe-b-dug_4, 'let him say it'
γe-b-ɲa-ɲa, 'let him place it'
γe-ne-b-sum-e, 'let him give it to them'
γe-na-n-sum-e, 'let him give the slave to him'.

The increasing role of the subject in the transitive verb in the third person praeteritum throughout the New Sumerian and Old Babylonian periods is shown in the following examples: *lu_2-e saṅ i-n-zig*, 'the man raised his head'; *lugal-e e_2 mu-na-n-du_3*, 'the king has built the temple for him'. In the Old Tibetan verb, the objective prefix was also marked by the consonant *b-*, for instance: *b-coṅ-s*, 'he has sold it'. This morpheme later underwent grammatical reinterpretation and became the tempus perfectum prefix in transitive verbs.

Sumerian modal verb prefixes, both the cohortativus *ga* (e.g., *ga-til* 'I will live') and the praecativus *γa/γe* (e.g., *γa-na-b-sum-e*, 'let him give it to him'), started to mark the category of the future tense (futurum) in Old Tibetan (e.g.,

g-taṅ, 'he will leave it'; *g-dul*, 'he will tame'; *g-žal*, 'he will weigh'). The evolution of future tense forms from the modal forms listed above can also be observed in some other languages (German, English, Old Church Slavonic).

Finally, it is worth mentioning that imperative forms take prefixes in neither Sumerian nor Old Tibetan.

Examples: Sum. *sum-ab*, 'give it!' *ŋar-ab*, 'place it!'
Tib. *toṅ*, 'leave (it)!' *ʻul*, 'tame (it)!'

In Sumerian, negative verb forms were marked by the prefix *nu-*.

Examples: *nu-b-dim-e*, 'he does not make it'
nu-na-sum, 'he has not given (it) to him'

Prohibitive verb forms were marked by the prefix *na-*.

Examples: *na-b-dim-e*, 'he must not make it'
igi na-ši-bar-e, 'he must not look at it'.

In Old Tibetan, negative verb forms were marked by the particle *mi*, 'not', placed directly in front of verbum. Prohibitive forms, on the other hand, were marked by the particle ma. The position of these particles is reminiscent of that of the Sumerian prefixes *nu-* and *na-*. In both languages, these markers undoubtedly are of a common origin. The prefixes *nu-* and *na-* developed from the older forms *mu-* and *ma-*. The change of labial nasal consonants word-initially into non-labial consonants can be observed in several cases in Sumerian (e.g., *ne* ←**me*, 'fire'). If the prefix *nu-* derived from *mu-*, then the labialization of the vowel *i* in this prefix would occur naturally, and the phonetic evolution of the whole morpheme *nu-* ←**mu-* ←**mi-* would be acceptable.

CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of both lexicon and grammatical structure clearly shows relationship of Sumerian with the Tibeto-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan language family. Full reconstruction of the proto-language of this family is not currently possible; an outline of the main characteristics of the Tibeto-Burman group is, however, possible. Five and a half thousand years ago, Sumerian broke off from the Tibeto-Burman trunk and migrated far west to southern Mesopotamia.

What were the reasons for and paths of this migration? Demographic pressure and the desire for better living conditions motivated part of a valley population up the Indus River to search out new habitats. The land route west through the Hindu Kush Mountains and vast deserts of Iran was very difficult. Moreover, southern Iran and areas of southern Mesopotamia were already occupied by Proto-Dravidian tribes (Elamites, Herodotus Asiatic Aethiops, Proto-Euphrateans). A relatively easier way for the "Tibetan Sumerians" was by water. Their boats floated down the Indus River and the rocky, inhospitable Iranian coast, reaching the Persian Gulf, Dilmun Island (Bahrain), and Mesopotamian shores (the cities of Eridu, Ur and Uruk). In later Sumerian historical tradition Dilmun Island was believed to have been the land of their ancestors – a happy, legendary paradise. In the words of a Sumerian poet in his opus about the universal deluge, "When the power of the king descended from heaven to earth, the power of the king descended to Eridu". (Today known as Abu Shahrain, Eridu, the oldest Sumerian city, was founded five thousand years ago on an island in the middle of a lagoon).

According to tradition, civilization was supposed to come to "the Land Between the Rivers" from the sea. Oannes, the Sumerian mythological fish-tailed human figure coming from the sea, is associated with Aquarius, one of the Zodiac signs. Enki, the peoples friend and Sumer's Prometheus, was the freshwater god. His power extended from the land of Kenger (Sumer) to Meluha (today's Baluchistan). In the oldest Sumerian pictograms, the sign for the word *en*, 'lord', represented the stern of a ship, the place usually occupied by the coxswain. The facts cited here all support the hypothesis that Sumerians reached Mesopotamia by water. Remember that several thousand years later,

travelling in their fragile boats, Malays colonized the vast territories from Madagascar to the Philippines and Easter Island.

In order to solve problems of the origin of primitive peoples, ethnology uses complex methods. Co-operation between linguists, anthropologists, and archaeologists is indispensable. Research on Sumerian language history has provided the basis for our conclusions. Among the anthropologically distinct populations in southern Mesopotamia, scientists (e.g., Professor Andrzej Wierciński, Warsaw University) differentiate a type called Pamiro-Ferganan characteristic of western Tibet. This type is represented in numerous statues of Gudea, who ruled the Sumerian city of Lagaš in the second half of the third millennium B.C. Notable similarities exist between the archaeological material from southern Mesopotamias Late Uruk period (3200-3000 B.C.) and that from the Neolithic (mid-fourth millennium B.C.) Kashmiri Burzahom culture. Grey, buff, or black burnished ware made on the potters wheel, decorated only with an engraved pattern (so-called the 'nail' pattern), are found in both areas[4].

When did the Sumerians reach Mesopotamia? The formation around 3200 B.C. of pictograms, which gradually developed into a syllabic system, can be considered terminus ante quem. The appearance of writing was to a certain degree connected with forms referred to as "tokens", used around 7000 B.C. by Near Eastern merchants to designate the goods they transported. Writing, in the strict sense, however, as the transcription of spoken language, is evidently connected with Sumerian. The language, made up mostly of monosyllabic words, imposed a syllabic form on writing. The so-called anhängende Vokale, reconstructed for instance in the form *lugala* = *lugal*, king, in fact never existed. Unstressed vowels in Sumerian could undergo elision, as convincingly explained by Maurice Lambert[5]. Hans J. Nissen assigns the arrival of Sumerians in southern Mesopotamia to the Late Uruk period[6]. We believe him to be correct.

Before the appearance of the Sumerians, southern Mesopotamia was inhabited by a rural Mediterranoid population that left traces of its language in both the countries toponymy and a number of borrowings into Sumerian. This pre-Sumerian ethnic substratum has been discussed by Benno Landsberger, E. A. Speiser and I. J. Gelb[7]. This population was conventionally referred to as

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[4] For more on the Neolithic Burzahom culture, see B. and R. Allchin, *The Birth of Indian Civilization*, New Delhi 1968, 158-160, 248-249, 261, 289, 310, 325.

[5] See *RA* XLIV/3, Paris 1950, 147-149.

[6] Hans J. Nissen, *The Early History of the Ancient Near East, 9000-2000 B.C.*, Chicago and London 1988, 67-69.

[7] Benno Landsberger, "Die Anfänge der Zivilisation in Mesopotamien," *Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi* II/3, 1944, 431-437; E. A. Speiser, „The Sumerian

"Proto-Euphrateans". The following is an extended list of borrowings from their language into Sumerian: *engar* 'peasant', *sipad* 'shepherd', *kabar* 'shepherds helper', *pahar* 'potter', *nagar* 'carpenter', *ušbar* 'weaver', *an* 'heaven', *kin* 'earth', *diŋgir* 'god', kid_2 'sun', $eš_3$ 'temple', *gud* 'bull', *ab* 'cow', *amar* 'calf', *kir* 'pig', *ur* 'dog', *nari* 'jackal' (later this term also served to designate a singer), */niš/imbar* 'date' (i. e., fruit), *uru* 'city', uru_4 'to plant, cultivate', ara_4 'to grind', *en* 'to speak', *enim/inim* 'word'. The following geographic names must be included among Proto-Euphratean toponyms: Urim (Ur), Larsam, Unug (Uruk), Ereš, Šurupak, Zimbir (Sippar), Larak, Siraran, Lagaš, Ambar, Zabalam, Umba (Umma), Bura-nun (Euphrates) and Idi-gin (Tigris). The word structure of the surviving pre-Sumerian language material differs greatly from that of Sumerian already known to us. The formulas of the admissible Proto-Euphratean word roots are:

CVC, CVCV, CVCVC, CVCCVC, VC, VCV, VCCV, VCCVC.

Attempts at etymological analysis of Proto-Euphratean words and toponyms lead to the Dravidian language family. The typical al-Ubaid period (4200-3500 B.C.) pottery in Mesopotamia can be linked with the painted pottery from the regions more to the east (Susa A, Tall-i Bakun, Amri).

Returning to Sumerian, I am convinced that we cannot talk about it as an isolated language of unknown origin. As Akkadian has been researched in the context of other languages of the Semitic family, so, too, should the study of Sumerian take the Tibeto-Burman languages into consideration.

Problem Reviewed", *The Hebrew Union College Annual* XXVIII/1, Cincinnati 1950/51, 339-355; I. J. Gelb, "Sumerians and Akkadians in their Ethno-Linguistic Relationship", Genava VIII, 1960, 258-271.