

APPENDIX 1. VERBS WITH TWO WEAK RADICALS (SELECTION)

' /J/W

nê'um e G: to turn back (trans. and intrans.); pres. *inē'*, pret. *inē'/inē*, perf. *ittē'*

D: to turn back (trans.)

N: to be turned back

nawûm i G: to be desolate, deserted; D: to lay waste

cf. *nawûm* “pasturage, steppe”

awûm u G: to speak (only OA)

Gt: to speak, discuss (*itti* with); pres. *ītawwu*, pret. *ītawu*, imp. *atwu*, inf. *atwûm*, part.

mūtawûm eloquent

Št: to reflect on (*itti/ina libbi*), to debate with; pres. *uštawwa*, pret. *uštāwi*, , inf.

šūtawûm, part. *muštāwûm/muštamû* considerate, talkative

cf. *awātum* “word”, *atwûm* “speech, word”, *māmītum* “oath, curse” (so CAD; AHw. derives from *wamā'um*)

ewûm i G: to become, turn into (*ana*, -*iš*) (intrans.); pres. *iwvi/immi*, pret. *īwi/īmi*, perf.

**ītēwi/itēmi* imp. **ewi/emi*, stative **ewi/emi*

D: to make like/into (-*iš*); pret. *uwvi*

Š: to make like/into (*kīma*, -*iš*); pres. **ušewwa*, pret. **ušēwi*

B/P

ba'ûm G: not attested

D: to look for (foms have hard aleph); inf. *bu'ûm*

bâ'um a G: to walk along, overtake, enter into (*ana*); pres. *ibâ'/ibâ*, pret. *ibâ'*

Š: to cause to move along; pres. *ušbâ'*, pret. *ušbî'*, imp. *šubî'*, inf. *šubû'um/šubûm*

ebûm G: to be thick; Stative *ebi*

epûm i G: to bake (forms as *elûm*); cf. *ēpûm* “baker”(< *ēpi'um*)

wapûm i G: to appear, be visible; pret. *īpi*

D: to make visible; pres. *uppa*, pret. *uppi*, part. *muppûm*, inf. *uppûm*

Š: to make manifest/glorious, to produce, display; pres. *ušappa/ušeppe*, pret.

ušāpi/ušēpi, perf. *uštāpi/uštēpi*, imp. *šūpi*, part. *mušāpûm/mušēpûm*, inf. *šūpûm*

Št: passive of Š

na'âpum u G: to be dry, wither; pres. *ina'up*, pret. *i'up*

Dt: to be made to wither; pret. *utta'ip*

nabûm I i G: to name, call; D: to lament, wail

nebûm i G: to shine, sparkle

napûm i G: to sieve, sift

D/T/Τ

edûm/wadûm e G (Bab.: jd', Ass.: wd'): defective, only: *īde* he/I know(s), *tīde* you know

(2m. sg.), *tīdē* you know (2f. sg.), *īdū* (3m. pl.), *īdā* (3f. pl.) they know, *tīdeā/tīdā*

(2 pl.), *nīde* (1 pl.); precative *lū īde* may he/I know, *lū tīde* may you know; rarely stative (*i-da-ta* you know); part. *mūdûm* (< *mūda'um*, muPRaS-)

D (Bab. and Ass. wd'): to make known, identify, allocate; pres. *uwadda/udda*, pret.

uwaddi/uweddi, perf. *ūteddi*, imp. *wuddi*, part. *muwaddûm*, inf. *wuddûm*

Dt: to be identified, appointed, assigned; pres. *ūtadda*, pret. *ūtaddi/ūteddi*

Š: to cause to know, acquaint with, show; pres. *ušedde*, pret. *ušēdi*, perf. *uštēdi*, imp. *šūdi*, part. *mušēdûm*, inf. *šūdûm*

cf. *mūdûtum* “knowledge”, *šūdûtum* “announcement, edict”

etûm i G: to become dark, dim; pret. *īti*, stative *etu*

D: to darken

Dt: to be darkened

cf. *eṭūm* “dark” (< *eṭu’um*), *eṭūtum* “darkness”

watūm a, later u G: to find; pres. *utta(/uttu)*, pret. *ūta(/ūtu)*, stative *wati*

D: to (re)discover, select; pres. *utta*, pret. *utti*, imp. *utti*, part. *muttūm*, inf. *uttūm*

Št: to meet one another, to meet with (*itti*), to combine; pres. *uštatta*, pret. *uštāti*, imp. *šutāti*, inf. *šutātūm*

na’ādum i G: to pay attention (*ana* to), to be concerned, worried (*ana* about); pres. *ina’id*,

pret. *i’id*, perf. *itta’id*, imp. *i’id*, stative *na’id*

Gt: watch carefully, observe stricktly

D: to alert, notify; pres. *una’ad*, pret. *una’id*, perf. *utta’id*, imp. *nu’id*, inf. *nu’udum*

nādum a G: to praise, extoll; pres. *inād*, pret. *inād*, perf. *ittād*, imp. *nād*

D: to praise; pres. *una’ad*, pret. *una’id*, perf. *utta’id*, imp. *nu’id*, inf. *nu’udum*

Dt: to be praised; pres. *utta’ad*, pret. *utta’id*

cf. *tanittum* “(hymn of) praise”

nādūm i G: to throw, lay down, cast; Š: caus. to G

naṭūm i G: to beat, whip

naṭūm u G: to be suitable, proper

G/K/Q

qu”ūm D: to await, wait for (*ana*), wait on, trust; pres. *uqawwa/uqā*, pret. *uqawwi/uqī*, imp. *qawwi/qī*

Partly confused with *waqūm*

egūm i, sometimes u G: to be lazy, negligent; pres. *iggi/u*, pret. *īgi/u*, perf. *itēgi/u*

cf. *egūm* “negligent”, *egūtum* “negligence”, *mēgūtum* “negligence”

ekūm u G: only adj. attested *ekūm* impoverished, orphaned (< *eku’um*)

D: to deprive of, starve; pret. *ukki*, inf. *ukkūm*

cf. *ekūtum* “impoverishment, orphanhood”, *mēkūtum* “want, lack”

waqqūm i G: to wait for (OA only; pres. **uqqa*, pret. **ūqi*, imp. *qi*)

D: wait, await; pres. **uwaqqa/uqqa*, pret. *uwaqqi/uqqi*, perf. *ūtaqqi*

Dt: to wait (on someone), to attend to; pres. *ūtaqqa/ūteqqe*, pret. *ūtaqqi/ūteqqi*, imp.

utaqqi, inf. *utaqqūm/uteqqūm*.

Partly confused with *qu’ūm*

naqūm i G: to pour, libate, sacrifice; cf. *nīqum/niqūm* “offering”

nagūm u G: to sing joyfully, carol

cf. *nigūtum* “joyful song”

nākum i G: to fornicate; Š: to cause/allow to fornicate

nāqum I u G: to cry out, wail

nāqum II u G: to run, go

S/Z/Š

se’ūm i G: to press down; pres. *ise’i*, verbal adj. *se’ūm*

waṣūm i G: to go out; with ventive: to come out; pres. *uṣṣi*, pret. *ūṣi*, perf. *ittaṣi*, imp. *ṣī*

Gt: to go away; pres. *ittaṣsi*, pret. *ittaṣi*, imp. *taṣi*

Š: to make/let go out, to send/bring out; pres. *ušeṣṣe*, pret. *ušeṣi*, perf. *uštēṣi*, inf.

šūṣūm

cf. *sītum* “exit, new growth, issue, (sun-)rise”, pl. *siātum* “distant time, primeval time”

wâṣum i G: to be few, insufficient; cf. *wiṣum* too small, little, few

nesūm e G: to be distant, far; to distance, depart from; D: to take away, remove

nâṣum a G; to despise

Š

ša'ûm i G: to walk around (so AHw; CAD has only a verb *šâ'um*, no *ša'ûm*)

ša'ûm G: not attested

Dt: to trifle, treat lightly, be idle; pres. *ušta''a/uštâ*, pret. *ušta''i*, inf. *šuta''ûm*, part.

mušta''ûm idle

še'ûm i G: to seek (out); pres. *iše''e/išē*, pret. *išē*, perf. *ištē''e*, imp. *še''e*

Gtn: seek constantly, visit assiduously; pres. *ištene''e*, pret. *ište''e*, imp. *šite''e*,
inf. *šite''ûm*, part. *mušte''ûm*

šawûm i G: to roast (intr.); pret. *išwi*, imp. *šiwi*

D: to roast (trans.); pret. *ušawwi*, inf. *šuwuwûm* (*šu-ú-ú*)

šâ'um u G: to fly about, flutter; pres. *išâ'*, pret *išū'*

išûm u G: to have; defective, only: *išu* he has, I have, *tishu* you (m.) have, *nishu* we have, *išû*

they have; precative *lû tishu* may you (m. sg.) have, *lû tishâ* may you (pl.) have

našûm i G: to lift, carry; Š: to cause to lift, carry

nâšum u G: to rock, shift, quake; D: to cause to move, quake

nêšum e G: to live, heal; pres. *ine'as/inêš*, pret. *inêš* Š: to keep alive

cf. *nîšum* “life, oath”, *tenêšetum* “personnel”, pl. *tenêšetum* “mankind”

Ḫ

ahûm Gt: to fraternize, become brothers

cf. *atħû* pl. “companions, partners”, *atħûtum* “partnership”

nâhum u G: to be at rest; D: to calm, appease, placate; Š: to soothe

cf. *nēħtum* “calm, peace”, *tanēħtum* “pacification”

L

la'ûm G: not attested

D: to sully, make dirty; pret. *ula''i/ule''i*, imp. *lu''i*, part. *mula''ûm*, inf. *lu''ûm*

Dt: to be sullied, made dirty

cf. *malûm* “dirty (body) hair”

le'ûm i G: to be able, powerful; pres. *ile''e/ilé*, pret. *il'e/ilē*, perf. *ilte''e*, part. *lē'ûm*

cf. *lītum* “power, victory”, *telītum* f. “(the) competent (one)” (Ištar)

elûm i G: to be hight, go up, rise; pres. *illi*, pret. *ili*, perf. *īteli*

Gt: to go up and away; *ina x*: to forfeit x

D: make high(er), raise

Š: install, bring forward, produce; pres. *ušelle*, pret. *ušeli*, perf. *ušteli*

cf. *elûm* “high”(< eli’um), *eli* “on”, *mēlûm* “height”

e'élum i G: to bind, tie (on to); pres. *i''il*, pret. *ī'il*, imp. *e'il*, stative *e'il* (the “hard aleph” is spelled with a vowel or ḥ = ’i)

cf. *i'lum* “contract, bond”, *e'iltum* “bond, obligation”

M

ma'ûm G: not attested

D: to throw/hurl down; to praise[?]; pret. *uma''i*, imp. *mu''i*

mâ'ûm a G: to vomit (bile); pres. *imâ'*, pret. *imā'*

wamâ'um G: to swear (OAkk only, later replaced by *tamûm*)

cf. *māmītum* “oath, curse” (so AHw; CAD derives from *awûm*)

N

enûm i G: to change (forms as *elûm*)

R

re'ûm i G: to pasture, tend; pres. *ire''e/irê*, pret. *(ir'i)/irē*, perf. *irte''e* part. *rē'ûm* shepherd

cf. *rītum* “pasture”, *merītum* “pasture”

- erûm** G: to be naked (very rare); D: to strip (naked/bare), to empty
 cf. *ūrum* “pudenda”, *mērēnum* “nakedness”, *eriššī*-Pronoun “in ... nakedness”
- arûm/erûm** i G: to be pregnant, conceive (forms as *elûm*); D: to make pregnant
 cf. *arûm/erûm* pregnant (< *ari’um/eri’um*)
- ērum** G: to be awake (Pret. *i’ēr*, Stative *ēr*); D: to wake up (trans.) (Pret. **u’ir*, Stative *ūr*)
 cf. *ērum* “awake”
- warûm** u G: to lead; pres. *urru*, pret. *ūru*, imp. *ru*
 Gt: lead away
 Gtn: to guide, steer, administer; pres. *ittanarru*, pret. *ittarru*, part. *muttarraūm*
 Š: conduct, direct; pres. *ušarra*, pret. *ušāri*
 cf. root variant *tarûm* u “to lead away”
- wârum** i G: to go (up to); pres. SB *i’ār*, pl. *i’irrū*, pret. OB *iwîr*
 D: to instruct, govern; pres. *uwa’ar/uwâr*, pret. *uwa’er/uwêr*, imp. *wu’er/wêr*, inf.
wu’rum/wurrum
 cf. *muwerrum/mu’errum* “leader”, *têrtum* “instruction” *wu’urtum* “commission, command”
- nârum/nêrum** a G: to kill; pres. *inâr/inér*, pret. *inâr/inér*, perf. *ittâr*, imp. *nér/na’er*, stative
nér, part. *nâ’erum/né’erum, munêrum* (f. *munêrtum*)
- na’ârum** D: to roar, snarl

APPENDIX 2. VERBS WITH FOUR RADICALS

A. The Š-Group

The prefix-vowel is usually i-, sometimes u-

a. Strong Verbs (third and fourth radical r, l, m):

- šugarrurum**: to roll (cf. *qarârum* Š: to make someone grovel); cf. *šugurrum* “roll, mat”
- šuharrurum**: to be deathly still; stative *šahur*, *šuharrur*, *šuhar(r)*; prefix vowel *i*-, later *u*-; cf. *šahurratum* “deathly hush”

šuparrurum: to spread out

šuqallulum: to hang down (intrans.); prefix vowel OB *i*-, later *u*-

šuqammumu: to be silent, still; prefix vowel OB *i*-, later *u*-; cf. *šaqummum* “silent, secluded”

b. Weak Verbs (third radical ³⁻⁵):

šube’ûm (*šb’î*): to rush upon, prs: *ušba’i*, pret. *ušbî*, perf. *uštebî*

šukênum: to prostrate oneself (cf. *muškênum* “commoner”)

šupêlum: to exchange, overturn

B. The N-Group

The second radical is *l* or *r*. The verbs of this group are intransitive, or express an action that is not directed at an object. The N-forms are ingressive, the Š forms causative.

a. Strong Verbs:

na’arrurum N: to go to assist, bring reinforcements; cf. *ne’rârum/nérârum* “aid. help”

nabalkutum N: to cross over, revolt, defect

Š: to cause to cross over, transport

Št: to be transported

nagalmušum N: only as adjective *nagalmušum* “exalted”

Š: only as substantive *šagalmušum* “fear”

naharbušum N: to frieze (intr.); derived from *hurbâšum* “frost, terror”

naharmumum N: to break down, collapse

Š: to cause to break down, collapse

- naharmuṭum** N: to dissolve, melt (intrans.)
 Š: to cause to dissolve, melt
- naharšušum** N: to collapse (intr.)
 Š: to cause to collapse
- napalsuḥum** N: to fall to the ground, squat, grovel
 Š: to make prostrate
- naparqudum** N: to lie on one's back, flat (against)
- naparzuḥum** (N: not attested)
 Š (*šuparzuḥum*): to make abundant
- naparšudum** N: to flee, escape
- našarbuṭum** N: to flit, chase about
- nazarbubum** N: to (tremble with) rage

b. Weak Verbs

These verbs have as their fourth radical *i(y)* or *u(w)*, and usually (especially in Babylonian) a shift from *a* to *e*.

nagaltûm/negeltûm u N: to wake (up) (intrans.)

nagaršûm ? N: to run about in confusion

Š: to confuse, upset

nehelšûm i N: to slip, slide

Š: to cause to slip, slide

nekelmûm i N: to frown at, regard malevolently

Š: to cause to frown at etc.

namarkûm/nemerkûm i N: to be late, delayed, fall behind, default

Š: to cause to be late etc.

napalkûm/nepelkûm i N: to be wide (open); cf. *palkûm* “wide, broad”

Š: to open wide

napardûm/neperdûm u N: to shine brightly

Š: to lighten, illuminate, make cheerful

naparkûm/neperkûm u N: to cease, stop doing something

Š: to allow to cease

neqelpûm u N: to float, glide (along/downstream)

Š: to sail (a boat/cargo) downstream

nêrsûm (’rsū) u: only as adjective *ersûm* “ready, prepared, trained”

Š: *šutêrsûm* “to make ready, prepare, train”

nešergûm (šrgū) u: only as adjective *šergûm* “adorned”

