

G

gabadibbu, *gabadippu* “parapet, crenellation”

ištū uššēšu adī ga-ba-dip-pe-šū BBVOT 2, 24 no. 1: 9 “from its foundations to its crenellations”, s. Maul ib. 32.

gabagallu “an object made from leather or fabric; part of a wagon”; Sum. lw.

1. Early OB GABA.GÁL BIN 9, 75, 463 (of leather, van de Mieroop 1987, 136 with Charpin 1990a, 90).

2. OB *gaba-gal-lu* ARM 7, 243: 4; ^{tu}*gaba-gál-lu* ARM 22, 324 ii 11. S. Durand 2009, 34 with add. Mari refs.

3. SB DĪŠ ^{gis}*gaba-gál-la : pitnu ereqqi ša 1-en parū ū lū 1-en ANŠE.x [...]* RA 85, 152: 49a “(if he sees a g.): the box of a cart, which a single mule or a single donkey (?) [...]”; *gaba-gál-la : pitnu* ib. c “g. = a box”. Sim. RA 73, 167: 19 (comm. to TDP I, 42’).

4. Arkhipov 2012a, 7f. The SB comm. and lex. attestations suggest the floor or body of a small cart (George 1991, 162). In OB, the word describes an object made from leather or fabric that could have served multiple purposes (Durand 2009, 34). Cf. Ur III *gaba-gál kù-sig₁₇* UET 3, 335: 2, perhaps a pectoral or breastplate, s. Sallaberger 1995, 17.

gabalahhu s. *gabarahhu*

gabānu s. *gapānu*

g/kabarahhu, + *gabalahhu* “mourning, distress”; Sum. lw.

1. In Sum. lit. as an Akk. lw., indicated by the nominative ending: *ga-ba-ra-hum* MC 1: 65, cf. *ga-ba-ra-hu-um/hum* Inninšagura 22 (Michalowski 1989, 78).

2. OB lit. *pasāqum!*? *ga-ba-ra-a[h-ka]* AML 100: 1 “[your] distress is choking(!)?”.

3. SB [*g*]a-ba-ra-hu *ana ummāniya imaqqut* KAL 5, 93: 7 “distress will befall my troops”.

4. SB *gaba-la-aḥ-hu* (will befall my troops) KAL 5, 19: 7, 8.

5. The transl. “rebellion” suggested in CAD G 1f. is not warranted by the texts.

gabarū “copy”; + OB

OB (oil) *ša ana PN ina ga-ba-re-e-em tamū* AbB 14, 74: 25 “that had been assigned to PN under oath according to a duplicate (tablet)” (s. Veenhof ib. p. 67 n. e.).

gabāšu s. *kapāšu* I and II

+ **gabbu III**, *gappu* “pedestal; back(?)”; OB

1. OB “pedestal”: **a)** *inūma* DN *ina gáb-bi-ša uzzizū* FM 3, 238 no. 73: 9 “when they installed DN on her pedestal”.

b) *ina gáb-bi-ša ušzizū!* ib. 248 no. 95: 31.

c) [*inan*]na *ga-ap-pa-am* [*g*]apšam *ša šalmim* [*an*]a *talbīš napād mešetti* [*up*]atteh ARM 13, 11: 23 “now I have drilled through the large pedestal of a

statue (in order to make) cladding of the fastener of the *mešettu*-lance” (Durand 1997, 281f., cf. M.13259).

d) Durand 2005, 144f. Cf. Hebr. *gab* I HAL I 163, Ugar. *gb* I and II DUL I 291. However, some of the Ugar. refs. perhaps belong to *gubbu* “cistern” (= Hebr. *gēb* I HAL I 163).

+ **gabdi/u** “next to, adjoining”; NA; Aram. lw.?

1. (an estate) *gab-di* PNf *gab-di* PN *gab-di eqli ša* PN₂ *gab-di eqli ša* PN₃ SAA 6, 22: 4–7 “adjoining PNf, adjoining PN, adjoining the field of PN₂, adjoining the field of PN₃”.

2. (a house) *gab-du bīt* PN *gab-du bīt* PN₂ *gab-du ḥarrān šarre mušēšī’u gab-du ḥi[rīši š]a āli* StaT 2, 207: 7–11 “adjoining the house of PN, adjoining the house of PN₂, adjoining the king’s road leading out, adjoining the m[oa]t o[f] the city”.

3. Further refs. and disc. in Cherry 2017, 103–106. Lw. from Aram. *gb(’)* “side” + pronoun *dī/ū’*?

+ **gabḥallu** “mng. unkn.”; SB

Lex. *gab-ḥa-lum* = *ḥa*-BAD AOAT 50, 348: 204A (malku). Hrūša (following H. Waetzoldt) ib. p. 220 suggests var. of *gabagallu* “part of a wagon”.

+ **gabī’an(n)u** “(a substance similar to alum)”; early OB

1. 20 GÍN *ga-bi-an-nu* ARM 19, 330: 1 “20 shekels of alum”.

2. 12 [GÍN] *ga-bi-a-nu* ARM 19, 315: 2 “12 [shekels of] alum (for a textile)”.

3. Cf. *gabû* I.

gabibu “land of inferior quality”

Zadok 2020, 266 suggests derivation from Aram. *gbb* “to bend over”, “pre-

sumably referring to a peculiar topographical elevation (“bent, curved, convex, hunchbacked”)”.

g/kabīdu “liver”

1. OB *ka-bi-da-am* YOS 11, 26 i 62 (among ingredients). Reading after Stol 2006, 112 (pace Bottéro 1995, 76: *qā-qā-da-am*).

2 LB *našrapi ša* ¹*ga¹-bi-d[u]* Jursa 1999, 81 BM 4+: 5 “a *n.* piece of meat of the liver”. S. Jursa ib. p. 67; Stol 2006, 112.

+ **gabīnu?** “hillock; hunchback”; Ugar.; LB; NWSem. lw

1. MB [A.Š.Ā]^{bi.a}: *ga-bi-ni [qadū d]imti-šu* PRU 3, 119f.: 12 “[field]s: ‘hillock’ with its tower” (for etym. s. Huehnergard 1987, 115).

2. LB “hunchback” *mārū ša ga-bi-in*^{EGIR} TCL 13, 228: 4 “sons of the hunchback” = Aram. *g^obīn* (McEwan 1986, 188).

gābištu s. *kāpišu*

gablu s. *qablu* III

gabru, pl. *gabrātu* “strong one, man(?)”; MB, SB; NWSem. lw.

1. Lex. *ga-ab-rum* = ¹*gaš¹[rum]* AOAT 50, 435: 140f. (malku) “man = strong”. Hrūša ib. p. 159 and 284 suggests a lw. from NWSem. (s. Aram. *gabrā* etc.); if correct, the verb *gapāru* (AHw. 281) is in fact *gabāru* and denominated (s. already CAD G s.v. *gubburu*).

2. *šarram gab-ra-tu-šu izzibāšu* Emar 6/4, 668: 5 “his troops will abandon the king”.

gab'u “mountain peak”; + OB, + MB; NWSem. lw.

1. OB [*in*]a *ga-ab-i-im ša* GN *akkalīma* ARM 26/2, 215 no. 388: 12 “I was held back [o]n the hill of GN”.
2. OB *aššum na-re-e-am ša ga-ba-i* [x] *napālim* ARM 26/2, 294 no. 414: 25 “concerning the stela to be broken (out of?) the mountain peak” (s. Streck 2000a, 88).
3. MB Emar *ana bēl ga-ab-a* Emar 6/3, 373: 104 “to the Lord of the hill” (s. Pentiuć 2001, 49).
4. NA [*ū*]mu u *mūšu ina pani gab-`i ša nēši šarru ušal[la]* SAA 10, 294: 39 “day and night I pray to the king in front of the lion’s hill(?)”. S. Cherry 2017, 101f. with disc., possibly to be derived from Aram. *gb* “pit, well, cistern” (cf. *gubbu*).

gabû I, *gabbû* “alum”; + MB

1. OB *ga-bi-im* pass. in ARM 23, 158ff. nos. 139–170 for dyeing and tanning (s. Degraeve 1996, 25–28).
2. MB (5 talents) *ga-bi-i* Emar 6/3, 87: 7.
3. LB CT 57, 255: 16, 29; CT 55, 353: 2; 862: 3; 259: 6–7, 865: 5.
4. For dyeing and tanning in LB s. Zawadzki 2006, 44. Cf. *gabī'an(n)u*.

+ **gabû II** “to gather(?)”; OB; Amor. lw.

D *ištū ḥalaš* GN *nawām ug-da-ab-bi-im* Amurru 3, 143f.: 12 “I gathered (the inhabitants of) the steppe from the district of GN” (s. Streck 2000a, 88). Cf. *gibētu*.

gadāru s. *kadāru* II

gaddā'u “cane or wood cutter”; + NA, LB; Aram. lw.

1. NA: **a**) ^{lú}*gad-da-a-a* SAA 12, 83 r. 9.

b) 6 *ebilāte ša tam-me ...* ^{lú}*ga-da-a-[a]* *iddunū* SAA 12, 69 r. 20 “the wood cutters will give 6 bundles of poles(?)” (*tammu* = *timmu*?).

c) ^{lú}GAL-*gad-da-a-a* SAA 12, 86 r. 31 “chief wood cutter”.

d) NA PN ^{lú}*gad-a-[a]* StAT 2, 141: 13.

2. LB: **a**) ^{lú}*ga-ad-da-a-a* CT 55, 426: 3; YOS 19, 142: 2; ^{lú}*gad-da-a-a* VS 20, 49: 20.

b) The refs. in AHW. s.v. *gaddāja* and CAD s.v. *gaddā'a* belong here.

3. Cherry 2017, 108–110. Although GAD may well stand for *gat* (pace Cherry), *ga* does not favor the root QT' (for which s. AHW. and CAD *qāṭū* and *qettā'u*). JK/JW/MPS

gaddāya s. *gaddā'u*

+ **gaddu I** “fortune (name of a deity)”; MB Emar; NWSem. lw.

bīt ga-ad-dá Emar 6/3, 369: 36 “temple of Fortune”, *bīt* ^g*ga[-ad-dá]* ib. 34; *ga*₁₄-*ad[-da]* Emar 6/3, 461: 5, 4; *gad-dá* Emar 6/3, 373: 165. S. Pentiuć 2001, 50. The deity corresponds to Papsukkal, s. Beckman 2002, 43; Dietrich 1990, 36.

+ **gaddu II** “tattered(?)”; LB

šittā gammidātu 1-et ešsetu 1-et ga-di-it-tum Zawadzki 2010, 415 BM 76136: 4 “2 *gammidu*-garments, one new, one tattered(?)”. < *gadādu* “to cut off” (AHw. 273).

gadmāḥu, *gad(a)maḥḥu*, + *gadmuhḥu* “a fine linen garment”

Lex. [^{lú}*gmaḥ* = *ga*]d-mu-^lḥu¹ KAL 8, 112: 7 (murgud).

gadmuḥu s. *gadmāḥu*

+ **gadru** “a precious stone, a jewel”; NB
2^{na} *ga-ad-ru* KÜ.GI OIP 122, 120 ii 10
“2 g. (with) gold (mounting)”.

gadû “male kid”; NWSem. lw.

1. NA (may they [slaughter] you) *kī hurāpi ga-de-e* SAA 2, 6: 636C “like a spring lamb, a kid”; s. already AHw. 1555.

2. Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 30 consider g. a cognate rather than a lw., but since the word is common in Aram. and only attested in NA and LB, the latter seems more likely (Cherry 2016, 104f.; Kogan/Krebernik 2021, 439).

gāgamu s. *gayyānu*

gāgu “(neck) ring, torc”

NA 2 *ga-gi* KÜ.BABBAR FNALD 14:
11. S. Postgate 1994a, 244.

+ **gaḥḥibu** “cough”; OB

kīma ga-aḥ-ḥi-bu-ma ana [ašrišu] lā iturru RATL L.T. 3 v 12 “like a cough does not return to its place (of origin)”, cf. the parallel L.T. 2 iv 9” (Ziegler apud Charpin 2016, 175). Diff. Eidem in RATL p. 394. Cf. *guḥḥubu* “to cough”.

g/ka' iššu “traveling merchant”

1. Logogr. RAŠ:GA for GA.EŠ₈ in Pre-Sargonic Mari (FAOS 7, MP 10: 7, 33: 3).

2. OB *ka-i-šu lēmū maḥāram* CUSAS 36, 168: 8 “the merchants were unwilling to accept (the dates); *ka-i-šu suluppī limḥurūšu* ib. 17 “the merchants may accept the dates from him”.

gajāte s. *kā/ātu*

galābu “to shave”

+ **G** OA (expenses made when) *a-ḥa-<at>-ni qaqqassa ana* DN *ta-ag-lu-ub* Albayrak 2002, 3 kt 88/k 71: 61 “our sister had her head shaved for Ištar”. The unusual G-stem in this specific context is likely a detransitive derivation from the D-stem.

D 1. OB as punishment: *qaqqassu ana gu-lu-bi-im iddinū* Haradum 2, 23: 7 “they (= the judges) gave his head to be shaved”.

2. [...] *liḥrudma ūlūma li-ga₁₄-li-ib-šu-nu-ti* [...] *liškunšunūtima ana kaspim liddinšunūti* ARM 26/2, 260 no. 404: 73 “[whether] he sends [...] or shaves them, place them [in shackles] and sell them for silver” (after Heimpel 1996d).

3. Said of a field (s. AHw. 297 g. 3a): *eššid ú-ga-lab* CTN 6, 108: 4 “he will harvest and ‘shave’ it”.

+ **Dt** OB *abuttašu ug-da-la-ab* ARM 26/1, 282 no. 115 r. 5 “his slave hair-style will be shorn off” (Streck 2003a, 111).

Š 1. OA lit. *ša* GN *qabalti qaqqadātī-šunu ú-ša-ag-li-ib* OA Sarg. 61 “I had the middle of the heads of (the men of) GN shaved”.

2. OB s. AHw. 1557.

NJCK (G, Š), JW (D, Dt), MPS (D, Š)

galālu I “building stone, gravel”; Aram. lw.

On the etym. s. Kogan/Krebernik 2021, 440. Cf. Aram. GLL (DNWSI 24), Mand. *glala*.

galālu II “to roll”

NA *a-^rga-lal^r* SAA 9, 2 iii 4’ “I will roll” (in broken context).

+ **galammû** “trickery, deception”; Sum. lw.

1. SB *ga-la-ma-a-šû eli pātiqū zārû`a* ORA 7, 322: 66 “his trickery lasts upon the creator, my begetter”.
2. SB *ibnû ga-la-[ma-a]* ORA 7, 322: 65 “they created trick[ery]”; cf. [*bā*]nû *ga-la-ma-a* ib. 75 “he who [crea]tes trickery”.
3. SB *šimē ga-la-ma-a ša erimmīya* ORA 7, 322: 72 “hear the trickery of my enemies!”.
4. SB *š[u?-bil] šāru meḥû ga-la-ma-a-šû zaqīqū lipaṭṭirū riksīšu* ORA 7, 322: 73 “[make(?)] the tempest, the storm, [carry away(?)] his trickery, may the winds loosen his fetters”.
5. Cf. also SB *galam-me-e* ORA 7, 322: 64 and *ga-la-ma-a* ib. 67, both refs. in broken and unclear context.
6. Streck 2021, 225f.

galātu, NA *galādu* “to tremble, to be afraid”

- G 1.** NA /*gt*/ preserved: GN *ig-ta-al-du* SAA 5, 202 r. 8 “GN became afraid”.
- 2.** NA a-class: *kī* GN *ig-la!-du-u-ni* SAA 5, 202 r. 12 “when GN became afraid”.

Gtn OB lit. *gi-ta-lu-tu šakikku* CUSAS 10, 115: 41 “it is given to you to be always frightened”.

D 1. OB lit. *šittašu ú-ga-al-li-is-sú* CUSAS 10, 5: 2, 31 “his sleep frightened him”.

2. OB lit. *mannum idkē`anni mannum ú-ga-li-ta-ni šeḥrum idkēka šeḥrum ú-ga-li-it-ka* ZA 61, 62: 7f. “who has awakened me? Who has frightened me? The child has awakened you, the baby has frightened you”.

Štn OB lit. [*u*]-*ta-nag-la-at? namrīrū-ša malū p[uluḥta]* Lamaštu FsB 15

(Farber 2014, 267) “she spreads fear, her aura is filled with t[error]”.

galāšu “to darken, obscure”; SB

SB *Sin ina tāmartišu ana imitti ga-liš* // (blank) // *ina imittišu a-dir* Borger, Fs. Böhl, LB 1321: 23 (var. *ana šumēli* l. 24) “(if) the moon is obscured in its appearance on the right side”. Cf. 81-2-4, 281: 14f. (cit. Borger ib. 42) and VAT 9901 (quot. Weidner 1959–1960, 156a).

galdanibātu “an official”; NA

1. PN ^{lú}*gal-da-ni-ba-te* CTN 1 p. 103 ii 51; SAA 5, 143 r. 8; 7, 5 ii 50; 13, 61 r. 1; 141: 14 and pass.
2. S. CTN 1, 103 n. 11; Extensively Menzel-Wortmann 1986. Cf. Hurr. *kaldeniwale(š)* (a quality of cereal, Richter 2012, 182). S. already AHw. 1555, CAD D 87, CAD G 20 s.v. *galteniwa*. The editors of SAA(o) parse the word as *rab danibāt(ē)*.

galgallu s. *qalqālu*

galītu “deportation”

NA *ga-li-te* SAA 5, 203 s. 1 in broken context. S. *galū*.

gallābu “barber”; + OA

1. Lex. *é šu-i = bīt gal-la-be* CUSAS 12 p. 40: 47 (Ugumu) “barber’s shop”.
2. OA **a**) *ṣuḥāram* PN *ga-lá-ba-am ana 1/2 MA.NA kaspim (...) taddinam* UF 7, 316 no. 2: 5, 13 “you sold the servant PN, the barber, to me for 1/2 mina of silver”.
- b**) *ṣuḥāram ga-lá-ba-am* AKT 8, 213: 4.
- c**) *šinā ṣuḥārē ga-lá-be* <<IM>> *emqūtim šāmāne* kt k/k 47: 7 “buy two young competent barbers for me”, quoted by Hecker 2003, 184 n. 3.

3. MB Ugar. ^{lu}*gas-la-b[u]* PRU 6, 136: 10 (list of professions). S. Huehnergard 1987, 116.

4. OB *bīt g.*: *bīt ga-la-bi pitēma tīnātim u ša-qi-di šūšēma* Fs. Veenhof, 130 T.135: 8 “open the house of the barbers and bring out figs and almonds!”.

MPS (1), NJCK (2), JW (2–4)

gallābūtu “the function of barber”

OA (he will give the servant) *ana ga-lā-bu-tim* KTK 19: 24.

gallu “rolling”

SB [*ti'ām*]at *gal-la-at* Jiménez 2017, 170 Ic 30, s. *ḥamṭussu*.

gallū “a type of demon”

1. OB lit. *u gal-lu-šu/ku-nu* [En]nugi Atr. I 10, 127 “and their/your (= the gods) *g.* was DN”. Note that Ennugi is elsewhere titled *gugallu* “canal inspector” (s. Shehata 2001, 27). Mistake?

2. OB lit. *ūmum lemnum ga-lu-um šipir* DN UET 6/2, 395: 12 “an evil spirit, a *g.*, messenger of DN”; *ga-al-la-šu* ib. 16; *ana g[a-li-im]* ib. 17; DNf *ga-la-i-iš-šu tasaqqaršum* ib. r. 14 “DNf addresses his *g.*” (ed. Lambert 1990, 291–3).

3. SB *ušāḥizki kalba šalma gal-la-ki/ka* Lamaštu I 14 (Farber 2014, 71, 146–7) “I have made you seize a black dog as your *g.*”

4. Mayer 2016, 209.

***galmar** (CAD G 20) s. *kalmarḥu*

galtabbu, *galtappu* “a (fat-tailed) sheep”; Ur III

1. 1 *us gal-tab-bu-um niga* Torino 1, 291: 1 “1 *g.*-ewe for fattening”, cf. 305: 6.

2. n *silaa gal-tab-bu-um niga* FAOS 16, 1052 iii 7 “n *g.*-lambs for fattening”, s. iii 20, iv 6 3, iv 14 (in groups with *udu kun-gid* and *gukkal* “fat-tailed sheep”); cf. 1067: 3; 1086: 3.

3. AHW. 286 s.v. *geršepu* considers this word a variant of *kaltappu* “foot-stool”, which is only attested in NA. *g.* clearly denotes a sheep in Ur III, suggesting that the two words are not connected (Steinkeller 1995, 51).

galteniwa s. *galdanibātu*

galtū “fearful, fearsome”

SB *bēlu šibbu gal-tu* KAL 9, 30 obv. r. col. 9 (// *umun mir-šaa ḥu-luḥ-ḥa*) “lord, fearsome snake”.

galū II “to be deported, to go into exile”; Aram. lw.

G NA *ina libbi ūme ša ig-lu-u-ni* SAA 1, 194: 18 “the day they went into exile”.

Š 1. NA PN *u rabūtīšu ana GN ul-te-eg-lu* TCS 5, 1 ii 28 “he led PN and his officers away to GN”.

2. NA *lu-šag-li-a-šú* SAA 15, 169: 10 “I will deport him”.

3. NA ^r*ú?-še-eg-la-¹áš-šú* SAA 10, 112 r. 5 (context unclear).

4. NB GN *u GN₂ ... u bēl piqitti ... ul-ta-ga-liš* SAA 13, 181: 16 “he took GN and GN₂ and the official into exile”. Pace Cole/Machinist ib. 150 not from *galātu*.

Disc.: < Aram. *gly*, s. Cherry 2016, 105–108 and Kogan/Krebernik 2021, 441 pace Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 30.

gamālu “to be obliging”

G Stative: OB lit. *ga-am-lu-ni-ik-ka* OECT 11, 1: 4 “they please you”.

+ **D** NB *tagmīti ša P[N] u PN₂ mārūšu ša dīnu itti aḥāmiš ú-gam-me-lu* Fs.

Klein 624 (BM 26523, 87281): 4 “agreement, which P[N] and PN₂, his son, have mutually reached”.

gamāmu “to cut”; + OB

1. OB lit. *ga-am-ma-ši-im abbunata[m]* UET 6/3, 889 ii 7 “they have cut for her the umbilical cor[d ...]”, cf. Streck/Wasserman 2012, 200.

2. For a lex. ref. (now MSL 14, 345: 78) s. AHW. 276 and CAD Q 76 s. v. *qamāmu* “to dress hair”, which is probably to be distinguished from *g*.

gamārtu “totality, completion; a grammatical term”; + OA

1. OA n URUDU *rubā'um* GN *ana ga-ma-ar-tim ēpulka* AKT 5, 71: 6 “the ruler of GN promised to pay you n (minas of) copper for a final settlement”, s. Veenhof 2010, 186.

2. OA *anāku u šūt ina ga-mar_x(BAR)-tī ḥarrānim nimmeh_{er}(ma)* AKT 6B, 451: 5 “he and I met at the completion of the journey”.

3. OB “the current state of affairs, circumstances(?)”, s. *gašišu*. S. also *gamertu*. NJCK (1–2), JW (3)

gamāru “to complete”

G 1. Lex. *til* = *ga₁₄-ma-rum* Emar 6/4, 537: 604 (Sa), cf. [*t*]il = *ga-ma-rum* Ugaritica 5, 137: 22 (Sjöberg 1998, 273).

2. OB PN? [*i*]k-sú!-*ma qadūm mārim u mārti* [*i*]g-mu-ur-ma FM 2, 260 no. 126: 9 “he bound PN(?) and finished (him) off together with (his) son and daughter”.

3. *panum ga-mi-ir* JCS 58, 78: 46 “the surface (of the original tablet) is complete” (copyist’s notation).

D 1. OB *bēlī ana PN li-ga-am-me-er-ma* FM 7, 105 no. 28: 36 (s. also 32) “may

my lord fully report(?) to PN”. J.-M. Durand, ib. p. 109f. suggests an abbreviation for *libba gummuru ana* “to come to an understanding with”.

2. Cf. *gammuru?*

N SB *nag-mir išdiḥu* ZA 61 p. 50: 36 “fulfil the profit(?)”, mng. of N unclear.

+ **gamāzu?** “to jib, balk, move restively (of horses)”; NA; Aram. lw.

D NA (horses) *ga-mu-zu!* SAA 5, 64 r. 4 “are restive(?)”, s. SAD B/P 46 s. v. *burbānu*. Cf. Syr. *gmd*, s. Cherry 2016, 110f.; AHW. 1556 s.v. *ga-mu-zu*.

gamertu “totality”

1. OA “full share (in a common fund)” (s. Dercksen 2004a, 203–6):

a) PN *ana ga-me-er-tim izzāz* BIN 4, 37: 20 “PN will stand for a full share” (sim. ib. 14; CTMMA 1, 92 no. 71: 39).

b) *ana nikkassē ana gām-ra-tim-ma nuštazzizka* KTS 1, 11: 19 (= OAA 1, 100) “at the settlement of accounts we have made you stand for full shares” (Dercksen 2004a, 209: “for the entire settlement”).

c) *ana ga-me-er-tim lā kašdāku* AKT 5, 5: 20 “I am not able (to participate) for a full share” (sim. ib. 38 and BIN 4, 37: 9; also AKT 5, 5: 24 with *gi₅-me-er-tem* in the same expression).

2. As a grammatical term for Sumerian verbal forms with *ba-/ma-* (var. of *gamārtu*): NA [*ni*]-*til-la-a* // *ga-mer-ta* ZA 64, 142: 16 (exam text A), cf. MSL 4, 151 (*gamārtu*); Sjöberg 1975, 157f.; Black 1991, 95–98.

3. S. also *gamārtu* and *gimertu*.

NJCK (1), JW (2)

gamgammu “a bird”

S. Salonen 1973, 166f. (a sea bird?); for possible Sem. cognates s. Militarev/Kogan 2005, 115f.

gāmilu “merciful, sparing”

NA *ina patrišu lā ga-me-li* SAA 2, 6: 455 “with his merciless sword”.

gamirtu s. *gamertu*

gamlu, + *gammalu*; pl. *gamlātu* “crook”; + OA

1. OA *adī eblim u sikkatim ga-ʿam-li-ʿim u mimma šumšu* Fs. Larsen, 257 ii 17 “(you shall pay the full amount for any losses that occur) including a rope and bent-stick(?) and anything (else)”. The known instances of *g.* do not show any parallels of this use, so perhaps OA *g/k/qamlu* is a different word.

2. OB *šalam* ^dMAR.TU *ga-am-la-am našī* FM 8, 132 no. 38: 20 “the image of Amurru bears a curved staff”.

3. Fem. sg.: OB lit. *ga-am-la-am elletam* OECT 11, 1: 7 “holy crook” (of Amurru). Cf. ib. 8, 9, 11 and pass.

4. Fem. pl.: OB IGI Šamaš Ninsianna *u ga-am-la-ti-šu-nu* Fs. Kupper, 35 no. 1: 5 “before DN, DNf, and their crooks”.

5. SB as magical tool: GĀM *siparri* SpTU 1, 56: 3 “sickle of bronze”; also of gold (l. 2), tin (l. 4), tamarisk wood (l. 5), boxwood (l. 6), *musukkanu*-wood (l. 7); cf. SpTU 1, 57.

6. Var. *gammalu*: SB *šīḫa lānšu gamma-la-ma ikappap* Fs. Kraus, 194 ii 12 “he bent his lofty stature like a crook (resting his head beside his feet)”.

7. For add. Mari refs. s. Arkhipov 2012, 106. Refs. cit. in AHW. s.v. *gamlu* 1 c read *pilšu* (s. AHW. s.v.). S. also *gizū* below. NICK (1), JW (1, 4–7), MPS (2–3)

gammalu I, *gammalū* “very merciful”

SB [g]a-am-ma-ʿla¹-at qāt¹ ...¹ KAL 9, 6 i 15 “very merciful is the hand ...” (prayer to Gula).

gammalu II “camel”

1. NA *immerē* ^{anše¹}gam!¹-ʿmal!¹meš¹ ʿlā¹ *iḫabbutū nišē iḫabbutū* SAA 1, 82 s. 1 “they do not plunder sheep or camels, they plunder people”.

2. NB 2 ANŠE.A.A[BA^{meš}] SAA 17, 4: 4 (broken context, but in l. 5 the Arab. tribe Saba’ is mentioned).

3. NB a) ANŠE.A.AB.BA *suluppī indamma* OIP 114, 39: 16 “load a camel with dates”.

b) *rē’i* ʿANŠE¹.A.AB.BA ib. 62: 21 “camel herder”.

c) ANŠE.A.AB.BA^{meš}-šū-nu *ḫabtū* ib. 32: 5 “their camels were plundered”.

d) For further refs. s. ib. p. 310.

4. For the reading of ANŠE.A.AB.BA (more likely *gammalu* than *ibilu*) s. Heide 2010, 351.

S. also *ibilu* 2.

gammidatu s. *gammidu*

gammidu “a garment”; Aram. lw.

1. NA 81 ^{túg}ga-me-da-te StAT 1, 39: 3; StAT 3, 1: 14.

2. NA 1 *šupālītu ḫalluptu ša* ^{túg}ga-me-de-te StAT 1, 39: 10 “1 reinforced undergarment for a g.-garment”.

3. LB ^{túg}gam-mi-da-ʿtum¹ Zawadzki 2010, 415, BM 76136: 3, s. *gadittu*.

4. LB 10-ta ^{túg¹}gam-mid-da-a-ta *ša tabarri ebbeti šuppāta* dubsar 3, 43: 31 “10 g. garments of red, clean and combed wool”.

5. Probably a loan from Aram. *gmd* “to press, mangle” (Cherry 2016, 108–110).

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

gammiš s. *šumlalû*

+ **gammuru** “completion, complete(?)”; MB Emar

1. *tuppu ša gammuri* “tablet of completion(?)”: [anūmm]a *tuppu ša ga-mu-ri* [in]a *pisanni ša PN šakin* AulaOr. 5, 5: 32 “now the tablet of completion(?) is placed in the basket of PN”; *ša gám-mu-ri* Emar 6/3, 90: 16.

2. *tuppu g.* “completed tablet (?)”: *tuppu ga-mu-ru* AulaOr. 5, 9: 18; *ga-mu-ru* AulaOr. 1, 55: 23; [g]a₁₄-*mu-ru* Emar 6/3, 194: 9; *gam-mu-ru* ib. 207: 34.

3. Pentiuč 2001, 51; Durand 1990b, 50. All known instances describe a tablet and perhaps refer to a completed transaction.

gamru “complete”

Unique spelling: OB PN *qadūm awīlī ga-aw(PI)-ri-šu-n[u]* ARM 27, 63: 12 “PN together with all the men”.

gana “come on”

Note the plene spelling in MB lit. *ga-ana* ALL no. 11: 15.

ganāšu “to sniff, to wrinkle one’s nose, to sneer”

D *kīma ḥarriri ú-gan-na-ša* Lamaštu FsB 10 (Farber 2014, 267) “like a vole(?) she wrinkles (her nose)”.

gandu s. *kamdu*

ganīnu s. *ganūnu*

gannu, *gannatu* “garden”; + OB; NWsem. lw.?

1. OB PN *ša ga-an-nim ana šēr bēliya aṭṭardam šassuqī ana GN lir[tedd]ī’am*

ARM 13, 38: 28 (= LAPO 17, 831) “I have sent PN of the garden to my lord so he may continuously bring *šassuqu*-trees to GN”.

2. OB [tēbibtu]m *edištum* [in]a *ga-an-nim ša bāb nēšim* M.6337 (cit. Durand 1998, 648 n. j) “new [censu]s in the garden of the lion’s gate”.

3. According to Kogan/Krebernik 2021, 440, Aram. lw. in LB (pace Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 30). Cf. Syr. *gantā*, Off. Arm. *gn*. If correct, the OB attestations suggest an Amor. lw.

ganūnu, *ganīnu*, + *kunūnu* “storeroom”

1. OA lit. *e-BA-ki malā ga-ni-nim* JEOL 47, 59: 3 “your capacity(?) is equal to a storeroom”, s. Kouwenberg 2018/19, 62, incant. concerning a *diqārum*-vessel.

2. OA (the *kārum* passed a verdict that) ^é*ga-nu-nu ša PN mamman merā Aššur ulā iša’ amšu* AKT 7A, 296: 2 “no Assyrian will buy PN’s storeroom (from him?)”.

3. SB *ana eḫli ša kunnunū ku-nu-nu-šu išpi[kūšu šap]kū* Gilg. MB Ur 56; s. Gilg. SB VII 159 “to a man whose storerooms are well off, whose sto[cks are hea]ped up”.

4. SB *ga₁₄-ni-ni-ni-šu malī Nisaba Šūpē-amēli* 136 “his storeroom is full of grain” (s. already AHw. 1556).

For OA s. also *kanūnu*.

NJCK (1–2), MPS (3–4)

ganzir, *ganšir* “(frontgate of the) netherworld; part of a temple where damaged statues are kept”; Sum. word

Mayer 2016, 209–10:

1. SB *mēlīt šamāmī simmilat ga-an-zir/šir* Iraq 47, 4 ii 15 “(Imgur-Enlil,

great wall of Babylon,) stairway to heaven, stairs to the underworld”.

2. [m]arkas *ermi Anu u ga-an-zir/šir* Iraq 48, 133 B 5 “(tablet of destiny), which connects Anu’s canopy with the underworld”.

3. [š]a *ina ga-an-zir/šir nadû [...]* [ša] *ina karašê nadû* BM 68031: 9 “who is thrown into the underworld, who is headed for disaster”.

4. *ušašbissumûtu ga-an-zir/šir* MesCiv 16, 328: 12b “(DN) have them (= the ‘dead gods’) take their place in G.”, referring to a room in Eturkamma (s. Lambert ib. 49f.).

gapahšu “proud, overbearing”

The hapax *ga-pa-aḥ-šu* (now TMH 12, 4: 7) has been interpreted as a by-form of *gapšu* “proud, overbearing” by Kilmer 1991, 18 and E. Zomer in TMH 12. The form remains, however, unexplained.

+ **gapānu** “to harness(?)”; OB; Amor. lw.?

D 1. [ger]rašunu? *ú-ga-ap-pí-nu-ma it[t]allakū* FM 9, 71: 26 “they harnessed(?) their [cara]van(?) and moved on”.

2. *gu-up-pí-in-ma alik* A.559 (cit. FM 9 p. 285) “harness and go!”.

3. Cf. Ugar. *gpn* “harness” DUL I 304 (however, the Hebr. cognate mentioned there is wrong: rather “vine”). The translation assumes a denominating D-stem. Diff. Ziegler ib.: “se préparer au voyage, s’équiper, se ravitailler”.

gapāru “to be superior, to overpower”

D OB (the letter) *ša aššum paḥār ḥanî ina gu-up-pu-ri-ma* ARM 26/1, 158 no. 27: 4 “concerning the gathering of Hanaeans by force”. The transl. follows

Durand 2000, 1233b, cf. id. 1988, 159f. Heimpel 2003, 191 considers the word a place name without determinative.

Dt For VS 10, 214 iii 1 (AHw. 281) s. *kapāru* Dt.

gapāšu “to rise up, swell”

SB *ag-da-pu-uš allak urḫu* Gilg. SB II 262 “having grown bold, I will walk the path”.

gappu “pedestal” s. *gabbu*

gappu “wing” s. *kappu* I

gapru s. *gabru*

garābu “a (skin-)disease”

The conventional identification with leprosy (cf. Syr. *garbā*) is inaccurate, as *g.* affects sheep and cattle as well. It describes skin conditions like those caused by leprosy, but also other conditions (Scurlock/Andersen 2005, 232). S. also Stol 1989, 29f. (a fungal infection?). S. also *garību* and *garabānu*.

garabānu, *garbānu* “afflicted with *garābu*-disease”

1. NA ^{lu}*ga-ra-ba-nu* SAA 17, 110 r. 9 (broken context).

2. SB *ga-ra-ba-nu* SpTU 5, 255: 4 in broken context.

3. Del. refs. from UET 4 (AHw. 282), read LÚ *šá ba-nu-ú-tu* (Joannès 1995).

4. Cf. *garību*.

+ **garāhu** “to copulate”; SB

1. *garāhu = na-[a-ku]* cit. AHw. 282 s.v. *garāš/šu*

2. SB *ag-ra-aḥ-ki* DN *ag-ra-aḥ-ki* DN *kīma immeri* KBo. 36, 27: 15f. “I am copulating with you, oh DN, I am copulating with you, DN, like with a sheep”.

The *a*-class of the verb is further proof that *garāḥu* is not a variant of *garās/šu* since the latter has *u* in the pret.

garāru s. *qarāru*

garāṣu s. *karāṣu*

garāšu I “to come, to approach”

G 1. Oakk KN *ig-ru-sa-am* MesCiv 7, 226: 7 “KN approached”.

2. Oakk *idiššu ig-ru-ús* RIME 2, 108 v 35 “he went to his side”, also ib. 221 i 9; 224 iv 3; 226 x 2 (Mayer 2016, 210).

3. Oakk [*a*]dī lā *tág-ru-ʿsa¹-am* FAOS 19, Ad 12: 14 “before you come here”.

4. Oakk *ga-ra-si-im iškun* RIME 2, 42: 34 and passim in Rīmuš inscriptions “he assigned (them) to be deported(?)” (after Westenholz 1999, 41 n130 and cf. Hebr./Ugar. *grš* “to drive away, expel”, which would then suggest that the mng. “to come” is a result of the ventive. The difficult passage may alternatively belong to *karāšu* I or II).

5. OB “to consort”(?): (brother made brother declare a sacred oath and they sat down to drink) *ištū ig-ru-šu u kāsam ištū* ARM 26/2, 263 no. 404: 63 “after they consorted(?) and drank from the goblet (brother brought a gift to brother)”, cf. Heimpel 2003, 345 n. 204. + N Mayer 2016, 210:

1. “to set off”: SB *ig-dar-šu-ú-ni illakū-ni bābiš* Iraq 58, 160: 59 “they set off and went towards the gate”, cf. *ig-gar-šu-nim-ma illa[kūni]* Ee III 129.

2. “to be made love to”:

a) SB *aššāt amēlī i-gar-ru-šá-ma arkī zikarī idullā* CunMon. 11, 48 VAT 10218 iii 15 “men’s wives will commit adultery and run after men”, var. *ig-gar-ri-šá-ma* p. 72 BM 40111: 17; p. 180 K.229 r. 23.

b) SB *nišū ig-gir-ra-šá* CunMon. 11, 106 K.3632: 25 “people will have intercourse”.

Cf. CAD G 51 s.v. *gārišu* “mating”.

garāšu II s. *qarāšu* 3.

gardu “worker”; LB

Stolper 1985, 56–59.

+ **garibu** “afflicted with *garābu*-disease”; OB

(Cedar oil) *ana lī’ātim ga-ri-ba-tim* JMC 10, 42, M.12765 “for the cows with *garābu*-disease”.

garinnu s. *agarinnu*

garīštu, *girīštu* “a bread”; Aram. lw.

S. Cherry 2016, 111–114 (cf. Syr. *gārīš-tā*, *gāršā* “a round flat loaf of bread”); diff. Abraham/Sokoloff 2010, 30f.

+ **gārišu** “a type of messenger”; OA

1. *ištē PN ulā ištē ga-ri-šī-im ša ibattu-quni šēbil* Prag 744 r. 3 “send [...] with PN or with a g. who travels separately”.

2. *ṣuḥāram ištēn ga-ri-ša-am ašapparakkum* Prag 598: 22 “I will send you a single servant as g.”

3. Veenhof 2008, 216. Probably < *garāšu*. NJCK/JW

garmartu s. *kalmartu*

+ **GarZu** “a textile or a qualification of a textile”; OA

TÚG *Ga-ar-Za-am kabram* PN *naš’akkum* Prag 487: 4 “PN has brought you a thick g.-textile”. Cf. *karāṣu*? NJCK/JW

gaṣṣatu “firewood”

1. NA LÚ *ša gaš-ša-te-šú* CTN 6, 3: 32 “firewood supplier”.

2. LB 60-*šu dibbīya ša šarbatu* ME ^{giš}*ga-aš-ša-a-ta* ... PAP 70 *dibbīya* 1 ME *ga-aš-ša-a-ta* dubsar 3, 146: 18, 24 “60 boards of poplar, 100 logs (or bundles?) of firewood ... together 70 planks, 100 logs (or bundles?) of firewood”.

gaššu I “cruel, murderous”

OB lit. *bēlet ga-šú-ti-im šadū`ī u ħuršā-nī* AfO 50, 13 iii 12, 14 “lady of the cruel hills [and] mountains”. Already quot. AHw. 282 g. 1.

gašāru “to be(come) strong”

OB lit. *ga-še-er nišikšu* AML 64: 4 “strong is his (= the dog’s) bite”.

gašisu, + *gišišu* “stake, pole”

1. OB *ina gamartim dannatim annūtim ša ina māti ga-ši-šu zaqqū* CUSAS 36, 123: 7 “under these hard circumstances(?), when stakes are raised throughout the land”.

2. OB *ina* ^{giš}*gi-ši-ši-im iškunšu* RATL 117: 8 “he impaled him”, cf. ^{giš}*ga-[ši-ši-im]* ib. 186: 20.

3. OB [*ina*] *gi-ši-ši-im [lišš]akinma* ARM 13, 108 r. 14 “he shall be impaled”.

4. SB in agricultural use: *gi-ši-ša ay imḥaš šumēlū alapka Šūpê-amēli* 51 “your left-hand ox should not hit the stake”.

gaššu “an official” (OA) s. *Kaššu*; “part of the temple of Aššur” s. *qaššu*.

gattu I “stature, build”; + OA

1. OA *ša!* GU₄ *ša ga-tám e-li-ú-ni* (...) *šēri`am* kt j/k 623: 15 “have (one) of the oxen that are tall in stature brought here!”, s. Dercksen 2003. Perhaps also

GU₄ *ša ga(! sign BI)-tám rabī`u* KTS 1, 3a: 5 “an ox that is large in stature”.

2. SB [*ina* ..] *pašalli gat-ta-ki ušarraḥ* KAL 9, 4: 9 “he makes your form splendid with *pašallu*-gold”. NJCK (1), JW (2)

gaṭṭā`a s. *gaddā`u*

****ga`ū** (AHw. 1556)

The passage reads *i-BI-ú*, now AbB 11, 85 (Streck 2000a, 89).

gā`u, *gā`u* s. *gayyu*

gayyānu, *gāgamu* “shed”; + OB, SB

1. OB lit. *ina ga-ga-am suluppī* PBS 1/1, 2: 80 “in the date shed”. S. Lambert 1989, 327: 94 with comm. ib. p. 335.

2. S. Hrůša 2010, 219 ad I 267.

+ **gayyišam** “clan by clan”; OB; Amor. lw.

têrētīm ana mārī ālim ga-ji-ša-am ušēpišma ARM 26/1, 15 n. 42 A.3993: 38’ “I had omens taken for the inhabitants of the city, clan by clan” (Anbar 1991, 78; Streck 2000a, 89; < *gayyu*).

gayyu “clan”; Amor. lw.

1. OB 4 *awilū ga-ji* PN ARM 24, 235: 5 “4 men of the tribe of PN”; cf. l. 8, 15.

2. Spellings indicate *gayyu* rather than *gā`/wu* s. Streck 2000a, 89, 321 Anm. 6. Cf. Hebr *gōy*, Sabaic GWY. S. also *gayyišam*.

3. In AbB 4, 69: 41 (cit. AHw. 1556) read *a-na-ga-ḥi-im*, s. Streck 2000a, 89.

+ **gazālu** “to steal, carry off”; NA; Aram. lw.

11 *sarrūti* 70 UDU^{mes} *ig-da-az?-lu* CTN 2, 119 r. 19 “11 criminals carried off 70 sheep”. S. Cherry 2016, 114f. (< Aram./Syr. *gzl* “to rob”).

+ **gazāru** “to cut”; NA; Aram. lw.

nipšu ša m[uḥḥi ...] [i]-ge-zi-ir! ina išāti ika[rra]r Parfümrezepte 21+ r. 15 “(the priest) cuts off a tuft from the sk[ull of ...] and places it in the fire”. S. Cherry 2016, 115f. (< Aram. *gZR* “to cut”).

gazāzu “to shear”

1. SB *ga-za-az ša šārat enzi* SpTU 1, 51: 3 “shearing of a goat’s hair”, s. *gizzatu*.

2. Object “wool”: NB *šīpāti ig-^rzu¹-zu* OIP 114, 46: 12; *šīpāti ... ag-zu-zu* ib. 24 “he/I sheared the wool”.

3. NB *ni-ig-zu-zu* ib. 47 “let us do the shearing”.

gazzu, *kazzu*, + fem. *gaziztu* “shorn; ram”; + OA

1. OA as a designation of fabric:

a) 2 TÚG *ga-zi-iz-ti-in* Prag 428: 33 “2 shorn textiles”. Note that the partial duplicate JCS 41, 40: 28 has *kusītēn*.

b) 1 *išram ga-zi-iz-tám damiqtam* kt c/k 710: 15 “a shorn sash of good quality” (cit. Dercksen apud Michel/Veenhof 2010, 233).

c) 5 TÚG *ga-zu-tù-um* kt c/k 488: 8 (courtesy J. G. Dercksen).

d) A type of low-pile fabric, presumably made by cutting the nap of the pile to achieve a uniform surface. This process has also been called “shearing” in European textile manufacturing since the middle ages. The Bab. equivalent is *gizzu*. S. also *gizzatu*.

2. OB “ram”:

a) lit. *ka-az-za-^ram¹ imme[r]tam* CUSAS 10, 1: 11a “ram (and) ewe”.

b) *ka-az-zu-um etellum ālišu* ib. 35 “the ram, prince of his city”.

c) [*k*]a-az-zum ib. 2.

d) Cf. CAD G 115 *gizzu* A “adult male goat”, AHW. 496 *kizzu* I “(junger)

Ziegenbock”. Derivation of *g/kazāzu* is likely. NJCK (1), JW (1), MPS (2)

gebû s. *gabû* II

gegunnû s. *gigun(n)û*

gelduḥlu s. *keltuḥlu*

+ **gennu** “a musicological term”; OB; Sum. lw.?

zennum u ge-en-nu-um JCS 48, 52 r. i 4 and *pass*. The term always co-occurs with *zennu* and both are repeated multiple times in the music instruction texts. Kilmer/Tinney (ib.) propose a tentative translation “tune and test” and derive the word from Sum. *ge-en* (s. OB Proto-Lu 622–627 and cf. Kilmer 1995, 477 § 5.2).

genû “to thrust, butt”

S. *qanû* D 2.

gerdu “wool or fur that has been removed from a hide”

1. NA ^{siki}*ge-er-du* Nimrud 43 (cit. Deller 1992b), cf. Aram./Hebr. *grd* “to scrape off” and s. *gurrudu*.

2. S. AHW. 915a; CAD Q 227f. s.v. *qerdu*.

gergīlu “a bird”

OB *ge-er-gi-lum*^{mušen} Edubba’a 7, 100: 55 (in list of birds).

gergiššu “(fruit of the) strawberry tree; a red skin condition”

OB *šīpat ge-er-gi-iš-ši-im* KTT 379: 12 “incantation against g.”.

germadû s. *gir(i)madû*

gerru I, *kerru* “way, journey, military campaign”

1. Early OB *ana* PN *ge-ra-am ittabal* RIME 4 p. 708: 10 “(GN) waged war against PN”.
2. OB *aššum ge-ri ereqqī* AbB 7, 3: 17 “concerning the caravan of wagons”.
3. OB *ge-ru-um rūqma* AbB 7, 44: 7 “the journey is long”.
4. OB *awīlī ša ke-er-ri-i[m] š]a eqlim* ARM 28, 171: 18 “the men on campaign in the countryside”.
5. OB *šuhārūya ina ke-er-ri-i[m] lišbū* ARM 28, 39 r. 5 “let my servants remain on course”.
6. OB *inūma ke-er-ra-šu ušammidu* CUSAS 15, 187: 6 “when he readied his caravan”.
7. SB *ger-ru Ti āmat akbusa* SAA 3, 19: 3 “I trod the sea route”.
8. NA *ge-ri ramānika* SAA 1, 181: 17 “on your own authority (lit. by way of yourself)”, s. CAD R 125 *ramanu* f7¹.

gerseqqū “a palace or temple attendant”

MB new logogr.: *šutāpū ša mārī* KL.IR.SI.GA CT 51, 41: 4 “the associates of the attendants” (Sassmannshausen 2001, 28 n. 418).

geršepu, *kilzappu*, *kaltappu*, *kištappu*, + *girtappu* “a footstool, also as part of a threshing sledge”

1. OAKk *kištappu*: 1 ^{giš}*kiš-tap-um* CUSAS 27, 236 r. 3.
2. OB *girtappu*: 8 KUŠ UDU.GAL *iš gir-tab-ba-tim* ARM 19, 104: 2 “8 skins of big sheep for footstools”.
3. Pace AHW. 286, Ur III *galtabbu* “a fat-tailed sheep” is to be differentiated from NA *kaltappu* (s. *galtabbu*).

4. The (gold) ornament *kaltappu* is considered a separate word by AHW. 427a.

5. Streck 2009–2011b, 229 for the threshing sledge.

gerū “to be hostile to, attack; to exert pressure”

G 1. OA *tamkārī* (...) *ag-ri-ma* CCT 6, 35a r. 11 “I aggressively approached merchants (with offers)”.

2. OA *ippanītim ig-ri-ú!-ni-ma umma šunūma ūmē šibīšum* Prag 714: 12 “before, they put pressure on me saying: ‘extend (fem.) his term!’”.

3. OA *annākam malā u šinēšu ag-ri-šu-ma kaspam laqā’am lā imū’a* RSM 10: 21 “here I pressed him several times but he refuses to accept the silver”.

4. OA *husārī mamman ig-ri-a-ni-ma* TC 3, 49: 37 “someone has put pressure on me for my lapis lazuli”; for add. refs. s. Veenhof 2015a, 247–249.

5. LB PN: *Ig-ra-a* ROMCT 2, 52: 1 (cf. CAD G 63 s.v. *gerū* 4a¹, Oelsner in Deller/Mayer/Oelsner 1989, 281).

Gtn OA *ig-da-na-ri-ú-ni umma šunūma šumma ašī’um ayyākamma ibaššī šupurma* [PN] u PN₂ *iltanaqqē’ū* BIN 4, 45: 10 “they keep pressing me saying: ‘if anywhere *ašī’um*-iron is available, send a written order that [PN] and PN₂ keep trying to get it”.

N “to quarrel”: OA *annākam ištē* PN *a-geš-ri(-ma)* BIN 4, 79: 9 “here I have quarrelled with PN”; for further refs. s. Veenhof 2015a, 247–249.

JW (G), NJCK (G, Gtn, N)

gērū, *gārū* “foe, adversary, rebel”

1. MB Emar *ge-ri-šu* Emar 6/4, 778: 77 “his foe” (?) in broken context (Steinkeller apud Penttuc 2001, 53).

2. SB *ge-ru-šu ul ibbašši ša ina adēšu ibb^ralkitu? SAA 3, 22 r. 12 “no foe will emerge who rebels against his treaty”.*

+ **gēsu III** “mng. unkn.”; LB

gabû ana ge-e-su ša DN CT 57, 255: 16 “alum for the g. of DN”. Based on context possibly a garment.

geššu s. *gilšu*

gešû “to belch”

OB lex. KAxBAL? = *ge-šu-ú* Klein/Sefati 2019, 90 ii 19. S. also *gišûtu*.

FJMS/JW

****gēšu II** “to spend the night” (AHw. 287)

Streck 2017, 598: *malku* = šarru III 46 reads *bātu* = *utūlu* (Hrůša 2010, 362).

gibbu s. *kibbu* II

+ **gibētu?** “recruits?”; OB; Amor. lw.

1. *šābum kalūšu gi-bé-tum* ARM 26/1, 158 no. 27: 10 “the whole troop is (made up of) g.”; *gi-bé-e-tum* ARM 26/2, 145 n. 39.

2. *warkat šābim anāku parsāku ša ina šābim gi-^rbé-tim¹ bēlī illakma* FM 2 p. 206: 44 (= ARM 33, 154) “I myself inspected the troops, so that my lord might go with the help of a troop of g.”

3. Possibly to be derived from the rare verb *ga/ebû* (Durand 1988, 94, s. *gabû* II). Streck 2000a, 89f.

gibillû “tinder”; + NB

1. Lex. *ki* = GIBIL = *gis-bil-lu* Emar 6/4, 537: 311 (Sa), Sjöberg 1998, 261.

2. *nagāru* [...]. *gi-bil-li-ka idīka lū* TUKU SAA 17, 27 r. 15 “let the carpenter ... take your tinder as your pay”.

+ **gib’u** “red truffle(?)”; OB

1. *gi-ib-i, gi-ib-ú* ARM 27, 54: 12–16, s. *kam’atu*.

2. Cf. Heimpel 1997c; id. 2003, 429: “toadstools”, “specifically perhaps *agaricus xanthoderma*”; Stol 2014, 149: cf. arab. *ğeba* ‘“red truffles”’.

+ **gību** “a locust?”

OB lex. ... (broken and unclear) = [g]*i-bu* UET 7, 93 r. 3, between *lamšatu* “dust fly” and *kuršiptu* “butterfly”. Cf. Hebr. *gēbīm, gōbāy*; Aram. *gōb*; Arab. *ğābī* “locust(s)” (Sjöberg 1996, 229; Militarev/Kogan 2005, 112f.).

gidlu, gidlû, + gidalu? “plaited string, rope; a door curtain”

1. LB ^r*gid-di-il’ ina šūmi ešrû ša* DN CT 22, 8 (= AOAT 414/1, 3): 5 “a plait of garlic, tithe of DN”.

2. LB ^{gada}*gi-id-lu-ú* CT 55, 439: 10; ^{gada}*gi-<id>-lu-ú ša* DN CT 55, 858: 7.

3. LB *gi-id-lu šakk[ūtu] ša* SUM.HUŠ.SAR CBS 88: 1–2, 8–9 (cit. Stol 1987b, 74) “strung bundles of (red?) onions”.

4. LB (wool) *ana nīri ša ^{gada}gi-da-lu-ú u šiddānu* CT 4, 27 Bu 88-5-12, 336: 14 “for ropes for door curtains and covers”, cf. *gi-da-lu* YOS 6, 146: 11; ^{gada}*gi-da-lu-ú* GCCI 2, 360: 25 (both cited in CAD K, 148 s.v. *kandalu*).

5. LB ^{kuš}*šiddānu ana gi-di-il-’ ša* PN CT 56, 10: 2 “covers for the door curtains of PN” (s. Beaulieu 2003, 381f. with add. refs.).

6. For the variant *gidalu* s. Stol 1983, 299 and Oelsner in Deller/Mayer/Oelsner 1989, 278.

7. The LB refs. read *bulû* in CAD B 313 and AHw. 138 belong here (Beaulieu 2003, 381f.).

8. For etym. s. Cherry 2016, 116f.: “the West-Semitic evidence points probably to an early West-Semitic loan in Babylonian, which lingered in LB, as well as a later borrowing into NA particularly from Aramaic in the sense ‘braid, plait’.”

9. Cf. ^{tu}gadalû (CAD G 8).

gīdu “sinew, gristle; bowstring”

1. OB *šer’ānū ana gi-di ša tilpānī* ARM 23, 187 no. 207: 2 “tendons for the strings of composite bows”.

2. OB 2 *tilpānū ša gi-di-im* ARM 23, 202 no. 228: 16 “2 composite bows with bowstrings”, cf. *tilpānū ša lā gi-di* no. 454: 1 “composite bows without bowstrings”.

3. SB *gi-de našbūti* AulaOr. (Suppl.) 23, 14: 5 “putrid(?) sinews”.

4. Uncert.: LB 5 MA.NA *kidinnē ana PN ana gi-i-di nadin* Zawadzki 2013, 572: 3 “5 minas of *k.* for PN for *g.*” Cf. *kītu* “mat” (?).

5. Instead of *sagū* C (CAD S 27), read SA *lummargû/lamragû* “string of *l.* instrument”. MPS/JW (1–4), FJMS (5)

gigallu s. *kigallu*

gigamlu, *gugamlu*, *kigamlu* “paddock”

1. OA *ina ki-ga-a[m-lim] anāku u att[a] ninnamerma* KTS 2, 16: 3 “we, me and you, met in the paddock”.

2. SB (a sheep) *ša gu-^rga¹-[am-li] (?)* KAL 9, 55: 9.

gigun(n)û, *kikun(n)û* “temple tower”

1. OB lit. *ullūtam ki-ku-na* AfO 50, 16 r. i 11 “(Mama, whose) temple tower is high”.

2. OB lit. *ki-ku-un-na-a-ak lušalbiš warqam* MesCiv. 7, 13: 29 “let me clothe your temple tower in green!”

3. OB lit. *kīma epēr gi-gu-un-ne-em!* JCS 66, 41 i 2 “in order to provide (regular offerings) for the temple tower”.

gigurru, + *gikurru* “a container”

1. OB 5 *gi-ku-^rrum¹ ša šubātī* OBTR 170: 1 “5 *g.*-containers with textiles”. S. Langlois 2017, Vol. 2, 171.

2. OB 1 *gi-ku-rum* OBTR 205: 6.

giḥa/innu “a basket”

(3 oxen and 12 sheep) *ša ina 2 gi-ḥi-ni 15 pānī kankū* ARM 23, 199 no. 224: 3 “which are sealed up in 2 *g.*-baskets and 15 *pānu*-baskets”.

gikurru s. *gigurru*

gildu “animal hide, skin”; Aram. lw.

On etym. s. Kogan/Krebernik 2021, 440; Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 31; Militarev/Kogan 2000, no. 78.

gillatu “crime, sin”

OB *ḥiṭtūm u gi-la-tum ul ibbaššī* ARM 26/1, 174 no. 39: 25 “there will arise neither sin nor crime”, cf. ib. 16.

+ **gillu II** “roll of leather”; NA; Aram. lw.

1. LB ^{ku}gi-il-lu CT 56, 18: 1; cf. 12: 1.

2. < NWSem. *gll* “to roll”, cf. *magallatu* “parchment scroll”. Diff. van Driel 1995, 241, who considers the word a var. of *gildu* “animal hide”.

****gillu C** (CAD G 73a)

George 2003, 688, l. 170 reads ^{giš}ma-gi-il-la “an ocean-going boat”. S. also p. 872 ll. 169-170. S. already CAD M/1 44. FJMS

gilšu, *geššu* “hip, flank”; in Emar also “kidney”

SB *qaqqada* ^{uzu}*ges-eš-ša* 1/2 *errī alpi šarri māti ilaqqī* Emar 6/3, 388: 62 “the king of the land receives the head, the kidney and one half of the intestines of an ox”, sim. ^{uzu}*ge-eš-šu* Emar 6/3, 447: 3. Other texts mentioning the king’s portion have ^{uzu}ELLĀG (“kidney”), once ^{uzu}ELLĀG-šu (Emar 6/3, 406: 2). This would suggest that *geššu* has taken on the mng. “kidney” in these text (Fleming 1992, 153; Pentiuć 2001, 52f.).

gimartu s. *gimirtu*

gimillu s. also *gum(u)lu* and *gumālu*

+ **gimirrāyu** “Cimmerian”; LB

^{lu}*gi-mir-ra-a-a* BE 10, 69: 6 “Cimmerians”, cf. TMH 2/3, 189.

gimirtu, *gimertu*, + *gimartu* “totality; OA full share”

1. OA said of (part of) a temple:

a) RN (...) *ana* DN *bēlišu* (...) *bīti gi-me-er-ti i-Za-re ana* DN *īpuš* RIMA 1, 28: 13 “for DN, his lord, PN built a temple (and?/in the form of?) a complete *iZārum* for DN” (sim. ib. 22: 7 and 25: 13; cf. also ib. 20: 11 with *gis-me-er-ti* and 27: 10 with ^{ga}*me-er-ti*). Replaced by *siḫertu* “circumference, totality” in PN *ana* DN *bēlišu* (...) *st-ḫe-er-ti i-Za-re ša bēt* DN (...) *īpuš* RIMA 1, 26: 12.

b) OA PN (...) *bīt* DN *gi-me-er-tū-šu* *īpuš* RIMA 1, 38: 11 “PN built a temple for DN (in) its totality(?)”.

2. OA “full share” (cf. *gamertu*):

a) *ana nikkassē a-gis-me-er-tim u mišlē lā kašdāku* AKT 5, 5: 24 “for the accounting I am not able (to participate) for a full share or (even) a half share” (cf. ib. 20 and 38 with *ana gamertim*).

b) *ana šazzuzātīka [g]i-me-er-tām šup-rāšunūti ana* 30 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *lū ana* 40 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR *awīlam a-na gi-me-er-tim-ma lissuḫūšu* KBo. 28, 158: 4, 7 “send/order (pl.) a g. to your representatives that they ... the man for 30 or 40 minas of silver for precisely this g.” (in fragmentary context, unclear).

3. OB Mari “main force”:

a) *ina gi-ma-ar-ti-šu* ARM 27, 148: 15 “through his entire (force)”.

b) *qadūm gi-me-ra-ti-ia* ARM 10, 178: 14 “together with my entire (force)”.

NJCK (1–2), JW (3), MPS (3)

+ **gimku** “a ritual?”; OB

OB lit. *ūm gi-im-ki-im qersū iššakkanū* FM 3, 68 no. 4 ii 7 “on the day of the g. the tent frames will be installed” (// *ūm biblim* ib. 1 “on the day of the new moon”).

gimru “totality, costs, expenses”

1. OA *g. gamārum* “to reach a settlement” (cf. *awātam gamārum* “to settle a case”): *ana* PN *niḫēma giš-im-ra-am nigmur(ma)* VS 26, 72: 6 “we approached PN and reached a settlement”.

2. On N/LB *g.* “transport costs” s. van Driel 2002, 171f. NJCK

ginindanakku s. *nindanakku*

+ **ginisū** “a leather object”; NA

8 ^{kuš}*gi-ni-se-^{ga}e?* SAA 7, 120 ii 9 (between a shoe and a dish).

ginnu “a mark on or form of silver”

S. Jursa 2010, 480–485.

ginû “regular offering”

In MB s. Sassmannshausen 2001, 166f.

gipû “baskets for (baked?) dates”

1. LB 20 *gi-pu-u* AOAT 414/1, 81: 11 “20 baskets of baked dates”.

2. LB *tuḥallāta g[i-p]e-e u lurindu* AOAT 414/1, 95: 11 “palm-leaf baskets, baskets of baked dates and pomegranates”.

****gipû II** (CAD G 86 g. B, AHw. 291) s. *kibbu*.

girītu “an aquatic animal”, probably “moray eel”

1. Lex. **a)** *gi-ri-tum a-dar-ḥáb^{ku₆}* OB Ḫḫ IV 333 (among fish).

b) *mi-si-IŠ^{ku₆} = gi-ri-tum, uḥ naḡ-e^{ku₆} = MIN ta'í, a-ta-gur^{ku₆} = MIN UET 6/2, 406 r. 17–19 (Ḫḫ XV–XVIII) “m.-fish = moray eel, turtle-like animal that drinks = foraging moray eel, azaggur-fish = foraging moray eel”*

c) *mu-ur-ra^{ku₆} = gi-ri-^rtum¹, uḥ[?]-gur^{ku₆} = MIN, ^ra-da[?]-gur^{ku₆} = MIN AOAT 275, 607, BM 73313 r. 10–12 (Ḫḫ).*

2. OB lit. *mašak gi-ri-ti[m] tarakkass[u]* CUSAS 32, 25: 21 “you bandage him with the skin of a moray eel”.

3. SB [...*šu ša g[i-ri-tú* Fs. Walker, 220: 9 “[its ... is that of a] moray eel” (= BM 55551, description of the body of a god).

girmadû, *girimadû* “pole for the slipway”

1. 60 *nāḥam ana ^rgi-ri¹-ma-de-e* Finkel 2014: 57 “60 (kor of) lard for the poles of the slipway”.

2. On the ref. Gilg. XI 78 s. now George 2003, 883 on l. 79. MPS (1), FJMS (2)

****girmaduššu**

The ref. Ḫḫ IV 393 belongs to *girmadû* (s. MSL 9, 172).

girratu s. *kirratu*

+ **girribu** “a bird”; MB Emar

Lex. *tu-maḥ (mušen) = tû-ma-ḥu : gir-ri-bu* Emar 6/4, 555: 72 “big dove : crow(?)”. The word may be connected to *ā/ēribu* “crow” with reflex of the original initial ḡ (Y. Cohen 2010, 818).

girûtu “hostility”

NA *gir-ru-tú memēni laššu* SAA 5, 113: 18 “there is no hostility at all”.

gisallu “reed fence or screen (on the roof)”

OB *gi-sa-al-lu ša mûtim ina muḥḥiya ḥariš* AbB 1, 52: 19 “the reed fence (holding back) death is broken above me” (metaphorical).

****gisanda/udû** “reed effigy”

1. The Sum. reading is to be corrected according to a gloss: *gi-saḡ-du-DI^{sa}-a = ŠU Ḫḫ IX 294 (MSL 9, 183).*

2. The Akk. explanation is to be corrected to *qa-[an an-d]u-na-nu* “reed substitute” (MSL 9, 186 L6 1).

gisandussû s. *gisanda/udû*

giskimmu “sign, omen”

SB DNf *muzakkirat gis-ki-me nišī šadī u māti[tān]* BM 75974 r. 5 (Mayer 2016, 211) “DNf, who proclaims the signs for the people of the mountains and all the lands”; cf. *gis-ki-[im-mu]* BM 65617 ii 11’.

giššu, + *kiššu* “thorn(bush)”

OB lit. [*u*]lluh *kīma ki-šī-i-im* VS 17, 4: 1 “tufted like a thornbush”.

gišhummu “a bench (of a boat or wagon)”

Lex. *giš-ḥu-um/ḥum-mu = kippatu* AOAT 50, 347: 191 (malku) “bench” =

“circumference”, i.e. a bench going around an edge? Often said of wagons and boats. MPS/FJMS

+ **gišhuppu** “a tool”; Sum. lw.

Lex. [g^{is}]hub = giš-hup-p[u] KAL 8, 26: 6; giš-hu-up-pu AOAT 275, 633 r. 12.

gišhūru “plan, magic circle”

1. SB [ina GI]Š.HUR-ia izzazzū ilu u šarru Jiménez 2017, 170 Ic 27 “god and king stand [in] my (poplar’s) magic circle”.

2. The writing GIŠ.HUR-r- is half logographic and does not point to a form *gišhurru, which is not attested.

gišimmaru “date palm”

1. OB lit. gi₄-ši-ma-ar-šu ul ikkis CUSAS 10, 15: 13 “he did not cut down its date-palm”.

2. SB g^{is}GIŠIMMAR šūki ili Šūpê-amēli 50 “the date-palm is the door-pole of god”.

3. LB hēpê [g^{is}GIŠIMMAR^[meš]] AOAT 414/1, 189: 12 “cutting down of date palms”.

gišnū “bed”

Lex. giš-nu-ú = MIN (ēru) AOAT 50, 454: 261 (malku).

gišnugallu, ašnugallu “alabaster”

NB [GABA.R]I tuppī ša^{na}GIŠ.NU₁₁.GAL ša PN BM 54060: 2 “copy of the alabaster tablet of PN”, s. Jursa 2009, 150.

gišparru “trap, snare”

1. OB lit. ge₆-eš-pa!-ar pūtim qarnī īšū AML 86: 3 “the snare of the forehead has horns” (referring to a scorpion).

2. SB ušandū ana giš-par-ri-šū itam eblu Jiménez 2017, 250: 21 “the bird-catcher plaits the rope for his trap”.

gišrinnu, + kišrinnu “balance”

OB lit. našīma zikru ki-iš-ri¹-nam-ma qātiššu Or. 87, 19 ii 5 “the man carries a balance in his hand”.

gišru “bridge”

1. NA gi-iš-r[u] ša [el]eppēte SAA 10, 364: 8 “bridge of ships”.

2. NA ētebir ina muḥḥi giš-ri issakna ... PN ultu muḥḥi giš-ri ussaḥḥira ... ultu muḥḥi giš-ri ... ittalak ... adū libbi giš-ri [...] SAA 19, 82: 5–16 “he has crossed (the river) and set camp at the bridge ... He turned PN back from the bridge ... From the bridge he went to ... as far as the bridge ...”.

****gištalgiddū** s. talgiddū (Borger 2010a, 345).

gištallu?, gištalú “a joist”

1. OB a) ḤAR ŠU (...) gi-iš₇-ta-lu ARM 22, 290 ii 12, cf. gi-iš-ta-lu-ú M.6495 ii 16 and Arkhipov 2012, 97 for add. refs. and disc.

b) g^{is}GU.ZA gi-iš-ta-li-tim ARM 31, 494 no. 196: 5 “a chair with braces(?)”, either a fem. pl. of the form gištalú (gištalētim, Guichard 2005, 204) or a fem. adj. (Arkhipov 2012, 494).

2. NB gušūrī giš-tal-li g^{is}SAG.KUL BABBAR šīpī u šupru OIP 114, 89: 15 “beams, joists, a white(?) bolt, rafters and a ‘claw’” (for roofing houses).

3. Perhaps to be read g^{is}tallu.

+ **gištašalu?** “part of a vessel”; OB

[...] gi-iš-ta-ša-lu ARM 31, 351 no. 14 r. 20. S. Guichard 2005, 130 (mistake for gištallu?).

gištú “a joist”

OB *iḫzi ša* ^{giš}*gi-iš-ti-im arkim* ARM 25, 540: 3 “setting for long joists” (reading with Guichard 2005, 204).

gištuppu s. *nišduppu***gišútu**, + *gisútu* “burp, belch”

1. OB lex. KAxBAL? = *gi-šu-tum* Klein/Sefati 2019, 90 ii 20. S. also *gešú*.
2. SB *kīma giš-i-su-ti nap-šá-ti* AulaOr. (Suppl.) 23, 21: 40 “like a burp of the throat”. FJMS/JW (1), MPS (2)

gitmālu, *gitamlu* “equal; noble, perfect”

1. Lex. [g]i/gít-tam-lu = *gít-ma-lu*/lu AOAT 50, 305: 67 (malku). S. Hrúša ib. p. 200.
2. OB lit. *gi-it-ma-la-ku* AML 126: 3 “I am perfect”.
3. SB *gít-ma-lu ina ilānī* SpTU 5, 247 r. iv 8 “perfect among the gods”.
4. SB *aplu gít-[ma-l]u* AOAT 275, 459 r. 1, cf. 483 r. 1 “perfect heir”.

gizillú, + *gizallú?* “torch, brand”

1. Lex. MIN(= ^{giš})*.izi-lá* = *gi-zi-lu-u* = *šab-bu-ṭu* Emar 6/4, 546: 9, s. *šabbītu* “staff”.
2. SB *šar kibrāt gi-zal-lu-ú* (// *gi-izi-lá*) *mut[anbiṭ]u Gula ittašá* SpTU 5, 227: 8 “the king of the world, the sh[in]ing torch, Gula, went forth”. In LB orthography, *zal* may stand for /zil/.
3. SB Spelling *gi-zi-la/lá* (syllabic or late var. of the logogr.): NÍG.NA GI.ZIL.LÁ KÙ *uš-bi-ka-nu-uš* JMC 36, 25: 10 “has moved the holy censer (and) torch past you”, cf. GI.Z[ILLA] AMD 8/2, 8.15: 38, and GI.ZILLA Fs. Hallo, 153 text C: 1, 4 (BM 29383).

MPS (1–2), FJMS/JW (3)

gizinakku “offering for the moon god Sîn”

OB (fat) *inūma gi-zi-na-ki* ARM 21, 105: 3 “at the occasion of the offering for Sîn”.

+ **gizû?** “a sort of cane”; OB; Sum. lw.

OB lit. *malkū wāšib kussī’āt g[i?]-zi-im dadnī ‘ibēlū’ ina gamlika* OECT 11, 1: 9 “the kings sitting on thrones of *gizi*-cane(?) ruled the inhabited world with your crook”. Von Soden 1989 and 1989/90, 118 suggests *s[ī]-si-im* from *sissimu* “granary” (hapax, s. CAD S 325) and translates “Thronen der Schatzkammern(?) der Wohnstätten”. For the tentative interpretation as thrones of *gizi*-cane cf. *gu-za-lá gi-zi* “*gizi*-chair-carrier” (Wilcke 1998, 50: 25).

gizzatu “shearing, wool yield; metal shaving; a textile; hairloss”

1. (2 shekels of gold) *issu libbi gi-za-a-ti ana kirkī ša tamlīt ša urki ša-ku?-ri?* CTN 2, 145: 2 “out of the shavings, for rolls for the inlay of the back of the *šukurru-emblem(?)*”, s. Postgate ib.
2. The mng. “gold shaving” also applies to ABL 1458 (now SAA 1, 52) cit. AHw. 295 and ADD 676 (both sg. *gi-zu-tú*).
3. SB “hair loss”:
 - a) *gi-iz-za-tum* SpTU 1, 43: 18 (in list of diseases).
 - b) *gi-iz-za-tú*: *ana muḫḫī gazāz ša šārat enzi* SpTU 1, 51: 3 “hair loss: related to shearing of a goat’s hair” (medical comm.).
 - c) Refs. in AHw. 489 *k/giṣṣatu* “Haarausfall, Abblättern der Haut” and CAD K 443 *kiṣṣatu* “a skin disease” probably belong here. S. also *gizzutu*

gizzu “shearing; shearling; shorn (of fabric)”

1. OB a low-pile textile (cf. OA *gazzu*):
2 TÚG *gi-zu* BAR.KAR.R[A] ARM 22,
119: 1 (coll. ARM 30 p. 195) “2 shorn
garments of *barkarrû*-quality”. The
word corresponds to ^{tu}GUZ.ZA in
parallel texts. S. Durand 2009, 34f. for
add. refs. and disc.

2. NA “shearling?”: 1 GUD 25 *gi-zi* (...)
1 ANŠE 20 *gi-zi* CTN 2, 222 A 1–2 “1
ox, 25 g. (...), 1 donkey, 20 g.” S.
Postgate *ib.* p. 216 (a type of goat?).

3. LB (van Driel 1995, 228):

a) (wool) *gi-zi* CT 55, 761: 1.

b) *serpī parzilli ana gi-iz-zi* CT 55, 252:
2 “(13 new) iron knives for shearing”.

c) *bīt gi-iz-zi* CT 57, 162: 4 “shearing
shed”.

4. NA (n silver) *ša* UDU^{meš} *kaspi* SIKI
gi-zi SAA 11, 100: 3 “of sheep, price of
the wool from shearing”.

5. Pl. *gizzānū*:

a) NA [*adi*] *remēšunu adi gi-za-ni-šū-
nu* BATSH 6/2, 20 r. 4 “(sheep) together
with their young and their shearlings”
(diff. Radner *ib.*: “fleeces”).

b) NA (300 sheep) *ana lid(d)ā[nīšunu]
ana gi-za-ni-šū-nu* SAAS 5, 51: 5 “to
bear young and to be shorn”; sim.
BATSH 6/2, 110: 8–9.

JW (1–3, 5), MPS (4), JK (5)

gubāru s. *gupāru*

+ **gubbatu** “reed pipes?”; LB; Aram. Lw.
[x] GUN *gu-ub-ba-tum* NBC 6140: 1
(Fs. Klein, 652). Cf. Syr. *gwb̄t* ‘(hapax).

gubbu “cistern”

1. NA ^r*bītu*?¹ *gu-ub-bu* ŠE.NU[MUN^{meš}]
SAA 5, 15: 12 “house(?)”, cistern,
arab[le land]”.

2. NA *mē šūt gu-ub-bu* SAA 12, 3: 4f.
“water of the cistern”.

3. S. Cherry 2016, 117–119. Cf. *gabbu*,
gab'u.

gubbuḫu, *qubbuḫu* “bald”

SB [...] *gub-bu-ḫu immar* KAL 1, 5 iii
17 “[when...] a bald (man) is seen”.

gubbunu s. *gapānu*

gubburu s. *gapāru*

+ **gubību** “a golden object or ornament”;
NA

tudittu KÙ.GI *g[u?]-bi-bi* KÙ.GI *kasūsu
ina muḫḫi* SAA 7, 81: 3 “a golden dress-
pin (with?) a golden g. and a falcon on
it”.

gublāyu “from Byblos”

OB 1 TÚG *gu-ub-la-ji/u* ARM 30, 353
M.5260 “1 Byblos-style garment”. S.
Durand 2009, 100 with add. refs.

gubnatu “cheese”

Aram. lw., s. Kogan/Krebernik 2021,
440 (cf. Syr. *gābettā*, Off. Aram. *gbnh*
(DNWSI 210)).

+ **gudappu** “a commodity”; OB

1 MA.NA *gu-da-ap-pu* CT 45, 99: 5
(von Soden 1980a, 274).

****gudilû** (CAD G 119b)

Read ḪA.A = *gu-di-id?*-^r*du*?¹-*um* MSL
14, 131.

+ **gudil(l)û** “single(?)”; SB

Lex. *ūmu gu-di-lu-ú* // [*g*]u-dil-ú // *gu-
dil-lu-ú* = *ištēn ūmu* AOAT 50, 370: 164
(malku) “a single day” = “one day”.
Hrůša *ib.* p. 87: < Sum. *ugu-dili*.

MPS/FJMS

gudūdu I “patrol, band, battle troop”

1. SB 20 ^{lú}*gu-du-du ša Aramu* BagM 21, 345 iii 14 “a patrol of 20 of the Arameans”.

2. NB ^{lú}*gu-du-da-nu ša rab-šāqê* SAA 19, 4: 12 “the battle troops of the chief cupbearer”.

3. NB ^{lú}*gu-du-du ša Bīt-Yakīn ... iḫtabtū* OIP 114, 18: 4 “the patrol of the Bīt-Yakīn stole (people and donkeys)”.

+ **gudūdu? II** “part of a bed, a textile?”; LB

LB 1-*et* ^{giš}NÁ *ia-a-nu-mi-’-tum adī šip-rīti 1-en gu-du-di-šú* AOAT 222, 38: 13 (CT 49, 165) “1 bed of y.-type together with dyed linens, 1 (of) its(?) g.”.

gudugudû, guduguttû s. guduttû**guduttû, + gudugudû, + guduguttû** “offering table”

1. Lex. *gu-du-^rgu-ut¹-tu-ú // gu-du-ut-tu-u // ^rgu¹-du-gu-du-u = paššūru* AOAT 50, 347: 186 (malku) “offering table = table”. Delete the var. *dugudû* in CAD G 120 *guduttû*.

2. SB [g]u[?]-du-ut *isinni* [š]a ^r*tarā*¹[š]i KAL 9, 1: 4 “offering table for the festival, for preparation(?)”, s. the comm. ib. p. 18.

+ **gugalippu** “mng. unkn”; SB

[g]u-ga-lip[!]-pi[!]-šu-n[u] KAL 12, 37 A 12, *gu-ga-lip[!]-pi[!]-šu-nu* ib. B 9 (among foodstuffs in ritual instruction).

gugguru “a long, bottle-like container”

OB ^{dug}*gu-gu-rum* TMH 10, 192: 1, 7.

gugūtu “a designation of sheep”; Ur III

1. SILA₄ *gu-gu-tum* MVN 3, 344: 32; AUCT 2, 375: 10; ASJ 15, 136: 2.

2. Likely a type of meal or ritual designation (Steinkeller 1995, 56).

guḫaššu s. guḫaššu**guḫaššu, guḫaššu, guḫaššu** “braided wire, torc”; + NA

1. OB *šarḫullu* GAL KÙ.GI ^rŠÀ.BA¹ 1 *gu-ḫa-šu* ARM 32, 244 M.12668 ii 18 “a large golden š.-ornament with g. in its center”, Arkhipov 2012, 75 with add. refs; Guichard 2005, 135; S. also *kirādu*.

2. NA (the tip of a thornbush) *kī gu-ḫa-šu epiš* SAA 10, 382: 10 “is made like a wire”.

guḫlu “bdellium(?)”

1. LB *še rebītu gu-uh-li* AOAT 414/1, 80: 16 “bdellium(?) for 1/4 shekel” (next to *murru*).

2. After Potts et al. 1996, 291–305, g. is not “antimony” but rather bdellium (gum of *Commiphora mukul*), and Sanskrit *guggulu* is borrowed from Akk. Note that bdellium is also identified with *buduḫlu* (s. Jursa 2009, 158 n. 51; s. *buduḫlu*).

guḫšû “a reed altar”; + MA

2 ^{gi}*gu-uh-še*_{20-e} Chuera 11: 16.

+ **gulātu** “a garment”; SB

[^{túg}g]u-la-a-t[u] SpTU 4, 128: 23; 1-*en* ^{túg}*gu-la-a-a-tu[m]* ib. 92.

gulēnu, gulānu “cloak, mantle”; Aram. lw.

1. NB 200 ^{túg}*gu-la-a-ni* SAA 17, 69 r. 21 “200 g. garments”. S. also Zawadzki 2010, 419.

2. Cherry 2016, 120f. for add. NA refs. Cf. Aram. *glym* “cloak, mantle”.

gulgull(at)u “skull”

NA *gul-gu-lat-ku-nu umarraqa* SAA 16, 88: 13 “I will crush your skulls”.

gulgultu s. *qulqultu***gulībātu** “hair-trimmings”; + OB

Lex. *umbin-TAR-ġu₁₀* = *gu-li-ba-^rtu-ū¹-a* CUSAS 12 p. 154 ii 19 (Ugumu) “my hair trimmings”.

gullatu “a bowl, ewer; an ornament (Qaṭna); a column base (NA, NB)”; + MB Emar

1. OB (a vessel) s. Guichard 2015, 189–193 for add. refs.
2. MB Emar “ewer”:
 - a) 4 *gu-la-tù* ZABAR CunMon. 13, 27: 2 (cult inventory).
 - b) 3 *gu-ul-la-a-ta* ZABAR Emar 6/3, 186: 9, cf. ib.: 15; 187: 9; 283: 14.
3. In many cases *g.* may in fact be the pl. of *gullu* (s. below).

gullu, pl. *gullātu* “a bowl; link (of a chain)”

1. OB lex. GAL = *gu-lu¹-um* Klein/Sefati 2019, 93 iv 23.
2. NA 1 *šeršerrutu gul-lat* KALAG^{meš} ditto 1 ditto ditto *qàl^{meš}* ditto SAA 7, 72: 17f. “1 chain with big links of ditto (gold), ditto (1 chain with) small ditto (links) of ditto (gold)”.
3. (gold) *ana* 1 ^{kuš}BÀN.DA *gul-lat* x! SAA 7, 64 r. ii 7 “for 1 leather chain with ... links”.
4. S. Guichard 2015, 189–193. Cf. *gullatu*. MPS/JW/FJMS

gullubu s. *galābu***gullubātu** “barber service”; + LB

LB *pappasu ša^{lu}gul-lu-bu-tu* dubsar 3, 47 (= YOS 3, 80): 10 “prebendary payment for the barber service”, cf. CAD G 129 and AHw. 297 s. v. *gullubu*.

gullultu “sin”

OB *u aššum ṭēmim annīm ittī* PN *gu-ul-lu-ul-tum ittabšī* FM 8, 69 no. 15: 26 “and because of that matter a sin occurred on the part of PN”.

gullulu I “to commit a sin, crime; to cause harm”

1. OB *ana nawēm ana gu-lu-li-im p[anūš]u[nu ša]knū* AbB 8, 38: 13 “(500 soldiers) are planning to attack the meadow”. Alternatively *qullulu* “to diminish”.
2. OB [*wa*]rkīssina *ana gu-lu-li-ši-na ašālki* CUSAS 36, 55: 13 “I am asking you about what will happen to them (= the mollies) (lit. what will be their future), in case they get harmed”; *mimma ú-ga-la-al-ma* ib. 19 “he will cause harm in some way”.

+ **gullulu II** “to blind”

1. MA *gal-lu-le* KAV 1 viii 56 (inf., Deller in id./Mayer/Oelsner 1989, 264).
2. NA PN: ¹*Ga-lu-lu* ADD 218 r. 4 (cit. CAD G 131b).
3. In Ass. instead of Bab. *napālu* (Watanabe 1987, 206b).
4. CAD Q s.v. *qullulu*; CAD G s.v. *gullulu* adj.

gul(u)būtu “a legume”

S. Postgate 1987, 94f.: Perhaps *Lathyrus sativus* (cf. Aram. *gilbōna*, Arab. *jilbān*).

gumāḥu “choice bull”

The rare word *qumahḥu* (CAD Q 304) is perhaps a phonetic variant (Sommerfeld 1990, 32).

+ **gumakil(l)u** “a wooden object”

NA *bēlī udda umme'ānū [i]ssu panīya ittūšī'ū lā ana batqi [lā] ana ^{gis}gu-ma-ki-li epāši ... lurammīšunu* SAA 1, 179 r. 20 “my lord knows that the artisans have run away from me. May he not set them free for repairing or making g.s”.

+ **gumālu** “mercy, clemency, salvation”; SB

lušalmidma nišī qitruba gu-ma-al-šin Iraq 60, 193: 39 (Ludlul 1) “let me teach the people how close their salvation is”, with var. *gi-[mil-]* (Oshima 2014, 384).

gumāru “charcoal, ember”

< Aram. *gwmrh*, cf. Syr. *gūmrā* (s. Cherry 2016, 121–123).

gumatu s. *gummātu*+ **gum(u)lu** “mercy, clemency”; OB In Mari PNN only (Stol 1991, 195):

1. *Gu-mu-ul-DN* FM 9, 13: 11 (and *pass.*).
2. *Ì-lí-gu-um-li-ia* ARM 13, 1 viii 45; *Ì-lí-gu-um-la-ia* ARM 21, 403 viii 6.
3. *DN-gu-um-li* ARM 13, 1 iv 39
4. *Gu-mu-lum* ARM 22, 14 ii 17; 38: 3.

gummātu “summer”; LB

Del. the var. *ḥummātu* (AHw. 298), s. *ḥummātu*. The word is only attested in BE 9, 29 and 30. Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 32, doubt the derivation from Aram. *ḥmm*, “to be hot”, as proposed by von Soden.

****gum(m)urtum** (kt 88/k 487: 9, s. Kuzuoğlu 2016, 36–37) s. *kumurtum*.

gummuru s. *gammuru***gunakku** “a garment”; LB

1. 1-*en ^{tú}gu-nak-ku* BM 76968/72: 13 (Roth 1989/1990, 30).
2. 2 ^{tú}*gu-nak-ku* Zawadzki 2010, 415 BM 76136: 2 and comm. ib. 418.
3. S. Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 32.

gungītu, + *guggittu* “a box”

Lex. *šakkabakku* = *gu-(un-)gi-it-t[um]* AOAT 50, 388: 140 (malku).

guninnu s. *kuninnu***gunnušu** “nose-wrinkling”

OB lit. *dabbi šabašītum dalp^rum epšatum gú-nu-šum¹* Fs. Stol, 151 = CT 42, 32: 16 “the gossipy person, the enraged woman, the restless man, the sorceress, the nose-wrinkling man” (forerunner of SAG.GIG/*muššu'u*).

Cf. *ganāšu*.

gunû, *gunnu* “a storage space for tablets”

1. OB (PNN) *šuḥārū ša gu-ni* ARM 23, 219 no. 240: 19 “servants of the g.”
2. SB (he wrote this tablet and placed it in the temple of DN, the house of his great lordship) *ana GÚ ana kan[akki] ša Esagil* CTMMA 2, 65 r. 8 “in the g., in the *kanakku* of Esagil”, s. Gesche ib. 260.
3. SB (^{dig})*gu-un-nu* *pass.* in *Nabu ša harē*, s. Cavigneaux 1981, 123f.

gunurû s. *kunurû***gupāru I** “neck, necklace”: + NB

GÚ.BAR *ḥurāši* SAA 17, 58: 4 “a golden necklace”.

+ **gupāru II** “a type of military camp”; OB

1. (I have seen the general) *ittī aḥḥātīya ana gu-pa-ri-im ūšēm* ARM 10, 29: 5 “together with my sisters I went to the camp.”

2. (light fires surrounding GN) *u šumma ālum* GN *gu-pa-ra-am ul leyī* A.2821, 8 // A.3857+: 8 (cit. ARM 26/1, 159f.) “and if the city of GN is not capable of (maintaining?) a camp (...)”.

3. *gu-pa-ra-am ni'am [šā]bum ša* GN *imur¹* Shemshara 1, 56: 31 “the troops of GN saw our camp”.

4. Durand, ARM 26/1, 159f. Cf. *gupru*?

gupnu “tree”

1. NA ^{gis}*gup-ni maḥiṣ* SAA 19, 87 r. 4; 156: 10 “the tree(s) are cut”.

2. NA (stones will be put) *ina muḥḥi* ^{gis}*gup-ni ma-ḥi-ṣi* SAA 19, 156: 10 “on the cut tree(s)”.

gupru, kupru “shepherd’s hut”

1. OB (lit.) *kupru: tibūt/miqitti ku-up-ri-im* RA 63 p. 155: 18, 20 “rising/falling of the camp”; sim. *ku-up-ri* RA 65, 67–84 AO 7539: 76; *ku-up-ra-am* YOS 10, 18: 46, 48; *ku-up-ri* RA 101, 66: 78 (Gilg.), s. George 2013, 139, diff. CAD K 484 s.v. *kubru*.

2. Does lex. *gu-up-rum = būlu* AOAT 50, 397: 23 (malku) “hut = cattle” belong here? Hrůša ib. p. 251 suggests a var. of *kubru* “thickest part” (said of sheep).

guqqû, pl. *guqqānû* “an offering”; + MB

1. MB (flour) *gu-qā-nu-ú* BE 14, 148: 24. S. Sassmannshausen 2001, 155 and 167.

2. S. McEwan 1981a, 166f.; Joannès 1982, 214; MacGinnis 1995, 156ff.;

Bongenaar 1997, 145f.; Da Riva 2002, 268ff.; Linssen 2004, 163f.

****gurābu I/B** “leper” (AHw. 299; CAD G 136)

Read *gu-lu-bu* in OB Lu Ser. A. 409 (MSL 12, 243).

gurābū “sack, wrapping”

On etym. s. Abraham/Sokoloff 2011, 32 with lit. (not Aram., possibly of Iranian origin).

+ **guramīru** “mng. unkn.”; MB Emar

Lex. ḤAR = *gu-ra-mi-rum* Emar 6/4, 537: 58 (Sjöberg 1998, 245).

guraštu s. *kuraštu*

gurbizu s. *q/gurpisu*

+ **gurdimu** “an axe”; MB Emar

1. Lex. *a-ga = aga_x(ÍL) = a-gu = gur-di-[mu]* Emar 6/4, 545: 345.

2. Cf. Ebla ^{gis}*àga = gur-du-mu-um* MEE 4, 2 xiii 44; 13 xiv 2'; 65+ xii 27'.

S. Pentiuć 2001, 54; Y. Cohen 2010, 818.

+ **gurgubū** “a foodstuff?”; OB

gu-úr-gu-bu-ú BBVOT 3, 28: 12, 15 (among flour and grain in a list of cult provisions).

gurištu, kurištu “vulva”

The ref. CT 19, 45 + (list of diseases) belongs to *kuraštu*. The only remaining ref. (Nabnitu i) has *ku-*.

+ **gurnatu?** “a wooden object”; OB

^{gis}*gur-na-[tum a/in]a? mātim nadnat* [(...)] ARM 26/1, 417 no. 194: 11 “a g. is given [fo]r/[i]n the land”. The interpretation as pyre, var. of *gurunnu*, by

Durand ib. p. 418f. and 2005, 105, is doubtful, as already stated by Heimpel 2003, 249.

gurnu, *gunnu* II “of average quality”; + OA?; + NA

1. OA lit. *nuhitimmī gus-ur-na-am urrir(ma)* OA Sarg. 37 “my cook let g.(-meat?) burn”. In view of the occurrence of *kursinnu* “lower leg, shank” in l. 27, it is possible that here, too, we should read *ku-ur-^{<si>}-na-am*.

2. OB of wool: 18 GÚ SÍG *gur-nu* ARM 30, 447 M.6700: 4, cf. 10, 16, 22. Cf. Durand 2009, 1f. with a diff. interpretation.

3. OB of barley: [*ina*] *libbū gu-un-nim šanīm* [...] *nuzakkīma* AbB 7, 84: 11 “we have dehusked [...] from among the second average quality”.

4. ¹KAŠ? *gur-nu* SAA 12, 48: 14 “beer of medium quality”.

MPS (1), NJCK (1), JW (2–4)

gurpissu s. *q/gurpis(s)u*

+ **gurrū II?** “mng. unkn.”

NA [*ana*] *mīni* [*p*]an *gur-ra-te tallak* StAT 1, 57: 16 = StAT 2, 248 r. 4 “why are you going to ...” (coll. in StAT 2).

JK

gurrubu “a color designation?”

LB 1 MA.NA SÍG.ZA.GÌN.KUR.RA *gu-ru-ub-tum ana nēbehu* ša DN Zawadzki 2013, 479: 2 “1 mina of blue-purple wool of g.-quality for the *n*.-belt of DN”.

gurrudu “bald”

CAD Q s.v. *qurrudu* (adj.) and *qarādu* B; AHw. *qurrudu* and *qarādu* I; s. also *gerdu*.

gursippu s. *q/gurpis(s)u*

g/quršu I “a (ritual) meal”

1. NA *kappī hurāši ša ina gur-še ušēlīni* CTN 6, 58: 2 “golden *kappu*-bowls which they dedicated during the *g*”.

2. NA *gur-šu ša DN šākin māti ušakkal* Ass. Tempel II, T 44 r. 18 “the governor will serve the *g*.-meal of DN”; cf. ib. T 54 8 and RA 69, 183: 36.

3. NA *qur-šu mar 'ēk[a]* SAA 10, 185 r. 24 “meal of your sons”.

4. NA (on the 4th day) *gur-šu ša DN* SAA 13, 78: 10 “the *g*. of DN (takes place)”.

5. *bīt g/q/hurši* means “abattoir, kitchen” (Deller in id./Mayer/Oelsner 1989, 265–6, < *q/garāšu*).

6. On the mng. s. Postgate 1974, 70 (“feast, meal”, < *qarāšu* “to trim meat”). Diff. Parpola 1983a, 119 n. 251 (“wedding night, marriage”, < *garāšu* “to copulate”); Deller in id./Mayer/Oelsner 1989, 265 (“Hochzeitsmahl”, cf. Arab. *urs*). The mng. “Hauskapelle” proposed in AHw. 299 is not supported by the known refs.

****gurummad/hu** (AHw. 299) s. *gurummaru* (already AHw. 1557).

gurummaru “a tree”

OB *tuppam šanēm aššum* ^{giš}*gu-ru-um-ma!-ri-im ana šēr šarrim uštābilam* ARM 13, 48: 6 “I have sent a second letter to the king regarding the *g*”, cf. ARM 13, 45: 5, 11.

gūru “foliage (of reed plants)”

Fincke 2011, 197f.

gurunnu I “heap” s. *q/gurunnu*

+ **gurunnu II** “fruit-shaped decoration”; OB; lw. from Sum. *gurun* “fruit”.

(150 grains of gold for) 18 *gu-ru-ni ša ḥubūsim* ARM 32, 371 A.4670: 2 “18 g.-ornaments on a ḥ.-weapon”. The same implement is described as decorated with *inbu*, “fruit”, elsewhere, s. Arkhipov 2012, 45, 109.

gusānu “a leather bag”

1. 1 ^{kuš}*gu-sa-nu ša šubātī* OBTR 170: 2 “1 leather bag with textiles”; 4 ^{kuš}*gu-sa-nu* OBTR 205: 4.

2. Durand 2009, 175 for add. Mari refs. S. also *kursānu*.

+ **guššu** “a textile”; OB

1. ^{gū}*gu-úš-šu* ARM 30, 185 M.12030: 4 (among other textiles).

2. ^{túg}*gu-úš-šu-um* ARM 24, 190: 1; ^{túg}*gu-úš-šum* SAG ARM 25, 120: 1; (5 minas of wool for) ^{túg}*gu-šum* ARM 24, 177: 2; ^{túg}*gu-uš-šu* ARM 21, 257: 21.

3. Durand 2009, 36. The term has been misread as *gunušu* in older Mari publications. Cf. AHw./CAD s.v. *gušû*.

gušû s. *guššu*

gušurrā’u s. *kušurrā’u*

gušūru “tree-trunk, log”

1. OB lit. *ḥur[bāš]u šillu [iṣṣ]ī qāštim gu-šu-r[ī]-šu-nu* *azzīmma lā ḥerū lišān pāšim* FM 14 ii 42 “(there is) fearsomeness (in) the shade of the forest trees, as long as the blade of the axe has not felled their logs”.

2. OB 170 ^{gis}ÜR^{hi.a} *ša 10 am-ma^{am}* FM 2, 69 no. 35: 14 “170 tree-trunks, which are each 10 cubits (long)”; cf. ib. 5, 9.

3. OB *[i]na mātim [e]lītīm nukurtumma [i]štū mātim elītīm* ^{gis}ÜR^{hi.a} *leqēm ul*

ele’ ī ^{gis}ÜR^{hi.a} *ina qāštim ša GN ibaššū 100* ^{gis}ÜR^{hi.a} *ša 1 1/2 NINDA 4 KÜŠ^{am} u elišma adī 2 NINDA^{am}* FM 2, 162 no. 87: 4–8 “there is hostility in the upper land, therefore I cannot fetch tree-trunks from the upper land. There are tree-trunks in the forests of GN, which are 1 1/2 NINDA 4 cubits (ca. 11 m) (long) or even more up to 12 m (long)”.

4. On N/LB s. van Driel 1992, 173 (use in building work).

gutappû “part of a donkey harness”

1. Lex. [*kuš-gú-tab-ba*]-*anše* = *gú-tap-pu-u* MSL 9, 199 (130 B₂ 2’).

2. OB 15 *gú!-tap-pu* ARM 7, 161: 11 (coll. MARI 2 p. 82); 4 *gu-tap-pu* ARM 25, 210 iii 22; S. ARM 30, 182 for add. refs.

+ **guw(w)a/ālu** “circuit?”; Ugar.; lw. from Ugar. *gw!*

(royal fields) *ša eqlī gu-wa-^{li}* PRU 3, 151f.: 12 “in ‘circuit fields’”. Cf. Arab. *ḡawl(at)* “circuit, round” and the Hebr. GN *gólān*, s. Huehnergard 1987, 116.

guzallu “scoundrel”

SB Designation for a disease: GÚ.ZAL *š[umšu]* SpTU 4, 152: 60 “scoundrel is [its] n[ame]” (cf. *šaḥšahḥu šumšu* ib. 58 “slanderer is its name”).

guzalû “chair bearer”

1. OB *ina panī* GU.ZA.LÁ *qaqqadī at-tanabbal* AbB 14, 123: 29 “I have to constantly excuse myself in front of the chair bearer”; cf. AbB 206: 12.

2. Veenhof 2014, 207; Westenholz/Westenholz 2006, 123–127 with add. refs. and disc.

guzguzu

28

guzguzu “a garment”

NB 3 ^{túg}*gu-uz-gu-za*^{meš} *ša tabarri* dubsar
7, 39: 25 “3 g. (made) of dyed wool”.

guzullu s. *kuzullu*