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THE ELAMITE ONOMASTICON

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Abbreviations and Symbols

As in The Chicago Assyrian Dictionary and W. von Soden, Akkadisches Handwörterbuch, except for the following:
AfOB 16 = F.W. König, Die elamischen Königsinschriften (Graz 1965); AirWb. = Ch. Bartholomae, Altiranisches Wörterbuch (Strassburg 1904); C = consonant; Das Reich Elam = W. Hinz, Das Reich Elam (Stuttgart 1964); DE = divine epithet; ESP = J.J.M. Roberts, The Earliest Semitic Pantheon (Baltimore 1972); HEI = G.G. Cameron, History of Early Iran (Chicago 1936); hybr. = hybrid; hyp. = hypocoristicon, hypocoristica; IES = F. Grillot, Une inscription élamite de Šilhak-Inšušinak (unpubl. Dissertation, Paris 1977; communicated to me by F.V.)*; ME = Middle Elamite; NE = New Elamite; OE = Old Elamite; OIran. = Old Iranian; OnP = M. Mayrhofer, Onomastica Persepolitana (Vienna 1973); PMRAE = H.H. Paper, The Phonology and Morphology of Royal Achaemenid Elamite (Ann Arbor 1955); RAE = Royal Achaemenid Elamite; red. = reduplicated, reduplication; Reiner, HdO 1/2/2 = E. Reiner, The Elamite Language in: Altkleinasiatische Sprachen, Handbuch der Orientalistik 1/2/2 (Leiden 1969); Scr. = P. Meriggi, La scrittura proto-elamica 1 (Rome 1971); St. Pagliaro = Studia classica et orientalia Antonino Pagliaro oblata (Rome 1969); Stolper, M- = M.W. Stolper, unpubl. material from Tall-i Malyān; TPS = Transactions of the Philological Society; V = vowel; WdM 1 = H.W. Haussig (ed.), Wörterbuch der Mythologie 1 (Stuttgart 1965); WMAH = H. Sauren, Wirtschaftsurkunden aus der Zeit der III. Dynastie von Ur im Besitz des Musée d'Art et d'Histoire in Genf, 1 (Naples 1969); WSB = R. Zadok, On West Semites in Babylonia during the Chaldean and Achaemenian Periods:An Onomastic Study (Jerusalem 1977); Yusifov, Elam = J.B. Yusifov (Jusifov), Elam: Sotsjal'no-ekonomičeskaja Istorija (Moscow 1968).- The abbreviation MDP is omitted below (i.e. 22, 160, 34 = MDP 22, 160, 34). The Personenkeil of masculine names is also omitted below. The determinative ^{aš} precedes toponyms. ḫ is transliterated as h. No comment after a numbered element means that it is unexplained (e.g., ⩛45.76). All names are anthroponyms unless otherwise indicated. All dates are B.C.

Symbols: ⩚ = v. above; ⩛ = v. below (both for cross-references); + = v. Addenda.

*NOTE: I should like to thank Dr François Vallat (CNRS, Paris) who has very kindly read through the whole MS. His suggestions and contributions are acknowledged below as "F.V.". In the same manner, the critical reading of Prof. M.W. Stolper (The Oriental Institute, Chicago) has saved me from several errors. All defects, either in contents or presentation, are entirely my own.

A. Introduction

The following list (¥B) contains all the recognizable Elamite name-components. This list taken together with my article on Elamite hypocoristica (Beitr. zur Namenforschung NF 18, 1983, 93ff.) includes almost all the identifiable Elamite names occurring both in Elamite and Sumero-Akkadian texts from the middle of the 3rd millennium down to the late Achaemenian period. Since this is not a prosopography of the Elamites, I usually give only one reference for each name.

The recognizable Elamite names are divided into their component elements, which are in turn compared with seemingly related Elamite words. Wherever possible the components have been broken down into primary stems ('roots') on the one hand and suffixal formatives on the other. In these cases the components deriving from a certain stem are arranged under the same number of the stem plus a letter (e.g., ¥145a.157b).

The main purpose of this study is to offer a consecutive and reasonable arrangement of Elamite name components. Such an arrangement is necessarily based mostly on formal features. Etymologies and speculative assumptions are kept at a minimum and are usually followed by one or two question marks. Foreign (mostly Mesopotamian, i.e. Akkadian and Sumerian) theophoric elements occurring in hybrid names (for details v. ¥C) are listed in ¥B unnumbered and in brackets. They are cross-referenced by adding "+" to the preceding number (e.g.,¥70+). The paragraphs of my article on the hypocoristica are referred to below with the prefix "2" (e.g., 2120). This article is fully indexed (¥D).

The normalization follows that of H.H. Paper (PMRAE, 36:3.16) and E. Reiner (HdO 1/2/2, 72:3.1; cf. Hallock, JAOS 76, 1956, 43b; JNES 17, 1958, 258f.), according to which Elamite had the phonemes a, h (<h>, <Ø>), i (<i>, <e>), k (<k>, <g>), l, m, n, p (<p>, <b>), r, s, š, t (<t>, <d>), y (v. E. Hamp, Word 13, 1957, 502 - but what about the w of Kirwaš and unwar, ¥104.273?), and č. The last phoneme is transliterated by either ṣ or z (for typographical convenience, v. Hallock, JNES 17, 1958, 259a). For s/š interchange cf. ¥202ff. Note ku-ši/šír and ku-ti-ir (etc., ¥119a) which show the same interchange as še-em-ti and te-em-ti (etc., ¥246). Is At-ta-ku-zí-ir the same name as Ap-ta-ku-šír and At-ta-ku-te-er-ra (¥18)? Cf. -hu-bi-šíti-ir (¥51a) and perhaps Ri-ši/tik-ki-tin (¥199). Ku-du-zu/šu-lu-uš = Šu-ul-ši-ku-du-ur (¥300) perhaps with assimilation (regressive and at distance) of -z- to -š. Lengthening of vowels and doubling of consonants are left unmarked in most of the normalized stems (cf. however, Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 75:3.6). CVC signs are indifferent to vowel quality in NE and RAE

(cf., e.g., V237a.254), as they are in N/LB (v. I.J. Gelb, OrNS 39, 1970, 535), and for the same reason (influence of the alphabet). Monosyllabic elements ending in h, k, n, p, r, š and t do not necessarily contain suffixes of conjugations I-III (V20.87.151.168.191.208.235).- All the pre-OB documents from Susa (partly Sum.) are designated as "OAkk.".

Elamite texts also contain non-Elamite names. Such names appear mostly in Elamite economic documents which are extant from the ME period onwards. The majority of the names in the Persepolis documents is non-Elamite (v. Gershevitch, St. Pagliaro 2, 168). Foreign names generally appear without an ethnic designation in the Elamite sources: e.g., NE Hi-iš-ma (9, 294, 2) and RAE Ú-un-ti-iš (OnP, 8.1790) look Hurrian (cf. NPN, 217a.274b), but due to the absence of any certain Hurrian names in NE and RAE, they can be analyzed as Elam. hiš + ma (V42.136) and un + ti-š (V210.247.270).

According to the Sumero-Akkadian sources, it seems that Elamites adopted Mesopotamian names especially during the Ur III and early OB periods (v. M. Lambert, IrAnt 6, 1966, 39). Most of the pertinent Akkadian documentation is from Susiana which has ever had a considerable Semitic element. This is reflected by the many Akkadian and hybrid names. Several such names are recorded only at Susa (VC). The theophoric element Inzak is contained in OB Ku-un-in-za-ki (28, 423, 8; V115a?) and in two Akkadian names (VC). Inzak could be the same as SB ^{d}En-zák/zak^{za-ak} which is described as NabÛ of Tilwun. The interchange -zák/zak proves (pace Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 306f.) that the name is not Sum. ^{d}EN.ZAG. A king of Tilwun bore the Elamite name Hundaru (V49) more than thousand years later.

The largest number of Elamites, who are mentioned outside Elam in the OB period, is from the kingdom of Larsa (which had a border with Elam) during the reign of Rîm-Sîn (cf. W.F. Leemans, SLB 1/2, 93). Rîm-Sîn's father, Kudur-mapuk, has come to Larsa from Jamutbal, an Amorite region on the Babylonian-Elamite border (v. Edzard, Zwischenzeit, 168f.) which was apparently under Elamite cultural influence. Several individuals, who are explicitly designated as Elamites, bore non-Elamite names, e.g.: OB Ia-mu-ut-li-im (BiMes. 3, 36, 14; Amorite), MB Hu-ur-ba-ti-la (an Elamite king, v. Hinz, RLA 4, 505b; Hurr., NPN, 218a) and NA Gi-na-a-a (APN, 80b; Aram., cf. WSB, 146f.; and Gín-na-a on a Luristan bronze, G. Dossin, IrAnt 2, 1962, 160:16, 1; prob. a Babylonian). Most Elamites who are mentioned in an OB list from Samsiluna's reign bore Semitic names (v. S.I. Feigin, AJSL 51, 1934/5, 22f.). A prosopography of the Elamites in Mesopotamia during the 2nd and 1st millennia is in preparation.

B. List of Recognizable Elamite Elements

A: 1. AHA 'here, there' (F.V.; AfOB 16, 181b): perhaps A-ha-lu-lu (23, 240, 32; OB; ŷ132a).- 1a. AHAR 'id.' (-a-har/ha-ar, -(C)a-ha-ar): Te-ep-ti-a-har (22, 76, 15; MB), -ha-ar (P. Herrero, DAFI 6, 1976, 103:6, 5; MB), Te-ep-ta-ha-ar (23, 248, 18; MB; with crasis) (ŷ246). Hyp. v. 234.- 2. AHPI 'fame, renown, celebrity' (F.V.; to be discussed by him and F. Grillot in a forthcoming publication; -(a)-ah-pi; NE): Hu-pan-a-ah-pi (9, 37, 9; ŷ48), La-a-ah-pi (9, 167, 12; ŷ121), Na-ab-ba-ah-pi (9, 23, 15), Na-ap-a-ah-pi (11, 304, 4.13) (ŷ157), ^{f}Na-nu-a-ah-pi (11, 307, 5; <nu>, 9, 170, 10; ŷ155).+ 3. AIN, to a-a-in 'a construction' or sim. (v. König, AfOB 16, 181a.182a; perhaps as DN, ŷC): ^{f}A-i-in-lu-(un-)gu (22, 181a; MB; ŷ134). Hyp. v. 22326.- 4. AKKA. Relative pron. (F.V.; ak(-ka)-): Ak-ka-ma-ne-ni (22, 73, 28; MB; ŷ137a; QA/ka$_4$ is transcribed here by its phonetic value ka), Ak-ka-me-en (Stolper, M-535, 6; ME; ŷ144). Ak-ki-ri-ri (F.H. Weissbach, BA 4, 1902, 175:1, 1; NE; ŷ103a) and Ak-ki-tin (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE; ŷ108) are possibly with haplology. Hyp. v. 21204.2224.22317.22324.22325.22381.- 5. AKŠI.- 5a. AKŠIN (+ -n, ŷ151): Ak-ši-in-ki-li-ik (9, 94, 14; NE; ŷ98) and perhaps DN ^{d}A-a-pa-ak-si-na (VAB 7, 52, 40; NA; ŷ12).- 5b. AKŠIR (ak-šir$_8$-, -~, -ak-ši-ir, -ak-ši-ri; + -r, ŷ191): Ak-šir$_8$-^{d}in-su-uš-[na-ak] (11, 299 r. 6; NE; ŷ70+), ^{aš}Ba-har-ak-ši-ri (9, 24 r. 8; NE; ŷ169a), Hal-ti-ra-ak-šir$_8$ (Stolper, M-805, 3; ME; ŷ25a), Ki-ra-ak-šir$_8$ (Stolper, M-733; -ri-, 922; ME; ŷ103), ^{d}Maš-ti-ak-šir$_8$ (Stolper, M-755; ME; ŷ141), Pa-at-ta-ak-ší-ir (22, 52, 23; MB), [Pat]-ak-šir$_8$ (22, 149, 12; MB) (ŷ176).- 6. AKUN. DN (a-gu-, -~, -~-, -a-gu-un, -^{d}a-gu-u-ni, -(C)a-'-gu-nu, -(C)a-gu-ni, -(')-gu-nu; + -n, ŷŷ51?); Te/impt-Akun 'Lord A.' (ŷ246): A-gu-ku-um-ma (22, 140, 7; OB; ŷ114), Ab-du(!)-^{d}a-gu-u-ni (ADD 179 = ARU 473, 16; NA; coll.; hybr., Aram.-Elam., v. Zadok, ANES 8, 1976, 121f., ŷC), Da-an-gu-ni (Ch.-F. Jean, RA 19, 1922, 30b:8, v, 12; Ur III; ŷ241; with omission of -a-, cf. Sa-am-gu-nu below), I-da-du-a-gu-un (10, 73, 3; OB; ŷ82), Ku-tu-ur-a-gu-un (10, 70, 2; OB; ŷ120a), Sa-am-('-)gu-nu (APN, 191a; NA), Šá-ma-'-gu-nu (ABL 214, 2; NB; same person as the prec.; hybr., Aram.-Elam., ANES 8, 121f.), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-a-gu-un (22, 60, 4; OB; ŷ222.C), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-a-gu-ú-ṣur (Th.J. Meek, AJSL 33, 1916/7, 232:RFH 19, 35; OB; hybr., ŷC), Šim-da-gu-ni (BIN 3, 623, 8; Ur III Sum.), Te-em-ti-a-gu (23, 167, 31; OB), -un (28, 406, 3; OB) (ŷ246), Tan-^{d}te-em-ti-a-gu-un (10, 104 r. 10; OB; ŷ241, cf. above). Hyp. v. 21205.2121.2222.22321.- (ALLATTU). Akk. DN (AHw., 37b; v. Roberts, ESP, 19+102): Ku-uk-al-la-at-tu (Reiner, AfO 24, 1973, 87, 2; -ti, 90, 47; MB;

ŧ110).- 7. AMMA (am-ma-, -~-, -~) 'mother' (AfOB 16, 183). (a) Theophoric elem.: Am-ma-hal/ha-al-ki (22, 72, 5.18; MB; ŧ23), -ha-te-et (22, 132, 19; MB; ŧ35), -ku-te-er(-ra, 22, 182b; MB; ŧ119a), -li-da-ar (22, 76, 20; MB; ŧ131), ^{f}Am-ma-le(?)-en (9, 167 r.6; NE; ŧ125a), -te-na, -zi-rá$\check{s}$ (AfOB 16, 183b; NE; ŧ247.296), Ku-uk-am-ma-te-em-di-ir (22, 132, 17; MB; ŧ110.246). Am-ma-ha-a$\check{s}$-du-uk (24, 328, 18; OB; ŧ34a) and Am-ma-$\check{s}$i-i$\check{s}$ (RAE; ŧ225; alternatively OIran., v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.50) belong to either (a) or (b). (b) Appellative (the distinction between (a) and (b) is not entirely clear): La-ah-ma-at-am-ma (22, 72, 31; MB; hybr., ŧ121+.C), ^{f}$\check{S}$i-ia-$\check{s}$u-um-am-ma (22, 162, 11), ^{f}$\check{S}$u-ia-$\check{s}$u-um-am-ma (22, 5, 12) (MB; ŧ227), [$\check{S}$u(?)-u]l(?)-pí-am-ma-ha-at-na-ak (23, 194f.; OB; ŧ36.230).- AMMAN ŧ48.- 8. AMNU (-am-ni/nu): Hu-pan-am-nu (9, 93 r. 7; NE), Um-man-am-ni (APN, 240b; NA) (ŧ48).- 9 (=ŧ10?). AMPA. Appellative in Hu-pan-am-ba (9, 132 r. 6; NE; ŧ48) and perhaps in Am-ba-ab-[te(?)] (ABL 1260, 1; N/LB). For Am-ba-hap-u-a v. ŧ48.- 10 (=ŧ9?). AMPA. DN (v. A.L. Oppenheim apud E. Porada, Iraq 22, 1960, 120^{34b}; R. Borger apud Hinz, ZA 58, 1967, 91^{+68}): perhaps in Am-bi-i-lu, Am-bi-li (23, 200b; OB; hybr. with sandhi, ŧ65+) and possibly in Am-ba-zi-ni-za (VAS 3, 55, 16; N/LB; cf. Iran 14, 1976, 63). Hyp. v. 21208.2224.- 11, AN (an(-ni)-, a/an-na-): An-na-hi-li (Akk.? Jean, RA 19, 1922, 30a; Ur III; ŧ40), $^{a\check{s}}$A-na-ah-hu-ta$\check{s}$ (AfOB 16, 129:54, §50, 40; ME; ŧ56), An-me-na (v. Meriggi apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.69; RAE; ŧ144), An-ni-$\check{s}$il-ha (9, 94, 4; NE; ŧ220). Hyp.: 21209.- 12. APAK (+ -k, ŧ87?): Hal-ki-ab(?)-ba-ak(?) (Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 71:5, 3; OB; ŧ23). It is very doubtful whether the initial component of ^{d}A-a-pa-ak-si-na (ŧ5a) is related to the assumed stem apa.- 13. AP(P)AL(L)AYA (itself apparently a hyp., 22311): Ap-pa-la-a-a-sunki (EŠŠANA, 9, 80, 2; NE; ŧ209).- 14. API. Personal pron. 3rd pl. dat. (F.V.; AfOB 16, 184a; cf. ŧ15; ap-, a-pi-, -ap(-pa/pi; a-bi/bí and -ab-ba are alternatively Sem. 'father'): A-pi-ku-ni-ra (30, Pl. 11, 2; OB; v. Lambert, IrAnt 6, 1966, 38; ŧ115b), Ap-zi-zi (OnP 8.113; RAE; ŧ299; alternatively a hyp., 2120, v. Mayrhofer, loc. cit.), Ha-am-ba-ap-pi (22, 28, 6; OB), Im-ba-ap-pi, Um-man-ap-pa/pi, -ab-ba (APN, 100a.241a; NA) (ŧ48), Su-kir-a-bí (14, 6 r. ii, 14'; OAkk.; ŧ209a), Šimut(PAP)-da-ap, [$\check{S}$i-mu]-da-ip, $\check{S}$i-mu-da-pi (OnP 8.1546; RAE; ŧ222; alternatively ta + -p, ŧ236h), ^{d}$\check{S}$i-mu-ut-a-bi (Meek, AJSL 33, 1916/7, 232:RFH 19, 9[]), ^{uru}$\check{S}$i-mu-ut-a-bi (RGTC 3, 221:A 32093, 23) (OB; ŧ222), Na-ab-ba-ba (OnP 8.1201; RAE) is hardly a hyp. (ŧ157; cf. OnP, 307).+ Hyp.: 212010.- 15. APIN (a-pi-in-, -~). DN in Tan-^{d}a-pi-in (10, 72, 6: [^{d}]; 50, 3: -[in]; OB; v. Scheil, 56 ad loc.; ŧ241) and perhaps in ^{f}A-pi-in-du-ul-tu/ti (22, 182b; OB; v. Scheil, 104 ad loc.; ŧ255;

alternatively personal pron. 3rd pl. acc., cf. ↑14)†.- APTA ∀18.- 16. ARA. DN?: A-ar-ra-hu-ši-ik (24, 384, 19; OAkk.; ∀53), Na-ba-ar-ra (22, 106, 3; OB; ∀157).- 17. ASU. DN (-$^{(d)}$a-sú, -a-su): Na-pi-ir-^{d}a-sú (P. Michalowski, Syro-Mesop. Studies 2/3, 1978, 13f.:8, 2; Ur III; v. Reiner, 14 ad loc.), Nàp-pír-a-su, ^{f}Na-pír-a-su (AfOB 16, 205b; ME), [^{f}Na]-pír-a-sú (M. Pézard, RA 13, 1916, 121; ME) (∀157b). Hyp.: perhaps 212011.- 18. AT(T)A 'father' (AfOB 16, 184b; at-ta-, -~, ad-da-, a-da/ta-, at-ti- [before -i], at(-te)-, ap-ta- [but cf. below]). (a) Theophoric element (a clear-cut distinction between (a) and (b) cannot be established): Ap-ta-ak-ru (23, 170, 7; OB; ∀87a; alternatively perhaps ap + ta, ↑14.∀236; F.V.), At-ta-ha-al-ki (28, 516, 9; OB), -hal-ki (22, 75, 18; MB) (∀23), -ha-ru-ut (24, 349, 5.17; OB; ∀32), Ap-ta-ha-aš-tu-uk (TCL 11, 157, 13), At-ta-ha-aš-tu-uk (23, 205, 22) (OB; ∀34a), At-ta-ha-te-et (22, 183a; MB; ∀35), -hu-bi-ti-ir (28, 399, 12), -hu-bi-šĺ-ir (24, 365, 7) (OB; ∀51a), Ad-da-ki-[tin] (9, 94, 16; NE; ∀108), At-ta-ki-[it(?)]-ta (HSS 13, 165, 24; MB; ∀107), Ad-da-ku-li-ki (10, 54, 2; OB; ∀113), Ap-ta-ku-šĺ-ir, At-ta-ku-zĺ-ir (23, 201a, cf. 169; OB), At-ta-ku-te-er-ra (22, 71, 19; MB) (∀119a), At-ta-lu(!)-uš (CT 44, 81, 4.E; N/LB; ∀26.132), Ad-da-man-ka (9, 259, 11; NE; ∀136a), Ad-da-ma-nu (M. Rutten, RA 54, 1960, 22:28, 12; OB; ∀137), A-da-me-na (N. Schneider, Or. 23[4], 9a; Ur III; ∀144), At-ta-me-er-ra-hal-ki (24, 379, 36; OB; ∀23.142b), At-ta-me-te-en (22, 149, 14; MB; ∀148b), Ad-da-na-be-er (UDT 40, 5; v. Lambert, IrAnt 6, 1966, 38; Ur III), -na-pir (HSS 4, 65, i, 5; Ur III), -na-pir$_6$ (ITT 4, 7683; Ur III), At-ta-na-pi-ir (M. Anbar, RA 72, 1978, 121:7, 4.case 1; OB; cf. M. Stol ad loc.) (∀157b), Ad-da-par-ru (9, 57, 2; NE; ∀175), Ad-da-pi-ia (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE; ∀187), At-ta-pe-el-ki-(im-)ma-aš, -gi-maš, -pi-il-gi-im-ma-aš, -pi-ir-gi-im-maš (22, 183a; MB; ∀100.181), Ad-da-bi-li-ir (Th. Fish, MCS 4, 1954, 107:152; Ur III; v. Lambert, IrAnt 6, 1966, 39; ∀181a), Ad-da-, At-ta-pu-ni (28, 151b.152b; OB; ∀189), A-ta-ri-'-du (Dar. 337, 15; N/LB; ∀199), At-ta-šé-e (UCP 9/4, 25, 28.34; OB; ∀217; explicitly designated as an Elam.; gen.; does A-ta-šu, YOS 12, 215, 14, A-at-ta-šu, TCL 18, 89, 16, OB nom., belong here as well?), [Ad]-da-te-en, Ad-da-te-na (9, 181, 3 & 73, 2f. resp.), At(?)-te-en-na (VAS 3, 55, 8; N/LB; with haplology) (∀247a), ^{f}Ku-ne-er-at-ta (22, 162, 9; MB; ∀115b), Ú-ku-uk-at-[ta] (10, 72, 7; OB; ∀263). (b) Appellative: Ad-da-ha-mi-ti-in-su-iš-na-ak (AfOB 16, 184b; NE) abbr. At-ta-me-tu[(23, 209 r. 15; OB; APN, 48a; NA; Old Pers. [A]-t-m-i-t, v. Hinz, AMI NF 5, 1972, 250; Mayrhofer, OnP 8.145; ∀27.70+), At-ta-hu-šu (AfOB 16, 184b; ME), Ad-da-hu-šu (43, 1683, 4; OB) (∀54), At-ti-iš-ša-an (28, 490, 2; OB; ∀77), A-ta-^{d}kuzbi(HI.LI, 22, 72, 30; MB; provided the

reading is not A-ta-an-hi-li [Akk.], it could be hybr., ṿ120+). (c) 'My father' (ṿ277): At-ta-ú-ri, At-tu-ri (22, 183a; OB), A-du-ra (22, 181b; OB; contracted as the prec. and the foll.), Ší-ir-a-du-úr (28, 421, 3.10; OB; ṿ224).- It is unknown whether At-ta-a-am (23, 207 r. 1; OB), At-ta-gi (23, 218, 16; OB), At-ta-'-[ni] , A-tu-e-ri (ADD 179 = ARU 473, 22 & 5 resp.; NA; mentioned together with Ab-du-^{d}a-gu-u-ni, †6) and DN Ad-da-e-ne (SB; the Elam. Ninurta, v. P. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 53) contain atta. Hyp. v. 21203.2213.2223.22315.22317.22374.- 18a. AT(T)ATA (with a red. syllable): At-ta-ta-mi-ti-ik (in GN, AfOB 16, 111:48, §26, 184f.; ME; ṿ148a).- 18b. ATTAR (+ -r, ṿ191; v. Yusifov, Elam, 77.105.108; at-tar-, at-ta-ra-, -a-tar, -(C)a-ta-ar, -a-da-ar): At-tar-ki-it-ta-[ah] (22, 183a; MB), At-tar-ki-(it-)tah (AfOB 16, 185a; ME) (ṿ107), ^{f}At-tar-šu-tú (22, 71, 24; MB; ṿ233), [At]-tar-uk-tu-uh (22, 163, 17; MB; ṿ253.261), At-ta-ra-ga-mil (28, 458, 21; OB; hybr., ṿC), Ku-uk-a-da-ar (22, 82, 16; OB; ṿ110), and perhaps Ší-šá-ta-ar on a Luristan bronze (G. Dossin, IrAnt 2, 1962, 161: 22, 1; MB; ṿ225). Hyp. v. 21201.2224.- 19. ATIH (+ -h, ṿ20?): Te-em-mu-a-ti-ih (22, 154, 3; MB; perhaps with omission of -ti- [te/imp-ti, ṿ246] owing to the following -a-ti) and perhaps A-te-ki-tin (Scheil, RA 14, 1917, 36, suscr. 1; poss. NE; ṿ108).

B ṿP; D ṿT; E ṿI; G ṿK.

H: 20. -H (> -Ø) marks the personal pron. 1st sg. attached to verbs (conj. I; v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 76:4.1; 4.1.1) listed in ṿ97a.135a.236a and 256a. Its origin and function in †19.ṿ107.219 and other forms eludes me.- 21. HAL 'land' (AfOB 16, 186a; ha-al-lu-, hal(-lu)-, ha-li-, al-, -hal-, -el/il-, -hal-lu): Al-da-šú (VAS 3, 55, 8; N/LB), Hal-da-iš (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.421; RAE) (ṿ236c), Hal-hu-ut-ta-aš (22, 154, 2; MB; ṿ56), Hal-ka-taš (AfOB 16, 186b; NE; ṿ94), Ha-al-lu-di-iš-x] (?) (22, 150, 6; MB), Hal-lu-du-uš-^{d}in-šu-ši/uš-na-ak, Hal-lu-taš-^{d}inšušinak (NINNI.LAM, AfOB 16, 186b; ME; ṿ70+.252a [rather than ṿ135b, F.V.]), Hu-pan-hal-taš (9, 120, 14; NE), ^{d}Hum-ba-hal-da-šú (TCS 5, 126, 16.17; N/LB), Um-man-hal-da-šú (ABL 478 r. 6; N/LB), Um-ma-hal-da-šú (ABL 280 r. 20; N/LB), Um-man-al-da-a-še, -al-da-si/su/šu, -al-tas/š (APN, 240b; NA), Um-ma-hal-da-(a-)šú (ibid., N/LB), Hum-ba-il-da-šú (TCS 5, 81, iii, 31; N/LB) (ṿ48.236c), ^{d}Ší-mut-el-ta-aš (22, 87, 16; OB; ṿ222.236c). Is it contained in MB Hal-pu-ru-uš (22, 71, 20)? The relationship with ṿ24.25 is uncertain.- 22. HALI 'work, labour' (perhaps imp. according to F.V. who will discuss it in a forthcoming publication): Ha-li-^{d}inšušinak (NINNI.ERIN, 23, 173 r. 11; OB; ṿ70+).- 22a. HALIR (+ -r, ṿ191): ^{f}Ú-pu-ha-li-ir (36, 80, 1; NE; ṿ274).- 22b. HALIŠ (+ -š, ṿ210): Ha-ši-ha-li-iš (14, 75, 7'; OAkk.;

ŷ33).- 23. **HALKI** (+ -ki, ŷ95? Hinz's rendering of halki as 'sweet', RLA 5, 37a, s.v. Igehalki, is unfounded; hal-ki-, -hal/ha-al-ki): Hal-ki-ab(?)-ba-ak(?) (†12), Am-ma-hal-ki (†7), At-ta-hal/ha-al-ki (†18), At-ta-me-er-ra-hal-ki (†18.ŷ142b), E-gi-ha-al-ki (TCL 17, 29, 10; OB), I-gi-hal-ki (11, 96, 31; ME) (ŷ60), Me-en-ra-hal-ki (22, 81, 6; MB; ŷ142c), Te-em-ti-hal-ki (AfOB 16, 221a), Te-ep-ti-hal-ki (ibid., 91^2:39k, ii; ME) (ŷ246).- 24. **HALPIT** (+ -t, ŷ235? halpi 'die; slay' seems unlikely for a PN, and the function of -t here is unclear as 2nd sg. of halpi is halpenta in RAE, v. Hallock, OIP 92, 688b): Hu-un-ha-al-bi-it (Fish, Catalogue, 127; Ur III; v. A. Goetze, JCS 17, 1953, 18^{82}; ŷ49).- 25. **HALTI** 'door' (v. Vallat, DAFI 8, 1978, 98:40; pace Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.427; hal-te/ti-): ^{f}Hal-te-en_6-hu-ut-ta-aš (22, 71, 21; MB; ŷ56.67), Hal-te-ka-du-iš (OnP 8.427; RAE; ŷ94), Hal-te/ti-maš/ma-áš (AOAT 6, 144; NA GN; ŷ140).- 25a. **HALTIR** (+ -r, ŷ191): Hal-ti-ra-ak-$šir_8$ (†5b). Hyp. v. 212021.2224.- 26. **HALU** (± -š, ŷ210; var. of †22?): Hu-pan-hal-lu (9, 190, 3; NE; ŷ48; + -ø, †20?), Te-er-hal-lu-iš (9, 151 r. 4; NE; ŷ250), and perhaps (with -ha- > -ø-, cf. At-ta-me-tu < Ad-da-ha-mi-ti-, †18) At-ta-lu-uš (†18, but v. ŷ132). Hyp. v. 2223.- **HAMBA** ŷ48.- 27. **HAMIT** (+ -t, ŷ235? Hinz's rendering as 'careful', AMI NF 5, 1972, 250, is unfounded; -ha-mi-ti-,-me-tu, †26): Ad-da-ha-mi-ti-^{d}in-su-iš-na-ak, At-ta-me-tu (†18.ŷ70+). Hyp. v. 2224.2226.- 28. **HAMRU** (-ha-am-ru-, -~): Šil-ha/hi-na-ha-am-ru-^{d}la-ka-mar (AfOB 16, 217f.), Šil-hi-na-ha-am-ru-la-ga-mar (ibid., 147:72, ii, 6; NE) (ŷ121+.220c), Te-em-du-ur-ha-am-ru, Te-et-in-ha-am-ru (22, 163, 2f.; MB; ŷ67.246.246b). Hyp.: 212022.- 28a. **HAMRIT** (+ -t, ŷ235; note that all these names, as well as the hyp. Ha-am-ru-ru, appear in the same document): Te-et-ha-am-ri-it (22, 163, 13; MB; ŷ246).- 29. **HANIŠ**. Poss. hani- 'love' (Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 91) + -š (ŷ210; -ha-ne/né-eš): Hu-ba-ni-ha-né-eš (BIN 3, 315, 3; Ur III; ŷ48), Te-em-ti-hi-ša-ha-ne-eš (VAB 1, 184:9, 3; OB; ŷ42, 246). Since Humpan and hiš are theophoric elements, it is unlikely that haniš is to be understood as a DN here, although such a deity (non-Elam.) is recorded in the same period and is later identified with Adad (v. Gelb, ArOr 18/1, 1950, 189ff.; ESP, 29f.59.118+465; Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 321) - unlike Humpan who is identified with Enlil (ŷ48) -,and despite of the assumption that Elamite names may contain more than one theophoric element (ŷC).+ Hyp. v. 2224.2321.- 30. **HAP** 'hear' (AfOB 16, 38^{11}.186a): Hi-te-ha-pi (despite Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.525; ZA 61, 1972, 309; RAE; ŷ43).- 30a. **HAPUA** (+ hyp. suff. -ua, 22317): Am/Um-ba-hap-u-a (APN, 240a; NA; ŷ48).- 30b. **HAHPU** (with red., Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 79:4.5.1.1): Ir-ha-ah-pu (AfOB 16, 150:74, §7, 15; NE; ŷ74), Te-em-tu-ha-ah-pu (Herrero, DAFI

6, 1976, 107:8, 7}, Te-em-du-ha-ah-pu (22, 150, 12) (MB; ṿ246).- 30c. HAPRUH. Compound DN (for hap cf. ṿ30e and for ruh ṿ200): SB Ia-ap-ru (perhaps hypercorrective, i.e. from *Apru < Hapruh which was interpreted as Yapru with the shift y- > ø- occurring in Akkadian renderings of foreign names, cf. WSB, 256f.; OAkk. Ap-ra, v. Scheil, 2, 30[1]) is defined as 'Anu of Elam' (Meier, AfO 12, 1937/8, 242, 53; v. Scheil, 22, 86n. Another Elamite deity which was identified with Anu is Ip-na (Tallqvist, loc. cit.). Spelled -ha-ap/aw-ru-uh, -ha-ap-ri-ih, -ap-ru-ú: I(?)-tù-úr-ha-ap-ru-uh (10, 104 r. 5; OB; its predicate - if correctly read - is Akk., ṿ C/9.1), In-ri-ir-ha-ap-ru-uh (10, 96, 2; OB; ṿ70a), Ší-mu-ut-ha-ap-ru-uh (28, 518, 2}, ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-ir-ha-aw-ru-uh (28, 471, 10) (OB; ṿ74.222), Še-em-ti-ha-ap-ru-uh (10, 84, 2), Še-em-ti-ha-ap-r[i-ih] (10, 23, 2f.) (OB; ṿ246), Ì-lí-ap-ru-ú (28, 451, 12; OB; hybr., v. Scheil, 94 ad loc.).- 30d. HAPTI (2nd sg., cf. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 78; ṿ235): Ku-ne-ha-ap-ti$_4$ (22, 132, 20; fem.; MB; ṿ115a.235).- 30e. (HUN)HAP. Compound DN: Ḫu-un-ha-ap-taš (S. Langdon, Babyloniaca 7, 1923, Pl. 19 after 242:3 r. 3; Ur III; ṿ49.236c).+ Hyp. v. 212024.- 31. HARUP (+ -p, ṿ168?): Ší-mu-ut-ha-ru-pu (22, 41, 13; OB; ṿ222). Hyp.: 2224. Cf. ṿ32.- 32. HARUT (+ -t, ṿ235? cf. ṿ31?) -ha-ru-ut/du): At-ta-ha-ru-ut (ṭ18), Si-im-ti-ha-ru-du(?) (Langdon, RA 27, 1930, 83, 3.4; OB; ṿ246).- 33. HAŠ (ha-šì-, -ha-šu): Ha-šì-ha-li-iš (ṭ22b), Hu-ha-šu (G. Wilhelm apud U. Moortgat-Correns, BagM 4, 1968, 291:80; OB; v. Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 72; ṿ46). Hyp. v. 2321.- 33a. HAŠIR (+ -r, ṿ191): Ha-šì-ri-ir-za-na (14, 75, 9'; OAkk.; mentioned together with Ha-šì-ha-li-iš; ṿ74.287).- 34. HAŠTU:Ha-aš-tu-ru-um (YOS 8, 139, 15; OB; ṿ201).- 34a. HAŠTUK (+ -k, ṿ87) approx. 'late' < 'regretted' (F.V.; CAD H, 139a) and not 'begnadet' (Hinz, Das Reich Elam, 77); spelled -ha-aš-du/tu-uk: Am-ma-ha-aš-du-uk (ṭ7), Ap/At-ta-ha-aš-tu-uk (ṭ18), I-gi-ha-aš-tu-uk (22, 37, 18; OB; ṿ60), Te-em-ti-ha-aš-tu-uk (23, 234, 24; OB; ṿ246). Hyp. v. 212026.2331.- 35. HATIT (+ -t, ṿ235?): Am-ma-, At-ta-ha-te-et (ṭ7.18).- 36. HATNAK. My suggestion that it could be a passive part. (ṿ87) is confirmed by F.V. who has found hatnah (+ -h, ṭ20) in an unpublished text: [Šu(?)-u]l(?)-pí-am-ma-ha-at-na-ak (ṭ7.ṿ230).- 37. HAZI: Ha-zi-pu-un-na (OnP 8.504; RAE; ṿ189).- 38. HI I. Demonstrative pron. (F.V.; cf. ṿ46): I-tu-ni-i (APN, 109a; NA} 'I gave it [this]' (Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 91; ṿ256a).- 39. HI II. Poss. 'have, obtain' (with red. -(e)-hi-ih-hi-, v. Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 29f.): ^{f}Ú-tú/tu$_4$-e-hi-ih-hi-^{d}pi-ni-kìr (AfOB 16, 226b; ME; ṿ182.281)+.- 39a. HIN (+ -n, ṿ151): La-al-he-en-na (VAS 3, 55, 15; N/LB; ṿ123) and perhaps Še-em-ti-me-hi-na (10, 58, 4; OB; ṿ142.246; F.V.).- 40. HILU (-hi-lu/li): An-na-hi-li (ṭ11), Hu-un-hi-li

(Boson, Tavolette, 140; Ur III; ǂ49; from Kimaš in or near Elam, ǂ100; mentioned together with Ra-ši-ši, v. Gelb, Hurrians and Subarians, Chicago 1944, 104; cf. 2120). The name of the same person is Akkadianized Hu-un-ì-lí (VAB 1, 176:18, 1; OB; not Amorite as hesitantly suggested by Edzard/Röllig, RLA 5, 593). Does -e-lu of the (compound?) DN ^{d}Hu-pan-e-lu (AfOB 16, 108:47, §20; ME) go back to hilu? Ku-ne-hi-lu (28, 538, 7; OB; ǂ115a). Hyp. v. 212029.2322.- 41. HIPIR. Poss. DN (+ -r, ǂ191; alternatively Sem., v. Gelb, MAD 3, 57, cf., e.g., OAkk. E-pi-ir-ì-lum, 2, A, 3, 7; E-pir$_x$-mu-pi, 43, 1547, 1): Tan-hi-pi-ir (10, 99 r. 10; OB; ǂ241).- 42. HIŠ (hi-i-šu-, (hi-)iš-, e-iš-, -hi-ša-). 'Name; light' (AfOB 16, 188f.; cf. Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 71f.); 'representation, image' (F.V.; also DN): Hi-iš-be-iš (acc. to Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.518; ŽA 61, 1972, 309; RAE; ǂ184), Hi-i-šu-taš (v. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 2, 4; cf. 3 ad loc.; OB; ǂ236c), DN ^{d}Hi-iš-mi-di/ti-ik, ^{d}Iš-mi-ti-ik (AfOB 16, 189a.194b; ME; ǂ148a), Hi-iš-na-pu-iš (OnP 8.521; RAE; alternatively Iran., v. I. Gershevitch, TPS 1969, 187f.; ǂ157e), Te-em-ti-hi-ša-ha-ne-eš (ǂ29.ǂ246), and perhaps E-iš-ki-tin (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE; ǂ108), E-iš-ku-iš (OnP 8.401; RAE; v. Meriggi, ibid., 309; ǂ109), and E-iš-šu-šu (OnP 8.403; RAE; ǂ232). Hinz (JRAS 1975, 110) normalizes Ur III Šim-bi-iš-hu-uk as *Šinpi-hiš-huk which he translates "His name was dedicated to the snakes"[???]. The first component reminds one of that of OAkk. Ši-im-pi-ru-uk (24, 384, 25). Hyp. v. 2322.- 42a. HIŠIP (pl., ǂ168; v. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 3 ad 9) '(divine) lights/images' (F.V.): Hi-ši-ip-ra-ši-ni (H. Hirsch, AfO 20, 1963, 47, 11; 52, 37; OAkk.; ǂ195), Hi-še-ep-ra-te-ep (23, iv, 9; OB; ǂA.ǂ196a).- 43. HITI (ǂ83?): Hi-te-ha-pi (ǂ30). Hyp. v. 212028.2211.2322.- 44. HITKI (+ -ki, ǂ95? hi-ut-ka/ki-): Hi-ut-ka-bi-kaš (9, 118, 6; NE; division? or -bi + -kaš, ǂ180?), Hi-ut-ki-ut-taš (9, 95, 2; NE; ǂ56).- 45. HIZI (ǂ85?): Na-pu-hi-zi (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE; ǂ57), Pi-ta-hi-zu (22, 149, 9; MB; ǂ185)†.- 46. HU. Demonstrative pron. (F.V.; cf. OIP 92, 698a): Hu-ha-šu (ǂ33).- HUBA(N) ǂ48.- 47. HUHPAK. Poss. a passive part. (ǂ87) of a reduplicated form of hupa 'behave' (? cf. Hallock, JNES 18, 1959, 8; -(hu-uh-)pa-ak): Si-me-ba-la-ar-hu-uḫ/up-pa-ak (AfOB 16, 214a; ME), Zí-wi-pa-la-ar-hu-uh-pa-ak (23, 200, 24.51.62; OB; AfOB 16, 214a; OE), Še-ep-la-ar-pa-ak (Dossin, Syria 20, 1939, 109; OB) (ǂ171a.221; the last name is an allegro form, v. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 5).- 48. HUMPAN (+ -n, ǂ151). DN (identified with Enlil, v. Götterepitheta, 322; Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 57ff.; ^{d}Hu-ba-an, OE; ^{d}Hu-um-ba-an, ME; ^{d}Hu-pan, ME/NE, AfOB 16, 190a; SB ^{d}Hu-um-ba, APN, 256a; $^{(d)}$hu-pan-, --, hu-ba-ni-, $^{(d)}$hum/hu-um-ba-, hu/um-ba-, um-pe/pu-, um/am-man-, um(-me/mu)-, im-ba/ma-, (ha-)am-ba-,

i-bi-, -^{d}hu-pan-, -um-pan, -hu-um-ba-an/al, -hu-un-ba-an, -(um-)man). The opinion of Hinz (RLA 4, 491b), namely that the name of Humpan was tabooed during the 2nd millennium is unfounded, as many names listed below and in 2 are from that period. Ur III has Da-hu-un-ba-an (AASF B, 92, 529 r. x, 30; cf. Gelb, ibid., 188; ŧ236), Hu-um-ba-a, Hu-ba-a (not Hurr. despite Goetze, JCS 17, 1963, 13a:5); MB has also Hu-(um-)ba-an (PBS 2/2, 74).- Am-ba-hap-u-a (same person as Um-ba-hap-u-a, ŧ30a), Ha-am-ba-, Im-ba-ap-pi, Um-man-ab-ba, -ap-pa/pi (ŧ14), Hu-ba-mi-ir-ri-iš (Stolper, M-757; ME; with assimilation; ŧ145a), Hu-pan-a-ah-pi (ŧ2), Hu-pan-am-ba (ŧ9), Hu-pan-du-nu-iš (9, 47, 9f.; NE; ŧ256b), Hu-pan-hal-taš, ^{d}Hum-ba-hal-da-šú, Hum-ba-ìl-da-šú, Um-man-hal-da-šú, Um-man-al-da-a-še, Um-man-al-da-si/su, Um-man-al-taš, Um-ba/ma-hal-da-(a-)šú (ŧ21.ŧ236c), Hu-ba-ni-ha-né-eš (ŧ29), Hu-pan-hu-p[i-t]i (9, 163, 1; NE; ŧ51), ^{d}Hu-pan-im-me-(en-)na (AfOB 16, 190b; NE; ŧ66), Hu-pan-ki-tin (11, 303, 10; NE), Um-ba-ki-tin/di-ni (APN, 240a; NA) (ŧ108), Hu-pan-ku-tur (9, 126 r. 7; NE; ŧ120a), Hu-pan-man-ka (9, 297, 6; NE; ŧ136a), $^{(d)}$Hu-um-ba-na-pir/pi-ir (v. A.T. Clay, BE 14, 43b; MB), Hu-pan-na-[pir(?)] (9, 119, 2; NE), I-bi-na-pi-ir (Jean, Šumer et Akkad, Paris 1923, 177, 18; cf. 136ff.; OB) (ŧ157b), Hu-pan-na-ši (9, 259 r. 3; NE; ŧ160.C), ^{d}Hu-pan-nu-kaš (9, 115, 6; NE), Hu-pan-nu-kaš (11, 303, 10; NE), Hu-(um-)ba-ni-ga-aš, ^{d}Hum-ba-ni-ga-aš, ^{d}Hu-um-ba-i-ga-aš, Um-ma-ni-ga-aš, Um-man-i-gaš (APN, 89b; NA & N/LB), Um-man-i-ga-as (APN, 241a; NA), Um-man-ni-kaš (ABL 280 r. 16; N/LB) (ŧ165), Hu-pan-raš/z-ma (9, 109, 9; NE; ŧ194), Hu-pan-šu-pír (9, 135, 7; NE; ŧ231), Um-man-ši-pir (Böhl, Leiden Coll., 3, 49, 2; N/LB), Um-man-ši-par/pir (APN, 241b, N/LB; ABL 1170, 2, NA) (ŧ223a), ^{d}Hu-pan-tah-ra (AfOB 16, 190b; NE), Um-ba-da-ra-a (APN, 240a; NA), Im-ba-da-ra-' (YOS 7, 30, 11; N/LB) (ŧ237a), Hu-[pan-]tan (9, 27, 2), Hu-pan-tan-na (9, 78, 5), Hu-pan-tan-na-an (9, 24, 5) (NE; ŧ 241), Um-ba-du-[iš] (9, 103 r. 1; NE; ŧ252a), Hu-pan-tuh-ra (9, 98, 9; NE; ŧ254), Hu-pan-taš (9, 138, 9; NE; ŧ236c), Hu-pan-uk-ra (9, 259, 6; NE; ŧ 261a), Hu-um-ba-an-um-me-en-na, ^{d}Hu-(um-)pan-nu-(um-)me-na, ^{d}Hu-(um-)pan-um-me-en-na, $^{(d)}$Hu-um-pan-nu-me-na, ^{d}Hu-um-pan-um-me-(en-)na, Hu-ba-nu-me-na, $^{(d)}$Hu-pan-nu-me-(en-)na, $^{(d)}$Hu-pan-um-me-en-na, ^{d}Hu-pan-um-me-na (AfOB 16, 190; ME; ŧ268), Hu-um-ba-an-un-da-ša (APN, 89b; NA; cf. WZKM 6, 1892, 224; ŧ236c.270)$^{+}$, Hu-um-ba-re-eš (Wiseman, Treaties, Pl. 9:36, 3; v. 82; NA), Um-pe-ri-iš (9, 112, 7; NE), Um-pu-ri-iš (9, 123 r. 2; NE) (ŧ198), Hu-um-ba-ri-man-ni (Clay, PN, 81a; MB; hybr.,ŧC), Hu-pa-am-bi-[...] (?) (Wiseman, Alalakh, 372, 6; MB; cf. ŧ9??), Hu-pan-ur-ki(?)-ra (9, 125 r. 3; NE; ŧ278), Im-ba-de-en/na (VAS 3, 55, 4.19; N/LB; ŧ247a), Um-man-nu-iš (OnP 8.1736; RAE), Um-pe-nu-iš (9, 25,10; NE), Imaniš (Kent, Old Persian,

174b), Im-ma-né-e-šú (E.N. von Voigtlander, The Bisitun Inscription of Darius the Great, Babylonian Version, London 1978, 23, 42; N/LB; same person as the prec.), Hu-ba-ni-iš (AnOr 45, 59, iv, 24; Ur III) (◊164), Um-ba-du-du (11, 306, 9; NE; ◊252b), Um-ba-zi-zi (9, 4, 4; NE; ◊299), Hu-pan-am-nu, Um-man-am-ni (†8), Um-man-da-da (9, 119 r. 2), Um-pe-da-da (9, 113, 2) (NE; ◊236d), Um-ma-an-me-na-nu, Um-man-me-na-na, Um-man/ma-an-mi-na-a (APN, 241; NA; his identity with Humpan-imena II cannot be proven despite Cameron, HEI, 166f.; Hinz, RLA 4, 493a; ◊144), Um-me-zir (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.1738; 310; RAE; ◊294), Um-mu-ur-da-ik (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.1739; 310; RAE; ◊150b; alternatively to un-, ◊270, with assimilation acc. to F.V.), Te-ep-ti-^{d}hu-pan-^{d}in-su-iš-na-ak (AfOB 16, 221f.; NE; ◊70+.246.C), Ki-[tin-h]u-pan (9, 132, 17; NE; ◊108), Ku-uk-hu-ba-an (28, 396, 4), Ku-ku-hu-um-ba-al (TCL 17, 29, 8) (OB; ◊110), Ku-um-hu-ba-al (YOS 12, 390, 2.9; OB; ◊114), ^{f}Ku-ri-hu-um-ba-an (22, 71, 3.5.14; MB; ◊118), Ku-te-er-, Ku-tir/ti-ir-^{d}hu-pan (AfOB 16, 199a; ME; ◊119a), ^{d}Šá-ti-hu-pan (9, 108 r. 9), Šá-tin-^{d}h[u]-pan (9, 29, 12) (NE; ◊215), Ši-hu-pan(?) (9, 153 r. 16; NE; ◊217), Šu-tur-hu-pan (11, 304, 6; NE; ◊234), Te-um-man (APN, 232; NA; Tú-um-man is probably a scribal error for Te-um-man), Te-man (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.1624; 310; RAE) (◊246), GN Zi-la-hu/um-pan 'H.'s house/place' (v. Hallock, OIP 92, 774b; RAE; same meaning as ME ^{aš}Pi-it Hu-ub-ba-ni, AfOB 16, 209a, hybr., ◊291). Hybr. (◊C): Hu-um-ba(not MA)-še-mi (23, 327, 2; OB) and Hu-ba-^{d}šul-gi-da-aš (BIN 3, 315, 2f.; Ur III; ◊236c; with Sum. RN Šulgi as DN; mentioned before Hu-ba-ni-ha-né-eš, †29). It is questionable whether a-me-(tir-ra, ABL 280 r. 16; N/LB; ◊249) and ipa (◊73) render the same DN.- Compound DNs seem to be ^{d}Hu-pan-e-lu (†40) and ^{d}Am-man-ka-si-par (VAB 7, 52, 34; NA; ◊223a).- 48a. HUMPAPA (with red., 212030; cf. C. Wilcke, RLA 4, 530ff.; also as PN, Hu-um-ba-ba, 22, 163, 8; MB ['god's servant']): [K]i-ki-um-ba-ba (9, 245, 6; NE; ◊96), Šá-tin-um-ba-ba (9, 98 r. 4; NE; ◊215).- Hyp. v. 212030.2212.2221.22311.22323.- 49. HUN perhaps 'figure, image' (F.V. who will discuss it with F. Grillot in a forthcoming publication; pace König, AfOB 16, 150[10].190b; Lambert, IrAnt 6, 1966, 39). DN at least in Hu-un-da-pi (AASF B, 92, 529 r. x, 23; Ur III; ◊242), Hu-un-da-ru (ABL 791 r. 3.7; N/LB; ruler of Tilwun; same person as the foll.), A-hu-un-da-ra (v. C.J. Gadd, Iraq 16, 1954, 194; NA; for a- cf. Zadok, in Y. Avishur/J. Blau, eds., Studies in the Bible and the Ancient Near East Presented to S.E. Loewenstamm, Jerusalem 1978, 164f.[3]), Hu-un-dar-a (Schneider, Or. 23, 1927, 111a:1557; Ur III) (◊236f.237a), Hu-un-gi$_{4}$-la-ak (CTNMC 13, 8; Ur III; cf. Goetze, JCS 17, 1963, 18[82]; ◊97b),

Hu-un-ha-al-bi-it (↑24), Hu-un-hi-li, -ì-lí (↑40), Hu-un-hu-up-še (Goetze, JCS 17, 1963, 18[82]:YBC 3635, unpubl., day 3; Ur III; ↓52), Hu-un-za-za (22, 76, 23; MB; ↓290), and perhaps in Hu-un-du-ul-ti, Hu-un-du/di-la-tu (22, 189b; cf. AHw., 352b, s.v. huddulu; OB like Hu-un-du-ul-tum, Jean, RA 26, 1929, 108, 6, which might be Sem.; ↓255). A compound DN or an appellative in Hu-un-ha-ap-taš (↑30e.↓236c). An appellative at least in Hu-un-^{d}šul-gi (Goetze, JCS 17, 1963, 18:26; Ur III; hybr.) and Hu(-un)-na-zi (Legrain, TRU 342, 5; Ur III; listed in Limet, Anthroponymie, 431 without a Sumerian interpretation; ↓162).+ Hyp. v. 2120121.22323.- 50. HUNTI (to ↑49 with -t, ↓235?? cf. C. Frank, ZA 28, 1913/4, 326+8): Te-du-hu-un-ti (AfOB 16, 160:75I; NE; ↓246), Zi-it-hu-un-ti (10, 1 r. 1; OB; cf. Scheil, 17 ad loc.; ↓297). Hyp. v. 2333.- HUPAN ↑48.- 51. HUPITI (+ -t, ↓235?): Hu-pan-hu-p[i-t]i (↑48), Sunki(EŠŠANA)-hu-pi-ti (9, 153 r. 14; NE; ↓209), ^{d}Šá-ti-hu-pi-ti (9, 3, 3; NE; ↓215).+ Hyp. v. 22324.- 51a. HUPITIR (+ -r, ↓191; -hu-bi-ší/ti-ir): At-ta-hu-bi-ší/ti-ir (↑18), Ší-ir-a-hu-bi-ti-ir (43, 2327, 1; OB; ↓224). Hyp. v. 2226.- 52. HUPŠI: Hu-un-hu-up-še (↑49). The GN Hu-up-ša-an, -še-en (AfOB 16, 190b; ME; the latter spelling also NE: 148:73, iv; not an appellative as argued by König, ibid., 99[11]; v. Lambert, RA 66, 1972, 73f.) may consist of the same element and -n which is common in Elamite toponyms (v. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 13[8]). Other forms of the same name are OAkk. Hu-up-ša-na (RGTC 1, 74) and OB Hu-up-ša-lim^{ki} (ARM 1, 78, 7; with Akk. gen. and n/l interchange, v. Lambert, loc. cit., and cf. perhaps Šu-su-ul-la < Šušun, ↓232a).- 53. HUŠI. Poss. 'prosper' (F.V.; v. Grillot, IES, 132 pace Hallock, OIP 92, 699a). Cf. ↓54.- 53a. HUŠIK (+ -k, ↓87): A-ar-ra-hu-ši-ik (↑16).- 53b. HUŠIŠ (+ -š, ↓210): In-zu-hu-še-eš (28, 504, 10; OB; ↓72).- 54. HUŠU (-hu-uš/šu) 'prosperity' (v. Grillot, IES, 35+63), poss. DE in view of I-še-me-hu-šu (10, 69 r. 1; OB; hybr., ↓C), At-ta-, Ad-da-hu-šu (↑18), [N]a(?)-pi-il-hu-uš (v. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 2, 6; OB; ↓157b).- 55. HUT (division uncert.; either marking the personal pron. 1st pl., cf. PMRAE, 45, or related to ↓56.57?): Na-sir-kur-hu-ut(?) (9, 158, 9; NE; ↓117.160a).- 56. HUT(T)AŠ 'make. do, utilize'(+ -š, ↓210; v. Hallock, OIP 92, 700; -hu-ut-taš/ta-aš, -ut-taš): ^{aš}A-na-ah-hu-taš (↑11), Hal-hu-ut-ta-aš (↑21), ^{f}Hal-te-en$_6$-hu-ut-ta-aš (↑25), Hi-ut(?)-ki(?)-ut(?)-taš (↑44), Ki-di-hu-ut-ta-aš (22, 74, 21), Ki-de-en-hu-ut-ta-aš (22, 150, 15) (MB; ↓108). Hyp. 212034 (partly to ↓57).2225.2333.- 57. HUTI 'assemblage, appareillage' (F.V.; based on Grillot, IES, 28; pace Lambert, RA 56, 1962, 93f.; hu-di/te-, -hul-te-): Hu-di-mi-ri (AOAT 6, 168; NA & N/LB; ↓145), Hu-te-ku-uk-me, Hu-te-še-x-in (VAS 7, 67, 7; OB from Elam; ↓110a) (three GNs), Hu-di/din/di-in-na-pu (Clay, PN, 80b.186a; MB; ↓157),

Hu-te-lu-du-uš-^{d}in-šu-ši/uš-na-ak (AfOB 16, 191b; ME), Hul-te-lu-tiš (BBS 6, i, 41; MB; same person as the preceding, v. F. Thureau-Dangin, RA 10, 1913, 97f.; ŷ70+.135b; the nature of the -l- is yet to be established), Ra-ap-hu-ti (B. Lewis/E.R. Jewell, Acta Sumerologica 4, 1982, 67:14, 18; Ur III; ŷ193).$^{+}$ Hyp. 212034 (partly to †56).- 57a. HUTI-KAŠAN. Compound DN: ^{f}Ú-tuk-^{d}hu-te-ka-ša-an (Lambert, RA 66, 1972, 64, 41f.; ME; ŷ92).- 58. HUTRAN. DN; son of Napiriša and Kiriša (OE/ME ^{d}Hu-ut-ra-an, NA ^{d}Ú-du-ra-an, v. Hinz, RLA 4, 526f.; $^{(d)}$hu-ut-ra(-an)-, -^{d}hu-ut-ru-, -^{d}hu-ut-ra-an; prob. + -n, ŷ151): [Hu]-ut-ra-da-ad-da (9, 147 r. 12; NE; ŷ236d), Hu-ut-ra-an-te-em-ti (24, 385, 9; OB), ^{d}Hu-ut-ra-an-te-ep-ti (AfOB 16, 91:39, ii; ME) (ŷ246), Ki-tin-^{d}hu-ut-ra-an (AfOB 16, 197a; ME), Ki-tin-^{d}hu-ut-ru-taš (TCS 5, 176, iv, 14; MB) (ŷ108.236c). Hyp.: 212035.

I: IBI †48.- 59. IHZIK (very doubtful): Ki-ri-ri-ih-zi-ik-[...](?) (22, 76, 21; MB; fem.; ŷ103a).- 60. IKI 'brother' (v. Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 71), a kinship term like †7.18.ŷ233. (i-ki/gi-, e-gi-, ig/im-gi-, -(C)i-gi): E/I-gi-hal/ha-al-ki (†23), I-gi-ha-aš-tu-uk (†34a), I-gi-lu-lu (23, 255, 13), Ig-gi-lu-lu (23, 239, 21), Im-gi-lu-lu (22, 27, 5) (OB; the last one with -m-, poss. dissimilatory; ŷ132a), I-gi-me-te-en (Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 71:5, 1; OB; ŷ148b), I-gi-ni-lu-tu-uh (ibid., 2; OB; ŷ135a.163), E-gi-, Igi-pu-ni (YOS 12, 32b; OB; ŷ189), I-gi-tak (9, 298, 7; NE; ŷ238), I-gi-tan (9, 24, 3; NE; ŷ241), I-ki-te-na (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP 8.559; ŷ247a), I-gi-te-ri (9, 105 r. 3; NE; ŷ247c), I-gu-ri (28, 540, 12; OB; ŷ277), ^{f}Ku-ri-gi (23, 289, 19; OB; ŷ118). Hyp. v. 212036.2213.2224 (cf. ŷ60a.b).- 60a. IKIKI (with a red. syll., 2120; hardly to Akk. Igigu, v. B. Kienast, RLA 5, 40f.): I-gi-gi-tu-ni-iš (YOS 12, 444, 5; OB; ŷ256b).- 60b. IKIR (<igi-uri, ŷ277?): Na-din-i-gi-ri (9, 209,4; NE; hybr.,ŷC).- 61. IKIŠTA. DN (Mesopotamian? cf. Scheil, 22, 80 ad 66, 6). Is it related to Akk. Igištû/geštû < Sum. IGI.DU 'leader' (AHw., 367b; CAD G, 64)? It is unknown whether ^{d}IGI.DU-ú-nu-kaš (ŷ165.260) belongs here or to Šimut (ŷ222) as the latter is identified with Nergal (^{d}IGI.DU in the 1st millennium; ^{d}I-gi-iš-ta, [^{d}I-gi-e-eš-t[a], 23, 323, 8.11 resp.; OB; -^{d}i-gi-iš-ta, -ge-eš-ta): Ku-[u]k-ge-eš-ta (23, 325, 4; OB; ŷ100), Tan-ni-^{d}i-gi-iš-ta (22, 66, 6; OB; ŷ241).- 62. IKPI: Ik-be-ri-ri (OnP 8.557; RAE; ŷ197+ or rather a hypocoristicon with a reduplicated syllable of Hipir, †41? cf. OnP, 57[15].307).- 63. IKUR: Ik-kur-tak-ra (9, 180, 7; NE; ŷ238a; is the 1st component the same as I-gu-ri, †60?).- 64. ILHALAHU. (Compound?) DN (SB ^{r}d[E]l-ha-lah, Weidner, AfK 2, 1924/5, 80; -^{d}el-ha-la-hu): ^{f}Ú-ru-tuk-^{d}el-ha-la-hu (AfOB 16, 226a; ME; ŷ280).- 65. ILIKUNI. (Compound?) DN/DE (or deified PN?) in view of kuk-. Cf. perhaps E-la-gu, name of Šarpānītu in

Elam (Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 452): Ku-uk-e-li-gu-ne (28, 458, 13.23.24; OB; ⅋110).- (ILIMUTU). Compound DN/DE (or deified PN? poss. Sem., v. Scheil, 22, 113 ad 99 r. 2; note Warad(ÌR)-^{d}e-li-ma-tim from OB Dilbat, Ungnad, BA 6/5, 1909, 118a): Ku-uk-e-li-mu-tum (22, 99 r. 2; OB; ⅋110).- (ILU). Akk. 'god' (-DINGIR): Am-bi-li, -i-lu (↑10), Hu-un-ì-lí (↑40; Akkadianized), ^{d}Šu-ši-na-ak-ilu (YOS 12, 491, 5; OB; ⅋70+), Ku-uk-ili (28, 471, 22; OB; ⅋110), Na-pir-ti-ìl (GCCI 2, 34, 10; N/LB; cf. WSB, 27; ⅋157c), Ra-ap-pi-ilu (22, 95, 17; OB; v. Scheil, 22, 86 ad 72, 30; ⅋193), Uk-ku-ku-ilu (23, 248, 14; OB; ⅋263). It is not impossible that ↑64.65 and Ilimutu begin with ilu.- IMBA ↑48.- 66. IMIN (-im-me-(en-)na). To imini 'his' (AfOB 16, 193a)?? hardly a var. of umina (⅋268): ^{d}Hu-pan-im-me-(en-)na (↑50).- IMMA ↑48.- 67. IN (a reflexive pron.; F.V.; cf. AfOB 16, 193a; PMRAE, 75f.; HdO 1/2/2, 89[1]; cf. ir, ⅋74? in-, -~, -en$_6$-): ^{f}Hal-te-en$_6$-hu-ut-ta-aš (↑25a), In-da-sú/sû (Edzard, AfO 19, 1959/60, 10, vi, 32; OAkk.; v. Lambert, JA 267, 1979, 35^{+109}; ⅋236c), La-li-in-taš (9, 156, 5; NE; ⅋123), Te-et-in-ha-am-ru (↑28.⅋246), and possibly with a 'connective' i Nap-in-na-sir (9, 168, 10; NE; ⅋157.160a) and In-ni-ku-ku (23, 313, 3; OB; ⅋110). Does E-ni-iš-še-an (28, 524, 9; OAkk.; ⅋77) belong here?- 68. INKI: Ku-uk-kur-ru-in-ki (9, 137, 9; NE; ⅋110.117). Is he named after an unattested ruler *Kur-ru-in-ki?- 69. INMA: Ku-uk-in-ma (10, 104 r. 6; OB; ⅋110).- (INNINI). Poss. DN (Mesopotamian Innanna? ^{d}In-na-na was worshipped at Dūr-Untaš, v. M.-J. Steve, 41, 85): Nap-in-ni-ni (9, 149 r. 5; NE; ⅋157).- 70. INRI: Ka-ar-in-ri[-ir?] (22, 74, 2; MB; alternatively to foll., ⅋89).- 70a. INRIR (+ -r, ⅋191; in-ri-ir-, -un-ri-ri): In-ri-ir-ha-ap-ru-uh (↑30c), Ka-ar-in-ri[-ir?] (alternatively to ↑70), ^{d}Šimut(MAN)-un-ri-ri (11, 307, 11; NE; ⅋222). Hyp. v. 22315.2332.- (INSUSINAK). DN (Sum. 'Lord of Susa', v. Hinz, RLA 5, 117f.; very common in Akk. names from Susa, cf., e.g., 22, 196f.; 23, 213f.; 24, 102a; ^{d}Šu-ši-na-ak-, -(d)in-šu/su-uš/ši-na-ak, ^{d}NINNI.LAM/ERIN): ^{d}Šu-ši-na-ak-ilu (↑65+), ^{d}Inšušinak(NINNI.LAM)-ka-ší-ša (22, 129, 5.11; OB; ⅋92), Ak-šir$_8$-^{d}in-su-uš-[na-ak] (↑5b), Ad-da-ha-mi-ti-in-šu-iš-na-ak (↑18.27), Ha-li-^{d}inšušinak (↑22), Hal-lu-taš/du-uš-^{d}in-šu-uš/ši-na-ak (↑21.⅋236c), I-da-du-^{d}inšušinak(NINNI.ERIN, VAB 1, 180:2, 36; OB; ⅋82), Ku-uk-^{d}inšušinak(NINNI.LAM, 28, 548, seal = 43, 1678), -in-su-uš-nak (10, 100, 7; -na-ak, 122 r. 7) (OB; ⅋110), PUZÚR/pù-zur$_8$-^{d}inšušinak(NINNI.ERIN, ⅋C), Šil-ha-ak-^{d}in-šu-ši/uš-na-ak (ME), Šil-ha-ak-^{d}in-su-iš-na-ak, -NINNI.LAM (NE) (AfOB 16, 217b; ⅋220b), Te-ep-ti-^{d}hu-pan-^{d}in-šu-iš-na-ak (↑48.⅋246), Uk-ku-lu-^{d}NINNI.[LAM] (22, 139, 6; OB; ⅋264).- 71. INTAP (inta + -p, ⅋168 or in, ↑67 + tap, ⅋236h; cf. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 214): In-da-bi-kaš (APN, 101a;

NA; ŷ180). It is hardly Iran. (pace E.A. Grantovskij, Rannjaja Istorija Iranskikh Plemen Perednej Azii, Moscow 1970, 223ff.). It can alternatively be read In-da-bi-bi in which case it would be the same name as RAE In-da-pi-pi (OnP, 8.565; either to ŷ179a or a reduplication of In-da-bi(?), Delaporte, Catalogue Louvre 1, 62a:S516; Ur III; cf. 2120). Cf. N/LB In-da-bi-iá (ABL 774 r. 7) from southeastern Babylonia near the Elamite border which Tallqvist (APN, 101a) regards as a hypocoristicon of a name like In-da-bi-kaš. Is In-da-pi-za (OnP, 8.566; RAE; cf. 307) a compound (ŷ85) or a hypocoristicon with -ča (22331)?- 72. ĪNZU (ia-an-zu-, in-zu-, -~). Poss. = Kassite yanzi 'king' (as a theophoric element; Balkan, Kassit. St., 4:24.56f.86.227f.; CAD I/J, 325a, s.v. janzi): Ia-an-zu-ma-ak (28, 538, 6; OB; ŷ136e), In-zu-hu-šé-eš (†53b), In-zu-ku-ti-ir (28, 455, 5; OB; ŷ119a), In-zu-me-na(?) (28, 504, 12), In-zu-um-me-en-na (22, 90, 13) (OB; ŷ144), In-zu-ri (GN; W. Farber, ZA 64, 1975, 82 r. ii, 16; OE) 'my I' (ŷ277; alternatively hyp., 2224), Ku-uk-in-zu (28, 546, 3; ŷ110; pace Lambert, IrAnt 6, 1966, 38 who suggested that IN.ZU = Sîn as the Sumerogram for Sîn/Su'en is always written ^{d}EN.ZU in OAkk., cf. ESP, 48f.:62), Za-al-in-zu (28, 449, 4; OB; ŷ285). Hyp. v. 212042.2224.22317 (note Ur III In-zu, Jean, RA 19, 1922, 44:118, v, 4). This suggests that the word has been adopted in Elamite, cf. ad ŷ166.- 73. IPA (+ -p, ŷ168? or = † 48?): Ka-ni-ib-ba (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.742; RAE; ŷ88). An unexplained Elamite word ip-pu appears in a MB text from Elam (Reiner, AfO 24, 1973, 89, 34). Hyp.: 212043.- ĪPIR †41.- 74. IR. Personal pron. acc. 3rd sg. 'him' (v. Paper, PMRAE, 45; Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 89:6.1.1; ir-, -~-, ar/ur-, -wa-ar-): Ir-ha-ah-pu (†30b), Ir-ta-aš (24, 338, 17; OB; ŷ236c), Ha-ši-ri-ir-za-na (†33a), ^{d}Li-la-ir-ta-aš (28, 398, 17; OB), ^{d}Li-la-ir-ta-a-aš (VAB 1, 184:9, 2; OB), ^{d}Li-li-ir-taš (AfOB 16, 201b; ME) (ŷ128.236c), Na-pi-ar-ta-aš (10, 122, 3; OB; ŷ157), ^{d}Šī-mu-ut-ir-ha-aw-ru-uh (†30c.ŷ222), ^{d}Šimut(MAN)-ur-taš (9, 26, 2; NE), ^{d}Šī-mu-ut-wa-ar-ta-aš (v. M. Pēzard, 15, 91f.), [^{d}]Šī-mu-ut-wa-ar-ta-aš (23, 246, 6) (OB; ŷ222)†.- 75. ĪRI. Perhaps = DN ^{d}Ir$_{4}$-ia (BBS 24, 13; MB) of the Elamite city Di-in-LUGAL (also NA, AOAT 6, 105, s.v. Din-šarri; the NA var. Du-un-LUGAL is probably Akkadianized), NE ^{aš}Ti-in-sunki(EŠŠANA, AfOB 16, 153:74, §44; ŷ247?). V. Brinkman, PKB, 108+587.588; König, AfOB 16, 153[14]): I-ri-pu-ni (28, 535, 6; OB; ŷ189), I-ri-šī-mu-ut (28, 480, 4; OB; ŷ222), and perhaps Iš-ša-an-ri (28, 441, 7; OB; ŷ77). Hyp.: 212044.- 76. IRPA: Na-ap-ša-ir-ba (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE; ŷ157e).- IŠ †42.- 77. IŠ(Š)AN (+ -n, ŷ151? cf. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 3 ad 8): Iš-ša-an-ri (†75), At-ti-iš-ša-an (†18), Ba-la-iš-ša-an (28, 399, 16; OB; ŷ171), Lu-uh-iš-ša-an (PBS 5, 34+15, 4;

OAkk.; ŧ200), Pa-hi-ir-iš-ša-an (AfOB 16, 207a; ME; ŧ169a), Pu-ni-iš-ša-a[n] (10, 103, 5), Pu-ù-ni-[iš-ša-an] (10, 100, 13) (OB; ŧ189), Še-em-ti-iš-ša-an (10, 3, 2), Te-em-ti-iš-šà-an (23, 181, 27), Te-ep-ti-iš-šà-an (22, 93, 3) (OB; ŧ246), Ul-hi-iš-šà-an (28, 471, 20; OB; ŧ265; pace Scheil, 28, 112 ad loc.). Hyp. v. 2211?- (IŠHARA). Mesopotamian DN (OE ^{d}Áš-ha-ra, v. König, AfOB 16, 184b; Edzard, WdM 1, 90): ^{f}Ku-ne-er-iš-ha-ra (22, 162, 13; MB; ŧ115b).- 78. IŠIN (i/uk-še-en-): I-še-en-pu-taš (9, 119 r. 4), Uk-še-en-pu-taš (9, 54, 4) (poss. the same person; NE; ŧ190). However, <k-š> seems to reflect OIran. /xš/ (cf. OnP, 8.1707 with lit.). The name may thus be *Xšayaina-, an -aina-patronymic of *Xšaya-, retrenched from a name like Old Pers. Xšayaršа- (<x-š-y-a-r-š-a>) < OIran. *Xšaya-ṛšan- (Xerxes, v. W. Brandenstein/M. Mayrhofer, Handbuch des Altpersischen, Wiesbaden 1964, 126; cf. OnP, 8.562). It is followed by a surname which could be either the fore-runner of the Avestan surname Puθa- (AirWb., 909) or OIran. *Bauda- (cf. Gershevitch, St. Pagliaro 2, 222; OnP, 8.1363f.1378; Hinz, Altiranisches Sprachgut der Nebenüberlieferungen, Wiesbaden 1975, 65, s.vv. *baudā-*baudāspa-).- 79. IŠISI (Iran.??): I-še-si-da-ma (9, 13, 9; NE; ŧ136.236b)†.- 80. IŠMA: ^{f}E-iš-ma-zir-ri-iš (OnP, 8.402; RAE; ŧ296).- (IŠME-KARĀB). Akkadian deity worshipped in Susiana (v. W. G. Lambert, RLA 5, 196f.): ^{fd}Iš-ni-ka-ra-ap-BÀD (AfOB 16, 194b; ME; probably-BÀD = dūru =Elam. huhun 'fortress', hybr., ŧC/5.1), Ku-uk-^{d}iš-me-ka-ra-ap (23, 266, 13; OB; ŧ110).- 81. IŠNA: ^{d}Ru-hu-iš-na (AfOB 16, 29, I, 1, 25; OE DN; ŧ200a).- (IŠTARĀN). God of Dēr near the Elamite border (^{d}KA.DI, v. W.G. Lambert, ZA 59, 1969, 100ff.; RLA 5, 211): Ku-uk-^{d}KA.DI (TCL 10, 70B, 16; OB; ŧ110).- 82. ITATU. Hinz's opinion, namely that it may mean 'helper' or sim. (RLA 5, 30) is unfounded (perhaps it could be Akk., cf. MAD 3, 19, s.v. '$_{x}$-D-D; i-da-at-tu-, i-da-du-, -~, -i-da-a-tu$_{4}$): I-da-du-a-gu-un (†6), I-da-du-na-pi-ir (10, 21, 4), I-da-at-tu-na-pi-ir (Hinz, RLA 5, 30) (OB; ŧ157b), I-da-du-^{d}inšušinak (†70+), I-da-at-tu-te-em-ti (ibid.; OB; ŧ246), Ku-um-mu-i-da-a-tu$_{4}$ (VAS 6, 155, 14; N/LB; ŧ114), Me-ra-ah-i-da-du (10, 10, 2; OB; hybr., ŧC, or purely Akk. if itatu is actually Akk.). Itatu could be a theophoric element in the last two names. Hyp.: 2122.- 83. ITI (=†43?): I-ti-na-pu-iš (OnP, 8.688;309; RAE; ŧ157e). Hyp.: 212049.- 84. IŦAŠ (reading?). DN: Ku-uk-^{d}e-a-aš (23, 215 r. 7; OB; v. Scheil, 68 ad loc.; ŧ110).- 85. IZA (=†45?): I-za-pu-ni (10, 37, 3; OB; ŧ189) and perhaps In-da-pi-za (†71). Hyp.: 212050.- 86. IZUŠ (to iz-zu 'walk, go', AfOB 16, 226a? cf. ŧ283; + -š, ŧ210): ^{f}Mi-it-iz-zu-uš (22, 73, 22; MB; ŧ148).

J: JANZU †72.

K: 87. -K. This formative marks the passive participle (conjugation II, v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 84:5.1.2) in †34a.36.47.53a.♦97b.116a.136e.148a. 150b.206a.220b.234a.282, and perhaps in 238.239, as well as in several hypocoristica (2221). Its origin and function in †12, ♦90.98.139.212. 226.252.263.267.280.288 and in several hypocoristica (2221) is unknown.- 87a. K-R (+ -r, ♦191): Ap-ta-ak-ru (†18), Ku-up-pa-ak-ra (28, 471, 5; OB; ♦116). Hyp.: 21206.- (KAMA). DN?? Nap-ka-ma (9, 90, 6; NE; ♦157) is from a period of Iranian penetration into Susiana. Yet, it hardly reflects OIran. kāma- 'wish, desire, love' (AirWb., 463f.) which is very common in PNs, seeing that Kāma- as the god of love appears only in later Sanskrit religious compositions (such as the Atharva Veda) but never in the Rigveda which reflects the early common Indo-Iranian background. In addition, kama seems to appear as early as the OB period, cf. Iš-du-ka-ma (UET 5, 557, 9; hybr., ♦C) at Ur where several Elamite (and hybr.) names are mentioned (cf. the references to UET 5 in this study). It cannot be excluded that kama is a genuine Elamite element.- 88. KANI 'befriend': Ka-ni-ib-ba (†73), Ka-ni-man-ba (Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.742, RAE) "They (=the gods?) are befriending (him)" (Hallock, OIP 92, 708b; ♦136b).- 89. KAR (kar/ka-ar-): Ka-ar-in-ri[-ir(?)] (†70), Kar-nahunti(PÎR, 11, 306, 1.6; NE; ♦153).- 90. KARAK (hardly to †89 + -k, †87); in DNs Tur-ra-ka-ra-ak (v. Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 473; SB; ♦257) and Ú-in-di-ri-ka-ra-ak (22, 188b; v. Scheil, 127 ad loc.; OB; ♦272).- 91. KAŠ. It is very uncertain whether it has anything to do with kaš (according to Hallock, OIP 92, 9.711f., a resumptive pron., evidently dat. sg.; kaš-, -=, -ga-aš): Kaš-ku-uk (9, 23, 11; NE; ♦110). The division of nikaš and pikaš (♦165. 180) is very uncertain; the same applies to -kasipar of Am-man-~ (†48,♦ 223a).- 92. KAŠAN (+ -n, ♦151?), v. †57a.- 93. KAŠIŠA: ^{d}Inšušinak-ka-ší-ša (†70+). Hyp.: 212054.- 94. KATAŠ (+ -š, ♦210) 'live' (v. Lambert, RA 70, 1976, 95): Hal-ka-taš (†21), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-ni-ka-taš (AfOB 16, 218a; ME; ♦163.222; or, perhaps nika + taš, ♦236c, according to F.V.), ^{d}Te-em-ti-tu-ur-ka-taš (AfOB 16, 221a; ME; v. Lambert, RA 49, 1955, 150^{5}; ♦246c. 257+), and with -u Hal-te-ka-du-iš (†25). Hyp.: 212018?- 95. -KI is attached to -n of nanki (♦156; conjugation III 1st sg., v. Hallock, OIP, 92, 736b). -ki of †23.44, ♦102.113 is perhaps a 'locutive' suff., but the possibility that -ki means here 'one, unique; first' cannot be excluded (F.V.).- 96. KIK 'heaven' (AfOB 16, 195b; Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 5; ki-ik/ki/ku-): [K]i-ki-um-ba-ba (†48a), Ki-ik-li-lu (UET 5, 626, 10; OB; ♦128), Ki-ik-ku-si-me-te-em-ti (v. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 2, 7; OB; ♦221. 246), Ki-ik-du-iš (OnP, 8.819; RAE; v. Meriggi apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 309;

ŧ152a) and perhaps Ki-i-ik-ru-ú (TCL 17, 40, 19; OB; ŧ200). Hyp. v. 231 (does OB Ki-ku-uk-ka-a-a, UET 5, 537, 13; consist of *Kikuku, 2120, and -a-a, 22311?).- 97. KILA. DN (do 97.ŧ98 derive from kil 'master, govern' (v. M.-J. Steve, 41, 91f.)? in ^{d}Ki-la-pal (9, 105 r. 2; NE; ŧ171); poss. an appellative in Ki-la-šu-ši (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.827; RAE; ŧ 232). Hyp. 212051.- 97a. KILAH-ŠUPIR (^{d}Ki-la-ah-šu-pi-ir, AfOB 16, 195b; ME; -pí-, 24, 99a; OB). Compound DN (1st component + -h, ŧ20; ŧ191.231). In König's opinion (AfOB 16, 53f.[12]), the Elamite Fire-god, but it seems more likely that this is a deified ruler: Ku-uk-ki-la-ah-šu-pí-ir (18, 105, 3; OB; ŧ110).- 97b. KILAK (+ -k, ŧ87? or = ŧ98?): Hu-un-gi$_4$-la-ak (ŧ49).- 98. KILIK (+ -k, ŧ87): Ak-ši-in-ki-li-ik (ŧ5a).- 99. KIM (ki-im/um-): Ki-um-be-be (OnP 8.821; RAE; ŧ179a; alternatively a hypocoristicon with a reduplicated syllable, ibid., 307), Ki-im-zu-zu (TCL 17, 29, 22; OB; ŧ301).- 100. KIMAŠ (+ -š, ŧ210? or = Kimaš which is to be sought in Elam or near it according to Edzard/Röllig, RLA 5, 593, i.e. GN used as DN? -ki/gi-(im-)maš/ma-aš): At-ta-pe/pi-el/il/ir-gi/ki-(im-)maš/ma-aš (ŧ18.ŧ181).- 101. KIN (ki-in/ni-, kin-na-): Ki-in-da-at-t[u] (v. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 5, 19; OB), Ki-in-da-(ad-)du (AfOB 16, 196a; ME), Kin-na-da-(ad-)da, Ki-na-da-ud-da (OnP, 8.830; RAE) (ŧ236d; alternatively a hypocoristicon of *kinta, cf. NA DN Ki-in-da-kar(a)-bu, VAB 7, 52, 42), Ki-ni-mu-ur (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.829; RAE; ŧ150). Hyp.: 212056.- 102. KINKI (+ -ki, ŧ95??): Li-ba-[k]e-en-ki (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 309 ad 8.902; RAE; ŧ130). Hyp. v. 2332.- 103. KIRI. Poss. 'goddess' (v. Reiner, JCS 7, 1953, 35; cf. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 7; ki-ri-;ki-ra- before -a): Ki-ra/ri-ak-šir$_8$ (ŧ5b), Ki-ri-si-a-a-ki (22, 72, 25; MB; ŧ206a), and the DNs ^{d}Pa-ar-ti-ki-ra (VAB 7, 52, 34; NA; ŧ176), ^{d}Ki-ri-ri-ša/šà, ^{d}Ki-ri-iš-ša (AfOB 16, 196; Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 63, equates NA ^{d}Ka-ar-sa; ŧ198), and perhaps Pininkir (ŧ182). Hybr. PN: ^{f}Ki-ri-nah-zi (9, 62, 5; NE), i.e. "Shadow (> 'protection'(?), Kass., Balkan, Kassit. St., 71f.) of Kiri" (ŧC; this is the only case where nahzi occurs as the 2nd name-component).- 103a. KIRIR (+ -r, ŧ191; ^{d}Ki-ri-ir, Weissbach, BA 4, 1902, 199:25, 16; NE; ki-ri-ir-, ki-ri-ri-, -~): ^{f}Ki-ri-ir-ú-me (22, 162, 8; MB; hybr., ŧC), Ki-ri-ri-ru-uh-hu-zi-ir-ra (22, 132, 6; MB; ŧ200.294), Ki-ri-ri-ih-zi-ik-[...](?) (ŧ59), Ak-ki-ri-ri (but cf. ŧ4), and with sandhi Ki-ri-ru-du-uk (PBS 1/2, 82, 4; MB; ŧ282).- 103b. KIRI-RIŠA 'the great goddess' (v. Reiner, JCS 7, 1953, 35; cf. Lambert, RA 66, 1972,67): Ku-uk-ki-ri-ri-šà (23, 306, 8; OB; ŧ110.198)†.- 104. KIRWAŠ(IR) (± -r, ŧ191). DN (v. Reiner, AfO 24, 1973, 93; H. Hunger, RLA 5, 607b; OE ^{d}Kir-wa-si-ir, Hinz, ZA 58, 1967, 91[70]; ME ^{d}Kir-ma-šir$_8$, OB ^{d}Kir/Ki-ir-wa-aš, AfOB 16, 196b;

NA ^{d}Ki-ir-≤<sa>>-ma-as, VAB 7, 52, 39; -kir-wa-aš, -^{d}kir-ma-áš, -^{d}kir/kìr-me-iš): Ku-uk-kir-wa-aš (28, 531, seal = 43, 1684, 3; OB), Ku-uk-^{d}kir-ma-áš, Ku-uk-^{d}kir/kìr-me-iš (AfOB 16, 197b; ME) (V110).- 105. KISIR (= V106 + -r, V191??): Hu-pan-gi-si-ir (†48), Ku-ne-na-gi-si-ir (22, 72, 3; MB; V115a).- 106. KIŠI (to †105??): Ki-si-ša-ak (Stolper, Expedition 18/2, winter 1976, 39:M-782, 6; ME; V211; poss. with dissimilation of the 1st sibilant), and perhaps Pi-il-ki-ša (VAB 1, 184:9, 4; OB; fem., V181). Hyp.: 212054.- 107. KITAH (+ -h, †20? -ki-(it-)tah/ta-ah, -ki-[it-]ta): At-ta-ki-[it-]ta (†18), At-tar-ki-(it-)tah/ta-ah (†18b). Hyp.: 22331.- 108. KITIN (+ -n, V151; ki-tin/te/di-, -ki-tin(-ni), -gi-ti-in). 'Divine protection' (König, AfOB 16, 197a), 'divinely enforced security' (W.F. Leemans, Symbolae ... van Oven dedicatae, Leiden 1946, 36ff.; CAD K, 342ff.); 'numen' (? Hinz, RLA 5, 588a, bottom); 'justice' (Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 30). None of these suggestions seems preferable (v. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 6[4]). (a) As DN/DE (v. Hallock, OIP 92, 714a; in several cases it is difficult to distinguish (a) from (b)): Ki-de-(en-)hu-ut-ta-aš (†56), Ki-di-nu-ú-ri (28, 458, 1; OB; V277), Ki-tin/te-du (OnP, 8.836; RAE; V252), Ki-tin-pa-at (OnP, 8.838; RAE; V178), Ki-tin/te-ri-ri (OnP, 8.834.839; RAE; V197+), A-te-ki-tin (†19), Ak-ki-tin (†4), ⌜Da(?)-pi⌝(?)-ki-tin (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE; V242), Man-na-ki-tin (OnP, 8.941; RAE; V137), Par-ru-ki-tin (OnP, 8.1291; RAE; V175), Pu-uh-ha-ki-tin (9, 259, 8.r. 8; NE; V188), Ri-ši-ki-tin (11, 301, 2), Ri-tik-ki-tin (9, 74, 7) (NE; V199, cf. V198?), Tal-lak-ki-tin (9, 259 r. 2; NE; V239) and perhaps Ur-gi-ti-in (11, 303, 13; NE; alternatively Lik-). (b) As an appellative: Ki-[tin-hlu-pan, Hu-pan-ki-tin (†48), Ki-tin-^{d}hu-ut-ra-an, -^{d}hu-ut-ru-taš (†58.V236c), Ki-te-mar-duk (9, 280, 3; NE; hybr., VC), Ki-tin/te-pan (OnP, 8.833.837; RAE; V172), La-al-ki-tin-nu (ABL 478 r. 3; N/LB; V123), Na-ip-ša-ki-tin (OnP, 8.1233; RAE; V157e), ^{d}Šá-ti-ki-[tin] (9, 122 r. 1; NE), Šá-ti-ki-tin (OnP, 8.1514; RAE; v. Hinz, ZDMG 118, 1968, 434) (V215). The following names could belong to either (a) or (b): Ad-da-ki-[tin] (†18), E-iš-ki-tin (†42), Si-ni-ki-tin (9, 90, 12; NE; V205), and Te-ep-ki-tin (OnP, 8.1626; v. 309; RAE; V246). Post-OB occurrences of kitin (>kidin) names with Mesopotamian theophoric elements in Akkadian texts are not listed here as these names (and the hypocoristica deriving from them) are Akkadian (v. Stamm, Namengebung, 277; cf. APN, 114b.288a). Hyp. v. 212055.2222.- 109. KU (+ -š, V210) or KUŠ 'create' (AfOB 16, 198f.): E-iš-ku-iš (†42).- 110. KUK (ku-uk/ku-, -~, ku-uk-ka/ku). 'Protection' (v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 78:4.2.1; cf. NPN, 229a): Ku-uk-a-da-ar (†18b), Ku-uk-al-la-at-tu/ti (†6+), Ku-uk-am-ma-te-em-di-ir (†7.V246a),

Ku-uk-ba-bu (28, 458, 9.10; OB; V173), Ku-ku-ba-ni (UET 5, 139, 2; OB; V 172), ^{aš}Ku-ku-ma-áš-ti (9, 31, 13; NE; V141), Ku-ku-da-ti (UET 5, 663, 9; OB; V243), Ku-uk-e-li-mu-tum (†65+), Ku-uk-eš-ru-ú (Reiner, AfO 24, 1973, 88, 8; MB) apparently contains the Akkadian word for 'the tenth', 'tithe' or 'the twentieth (day)', all having religious significance (CAD E, 367f.), provided it does not end in Elam. -ruh (V200). Ku-uk-^{d}e-a-aš (†84), Ku-uk-e-li-gu-ne (†65), Ku-uk-hu-ba-an, Ku-ku-hu-um-ba-al (†48), -ge-eš-ta, -ili (†61.65+). OB Ku-uk-ilu-šu-ma from Ur (UET 5, 476, seal 4; perhaps son of At-ta-na-pi-ir) contains the RN Ilušūma as a theophoric element. The same theophoric element is contained in another name from OB Ur, viz. Akk. Ilu-šum-ma-ilum (UET 5, 729, seal, 1). For other royal names used as theophoric elements v. Stamm, Namengebung, 315f., as well as RN Me-Kubi of Še-em-ti-~ (V246) and Šulgi of Hu-ba-^{d}šul-gi-da-aš (†48). Ilušūma was an Assyrian king (approx. 1900 B.C.). Therefore his occurrence in names from Ur is surprising. Perhaps it reflects Ilušūma's influence which might have reached, according to an inscription of his, southeastern Babylonia (cf. Edzard, RLA 5, 63b). Is Ku-uk-ra-ah-ha-pi-un[?] of OB Še-em-ti-~ (43, 1698, 1) a name of an unknown ruler? Ku-uk-in-ma (†69), -in-šu-uš-nak, ^{d}inšušinak (†70+), -iš-me-ka-ra-ab (†80+), ^{d}ištarān (†81+), -ki-la-ah-šu-pi-ir (†97a), -ki-ri-ri-šà (†103b), -kir-wa-aš, -^{d}kir-ma-áš, -^{d}kir/gìr-me-iš (†104), -kur-ru-in-ki (†68), -li-ga-we (23, 234, 35; OB; V126), -lu-hu-ra-te-er (23, 174, 11; OB; V200b), -ma-ṣí-Ì-lí (AbB 6, 197, 1; OB; VC), Ku-(uk-)ku-ma-an-zu (ARM 16/1, 140, s.v.; an Elamite messenger) (OB; V138), Ku-uk-me(!)-te-en (23, 181, 25; OB; v. Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 71; OB; V 148b), Ku-uk-na(!)-hu-na-di (UCP 9/4, 9, 5; OB; v. E. Ebeling, MAOG 16/1.2, 1943, 148 ad loc.; V153), Kúk(?)-^{d}nanna(ŠEŠ^{ki}, 28, 475, 4; OB; hybr., V156+; KÚK is attested only in MB: once, Gadd/Thompson, Iraq 3, 1936, 89f.; cf. von Soden/Röllig, AnOr. 42, 272), Ku-uk-na-pi-ri-ša (10, 100, 8; OB; V 157d), -na-ru-di (22, 52, 21; MB; V159), Ku-uk-ka-^{d}na-še-er (VAS 7, 67, 1; from Elam), Ku-uk-na-ší-ir (28, 430, 12), -^{d}na-šu-úr (24, 340, 21) (OB; V 160a), Ku-uk-^{d}pi-ne-gi-ir, -bi-ne-en-gi-ir (23, 207f.), -pi-ne-gìr (23, 174, 13) (OB; V182; Is OB ^{d}pi-ne-gi-ir-ra-ba-ni of Ku-uk-~, 24, 338, 18, OB, an unattested RN?), Ku-ku-sa-ni-it (28, 399, 17; OB; V203), Ku-uk-^{d}su-kal-li-it (YOS 5, 191, 2; OB; V207), -ša-al-ba-ak (VAS 13, 13, 6; OB; V 212), -ša-rum (43, 1685, 3; OB; poss. hybr.: with Akk. šarrum 'king'), -ši-ga-at (v. Scheil, RA 13, 1916, 10, 2; OB; V218), -^{d}ši-mu-ut (BIN 2, 81, 11), -^{d}ší-mu-ut (18, 213, 9), -ší-mu-ut (TCL 1, 58, 3.7) (OB; V222), -^{d}šu-bu-lá (23, 181, 1; copy -ŠU), -šu-bu-lá (23, 318, 20) (OB; hybr., V 227+), -^{d}tan-ra (Das Reich Elam, 77, despite 43, 1685, 2; OB; V236g),

-te-ep-tu-ri (22, 101, 19; OB; ŧ246b), -til-la (22, 76, 19; MB; ŧ244+), -tu-ru-ku-šа (28, 536, 2; OB; ŧ258), Ku-gu-li (22, 76, 3; MB), Ku-ku-li (S. Greengus, Old Babylonian Tablets from Ischali and Vicinity, Leiden 1979, 85, 11; OB) (ŧ266), ^{f}Ku-uk-ku-ú-ra-aš-še (NPN, 229a; MB; hybr.; v. Oppenheim, AfO 12, 1937/9, 34; ŧ276+), Ku-uk-ú-ru-un (22, 75, 8; MB; poss. hybr., ŧ279), Ku-uk-za-na (Stolper, Expedition 18/2, winter 1976, 39:M-782, 4; ME; ŧ287), In-ni-ku-ku (†67), Kaš-ku-uk (†91), Ku-ri-gu-gu (VAB 1, 184: 7, 7; OB; ŧ118), La-an-ku-ku (AfOB 16, 200; ME; ŧ124), Ru-um-ku-ku (Stolper, loc. cit.; ME; ŧ201), S/Šar-ku-ku (11, 301, 6; NE; ŧ204), Ší-mu-ut-ku-uk (10, 102, 3; OB; ŧ222), Te-ep-ku-uk (22, 163, 22; MB; ŧ246), Til-li-i-ku-ku (22, 102, 18), Til-li-ku-ku (23, 308, 13) (OB; ŧ244+). Hyp. v. 212065.2211.2213.22315-8.22323.22361.231.- 110a. KUKMI (+ -mi which forms abstract nouns, v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 77:4.2 in fine): Hu-te-ku-uk-me (†57).- 111. KUKUNU. Hardly to †110; perhaps kukunu < Akk. (< Sum.) gigunû/kukunnû 'a sacred building erected on terraces'. In Elam k. replaces the ziqqurratu 'temple tower' (v. CAD G, 67f.; cf. AfOB 16, 197b). Note that ^{d}Zi-qur-rat was regarded as a deity in N/LB Sippar (cf. NBN, 290b; ŧC): Man-ri-ku-ku-ne-e (23, 320, 6; OB; v. Scheil, 183 ad loc.; ŧ 136d).- 112. KULI 'force; glory' (v. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 9): Ku-li-me-te-en (22, 74, 5; MB; ŧ148b), ^{f}Ku-li-it-ta-na (22, 5, 1; 162, 8; MB; ŧ241). Hyp. v. 212059.22315.2323. Cf. ŧ264?- 113. KULIKI (to †112 + -ki, †95?): Ad-da-ku-li-ki (†18). Hyp. v. 2221.- 114. KUM (ku-um(-mu)-, -ku-um-ma): Ku-um-hu-ba-al (†48), Ku-um-mu-i-da-a-tu$_{4}$ (†89), A-gu-ku-um-ma (†6).- 115. KUNA (prob. = ŧ115a): Ku-na-li-iš (28, 515, 3; OB; ŧ125).- 115a. KUNI (prob. = †115). Prob. DN/DE in view of the attached elements: Ku-ne-ha-ap-ti$_{4}$ (†30d), $^{\bullet}$Ku-ne-hi-lu (†40), Ku-ne-ši-pár (22, 72, 29; fem., MB; ŧ223a), ^{f}Ba-ar-ku-ne (22, 76, 4.13; MB; ŧ175). Do Ku-ne-na-gi-si-ir († 105) and Ku-ne-na-ap-ra (22, 72, 27; MB; ŧ157b) begin with Kunin (+ -n, ŧ151)?- 115b. KUNIR (+ -r, ŧ191): Ku-ne-er-at-ta (†18), Ku-ne-er-iš-ha-ra (†79+), Ku-ne-er-la-li (22, 81, 9; MB; ŧ123), Ku-ne-er-ur-ki-it (22, 5, 2; MB; hybr., ŧ278+), A-pi-ku-ni-ra (†14). Hyp. v. 212060.2226.22314.22342.- 116. KUP (to ku-ba- 'erect', AfOB 16, 198a; or 'remain, be left over', v. Paper, PMRAE, 38?? ku-ip-, ku-up-pa- [before -a]): Ku-ip-ra-te-er (22, 28, 7; OB; ŧ196b), Ku-up-pa-ak-ra (†87a). Hyp.: 212057.- 116a. KUPAK (†87): ^{d}Ú-pur/pu-ur-ku-pak/ba-ak (AfOB 16, 225b; ME; ŧ275; DN)†.- 117. KUR (kur-, -kur-(ru)-): Kur-da-šu (43, 1579, 1; OAkk.; ŧ236c), Kur-lu-iš (OnP, 8.875; RAE; Delaporte, Catalogue Louvre 2, 182b:A 836; father of Pàr-sir-ra ['the Persian']; NE/RAE; ŧ132). In both names kur could be a DN/DE. Kur-te-ra (OnP, 8.885; RAE; ŧ247c) could alternatively be a hypocoristicon (+ -r,

2224) of kurti 'yield(?)' (OIP 92, 718a). Other names are Kur-zi-ia-an (OnP, 8.889, v. 307; RAE; ŷ298), and perhaps Ku-uk-kur-ru-in-ki (†68.110) and Na-sir-kur-hu-ut(?) (†55.ŷ160a). Hyp. v. 212062.2213 (they can -at least partly- belong to ŷ118).- 117a. KURKUR (with a reduplicated syllable, 2111): Na-ap-kur-kur (OnP, 8.1227, v. 307; ŷ157). Hyp. v. 21111.- 117b. KURARA. DN/DE (with a reduplicated syllable, 2120) in view of Warad(ÌR)-ku-ra-ra (23, 174, 10; OB; hybr., ŷC).- 118. KURI occurs mostly in females' names: Ku-ri-hu-um-ba-an (†48), Ku-ri-pa-ap-pa-at (22, 72, 24; MB; ŷ174), Ku-ri-ra-al (22, 72, 3), Ku-ri-ra-a (22, 75, 22; perhaps same person as Ku-ri-ra-al; both MB; ŷ192), ^{f}Ku-ri-ra-te (22, 162, 10; MB; ŷ 196), ^{f}Ku-ri-ší-mu-ut (22, 164 r. 7; OB; ŷ222), Ku-ri-šu-uk-ku (23, 324 r. 10; OB; ŷ229), Ku-ri-za-am (22, 73, 30), -za-mi (22, 71, 26) (MB; ŷ286), ^{f}Ku-ri-gi (†60). The only males' names are perhaps Ku-ri-gu-gu (†110) and Ku-ri-^{d}nanna(ŠEŠ^{ki}, 28, 404, 16; OB; hybr., ŷ156+). Hinz (AFF, 21) proposes to read Kuri-nahiti in a text written in Elamite pictographic script. His interpretation of kuri as 'Lobpreis' is unfounded.- 118a. KURIŠ. DN? (+ -š, ŷ210?): Ri-im-ku-ri-iš (v. Scheil, RA 13, 1916, 126f., 12; OB; hybr., ŷC). Hyp. v. 212061.2212.2226 (cf. †117).- 119. KUTI 'bring' (F.V.; cf. OIP 92, 718b).- 119a. KUTIR (+ -r, ŷ191) denotes 'the one who brings' whereas kutur (ŷ120a) means 'protector' (necessarily a deity or a ruler; pace Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 7; Hinz, ArOr 18/1, 1950, 299; Hallock, OIP 92, 719a). It is noteworthy that kutir, which is recorded as an appellative as late as RAE (Hallock, loc. cit.), does not appear in names from the 1st millennium. On the other hand, kutur appears as an appellative only in NE (AfOB 16, 199b), and is not recorded in the Elamite onomasticon before the 1st millennium, except for Ku-du-zu-lu-uš (etc.), Ku-du-ur-ma-pu-uk and perhaps Ku-tur-nēšu which appear in OB sources (ŷ120a; these sources mention also the hypocoristica Ku-tu-tu and Ku-du-du, 212064). NA and late MB Ku-tur-na-an-hu-un-di (APN, 117a; cryptographic KU.KU.KU(KU).MAL =Ku-tur-nah-hun-tu, E. Jeremias, MVAeG 21, 1917, 80ff.; cf. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 66; SB), which refers to ME Ku-tir-^{d}nah-hu-un-te (etc., v. below), an Elamite king from the 12th century, is an Akkadianized form (kudur- appears in Akkadian names as early as the OA period, v. CAD K, 497, s.v. Kuduru C, a). The same applies to OB Ku-du-ur-ma-pu-uk (ŷ120a), and possibly to NA Kudur(NÌ.DU)-^{d}na-hu-un-di/du (APN, 117a), an Elamite king from the beginning of the 7th century known only from Akkadian sources. His name is abbreviated as Kudurru(NÌ.DU) in N/LB (TCS 5, 79f., iii, 9-15). Ku-te-me-te-en (22, 73, 4; MB; ŷ148b) and Ku-di-ší-ir (23, 174, 13; OB; ŷ 224) belong to †119, provided the -r- is not assimilated to the following

consonant. Spellings: ku-tir/ti-ir-, ku-te-er/r(V)-, ku-šir/ši/ší-ir-, -ku-ti-ir, -ku-te-er(-ra), -ku-ší/zi-ir; Ku-tir/ti-ir-: Ku-te-er-^{d}hu-pan (↑48), Ku-tir/ti-ir-^{d}nah-hu-un-te, Ku-te-er-^{d}nah-hu-un-te (AfOB 16, 199b; ME), Ku-te-er-^{d}na-(ah-)hu-(un-)di (28, 157a; OB), [Ku-te]-er-^{d}na-hu-un-di (23, 201 r. 3; OB), Ku-ší-ir-^{d}nahunti(PÍR, 23, 203, 18; OB), Ku-ší-ir-na-ah-hu-di (24, 392, 8; OB), Ku-ší-ir-na-hu-ti (24, 347, 26; OB) (♦153), Ku-te-^{d}ru-hu-ra-te-er (Herrero, DAFI 6, 1976, 97:1, 3; MB; ♦200b), Ku-te-er-ší-il-ha-ha (28, 409 r. 3'), Ku-ší-ir-ší-il-ha-ha (23, 213 r. 11), Ku-ši-ir-ši-il-ha-a-ha (18, 234 r. 10') (OB; ♦220a), Am-ma-ku-te-er(-ra) (↑7), At-ta-ku-te-er, Ap/At-ta-ku-ší-ir, At-ta-ku-zí-ir (↑18, cf. ↑A), In-zu-ku-ti-ir (↑72), Te-ep-ku-te-er (22, 145, 1.2; OB; ♦246). Is kutir the theophoric element of Ku-te-er-la-ak-šu (23, 173, 6 [Ku-te]-.E -[er-la-ak-šu]; OB; ♦122)? It is very doubtful whether PÚZUR/PUZÚR/pù-zur$_8$ followed by Elamite theophoric elements stands for kutir (Meriggi, Scr. 1, 206f.; ♦C).- 120. KUTU 'protect'.- 120a. KUTUR (+ -r, ♦191). 'Protector' (ku-tur/du-ur-, ku/ku$_6$-du- [before -š/z], NÌ.DU-, -ku-tur/tu-ur). (a) Appellative (not always distinguishable from (b)) in: Ku-tu-ur-a-gu-un (↑6), Ku-tur-ba-la (9, 260, 3; NE; ♦171), Ku-tur-na-an-hu-un-di, -^{d}na-hu-un-di, NÌ.DU-^{d}na-hu-un-di (APN, 117; NA), NÌ.DU-^{d}na-hu-un-du (APN, 117a; NA & N/LB) (♦153), Ku-du-úr-napi(DINGIR)-riša(GAL, 23, 289, 1; OB; ♦157b), Hu-pan-ku-tur (↑48), and poss. Ku-du-ur-ma-pu-uk (APN, 117a; OB; ♦139; cf. Edzard, Zwischenzeit, 167ff.) and Ku-tur-te-er (9, 104, 8; NE; ♦250). (b) DE in: Ku-tur-mi-ri (9, 139 r. 2; NE; ♦145), Ku-tur-nešu(UR.MAH, UET 5, 186, 13; OB; ♦164), Ku-tur-nu-kaš (9, 163, 2; NE; ♦165), Ku-du-šu-lu-uš (Dossin, Syria 20, 1939, 109^{+1}), Ku-du-zu-lu-uš (v. Hinz, RLA 6, 277), Ku$_6$-du-zu-lu-[uš] (22, 63 r. 8), Šu-ul-ši-ku-tu-ur (ARM 16/1, 199) (OB; ♦300), Ku-tur-tan (9, 143 r. 4; NE; ♦241), Par-ra-ku-tur (11, 307, 5f.; NE; ♦175), ^{aš}Ri-tik-ku-tur (Weissbach, BA 4, 1902, 172 with refs.; NE; ♦199), Šu-ur-ku-tur (OIP 92, 759a; GN; RAE; ♦228), Tal-lak-ku-tur (9, 155, 2; NE; ♦239), Uz-zi-'-ku-tur (11, 307, 1; NE; ♦283). Hyp. of 119.120: v. 2111. 212063-5.2223.2224.22321.- It is not clear whether Ku-ut-pi-p[i] (22, 76, 1; MB) is a compound name (to ♦179?) or a hypocoristicon of *kutpi (with a reduplicated syllable, 2).- (KUZBI). An Akk. DN (^{d}HI.LI) worshipped in Elam. Scheil (22, 86 ad 72, 30) draws attention to the fact that ^{d}Ku-uz-bi is mentioned as an Elamite deity in CT 24, 24, ii, 15 (SB) after ^{d}Ra-ap-pa (♦193), both designating Šamaš (the Akk. Sun-god): A-ta-^{d}kuzbi (↑18).- (KUZIŠ) (-ku-(iz-)zi-iš): Par-ru-ku-iz-zi-iš (OnP, 8.1292; RAE, ♦175) and Ša-ra-ku-zi-iš/Sa-ra-ku-iz-zi-iš (OnP, 8.1455; RAE, ♦204) are perhaps Iranian (v. Gershevitch, St. Pagliaro 2, 219; TPS 1969,154), but cf. ♦C/9.3.

L: 121. LA (la-, -^{d}la). DN (AfOB 16, 200a, but "^{d}La", ibid. 111:48, § 19, is to be read ^{d}La-ma-šu according to F.V.): La-a-ah-pi (†2), ^{f}Ri-ša-ap-^{d}la (AfOB 16, 38:4C, v, 7; ME; ♦198a).- (LAGAMAL). Akk. DN (> Lakamar, AfOB 16, 200a): Šil-ha/hi-na-ha-am-ru-^{d}la-ga/ka-mar (†28.♦220c).- (LAHMAT). Akk. goddess (v. Scheil, 22 ad 72, 31)? Cf. perhaps Ur III Dan-la-ma-at, -la-ah-[ma-at] (MAD 3, 113), as well as Lahama, the consort of Lahmu/Ea in Elam (Götterepitheta, 346); and ^{d}La-ha-mun = Ṣ/Zarb/pānītu of Tilwun (cf. Frank, ZA 28, 1913/4, 328). It may end in fem. -t (♦162.C): La-ah-ma-at-am-ma (fem., †7).- 122. LAKŠU: Ku-te-er-la-ak-šu (†119a). Hyp. v. 2331.- 123. LAL (la-al/lu-, -la-la/li). DN? Cf. perhaps ^{d}La-li-ia-[...] (9, 80, 8; NE) and the components of several of the following names: La-al-he-en-na (†39a), La-li-in-taš (†67), La-al-ki-tin-nu (†108), La-li-sunki(EŠŠANA, 9, 289, 2; NE; ♦209), La-lu-um-me-eš-šu (Herrero, DAFI 6, 1976, 111:10, 2 -[lu-]; 11, 1 [La-]; MB; ♦269), Ku-ne-er-la-li (†115b), Ú-du-uk-ki-la-la (22, 72, 28; fem.; MB; ♦282; differently Scheil ad loc.). A 'lallative' DN (cf. ♦132a.173.299.301.C/9.2)? Hyp. v. 21141.- 124. LAN (to lan 'a kind of religious ceremony', v. Hallock, OIP 92, 25.720a and cf. AfOB 16, 200a??): La-an-ku-ku (†110). Hyp.: 212068.2321.- 125. LI 'deliver, give' (v. Hallock, OIP 92, 720b; Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 36; + -š, ♦210): Ku-na-li-iš (†115)†.- 125a. LIN (+ -n, ♦151; v. Hallock, loc. cit.): Am-ma-le-en (†7).- 126. LIKAWE. 'Realm, dominion, rule' (AfOB 16, 201a; Vallat, DAFI 8, 1978, 100 ad 10f.). Poss. DN/DE in view of Ku-uk-li-ga-we (†110).- 127. LIKIŠ (+ -š, ♦210?): Si-im-ta-li-ge-eš (VAS 13, 13, 3; OB; ♦246).- 128. LILA. DN ($^{(d)}$li-la/li-, -li-lù): ^{d}Li-la-ir-ta-(a-)aš, ^{d}Li-li-ir-taš (†74), Ki-ik-li-lu (†96). Hyp. v. 21142.- 129. LIMI (=♦133??).'burn; fire' (AfOB 16, 201b)?: Te-ep-pi-li-mi (23, 318, 10; OB; ♦246; incorrect Scheil, 23, 179 ad loc.). Hyp. v. 2322.- 130. LIPA 'serve' (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 309:11.3.2.5 ad 8.902; li-(ib-)ba-): Li-ba-[k]e-en-ki (†102), Li-ib-ba-li-bi-ra (9, 97, 3; NE; ♦130b). Hyp. v. 212070.- 130a. LIPIN (+ -n, ♦151): Ši-ir-li-pe-en (10, 80, 5; OB; ♦224; v. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 10[8]).- Is it contained in Ur III Li-ba-nu-aš-gu-bi and Li-ba-nu-uk-ša-ba-aš (AASF B 92, 126), the names of two prominent Marhashites (for -a- cf. †130)? For the final component of the former name compare Aš-gu-pi, and the GN Aš-gu-pe-en (+ -n, ♦151), Aš-gu-pi-ir (+ -r, ♦191) in OB (v. Scheil, 10, 52).- 130b. LIPIR (+ -r, ♦191): Li-ib-ba-li-bi-ra (†130).- 131. LITAR (+ -r, ♦191??): Am-ma-li-da-ar (†7.♦C).- 132. LU (+ -š, ♦210). F.V. points out that Lambert's interpretation ('shine', IrAnt 5, 1965, 32, s.v. lukra) is unfounded: At-ta-lu-uš (†18; for an alternative explanation v. †26), Kur-lu-iš (†117).- 132a. LULU

(red., 21143): I/Ig/Im-gi-lu-lu (↑60), Ú-ma-lu-lu (28, 458, 19; OB; to ↑48?) and perhaps A-ha-lu-lu (↑1). The initial component of the last name could alternatively be Semitic, like that of Šu-mu-lu-lu (23, 209, 6; OB).+ Hyp. v. 21143.- 132b. LULUK (+ -k, ↑87?) v. ∀267.- 133. LUMI (=↑129??): Pi-iš-lu-me-e (R.C. Thompson, AAA 20, 1933, 86, 115; -iš-lu-mé-, Weidner AfO 7, 1931/2, 3, 14; NA; ∀184) and perhaps (+ -a suff.?) Um-pak-lu-ma-' (APN, 240, s.v. Um-hu-lu-ma-'; N/LB; ∀170.270). Cf. OB Lu-mi-[...] (10, 126, 9)?- 134. LUNK (lu [↑132?] + -n-k, ∀151a according to F.V.): ^{f}A-i-in-lu-(un-)gu (↑3). Hyp.: 212071.- 135. LUTU (cf. Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 72; but -tu rather to ∀252? [F.V.]).- 135a. LUTUH (+ -h, ↑20): I-gi-ni-lu-tu-uh (↑60). Hyp. v. 22331.- 135b. LUTUŠ (+ -š, ∀210; -lu-du-uš-, -lu-taš/di-iš-, -lu-tiš): Ha-al-lu-di-iš-x] (?), Hal-lu-du-uš-^{d}in-šu-uš/ši-na-ak, Hal-lu-taš-^{d}inšušinak (↑21), Hu-te-lu-du-uš-^{d}in-šu-uš/ši-na-ak and Hul-te-lu-tiš (↑57).

M: 136. MA 'decide, show willingness' (v. Grillot/Vallat, JA 263, 1975, 214ff.); cf. ∀236b.- 136a. MANK (+ -n-k, ∀151a): Ad-da-, Hu-pan-man-ka (↑18.48).- 136b. MANP (+ -n-p, ∀151b): Ka-ni-man-ba (↑88).- 136a.b mean 'I/They decided' (or 'showed willingness') respectively.- 136c. MAŠ (+ -š, ∀210): Na-ar-gi-a-maš (28, 515, 10; OB; ∀158) and perhaps Maš-da-da and Hal-te/ti-maš/ma-aš (∀140).- 136d. MANR (+ -n-r, ∀151c; man-ri; DN ^{d}man-(ir-)ra): Man-ri-ku-ku-ne-e (↑111), Sunki(EŠŠANA)-^{d}man-ra (9, 12, 8), -^{d}man-ir-ra (9, 152,4) (NE; ∀209, but perhaps = ∀142c as the CVC-sign MAN could render /min/, ↑A).- 136e. MAK (+ -k, ↑87): Ia-an-zu-ma-ak (↑72).- 136f. MAN (+ -n, ∀151? but cf. ∀137).- 137. MAN (man(-na)-, -ma-nu). Cf. perhaps ↑136f: Man-na-ki-tin (↑108), Man-za-na (OnP, 8.962; RAE; ∀287) and Ad-da-ma-nu (↑18). Otherwise MAN may stand for Šimut (∀222), PUZÚR (∀C), or perhaps Akk. šarru ~ Elam. sunki (∀209). Hyp.: 212078.- 137a. MANINI (with red., 2120): Ak-ka-ma-ne-ni (↑4). Hyp.: 212073.- 138. MANZIAT. A goddess (Elam.?? ME ^{d}Ma-(an-)za-at, AfOB 16, 202b). Identified with Ištar (v. Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 361; CAD M/1, 230f.; man/ma-an-za-at-, man-za-t(VC)-, ma-an-zi-it-, -^{d}ma-(an-)za-at, -ma-an-zi-at, -ma-an-zu [-iat> -it/at]): ^{d}Man/Ma-an-za-at-um-mi (Clay, PN, 105.184a; MB; hybr., ∀C), Man-za-tur-ru-iš (OnP, 8.963; RAE; ∀249), ^{f}Ma-an-zi-it-ú-tu-uk-ku (22, 76, 7'; MB; ∀282), Ku-(uk-)ku-ma-an-zu (↑110; ± -t, ∀C/92), PUZÚR/pù-zur$_{8}$-^{d}ma-(an-)za-at (∀C); and Da-núm-ma-an-zi-at (WMAH, 149; Ur III; Akk., ∀241).- 139. MAPUK (+ -k, ↑87?). DN/DE (cf. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 220)?? Ku-du-ur-ma-pu-uk (↑120a).- (MARDUK). Babylonian god: Mar-duk-sunki(EŠŠANA, 9, 80, 3; NE; ∀209), Ki-te-mar-duk (↑108).- (MART). DN/DE, poss. < OIran. *mṛta- 'mortal, human being' (Av. marəta- 'id.', AirWb., 1148), cf. Elam.

ruh 'man' as a theophoric element (ŧ200). All the names are NE/RAE, i.e. not prior to the Iranian penetration into Elam: Mar-du-nu-iš (11, 306, 11; NE; ŧ164) is not OPers. Marduniya- (pace Scheil, 99 ad loc.) as the latter is rendered by RAE Mar-du-nu-ia (cf. OnP, 8.978). Another compound name is Mar-du-nu-kaš (9, 145, 10; NE; ŧ165). Mar-du-du (OnP, 8.973; RAE; ŧ 252b) is alternatively a hypocoristicon with a reduplicated syllable. The same applies to Mar-ti-ti (9, 169 r. 10; NE; ŧ251). For Mar-da-nu-nu (OnP, 307; RAE) v. 212074.- 140. MAŠ (maš-, -maš/ma-áš; or to ŧ136c?): Maš-da-da (28, 401, 2; OB; ŧ243), Hal-te/ti-maš/ma-áš (ŧ25; GN) could alternatively end in mas/z 'dig (out)' which renders OPers. ^{1}kan-. The latter is productive in Iranian toponymy (cf., e.g., Samarkand, v. Kent, Old Persian, 178b). Is maš contained in RAE GN Kar-maš (OIP 92, 711a) as well? Hyp. v. 212075?- 141. MAŠTI. A goddess (F.V. who will discuss this reading for "Parti" in a forthcoming publication; cf. AfOB 16, 207b; ^{d}maš-ti-, -ma-áš-ti): ^{d}Maš-ti-ak-šir$_{8}$ (ŧ5b), ^{d}Maš-ti-tak-ra (9, 298, 1; NE; ŧ238a), ^{aš}Ku-ku-ma-áš-ti (ŧ 110).- 142. MI (me) 'follow' (F.V.): Še-em-ti-me-hi-na (ŧ39a.ŧ246); ŧ146.- 142a. MIN (+ -n, ŧ151): v. ŧ144.- 142b. MIR (+ -r, ŧ191; -me-er-ra-, -me-er): At-ta-me-er-ra-hal-ki (ŧ18), and perhaps Me-li-me-er (ŧ143), Hu-di-mi-ri and Ku-tur-mi-ri (ŧ57.120a, but cf. ŧ145).- 142c. MINRA (+ -n-r, ŧ151c). DN (cf. ŧ136d; me-en-ra-, -$^{(d)}$me-(en-)ra-): Me-en-ra-hal-ki (ŧ23), Uk-ku-lu-me-en-ra-mu-ur-ti (22, 163, 1), Uk-ku-lu-me-ra-mur-ti (22, 163, 19) (MB; ŧ150c.264), Šum/Tak-nu-ra-^{d}me-en-ra-mur-ta (22, 150, 9; MB; ŧ166.238 [or to -šum, ŧ227? cf. ŧ132a). The last two names occur in the same archive. Hyp. v. 2212.2322 and perhaps 2120124.- 143. MILI 'long' (Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.1063) or Kassite (ŧC, in which case it does not seem to be related to ŧ143a): Me-li-me-er (28, 470, 10; OB; ŧ142b.ŧ145). Hyp. v. 2322?- 143a. MILIR (+ -r, ŧ191): ^{f}Me-li-ir-^{d}nah-hu-un-te (AfOB 16, 203a; ME; ŧ153).- 144. MIN (-me-en/na, -me-en-na). Either 'magnificence' (F.V.; pace Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 10) or pres. passive part. (ŧ151) of mi (ŧ142a)?: A-da-me-na (ŧ18), Ak-ka-me-en (ŧ4), An-me-na (ŧ11), In-zu-um-me-(en-)na (ŧ72), Na-an-ni-me-na (TCL 18, 86, 40; OB; ŧ155), Pi-me-na (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.1311; RAE; ŧ179), Še-em-du-me-na (28, 520, 2; OB; ŧ 246), Ší-mu-ut-me-na (10, 104, 7; OB; ŧ222). -mi-na-a of Um-man/ma-an-~ = Um-man/ma-an-me-na-nu (ŧ48) is a hypocoristic form originating from Me-na-nu (212076). Hyp.: 212076.2121.- 145. MIRRI 'fix, maintain' (F.V.; pace AfOB 16, 203b): Hu-di-, Ku-tur-mi-ri (ŧ57.120a) and perhaps Me-li-me-er (but cf. ŧ142b.143). Hyp. v. 212078.2212.- 145a. MIRRIŠ (+ -š, ŧ210; -mi-(ir-)ri-iš): Hu-ba-mi-ir-ri-iš (ŧ48) and Ša-la-mi-ri-iš (Stolper, Expedition 18/2, winter 1976, 6:M-782, 2; ME; ŧ211+).- 146. MIŠ (or to ŧ142 + -š, ŧ210?):

Mi-iš-da-ti (14, 79; OAkk.; ŧ243) is Akk. according to Gelb, MAD 3, 164. Cf. ŧ269? Hyp. v. perhaps 22322.- 147. MIŠIM. Related to GN Mi-ši-me (RGTC 1, 122; v. Gelb, AJSL 55, 1938, 73)?: ^{f}Mi-ši-im-ru-uh (AfOB 16, 203b; ME; ŧ200).- 148. MIT 'send' (v. Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 72): ^{f}Mi-it-iz-zu-uš (↑86). Hyp. v. 212079.- 148a. MITIK (+ -k, ↑87; -mi-di/ti-ik)?: A-ta-ta-mi-ti-ik (↑18a), ^{d}Hi-iš-mi-di/ti-ik, ^{d}Iš-mi-ti-ik (↑42).- 148b. MITIN (+ -n, ŧ151): At-ta-, I-gi-, Ku-li-, Ku-te-, ^{f}Ta-ak-me-te-en (↑18.60.112.119a. ŧ238). DE in Ku-uk-me-te-en (↑110).- 149. MUK (muk/mu-uk-, ma-uk-). Scheil (24, 87 ad 6) compared muk with mapuk (↑139): Muk-dù-dù (14, 1, ii, 3; OAkk.; ŧ252); Mu-uk-ti-ti (24, 389, 6; OB; 22, 73, 26; fem.; MB; ŧ251?) could alternatively derive from muktu 'bailiff, magistrate' (cf. OE mu-uk-ti-ir, AfOB 16, 29[5]) with a reduplicated syllable (2120), provided the OB/MB name is not identical with NE Ma-uk-ti-ti (Sayce, RT 13, 1890, Pl. 9 after 130:cylinder, 1f.). The NE name is read Šu-uk-ti-ti (ŧ229; Delaporte, Catalogue Louvre 1, 77a:D. 117). Perhaps RAE Ši-um-du-mu-ka belongs here as well (ŧ246; alternatively OIran., Gershevitch, St. Pagliaro 2, 229). OB Mu-uk-me-el (UET 5, 88, 25) may be an Amorite name meaning "Muk is indeed the god" (for -me- 'indeed' v. Gelb, La lingua degli Amoriti, Atti della Acc. Naz. dei Lincei, Rendiconti della Classe de Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, Ser. 8, vol. 13, 1958, 163:3.4.6). Did Mu-uk-me-el originate from Jamutbal, an Amorite region on the Babylonian-Elamite border whence Kudur-mapuk came to Babylonia?- 150. MUR 'stone' > 'earth'? (v. Vallat, RA 68, 1974, 164f.): Ki-ni-mu-ur (↑101).- 150a. MURTA (+ ta, ŧ236) 'set in place' (Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 32): Šum/Tak-nu-ra-^{d}me-en-ra---mur-ta (↑142c). Hyp. v. 2226.- 150b. MURTAK (+ -k, ↑87): Um-mu-ur-da-ik (↑48.ŧ270).- 150c. MURTI. Perhaps 'chapel' according to F.V.: Uk-ku-lu-me-en-ra-mur/mu-ur-ti (↑142.ŧ264).

N: 151. -N. This suffix is attached to substantives (↑108.ŧ215.220c, and perhaps ŧ208), GNs (↑52.ŧ232a; v. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 13), and DNs (↑6.15.48.77 and perhaps ŧ195), where it is sometimes omitted (e.g., ↑6. 48.108). It marks the present passive participle (F.V. pace Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 33) in ↑39a.125a.130a.142a.148b.ŧ169d.247a.283a and perhaps in ↑5a.ŧ236e.- 151a. -N + K marks the 1st person sg. conjugation III in ↑134.136a.ŧ156.- 151b. -N + P marks the 3rd person pl. conjugation III (↑136b).- 151c. -N + R marks the 3rd person sg. conjugation III in ↑136d. 142c.ŧ236g.247b. For 151a.c v. Grillot, JA 263 (1975), 215[7]; Akkadica 27 (1982), 9f.- 152. NAHIN (+ -n, ↑151): ^{f}Na-ah-in-ti-ti (9, 47, 6; NE; ŧ 251). Alternatively hyp. (2226). Hyp. v. 212082.2224.- 153. NAHUNTI (^{d}nah-hu-un-te-, -^{d}nah/na-hu-un-te, -$^{(d)}$na-hu-un-di/du, -^{d}na-ah-hu-un-di,

-^{d}nah-hu-te, -^{d}na-hu-di, -na-ah-hu-di, -na-(an-)hu-un-di, -na-an-di, -hu-un-du [defective], -$^{(d)}$PÍR). The Elamite Sun-god (OE ^{d}Na-hi-ti, AfOB 16, 204b); related to na-hu-te 'sun' (poss. a compound, v. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 66; cf. Das Reich Elam, 40; RA 68, 1974, 6). It has nothing to do with OIran. Anāhitā- (v. W. Eilers, ZDMG Suppl. 2, 1974, 472^{4a} in fine pace Jensen, loc. cit.). Its relationship to Kuzbi, Napirt and Rap (↑120+.↓ 157c.193), which are equated with the Mesopotamian Sun-god, is unknown: ^{f}^{d}Nah-hu-un-te-ú-tú/tu$_{4}$ (AfOB 16, 204b; ME; ↓281), Kar-nahunti(PÍR; ↑89), Ku-uk-na-hu(!)-na-di (↑110), Ku-ší-ir-^{d}nahunti(PÍR), Ku-te-er-^{d}na-(ah-)hu-(un-)di, -^{d}nah-hu-un-te, Ku-tir/ti-ir-^{d}nah-hu-un-te, Kudur-^{d}na-hu-un-di/du, Ku-tur-$^{(d)}$na-(an-)hu-un-di (↑119a.120a), ^{f}Me-li-ir-^{d}nah-hu-un-te (↑143a), Šu-ut-ru-uk-^{d}nah/na-hu-(un-)te (ME), -^{d}nahunti(PÍR, NE) (AfOB 16, 219a; ↓ 234a), Šu-tur-$^{(d)}$na-hu-un-di (APN, 227a; NA), Šu-tur-^{d}nahunti(PÍR, AfOB 16, 219a; NE; not identical with Šutruk-nahunti, v. Lambert, Syria 44, 1967, 47ff.). NA Iš-tar-na-an-(hu-un-)di is Akkadianized (v. Tallqvist, APN, 107a.227a) like N/LB Iš-tar-hu-un-du (TCS 5, 77, ii, 32; cf. WZKM 6, 1892, 65f.) (↓234). The following names, except for NE ^{aš}Uz-ze-en-nahunti(PÍR, AfOB 16, 172:85, 11; ↓283a), could be hybrid: PUZÚR-^{d}na-ah-[hu-un-di] (↓C) and Ta-an-na-hu-un-di (OIP 47, 65; G. Wilhelm, BagM 4, 1968, 291:64, 1; OB; ↓241). The patronym in OIP 47, 65 (La-ba-a-ba) ends in a reduplicated final syllable, a type which is very common in Elamite hyp. (2120).- 154. NAKI (a defective spelling of ↓156?): Sunki(EŠŠANA)-na-ki (OnP, 8.1460; RAE; ↓209).- 155. NAN. 'Day' or perhaps na 'say' (OIP 92, 735f.) + -n (↑ 151; na-an-, na-(an-)ni/nu-): Na-nu-a-ah-pi (↑2), Na-an-ni-me-na (↑144), Na-an-nu-pa-al(? 9, 120, 6; NE; ↓171), and perhaps Na-an-za-ak (14, 82 r. 2; OAkk.; ↓284). Hyp. v. 21141?- 156. NANKU. Perhaps = nanki (OIP 92, 735f), i.e. na 'say' (cf. ↑155) + -n-k (↑151a): Na-(a-)an-ku-ba-li(-ir, OnP, 8.1217; RAE; ↓171); cf. ↑154? Na-ni-tin/ti-in/en, Na-na-a-ti-in is not Elamite (pace Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.1215; RAE), but could render Akk. Nanâ-iddin which is common in that period (cf. NBN, 159a).- (NANNA). The Sumerian Moon-god (^{d}ŠEŠ^{ki}; ME ^{d}Na-an-na-ra, AfOB 16, 205a): Kúk(?)-^{d}nanna, Ku-ri-^{d}nanna (hybr., ↑110.118).- 157. NAP. 'Deity' (AfOB 16, 205a); also a loanword in Akk. (CAD N/1, 40a; nap/na-pi/pu-, na-ab(-ba)-, -na-pu): Na-ab-ba-ba (↑11), Na-ap-, Na-ab-ba-ah-pi (↑2), Na-ab-ba-du-du (RAE; ↓252b; differently Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.1202; 307), Nap-du-ur (11, 307, 8; NE; ↓257), Na-pu-hi-zi (↑45), Na-pi-ar-ta-aš (↑76), Nap-in-na-sir (↑67, ↓160a; but more likely with either a connective -i- or napir, ↓157b, with -r assimilated to n-), Nap-in-ni-ni (↑69+), Na-pi-sunki(EŠŠANA, 11, 305, 9; NE; ↓209), Nap-ka-ma (↑87+), Na-ap-kur-kur (↑117), Nap-ra-b[a]/m[a] (9,

5, 8; NE), Na-ap-rap/ra-ap (v. Meriggi apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 309f. ad 8.1231; RAE) (V193), Nap-ra-ti-ip (28, 472, 20; OB; V196a), Na-ap-ša-ap (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE; V213), Na-pa-tin (OnP, 8.1222; RAE; perhaps same name as < Na->(?)ap-pa-tin, v. Hallock, OIP 92, 736b; RAE; V247), Nap-tuk (9, 133 r. 2; NE; V252c), Nap-zil-la (v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.1240; RAE; V291), Hu-din/di-in-na-pu (†57). Na-ba-ar-ra (†16) and Na-ap-ab-ba are not hypocoristica (+ -p/r, 2223.2224) as one would expect here a thematic vowel -i-. Hyp. v. 212084.22324 (add Na-bí, who came from Anšan? WMAH 218, 18; Ur III). Na-b/pu-ud/t-ri-iš (OnP, 8.1239; RAE) probably does not belong here but perhaps renders Aram. *Nabû-^{c}a/e/idrī (with -iš for Aram. -ī as in RAE Aḏ-d[a]-ir-nu-ri-iš, OnP, 8.14a; v. Zadok, BiOr 34, 1977, 79), poss. with -û^{c}V̆- > -û-. Does Na-b/pu-nu-iš (OnP, 8.1237; RAE) render a hypocoristicon of Akk. Nabû ending in -n + -ī? (cf. with -n + -ay, N/LB Na-bu-un-na-a-a, BRM 1, 34a; v. WSB, 75.167).- 157a. NAPURI (+ -uri, V277) 'my god' (AfOB 16, 205; VC): Ši-im-ti-na-pu-ri (VAS 16, 101, 3; OB; V246).- 157b. NAPIR (+ -r, V191; AfOB 16, 205; na/nàp-pir/pi-ir-, -na-pir/pír/pir$_6$/pi$_5$-ir, -na-be-er): ^{f}Na-pír-a-su, Nàp-pír-a-su, Na-pi-ir-^{d}a-sú, [^{f}Na]-pír-a-sú (†17), Na-pír-sunki (EŠŠANA, 9, 259 r. 3; NE; V209), Ad-da-na-pir/pir$_6$/be-er, At-ta-na-pi-ir (†18), $^{(d)}$Hu-um-ba-na-pir/pi-ir, I-bi-na-pi-ir (†48), I-da-du-, I-da-at-tu-na-pi-ir (†82), Napi(DINGIR)-riša(GAL)-na(?)-pír (36, 81, 1; NE; V157d), Ší-im-ti-na-pi-ir (22, 40, 16; OB; V246), ^{d}[S]i(?)-ir-na-[p]i$_5$-ir (AfOB 16, 29:2, §1, 10; OE; DN; V224). Ú-zi-na-pi-ir (28, 535, 10; OB; V283) is not Akkadian as understood by Stamm, Namengebung, 184 (Ú-ṣí-na-wi-ir). Do Ku-ne-na-ap-ra (†115; with omission of unstressed -i- as in the hyp. Na-ap-ri-tim, 22324; alternatively Kunin + apra, †30c?) and [N]a(?)-pi-il-hu-uš (†54; with r > l due to the presence of another liquid, viz. n, cf. V157c) belong here?- 157c. NAPIRT (+ -t, 2226; also with r > l due to n [†157b] Na-pe-el-ti, 2225; NA ^{d}Na-pìr-tu, VAB 7, 52, 42). ^{d}[N]a-pi-ir-ta (Frank, ZA 28, 1913/4, 327: K 4209 r. 15; SB) is identified with Šamaš: Na-pir-ti-ìl (†65+, hybr., VC).- 157d. NAPI-RIŠA (Nap-riša) 'great god' (DINGIR.GAL). Phonetic spellings: Na-pi-ri-ša (28, 399, 18; OB); Na-pa-ri-iš and perhaps Na-ap-ru-iš (Dmé, 8.1221.1232; RAE; DN used as PN); SB Nap-ru-šu, Na-ap-riš/ri-si, Nap-ri-iš is identified with Ea (v. Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 388) unlike Humpan (= Enlil, †48). The identification of DINGIR.GAL with Humpan, which was proposed by Jensen (WZKM 6, 1892, 60f.) and supported by Hinz (JNES 24, 1965, 351f.) is rejected by P. de Miroschedji (RA 74, 1980, 129ff.; cf. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 58[1]; Lambert, RA 66, 1972, 67; Hallock, OIP 92, v [correcting 768b, s.v. Umban]): DINGIR.GAL-na(?)-pír (†157b), DINGIR.GAL-taš (9, 280,

4; NE; ŷ236c), DINGIR.GAL-nu-kaš (9, 282, 6; NE; ŷ165), Ku-du-úr-DINGIR.GAL (†120a), Šá-ti-DINGIR.GAL (9, 259, 7.r. 6; NE; ŷ215), Un-taš-DINGIR.GAL (AfOB 16, 225a; ME; ŷ236c). Does RAE ⌜Na-pir-riš⌝-ka (OnP, 8.1224) belong here as well?- 157e. NAPŠA (na-ap/ip-ša-). DN (NA ^{d}Na-ap-sa-a, VAB 7, 52, 43): Na-ap-ša-ir-ba (†76), Na-ip-ša-ki-tin (†108), and perhaps Hi-iš-na-pu-iš and I-ti-na-pu-iš (†42.83; with <u> = /ə/? cf. Nap-pi-šà, 2225?). Does the assumed interchange i/u reflect /ə/ like the interchange a/i (cf. Hinz, ArOr 18/1, 1950, 282f.)? Hyp. v. 2225.- 158. NARKI. DN; perhaps a variant of Ner(i)gal (for a/e interchange [= /ə/?] v. Hallock, JNES 17, 1958, 259[6]): OB Warad(ÌR)-^{d}nar-gi (28, 460,60; ŷC/93), Na-ar-gi-a-maš (†136c). Does the DN ^{d}Nir-ik (9, 178, 7; NE) belong here as well?- NARTI ŷ159.- 159. NARUTI (^{d}na-ru-di-, -na-ru-di). A goddess (v. Hinz, Das Reich Elam, 41): OAkk. ^{d}Na-ru-ti (14, 74, 8; DN used as PN), OE ^{d}Na-ru$_{x}$-dè (Hinz, ZA 58, 1967, 91, i, 22), SB ^{d}Na-ru-un-di (CT 25, 24, 9; v. Frank, ZA 28, 1913/4, 324[+5]); ^{fd}Na-ru-di-um-mi (22, 66, 7.14; OB; hybr., ŷC), Ku-uk-na-ru-di (†110), Do OB Ší-il-ha-ak-na-ar-du (10, 99, 1; ŷ220b) and Ri-ip-na-ar-te (10, 4, seal; 40, seal; ŷ197) belong here as well?- 160. NAŠI: Hu-pan-na-ši (†48).- 160a. NAŠIR (+ -r, ŷ191; na-sir-, -~, -na-ší-ir, -^{d}na-še-er, -^{d}na-šu-úr). DN (v. H. de Genouillac, RT 27, 1905, 105:31): Ku-uk-na-ší-ir, -^{d}na-šu-úr, Ku-uk-ka-^{d}na-še-er (†110), Nap-in-na-sir (†67. 157), and perhaps Na-sir-kur-hu-ut(?) (†55.117). Hyp.: perhaps Na-is-su-su (212083).- 161. NAT(I). DN; perhaps same as OB ^{d}Na-ti (VAB 1, 180:19, 1, d, 20) = NE ^{d}Na-te (11, 305, 3; v. Scheil, 98 ad loc.). Cf. hyp. Na-te-na (2222)? Or to na-at-ti 'assign, apportion; secure' (AfOB 16, 127[2].205b)? It is very doubtful whether RAE Na-at-pi-pi begins with this element (ŷ 179a), as it can alternatively be a hypocoristicon with a reduplicated syllable (v. Mayrhofer, OnP, 308 ad 8.1256) or perhaps a var. (*Nt(a)pipi) of In-da-pi-pi (†71). Hyp. v. 212085.2224.- 162. NAZIT (-na-zi-it, -$^{(d)}$na-zi). DN (^{d}Na-zi-it, v. König, AfOB 16, 48[11]; ME; de Genouillac, RT 27, 1905, 105:32). Is it originally the same as the Sumerian goddess Nanše/Nazi which occurs in early Semitic names as well (v. Roberts, ESP, 46f.54)? If this is the case, -t could be a Sem. fem. suff. (cf. ŷ235): Hu-(un-)na-zi (†49), PUZÚR-na-zi-it, Pù-zur$_{8}$-^{d}na-zi (ŷC).- 163. NI I. Personal pron. 2nd. sg. (AfOB 16, 206, s.v. nu), here poss. 'to you' (cf. OIP 92, 738b, s.v. nu): I-gi-ni-lu-tu-uh (†60), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-ni-ka-taš (†94.ŷ222).- 164. NI II 'be, become' (v. Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 33; + -š, ŷ210; -ni/nu-iš, -né-e-šú, -UR.MAH): Hu-ba-ni-iš, Um-man-, Um-pe-nu-iš, Imaniš, Im-ma-né-e-šú (†48), Ku-tur-UR.MAH (†120a), Mar-du-nu-iš (†139+). Hyp.: Né-e-šu (APN, 172b; NA; v. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 57) is alternatively Akk.

'lion'. UR.MAH could be due to popular etymology as kutur is not associated with Mesopotamian elements in Babylonia before the MB period (†120a; it occurs in OA names, v. CAD K, 497a).- 165. NIKAŠ (-nu-kaš, -ni-kaš/ga-aš, -(CV)n-i-kaš/ga-aš, -i-ga-aš). Prob. a non-theophoric element; apparently a verb + -š (♦210) or rather ni + -kaš (†91.♦163?): $^{(d)}$Hu-pan-nu-kaš, Hu-(um-)ba-ni-ga-aš, Hum-ba-ni-ga-aš, ^{d}Hu-um-ba-i-ga-aš, Um-man-i-kaš/ga-aš, Um-man-ni-kaš (†48), Ku-tur-nu-kaš (†120a), Mar-du-nu-kaš (†139+), Napiriša-nu-kaš (†157d), ^{d}Ši-mut-ú-nu-kaš(copy BI, AfOB 16, 151:74, §14, 30; NE; ♦222,260), ^{d}IGI.DU-ú-nu-kaš (Stolper, M-563; ME; †61.♦260), Ú-nu-kaš (9, 241 r. 7; NE; ♦260), ^{f}Ú-pu-nu-kaš (9, 36, 9), ^{f}Ú-pu-ú-nu-kaš (9, 279, 4) (NE; ♦260.274). Hyp.: 212086??- 166. NUR (nu-úr-, -nu-ru). Poss. < Akk. nūru(m) 'light'.+ It has been Elamitized as can be argued in view of the hyp. Nu-ri-ri (212087); hardly to Elam. nu-ur 'building(?)' (AfOB 16, 206b). Has it anything to do with the compound DN ^{d}Ma-an-zi-ni-ri (ABL 918, 11; NA; to †138? cf. de Genouillac, RT 27, 1905, 102f.:25)??:+ Nu-úr-da-da (28, 477, 9; OB; ♦243), Nu-úr-^{d}šà-zi (22, 28, 2f.; OB; ♦216), Nu-ur-te-la (22, 163, 24; MB; ♦244+), Te-et-nu-ru (23, 166, 34; OB; ♦246).- 167. NUTIR (nuti 'handle', v. Lambert, JA 258, 1970, 245^{+11}; + -r, ♦191): Te-em-ti-nu-ti-ir (18, 158, 5; OB; ♦246). Hyp.: Nu-ti-iš (14, 72 r. ii, 6'; OAkk.; ♦210).

P: 168. -P. Delocutive animate pl. (conjugation II, v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 77:4.2.1) contained in †42a.♦196a.198a.251a and perhaps in †31.71 and other forms (cf. †14.♦151b), as well as in hypocoristica (2223).- 169. PAHA. 'Protect' (F.V.; pace Lambert, RA 49, 1955, 149): ^{d}Zi-zi-pa-ah-ha (9, 68, 8; NE; ♦299).- 169a. PAHAŠ (+ -š, ♦210): In Te-et-un-wa-ha-aš and Te-et-un-pa-[ha(?)-aš(?)] (♦246.271)??- 169b. PAHAR > par.(+ -r, ♦191): perhaps Te-ep-ti-un-wa-ar (♦246.273).- 169c. PAHIR. Poss. to ba-hi-ir 'protector' (F.V.; pace Lambert, RA 49, 1955, 150; + -r, ♦191): Pa-hi-ir-iš-ša-an (†77) and perhaps ^{aš}Ba-har-ak-ši-ri (†5b; with a CVC-sign).- 169d. PAHAN (+ -n, †151) 'prince' according to "malku = šarru" (A. Draffkorn Kilmer, JAOS 83, 1963, 433, 36; SB) which has pa-ha-nu = (Akk.) ru-bu-[u]. Is it the same as ♦172 which does not graphically express the -h-?- 170. PAḲ (verb?): Um-pak-lu-ma-' (†133.♦270).- 170a. PAKIŠ (perhaps + -š, ♦210; -ba-ki/ku-iš; cf. bakira, OIP 92, 673b; ♦191): Su-un-ki-ba-ki-iš (9, 170 r. 5), -ba-ku-iš (9, 94, 11) (NE; ♦209). Hyp. v. 2225.- 171. PALA (ba-la-, -~, -pa-la/al, -pal). 'People, population' as Elam. pa-la-ú = Akk. ṣābu(ERÍN) according to "malku = šarru" (Draffkorn Kilmer, JAOS 83, 1963, 435, 88; SB). A rendering 'nobles' (AfOB 16, 119[8];207a) is unfounded: Ba-la-iš-ša-an (†77), ^{d}Ki-la-pal (†97), Ku-tur-ba-la (†120a), Ši-ir-pa-la (YOS 12, 401, 2.4; OB; ♦227), and perhaps Na-an-nu-pa-al(?) (†155). Hyp.

v. 212014.2321.- 171a. PALAR (-ba/pa-la-ar-, -(C)p-la-ar-). 'Chief' or 'dominator' (?) (v. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 53): Si-me-ba-la-ar-hu-uh/up-pa-ak, Zí-we-pa-la-ar-hu-uh-pa-ak, Še-ep-la-ar-pa-ak (↑47.V221), and perhaps (with -i-) Na-(a-)an-ku-ba-li(-ir) (↑156). Hyp. v. 2321.- 172. PAN (-pan/pa-na, -ba-ni). DN (=↑169d?? ^{d}Ba-ni, AfOB 16, 200a, s.v. ^{d}La-a-an-ba-ni; Cameron apud Hinz, ZA 58, 1967, 91[69] suggested to read ^{d}La-àm-ba-ni): Ku-ku-ba-ni (↑110), Te-em-ti-ba-ni (28, 528, 14; OB; V246), Ki-te/tin-pan (↑108). Hyp.: 212088.- 173. PAP. DN/DE in view of Kuk- (-ba-ba/bu, -pap-pi): Ku-uk-ba-bu (↑110; it is not impossible that the DN - at least here - is the same as Mesopotamian Ba(b)u), Za-ri-pap-pi (9, 27, 4; NE; V 288). Sunki(EŠŠANA)-ba-ba (OnP, 8.1459; RAE; V209) is presumably a misreading for Um-ba-ba (v. Hallock, OIP 92, 26[24]). Hyp. v. perhaps 21141.- 174. PAPAT (+ -t whose function here is unknown, V235): Ku-ri-pa-ap-pa-at (↑118).- 175. PAR 'posterity' (F.V.; ba-ar-, bar(-ra/ri/ru)-): ^{f}Ba-ar-ku-ne (↑115), Ba-ar-ší-a-šu-um (22, 76, 22; MB; V227), ^{f}Ba-ar-^{d}ú-li (AfOB 16, 207b; ME; V266), Par-ra-ku-tur (↑120a), Par-ru-ki-tin (↑108), Par-ri-šimut (MAN, 9, 281 r. 15; NE; V222), ^{f}Par-ru-ku-iz-zi-iš (↑120), Par-zi-zi (OnP, 8.1300; RAE; not necessarily reduplicated; V299), Par-zi-ir-ir (11, 303, 11; NE; V295), Ad-da-par-ru (↑18). Hyp. v. 212089.2212.2213.2321.- 176. PARTI-KIRA. A goddess (SB ^{d}Pa-ar-ti-ki-ra, VAB 7, 52, 34; ↑103); poss. contained (with an assimilation of -r- and crasis as in Te-ep-ta-ha-ar, ↑ 1a) in Pa-at-ta-ak-ší-ir, [Pat]-ak-šir$_8$ (↑5b).- 177. PAŠ: Ru-uh-ba-iš-šá (9, 132 r. 3; NE; V200).- 178. PAT (hardly to ba/pa-at 'below, beneath, under', AfOB 16, 207b): Ki-tin-pa-at (↑108). ^{fd}Iš-ni-ka-ra-ap-BÀD (↑80+) probably does not belong here; its predicative element (BÀD) probably represents Elam. huhun 'wall, fortress' (F.V.). Hyp.: 212013.- 179. PI: Pi-me-na (↑144), ^{d}Šimut(MAN)-pi (43, 2022, 2; OB; V222).- 179a. PIPI (with red., 21142; -pi-pi, -be-be): Dú-ur-pi-pi (10, 6, 6; OB; V257), In-da-pi-pi (↑71, but more likely a hyp., 2120), Ki-um-be-be (↑99), Ku-ut-pi-p[i] (↑119), Na-at-pi-pi (↑161), and perhaps Šar-hu-pi-pi(?) (11, 301, 5; NE; V214).- 180. PIKAŠ. On the face of it a verbal form with -š (V210); or rather -kaš (↑91) preceded by -p (↑168) + a connective -i- belonging to the 1st component?: Hi-ut-ka-bi-kaš (↑44), In-da-bi-kaš (↑71).- 181. PIL. Poss. = pila 'maintain, restore' (v. Grillot/Vallat, DAFI 8, 1978, 83[9]): Pi-il-ki-ša (↑106), At-ta-pi-il/el-gi/ki-(im-)maš/ma-aš (↑18.100). Hyp. v. 212090.2121.- 181a. PILIR (+ -r, V191) 'firm, stable' (v. Lambert, IrAnt 6, 1966, 39): Pi-li-ir-^{d}šà-zi (28, 426, 2.3.9.13.17; OB; V216), Ad-da-bi-li-ir (↑18), Ra-bí-pi-li-ir (14, 82, 4; OAkk.; V193) is not necessarily hybrid as understood by Roberts, ESP, 48:60.+- 182. PININKIR. A goddess,

perhaps the Elamite Ištar (v. König, AfO 5, 1928/9, 101f.; AfOB 16, 208b, but cf. Edzard, WdM 1, 55). Poss. ending in kiri 'goddess' or sim. (†103) in which case its initial element may be identical with that of the DN ^{d}Pa-ni-in-tim-ri (v. de Genouillac, RT 27, 1905, 106f.; Scheil apud M. Streck, VAB 7, 52[k]; ^{d}Bi/Pi-ni-kir, AfOB 16, 208b; -^{d}pi-ni-kìr, -pi-ne-gir/gi-ir, -bi/pi-ne-en-gi-ir): Tan-na-an-^{d}pi-ni-kìr, Da-an-[n]a-^{d}pi-ni-kì[r] (Stolper, M-935 & 784 respectively; ME; ŕ241), Ku-uk-$^{(d)}$pi-ne-gir, Ku-uk-pi-ne-en-gi-ir, Ku-uk-^{d}pi-ne-gi-ir-ra-ba-ni (†110), ^{f}Ú-tú/tu$_{4}$-e-hi-ih-hi-^{d}pi-ni-kìr (†39.ŕ281).- 183. PIR 'submit, subdue, overcome' (F.V.; pace Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 11 ad 2): Be-ru-ru-na (Stolper, M-759; ME; ŕ 279) is alternatively a hypocoristicon (2121.2222). Hyp. v. 212092.2121. 2212.- 184. PIŠ (pi-iš-, -be-iš) 'renew, renovate' (Grillot/Vallat, DAFI 8, 1978, 81ff., esp. 83; cf. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.518): Pi-is/iš-lu-me/mé-e (†133), Hi-iš-be-iš (†42).- 185. PITA (for the various suggestions v. Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 33f.): Pi-ta-hi-zu (†45).- 186. PITIT (+ -t, ŕ235): Te-em-ti-bi-te-et (Lambert, RA 66, 1972, 65, 48f.; ME; ŕ246). Hyp.: 2322.- 187. PIYA (a formative -p + -ya, cf. 22315??): Ad-da-pi-ia (†18).- 188. PUHU. Perhaps to puhu 'offspring' (Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 102f.; Lambert, RA 49, 1955, 150): Pu-uh-ha-ki-tin (†108). Hyp. v. 212093.2323.- 189. PUN (pu-un-, pu-ù-ni- [before i], -pu-ni, -pu-un-na): Pu-un-du-du (24, 385, 4; OB), Pu-un-du-ti (Th.G. Pinches, Records of the Past NS 4, 1890, 99f., 7; N/LB) (ŕ252b), Pu-(ù-)ni-iš-ša-an (†77), Ad-da-, At-ta-pu-ni (†18), E-gi-, Igi(ŠI-pu-ni (†60), Ha-zi-pu-un-na (†37), I-ri-pu-ni (†75), I-za-pu-ni († 85), Ru-hu-pu-ni (22, 52, 2; MB; ŕ200), Ši-ir-pu-ni (YOS 8, 41, seal; OB; ŕ224), ^{f}Šu-ut-pu-ni (22, 74, 6.14; MB; ŕ233). Hyp. v. 212169.- 190. PUTAŠ (poss. Iran.): I-še-en-, Uk-še-en-pu-taš (†78). Hyp. v. 2225.

Q †K

R: 191. -R. This formative (3rd sg. conjugation III; v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 77:4.2.1) is found in †5b.22a.87a.105.119a.120b.130b.167.169b.181a (cf. †151c).ŕ196.213a.236f.237a.238a and 247c. It is attached to non-verbal forms in †1a.18b.60b.103a.104.157b.171a.ŕ196b.198b.209a and perhaps † 115b. Cf. perhaps †33a.51b.70a.131.142b.143a.160a.169c as well as 223a. 231.234.254.261a.262a.275 and 295.- 192. RAL (-ra-al/li), cf. appellative ra-al (unexplained; AfOB 16, 210b; ME)?? It is found only in females' names: Ku-ri-ra-al, Ku-ri-ra-a (with omission of the final consonant, † 118), Ta-ak-ra-li (22, 73, 4; MB; ŕ238).- †93. RAP (ra-ap-pi-, rap-, -~, ra-ap-, -^{d}ra-ap-pa, -rap/ra-ba/bi). DN (^{d}Ra-ap-pa is identified with the Mesopotamian Sun-god, v. Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 438): Ra-bí-pi-li-ir (†181b), Ra-ap-pi-ilu (†65+), Ra-ap-hu-ti (†57), Rap-ti-ti (OnP, 8.1410;

RAE; ⅋251; alternatively hyp., v. 308), Te-em-ti-ra-ap-ta-aš (24, 102b; OB; ⅋236c.246), Nap-ra-ba, Na-ap-rap/ra-ap (†157), Šá-ab-ba-ráp (9, 132 r. 11; NE; ⅋213), Te-em-ti-ra-bi (10, 100, 11; OB), Ti-pi-rap (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE), Te-em-ti-^{d}ra-ap-pa (24, 386, 10; OB) (⅋246).$^{+}$ Hyp. v. 212098.- 194. RAS/ZMA (< OIran. ras/zman- 'phalanx', v. Yusifov, VDI 1963/3, 257, s.v. ras-mi): Hu-pan-ras/z-ma (†48). Hyp.: 212099.- 195. RAŠINI (related to ratir, ⅋196b, with š/t, †A, and n/r phonetic interchange due to the presence of -r-? v. König, AfOB 16, 2f.$^{+7}$): Hi-ši-ip-ra-ši-ni (†42a).- 196. RATI: ^{f}Ku-ri-ra-te (†118).- 196a. RATIP (+ -p, †176): Hi-še-ep-ra-te-ep (†42a). Nap-ra-ti-ip (†157) is a divine designation used as PN (cf. ^{d}Na-ap-ra-te-ep, a group of four pairs of deities (v. König, AfOB 16, 41^{6}. 44.205b; ME).- 196b. RATIR (+ -r, †191; -ra-tir/ti-ir, -ra-te-er): Ku-ip-ra-te-er (†116), Te-em-ti-ra-te-er (28, 512, 5; OB; ⅋246). Cf. Ruhu-ratir (⅋200b).- 197. RIP: Ri-ip-na-ar-te (†159), Sa-ap-ri-i[p] (10, 104 r. 2; OB; ⅋213).$^{+}$ Hyp.: 2120100.- (RIRI) is hardly 'brother' as understood by Yusifov (VDI 1963/3, 251). Ik-be-ri-ri (†62), Ki-te/tin-ri-ri (†108), Šu-tur-ri-ri (OnP, 8.1592), Iš-tur-<<x>>-ri-ri (OnP, 8.687) (both RAE; v. Hallock, OIP 92, 706b and Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.1592) and Sunki(EŠ-ŠANA)-ri-ri (9, 121 r. 6; NE; differently Yusifov, loc. cit.) can be hypocoristica (with a red. syll., 21142) of ikpi(r), kitin, šutur and sunkir respectively (†62.108.⅋234.209a). For Pû-zur$_{8}$-ri-ri (etc.) v. ⅋C.- 198. RIŠA (-ri-iš, -re-eš) 'great' (AfOB 16, 211a; cf. CAD H, 238b, s.v. hupir-ririša): Hum-ba-re-eš, Um-pe/pu-ri-iš (†48). Cf. Kiri-riša, Napi-riša († 103b.157d) and perhaps Ri-ši-ki-tin (†108, but cf. ⅋199). Hyp.: 2120101.- 198a. RIŠAP (+ -p, †168): ^{f}Ri-ša-ap-^{d}la (†121).- 198b. RIŠAR (+ -r, †191): NA DN ^{d}Su-(mu-)un-gur/gu-ur-sa-ra-a (VAB 7, 52, 38; ⅋209a) is not a designation of Humpan (†48; pace Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 60).- 199. RITI (ri-ti(C)-, -ri-di/du, -re-e-du) = rutu (AfOB 16, 211b) like tiri/turu (⅋249)?? (F.V.): Ri-tik-ki-tin (= Ri-ši-ki-tin, †108.198??), ^{aš}Ri-tik-ku-tur (†120a), A-ta-'-ri-du (†18), Šá-di-re-e-du (VAS 3, 55, 16; N/LB; ⅋215), Te-em-ti-ri-di (23, 289, 6; OB; ⅋246). Hyp. v. 2322.- 200. RUH (ru-uh/hu-, lu-uh-, -ru-uh-hu-, -ru-uh): 'Offspring' (matrilineal); 'man' (v. Lambert, RA 48, 1954, 158^{+6}): Lu-uh-iš-ša-an (†77), Ru-uh-ba-iš-šá (†177),$^{+}$Ru-hu-za-wa-at (22, 77 r. 10; OB; ⅋289), Ki-ri-ri-ru-uh-hu-zi-ir-ra (†103a.⅋294), ^{f}Mi-ši-im-ru-uh (†147), and perhaps Ki-i-ik-ru-ú (†96; with -h > -ø?). For Hap-ruh and Eš-ru-ú (hiš, †42 + -ruh?) v. †30c.110 (the fact that the latter - if it does render Akk. ešrû - is not a genitive does not prove anything as Ku-uk-eš-ru-ú is from the MB period when the Akkadian case endings have lost their significance. Hyp. v. 2213.- 200a.

RUHU-ISNA. DN: ^{d}Ru-hu-iš-na (†81).- 200b. RUHU-RATIR. Compound DN (± r/n/l phonetic interchange due to the presence of three r-s). ^{d}La-hu-ra-til is identified with Ninurta (v. Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 346). Spelled ^{d}Ru-hu/ha-ra-te-er (AfOB 16, 42[9].211), -^{d}ru-hu-ra-tir/ti-ir, -$^{(d)}$ru-hu-ra-te-er, -$^{(d)}$lu-hu-ra-te-er, -lu-ùh-rat (with omission of -r, †191.196), -^{d}nu-hu-ti-ir (with omission of -ra-; used as PN: Na-hu-te-er, 28, 470, 9; OB), ^{d}La-hu-ra-[til/tir] (v. Scheil, RA 13, 1916, 10; OB). Contained in Ku-uk-$^{(d)}$lu-hu-ra-te-er (†110), Ku-te-^{d}ru-hu-ra-te-er (†119a), Tan-^{d}nu-hu-ti-ir (28, 466, 4; OB), Tan-^{d}ru-hu-ra-tir/ti-ir (AfOB 16, 220b; ME), Tan-ru-hu-ra-te-er (23, iv, 21; OB) (v241), I-lí-ru(?!)-ùh(!)-rat(?) (TCL 17, 29, 8; OB; hybr., vC).- 200c. RUHU-SA[ ]. Compound DN (like †200a.b): ^{d}Ru-hu-sa-[x] (AfOB 16, 29:2, i, §1, 26; OE). Hinz (ZA 58, 1967, 91) restores -[ak].-[+] 201. RUM: Ru-um-ku-ku (†110), Ha-aš-tu-ru-um (†34).

S (interchanges frequently with š, v. Grillot, Akkadica 27, 1982, 14[30]): 202. SAHRU (poss. < Akk. ṣahru 'child', v. Grillot, ibid., 10f.[+33]): Šà-ah-ru-uk-ra (22, 73, 3; MB; v261a). Hyp.: 2120112.- 203. SANIT. DN in view of kuk-?: Ku-ku-sa-ni-it (†110), Te-em-sa-ni-it (24, 351, 33; OB; cf. Scheil, 28, 43n; v246).- 204. S/ŠARA 'divide, apportion' (Grillot/Vallat, DAFI 8, 1978, 84[13])? Sa/Ša-ra-ku-(iz-)zi-iš (†120+), S/Šar-ku-ku (†110).- 204a. SARARAR (poss. + -r, †191): ^{d}Si-im-it-sa-ra-r[a-a]r (AfOB 16, 29:2, i, §1, 10; OE; compound DN; v246).- 205. SINI (si-in/ni-; same as Akk. DN Sîn??): Si-in-ši-da-ak (BIN 3, 624, 11; Ur III; v226), Si-in(?)-zu-lu-uš (24, 389, 7; OB; v300), and Si-ni-ki-tin (†108). Hyp.: 2120107.- 206. S/ŠIYA 'see' (v. König, AfOB 16, 212b): Ši-a-a-ù-kul (R.J. Lau, Old Babylonian Temple Records, New York 1906, 22, 7; Ur III; a Susian; v264).- 206a. S/ŠIYAK (+ -k, †87): Ki-ri-si-a-a-ki (†103).- 207. SUKALIT. DN (-$^{(d)}$su-kal/ga-li(-it); + -t, v235): Ku-uk-^{d}su-kal-li-it (†110), Warad(ÌR)-su-ga-li (22, 29, 10; OB; hybr., vC). Has this DN anything to do with Mesopotamian Sukkal (cf. Limet, Anthroponymie, 162.335 ad ^{d}Sukkal-an-na; note W.M. Nesbit, Sumerian Records from Drehem, New York 1914, 15, 4) of the compound DN Pap-sukkal?? The Mesopotamian DN shows s/š interchange in MB GN Dūr-Paps/šukkal (v. Kh. Nashef, RGTC 5, 97) = N/LB BÀD-<<šú>>-^{d}pap-šukkal (TCS 5, 168, iv, 4; poss. for BÀD-^{d}pap-^{šu}šukkal). Note SB (Ištar) šu-kal-li-tum (BAM 237, i, 19) and OB Su(?)-ga-li-ti-im (CBT 1, 14049; v. von Soden, AHw., 1259b). Hyp. v. 2223.- 208. SUMUN (or sun as NA su-mu-un can render either /sumun/ or /sun/; this can be inferred from the spelling Su-un/mun-gu-ur- for Elam. /sunkir/, v209a): Su-mu-un-tu-na-áš (AOAT 6, 317; NA), a place in Elam (for the 2nd component v. perhaps v256b).- 209. SUNKI 'king' (written with the Sumerogram EŠŠANA from the MB/ME period

onwards): Sunki-ba-ba (†173), Su-un-ki-ba-ki/ku-iš (†170a), Sunki-hu-pi-ti (†51), Sunki-^{d}man-(ir-)ra (†136d), Sunki-na-ki (†154), Sunki-ri-ri (†197), Sunki-šil-ha (9, 136, 4; NE; ∀220), Sunki-ši-ip (OnP, 8.1461; RAE; v. 309. ∀223), Sunki-te-er (9, 93 r. 5; NE; ∀247c), Sunki-zi-ut (9, 23, 18; NE; ∀ 297), Ap-pa-la-a-a-sunki (†13), La-li-sunki (†123), Mar-duk-sunki (†139+), Na-pi-sunki (†157), Na-pir-sunki (†157b), ^{d}Šimut(MAN)-sunki (9, 37 r. 4; NE; ∀222), Te-la-sunki (Hallock, unpubl.; RAE; ∀244+). Hyp. v. 2120109. 22321.2333.- 209a. SUNKIR (+ -r, †191; su-mun/un-kur-, su-un-gu-ur-, su-kir-, -su-un-kur, -su-kir/ki-ri; for the spelling without -n- v. Reiner, JCS 7, 1953, 33f.): Su-kir-a-bí (†14), ^{d}Su(-mu)-un-gur/gu-ur-sa-ra-a (†198b), Su-un-kur-ši-ip (OnP, 8.1462; RAE; v. 309.∀223), Ši-da-ak-su-kir (14, 27, i, 2; OAkk.; ∀226), Šu-ha-ri-su-un-kur (ABL 281, 13; N/LB) = Šu-ur/ir-su-un-kur-ri, Šu-ur/ir-sunki-ri (v. Hallock, OIP 92, 759a; RAE; ∀228; referring to a place in Elam; the identification was kindly suggested to me by Prof. Stolper in July 1978). Cf. †75.

Š: 210. -Š. This formative marks the personal pron. 3rd sg. (conjugation I; v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 76:4.1) in †22.26.29.53b.56.86.94.125.132. 135b.136c.145a.146(?).164.170.∀236c.237.249.252a.256b.300; cf. 2225. The origin and function of -š in †100.118a.120+.127.165.169a.180.190.∀269.271. 296 and 2225 is unknown.- 211. ŠAK (šak/sa-ak/ik/ki-, -ša-ak) 'son' (AfOB 16, 216): Ša-ki-te-ri (22, 132, 10; MB; ∀247c), Sa-ak/ik-ti-ti (OnP, 8. 1452; RAE), Šak-ti-ti, Šak-di-di (NBN, 179, s.v. Sagdidi; N/LB) (∀251; alternatively reduplicated, v. OnP, 308), Šá-ak-ki-te-ma (9, 71, 4; NE; ∀ 245), Ki-si-ša-ak (†106), Ta-mi-[š]a-lak (Herrero, DAFI 6, 1976, 103:6, 9; MB; ∀240), Ti-ru-ša-ki (HSS 10, 129, 13; Sargonic; ∀250).- (ŠALA). Mesopotamian (< Hurrian? v. Edzard, WdM 1, 118) DN: Ša-la-mi-ri-iš (†145a),- 212. ŠALPAK (+ -k, †87??): Ku-uk-ša-al-ba-ak (†110).- 213. ŠAP (šá-ab-ba-, -šà-ap-pa, -ša-ap). DN/DE at least in Ú-bar-šà-ap-pa (22, 164, 6; OB; v. Scheil, 176 ad loc.; ∀C). Other names: Sa-ap-ri-i[p] (†197), Šá-ab-ba-ráp (†193), Na-ap-ša-ap (†157), Ta-ap-pi-šà-ap-pa (22, 1, 24; OB; ∀242).- 213a. ŠAPIR (+ -r, †191): Ša-pir$_6$-ši-mu-ut (PBS 5, 34 + 15, 41; OAkk.; v. Lambert, IrAnt 6, 1966, 39]; ∀222), Ša-pi-ru-ri (24, 384, 4; OAkk.; ∀277).- 214. ŠARHU: Šar-hu-pi-pi(?, †179a), Šu-tar-šar-hu (BRM 1, 82, 17; N/LB; ∀ 234) looks as if it consists of Akk. šūturu 'prominent' (with a CVC sign) and šarhu 'proud' (AHw., 1186b.1294b). However, names consisting of two adjectives are extremely rare if not unrecorded in Akkadian.- 215. ŠATI ($^{(d)}$ša/šá-tin/ti, šá-di-). (a) DN (v. Hallock, OIP 92, 755b): ^{d}Šá-ti-du-iš (9, 139, 5; NE; ∀252a), $^{(d)}$Šá-ti-du-du (9, 126 r. 5; NE; OnP, 8.1513; RAE; without determinative; v. Hinz, ibid.; ∀252b), ^{d}Šá-ti-hu-pi-ti (†51),

^{d}Šá-ti-hu-pan (†48), ^{d}Šá-ti-šil-ha-ak (9, 169 r. 22; NE; ♦220b), $^{(d)}$Šá-ti-ki-tin (†108), Šá-di-re-e-du (†199), ^{d}Šá-ti-ur-ki-[ra?] (36, 81, 2; NE). (b) 'priest' (< šatin; -n apparently omitted before -C; cf. Yusifov, Elam, 261.266): Šá-ti-napi-riša (†157d), Ša-ti-$^{(d)}$ši-mu-ut, Ša-ti-šimut(PAP, OnP, 8.1517; RAE; ♦222), Ša-tin-um-ba-ba (†48a). Ša-ti-ti-kaš (OnP, 8. 1519; ♦244) and Ša-ti-ku(?)-[...] (OnP, 8.1515; both RAE) belong to either (a) or (b). Hyp. v. 2120115.2222.2225(?).- 216. ŠAZI (-^{d}šà-zi). According to Hinz (Das Reich Elam, 41) ^{d}Šà-zi (24, 382, 20; OB) or ^{d}Šá-iz-zi (9, 12, 2.5; NE) was the River-god. Yet, he is merely defined as 'son of the River-god' (mār-^{d}íd, CT 24, 16, 28; 28, 80; SB). ^{d}Šà-zi is rendered as Sum. 'treues Herz' by Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 461. Yet, šà is very common in phonetic spellings from OB Elam (v. E. Salonen, StOr 27/1, 1962, 66): Pi-li-ir-^{d}šà-zi (†181a). Nu-úr-^{d}šà-zi (†166) and ^{d}Šà-zi-ba-ri (28, 426, 24; OB) are probably hybrid (♦C). OB Ša-zi (28, 440, 8) is possibly a DN used as PN.- 217. ŠI (=ŠIMI, ♦221? ši-, -šé-e): Ši-hu-pan(? †48), At-ta-šé-e (†18).- 218. ŠIKAT (poss. DN/DE in view of kuk-): Ku-uk-ši-ga-at (†110).- 219. ŠILAH (=foll.?): Šim-še-la-ah (ITT 6787, 2; Ur III; ♦221)$^{+}$.- 220. ŠILHA (-šil/šíl-il-ha) 'be strong; strength' (AfOB 16, 214a. 217b): An-ni-šil-ha (†11), Sunki-šil-ha (†209), Ší-mu-ut-šíl-il-ha (28, 492, 2f.; OB; ♦222).- 220a. ŠILHAHA (with a red. syll., 2120117; -ši/šíl-il-ha-(a-)ha): Ku-[r]ši-ir-ši-il-ha-a-ha, Ku-šíl-ir-šíl-il-ha-ha, Ku-te-er-šíl-il-ha-ha (†119a). Hyp.: 2120117.22324.- 220b. ŠILHAK (+ -k, †87; ši-il-ha-ak-, -šil/ši-il-ha-ak) 'strong'; rendered by Akk. dannu 'id.' in the "malku = šarru" (Draffkorn Kilmer, JAOS 83, 1963, 425, 48; v. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 67; Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 35): Ši-il-ha-ak-^{d}in-šu-uš/ši-na-ak, Ši-il-ha-ak-^{d}inšušinak (†70+), Šíl-il-ha-ak-na-ar-du (†159), Śi-il-ha-ak-śi-mu-ut (Delaporte, Catalogue Louvre 1, 62a:S516 (Ur III; ♦222), Šíl-il-ha-ak-ti-ru-um (10, 59, 12; OB; ♦250), Śi-im-ti-ši-il-ha-ak (VAB 1, 210: 6, 5; OB; ♦246), ^{d}Šá-ti-šil-ha-ak (†215). Hyp. v. 2221. Does NA Si-il-ha-zi (AOAT 6, 309), name of a region in the southern Zagros northwest of Elam, belong here as well?- 220c. ŠILHIN (+ -n, †151), poss. = šil-hi-ni 'power, strength' (AfOB 16, 218a): Šil-ha/hi-na-ha-am-ru-^{d}la-ga/ka-mar († 28.121+).- 221. ŠIMI (cf. Lambert, RA 68, 1974, 5) = ši (†217)?? (si-me-, -~-, zí-wi-, še-, šim-): Še-ep-la-ar-pa-ak, Si-me-ba-la-ar-hu-uh/up-pa-ak, Zí-wi-pa-la-ar-hu-uh-pa-ak (†47.171a), Ki-ik-ku-si-me-te-em-ti (†96.♦246), and perhaps Šim-še-la-ah (†219). Hyp.: 2120119.2120120(?).- 222. ŠIMUT (^{d}si/šíl-mu-ut-, ^{d}si-mut/mu-tu-, si-mu-ut-, -~, ši-mu-da-, PAP-, $^{(d)}$MAN- [v. König, AfOB 16, 202b], -^{d}ši/šíl-mu-ut, -MAN). DN (+ -t, ♦235?? ^{d}Ši-mut, ^{d}Ši/Si-mu-ut(-ta), AfOB 16, 157^{2}.218a; with NA vowel harmony ^{d}Šu-mu-du, VAB

7, 52, 33; v. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 68); identified with Nergal (prob. = Nergal of Hupšen, cf. AfOB 16, 218a; Lambert, RA 66, 1972, 73f.) and Mars (v. AHw., 1046b, s.v. Simut): Šimut(PAP)-da-ap, rŠi-mu¹-da-ip, Ši-mu-da-pi, $^{d/uru}$Ši-mu-ut-a-bi (↑14), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-a-gu-un (↑6), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-el-ta-aš (↑21.♦236c), Ší-mu-ut-ha-ap-ru-uh, ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-ir-ha-aw-ru-uh (↑30c.74), Ší-mu-ut-ha-ru-pu (↑31), Ší-mu-ut-me-na (↑144), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-ni-ka-taš (↑94. 163), Šimut(MAN)-da-da (OnP, 8.933; RAE; ♦236b), Šimut(MAN)-du-du (11, 306, 10; NE; ♦252b), ^{d}Šimut(MAN)-pi (↑179), Šimut(MAN)-sunki (↑209), Ší-mu-ut-še-em-ti (28, 501, 2; OB; ♦246), Ši-mu-ut-ši-il-ha (↑220), Šimut(MAN)-te-na (9, 84, 5; NE; ♦247), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-te-ra (28, 471, 2; OB; ♦247c), Šimut(MAN)-rtí](?)-ti (OnP, 8.952; RAE; ♦251; alternatively a hypocoristicon with a reduplicated syllable, v. 307), Ší-mu-ut-um-me-en (24, 361, 9), Ší-mu-ut-um-mé-en-na (24, 382bis, 8.9.28) (OB; ♦268), ^{d}Šimut(MAN)-un-ri-ri (↑70a), ^{d}Ši-mut-ú-nu-kaš (↑91.165.♦260), ^{d}Šimut(MAN)-ur-taš (9, 26, 2; NE), $^{(d)}$Ší-mu-ut-wa-ar-ta-aš (23, 246, 6.21; OB) (↑74), Ku-uk-^{d}ši-mu-ut, -ší-mu-ut (↑110), ^{f}Ku-ri-ší-mu-ut (↑118), Par-ri-šimut(MAN, ↑175), PÚZUR-ší-mu-ut (♦C), Ša-ti-$^{(d)}$ši-mu-ut, Ša-ti-šimut(PAP) (↑215), Śa-pir$_6$-śi-mu-ut (↑213a), Śi-il-ha-ak-śi-mu-ut (↑220b), Ší-ir-ší-mu-ut (28, 447, 2; OB; ♦224), Ú-du-uk-ší-mu-ut (28, 438, 13; OB; ♦282). Hybr. (♦C): ^{d}Si-mu-ut-aha-iddina (BE 15, 198, 12; MB), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-a-gu-ú-ṣur (↑6), ^{fd}Ší-mu-<ut>-ba-aš-ti (23, 225, 5; OB; cf. Scheil, 81 ad loc.), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-ga-mil (UET 5, 251, 7; OB), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-ga-mil (22, 70, 13; OB), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-na-rṣi¹-ir (BE 14, 13, 5; MB), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-ṣíl-lí (YOS 12, 197, seal 1; OB), ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-šar-[x] (YOS 8, 139, 3; OB; same person as Ši-mu-ú, 2213), A-mar-^{d}si-mu-ut (BE 14, 44, 4; MB), [Am]at(GE)MÉ-ší-mu-ut (24, 382bis, 12; OB), Šarru(LUGAL)-^{d}ši-mu-ut (UCP 9/4, 11, 4; in OB GN Nār-~), Warad(ÌR)-^{d}ší-mu-ut (23, 248, 3; OB), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-hu-um-ba-an (28, 471, 11; OB; ♦C/1; cf. ↑48), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-ilu (24, 100; OB) and Ši-mu-ut-PA-[...] (TCL 18, 122,3; OB). Hyp. v. 2120118.2213. 22317.22318.- 223. ŠIP (še-ep-, -ši-ip): Še-ep-zil-la (OnP, 8.1532; RAE; ♦291), Sunki-ši-ip, Su-un-kur-ši-ip (↑209). Hyp. v. 2120121.- 223a. ŠIPIR (+ -r, ↑191; -ši-pir/par): Ku-ne-ši-par (↑115a), Um-man-ši-par/pir (cf. perhaps DN Am-man-ka-si-par, ↑48.91). Hyp. v. 2224.- 224. ŠIR (rather sir?). DN/DE? (ši/ší-ir-, ší-ir-a-, -ší-ir): Ší-ir-a-du-úr (↑18), Ší-ir-a-hu-bi-ti-ir (↑51a), Ší-ir-li-pe-en (↑130a), ^{d}[S]i(?)-ir-na-[p]i$_5$-ir (↑157b), Ši-ir-pa-la (↑171), Ši-ir-pu-ni (↑189), Ší-ir-ší-mu-ut (↑222), Ši-ir-uk-du-uh (AfOB 16, 218a; ME), Ší-ir-uk-du-uh (28, 425, 27; OB), Ší-ir-uk-tuh (28, 418, 25; OB) (♦261; the restoration "Ší-ìr-[uk-du-uh]" in AfOB 16, 34:3, i, 6, OE, is very doubtful according to Wallat, DAFI 8, 1978, 103)†, Ší-ir-tuh (23, 284, 1), Ší-ir-tu-uh (22, 137, 32) (OB; ♦253),

Ši-ir-ú-lul-uk (24, 384, 27; OAkk.; ŧ267), Ku-di-ší-ir (ŧ119a). Hyp. v. 22321.2322.- 225. ŠIŠ (< šišna 'nice' or sim. according to Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.50, who does not however explain the absence of the -na)? Si-šá-ta-ar (ŧ18b), Am-ma-ši-iš (ŧ7).- 226. ŠITAK (+ -k, ŧ87?): Ši-da-ak-su-kir (ŧ209a), Si-in-ši-da-ak (ŧ205). Hyp. v. 2322.- 227. ŠIYAŠUM (ší/šu-ia-šu-um-, -ší-a-šu-um). A goddess (possibly a compound DN, cf. perhaps Šu-mu-lu-lu, ŧ132a.142c; OE Si-a-šum, ME ^{d}Ši-ia-šu-um, AfOB 16, 212b.217b v. Scheil, 22, 172 ad 162, 8f.): ^{f}Ší/Šu-ia-šu-um-am-ma (ŧ7), Ba-ar-ší-a-šu-um (ŧ175). Hyp. v. perhaps 2120124.- (ŠUBULA). Mesopotamian DN (v. Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 465; Limet, Anthroponymie, 162^{+7}): Ku-uk-$^{(d)}$šu-bu-lá (ŧ110).- 228. ŠUHR (šu-ha-ri-, šur/šu-ur/ir-): Šu-ha-ri-su-un-kur = Šu-ur/ir-su-un-kur-ri, Šu-ur/ir-sunki-ri, Šu-ir-su-ka-ri (ŧ209a), Šu-ur-ku-tur (ŧ120a), Šu-ur-te-te (OnP, 8.1585; RAE; ŧ251), Šu-ur-te-te-ep (OIP 92, 759a; GN; RAE; a reduplicated form in Mayrhofer's opinion, OnP, 308; ŧ251a). Hyp. v. 2120127.- 229. ŠUKU (šu-uk-ku-, -~). DN (^{d}Šu-gu, VAB 1, 176:19, 10; OAkk.; v. de Genouillac, RT 27, 1905, 110:52): ^{f}Šu-uk-ku-tu-uk (22, 74, 22; MB; ŧ282), Šu-uk-ti-ti (ŧ251, but v. ŧ149), Ku-ri-šu-uk-ku (ŧ 118). Hyp. v. 2120123.- 230. ŠULPI. If not Elam. (name of either a profession or an office according to Salonen, StOr 36, 90), perhaps Sum. DN Šulpae (WdM 1, 128; Limet, Anthroponymie, 162^{+8}): [Šu-ul(?)-pí-am-ma-ha-at-na-ak (ŧ7.36).- 231. ŠUPIR (+ -r, ŧ191? -šu-pír/pi-ir): Hu-pan-šu-pír (ŧ48), ^{d}Ki-la-ah-šu-pi-ir, Ku-uk-ki-la-ah-šu-pí-ir (ŧ97a). Hyp. v. 2224.- 232. ŠUŠI. GN (Susa) used as a theophoric element, cf. Inšušinak (ŧ70+): Ki-la-šu-ši (ŧ97) and perhaps E-iš-šu-šu (ŧ42). Hyp. v. 21143?- 232a. ŠUŠUN 'Susa' (+ -n, ŧ151): Šu-šu-un-ta-ra-na (v. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 2, 5; OB; hybr., ŧC), Tan-šu-šu-un (22, 52, 19; MB; ŧ241). Is Šu-su-ul-la, a name of Elam according to "malku = šarru" (Draffkorn Kilmer, JAOS 83, 1963, 428, 221), a corruption of Šušun (cf. ŧ52)? OB Šu-šu-ṭà-ab (23, 310, 4; hybr., ŧC) belongs either here or to ŧ232.- 233. ŠUTU 'sister' (v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 88:6.1): Šu-ut-pu-ni (ŧ189), ^{f}At-tar-šu-tú (ŧ18b). Hyp. v. 2120122.- 234. ŠUTUR (šu-tur/tar-, iš-tur-; + -r, ŧ191?) 'right, law' (AfOB 16, 138^{5}.219a): Šu-tur-ḫu-pan (ŧ48), Šu-tur-^{d}nahunti (ŧ153), Šu-tar-šar-hu (ŧ214). Hyp. v. 2120128.- 234a. ŠUTRUK (+ -k, ŧ87): Šu-ut-ru-uk-^{d}nahunti/nah/na-hu-(un-)te (ŧ153).

T: 235. -T. A formative marking the personal pron. 2nd sg. (v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 76:4.1.2) possibly in ŧ30d.186. The origin and function of -t in ŧ24.32.35.50.51.ŧ255.289 are unknown. At least in hamrit where -t interchanges with -ø (ŧ28), it may be a suffix which forms nomina, mostly abstract nouns (v. Vallat, DAFI 8, 1978, 101 ad 37ff.; cf. perhaps ŧ207.

222.V246). Is it a fem. suff. in †162?- 236. TA 'establish, set, place' (cf. OIP 92, 678b, s.v. da-; and †150a.V237a): Da-hu-un-ba-an (†48).- 236a. TAH (+ -h, †20): Za-al-li-ta-ah (PBS 2/1, 55, L.E.; N/LB; V285). This spelling which occurs near the ring impression of this person, seems to be more significant than the variant Za-al-li-ti-ih (line 2).- 236b. TAMA (+ -ma, †136?): I-še-si-da-ma (†79).- 236c. TAŠ (+ -š, †210; -taš/táš/ta-aš, -da-aš/iš/še, -da-ša/se/šú/si/su, -ta-a-aš, -da-(a-)šú/si, -taš-): Hal-da-iš, Al-da-šú, Hu-pan-hal-taš, Hum-ba-hal-da-šú, Um-man-hal-da-šú, Um-man-al-da-si/su, Um-man-al-taš, Um-ma-hal-da-(a-)šú (†21.48), Hu-un-ha-ap-taš (†30e.49), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-el-ta-aš (†21.222), Hi-i-šu-taš (†42), Hu-pan-taš (†48), Hu-ba-^{d}šul-gi-da-aš (†48), Ir-ta-aš (†74), Ki-tin-^{d}hu-ut-ru-táš (†58.108), Kur-da-šu (†117), La-li-in-taš (†123), $^{(d)}$Li-la-ir-ta-(a-)aš (†74.128), Na-pi-ar-ta-aš (†74.157), ^{d}Šimut-ur-taš, Ší-mu-ut-wa-ar-ta-aš (†74.222), Hu-um-ba-an-un-da-ša (†48), In-da-su, Un-da-(a-)si, Un-taš, Napi-riša-taš, Un-taš-napi-riša (†67.157d.V270), Te-em-ti-ra-ap-ta-aš (†193.V246).- 236d. TATA (reduplicated, cf. 21141; -da-(ad-)da, -da-ti, -da-at-tu, -da-ad-du): Hu-ut-ra-da-ad-da (†58), Um-man/pe-da-da (†48), Kin-na-da-(ad-)da, Ki-in-da-ad-du, Ki-in-da-at-t[u] (alternatively hyp. with a red. syllable, †101; cf. 2120?), Šimut(MAN)-da-da (†222), Tip-da-da (9, 95, 10; NE; V246). Hyp.: v. 21141 (alternatively - at least in part - to V243).- 236e. TAN (+ -n, †151, but cf. V241).- 236f. TAR (+ -r, †191): perhaps in -da-ra/ru, -dar-a (but cf. V237a).- 236g. TANRA (+ -n-r, †151c). DN: Ku-uk-^{d}tan-ra (†110).- 236h. TAP (+ -p, †169?), v. V242.- 237. TAHIŠ (+ -š, †210). Poss. tah(h)a 'direct, grant, distribute' (F.V.; pace Yusifov, VDI 1963/3, 253): Uk-ku-ta-he-eš (v. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 2, 3; 3; OB; V262). Hyp.: 2120129.- 237a. TAHRA (+ -r, †191?? -tah-ra, -da-ra-a/', -dar-a, -da-ru): A-hu-un-da-ra, Hu-un-dar-a, Hu-un-da-ru (†49, but cf. †236f.), ^{d}Hu-pan-tah-ra, Um-ba-da-ra-a, Im-ba-da-ra-' (†48). Hyp.: 2120134; cf. V254.- 238. TAK (-ta-ak-, -ta-gu, -tak/tuk, -ta-ak/ku). Poss. related to tak-me 'life' (for -me v. Reiner, HdO 1/2/2, 87:5.2.6.2); alternatively a passive part. of †236: ^{f}Ta-ak-me-te-en (†148b), Ta-ak-ra-li (†192), I-gi-tak (†60), Ur-ta-ku/ki (NA); -gu/gi (NB, APN,244a)= Uš-ta-gu (VAS 3, 198, 3; with N/LB rt > št, cf. Iran 14, 1976, 63[19].64). Has it anything to do with the river name Ortacea in Elam (Pliny, Nat. Hist., 6, 136)? Nap-tuk (†157) may end in the same element which is rendered by a CVC sign. Hyp. v. 2120130.2121.2325.- 238a. TAKRA (+ -r, †191): Ik-kur-tak-ra (†63), ^{fd}Maš-ti-tak-ra (†141), ^{aš}Te-er-tak-ra (9, 53, 10; NE; V250; an ethnonym?). It is found in several NE toponyms (e.g., 9, 208:210f.212b).- 239. TAL(L)I (or tal(l)ik, + -k, †87?) 'write'

(v. König, AfOB 16, 220; V̀C/5.5; CVC signs like -LAK- are indifferent to vowel quality): Tal-lak-ki-tin (↑108), Tal-lak-ku-tur (↑120a), and perhaps Tal-lu-ri (10, 99, 7; OB; V̀277). Hyp. v. 2120131.- 240. TAMI: Ta-mi-[šal-ak (↑211).- 241. TAN (da/ta-an-, -ta-na). Despite Lambert (RA 64, 1970, 72), there is no proof that it denotes 'act'. It may belong to ↑ 236e. The following spellings reflect Akk. dannu 'strong': tan(-ni/nu)-, tan^{an}-ni-, tan-na(-an), -da-an-na-, -da-na(-na), -tan-na(-an) in Tan-^{d}a-pi-in (↑15), Tan-hi-pi-ir (↑41), Tan-ni-^{d}i-gi-iš-ta (↑61), Tan-^{d}nu-hu-ti-ir, Tan-$^{(d)}$ru-hu-ra-te-er, -^{d}ru-hu-ra-tir/ti-ir (↑200b), Ta-an-na-hu-un-di (↑153), Tan-na-an-^{d}pi-ni-gìr, Da-an-[n]a-^{d}pi-ni-gì[r] (↑182), Tan-šu-šu-un (↑232a), Da-an-gu-ni (↑6), Tan-^{d}te-em-ti-a-gu-un (↑6.V̀246), Tan-^{d}ú-li, Tan-u-li (AfOB 16, 220b; ME), Tan-nu-li (22, 9 r. 6; OB), Tan^{an}-ú-li (or Tan-^{d}ú-li, 24, 330, 2; OB), Tan^{an}-ni-ú-li (24, 353, 41; OB), Tan-^{d}ni-li (or Tan^{an}-ni-li, 10, 23, 4; OB) (V̀266). Da-núm-ma-an-zi-at is Akk. Dannum-Manziat (↑138; not 'Akkadianized' as understood by Lambert, JA 267, 1979, 37[120]). Other names are Hu-pan-tan-na(-an), Hu-[pan-]tan, Hu-pan-tan-na (↑48), ^{f}Ku-li-it-ta-na (↑112), Ku-tur-tan (↑120a). Hyp. v. 2120132.- 242. TAP (to ↑236h? da-pi-, -~, ta-ap-pi-): ⌜Da(?)-pi⌝(?)-ki-tin (↑108), Ta-ap-pi-šà-ap-pa (↑213), Hu-un-da-pi (↑49). Cf. ↑14. Hyp. v. 2120130.- 243. TATA II. Poss. DN/DE (cf. NE ^{d}Da-d[a-...], 9, 28, 1) of the 'lallative' group (cf. NPN, 263b; -da-da/ti): Da-at-tu-ri (10, 98, 3; OB; V̀277), Ku-ku-da-ti (↑110), Maš-da-da (↑140), Nu-úr-da-da (↑166), and perhaps Mi-iš-da-ti (↑146) and Tip-da-da (V̀246).- TI V̀247.- 244. TIKAŠ DN (cf. OIP 92, 762a)?? Ša-ti-ti-kaš (↑215).- (TILA). DN (< Hurrian? v. P.M. Purves, NPN, 266f.; Scheil, 22, 89, bottom; te-la-, -til/te-la): Ku-uk-til-la and perhaps (with an unexplained -i-) Til-li-(i-)ku-ku (↑110). According to F.V., Te-la-sunki (↑209) and Nu-ur-te-la (↑166) contain more likely tela 'to place' (Akk. šakānu). Hyp. v. 22324.- 245. TIMA: Šá-ak-ki-te-ma (↑211).- 246. TIMPT 'lord' ($^{(d)}$te-ep-ti/ta-, $^{(d)}$te-em-ti/tu/du-, te-ep(-pi)-, tip-, te-et(-in)-, te-em(-mu)-, te(-du)-, še-em-ti/du-, $^{(d)}$ši-im-ta-, šim-da-, ^{d}si-im-it-, -$^{(d)}$te-em-ti, -te/še-em-ti; OB si-im-ti, which occurs in texts from Babylonia, is probably due to popular etymology as Akkadian has simtu 'belongs to me', AHw., 1045f., s.v. simtu(m), 1). (a) DN (v. de Genouillac, RT 27, 1905, 115:57; Lambert, RA 64, 1970, 72; ^{d}Te-ep-ti, AfOB 16, 166[19].221b; NE): Te-ep-ti-a-har/ha-ar, Te-ep-ta-ha-ar (↑1a), Te-em-mu-a-ti-ih (↑19), Te-em-du/tu-ha-ah-pu (↑30d), Te-em/ep-ti-hal-ki (↑23), Te-ep-ku-uk (↑110), Te-ep-pi-li-mi (↑129), Te-et-in-ha-am-ru (↑28), Te-et-ha-am-ri-it (↑28a), Si-im-ti-ha-ru-du(?) (↑32), Te-em-ti-ha-aš-tu-uk (↑34a), Te-em-ti-hi-ša-ha-ne-eš (↑29.42), Te-ep-ti-in-ri (22, 52,

l; MB; ⸗247b), ^{d}Te-ep-ti-^{d}hu-pan-^{d}in-šu-iš-na-ak, Te-(um-)man (†48), Te-du-hu-un-ti (†50), Te-ep-ki-tin (†108), Te-ep-ku-te-er (†119a), Še-em-du-me-na (†144), Te-et-nu-ru (†166), Te-em-ti-nu-ti-ir (†167), Te-em-ti-bi-te-et (†186), Te-em-ti-ra-bi (†193), Te-em-ti-ra-te-er (†196b), Te-em-ti-ri-di (†199), Še-em-ti-me-hi-na (†39a.142), Tip-da-da (†236d; less likely to tip-), Te-et-un-pa-[ha(?)-aš(?)], Te-et-un-wa-ha-aš (22, 197b; MB; poss. one and the same person; †169a.⸗271), Te-ep-ti-un-wa-ar (22, 74, 19; MB; ⸗273), Si-im-ta-li-ge-eš (†127), ^{d}Si-im-it-sa-ra-r[a-a]r(?) (†204a), Si-im-ti-na-pu-ri (†157a), Si-im-ti-ši-il-ha-ak (†220b), I-da-at-tu-te-em-ti (†82) and perhaps Ši-um-du-mu-ka (†149). (b) In compound DNs: Tan-^{d}te-em-ti-a-gu-un (†6.241) and perhaps Te-em-ti-a-gu(-un), Šim-da-gu-ni (†6, DN used as PN) as well as Te-em-ti-ra-ap-ta-aš (†193.236c). (c) Appellative 'lord' (a clear-cut distinction between (a) and (c) is impossible): Te-em-ti-ba-ni (†172), Še-em-ti-ha-ap-ru-uh, -r[i-ih] (†30a), Te-em/ep-ti-iš-šà-an, Še-em-ti-iš-ša-an (†77), Te-em-ti-ra-bi, -^{d}ra-ap-pa, Ti-pi-rap (†193), Te-em-sa-ni-it (†203), Ki-ik-ku-si-me-te-em-ti (†96.221), Ší-mu-ut-še-em-ti (†222). Me-Kubi (Sum., for me 'forces divines' v. Limet, Anthroponymie, 277), the daughter of the ruler of Ešnunna was the wife of Tan-ruhuratir, king of Šimaški and Elam. Her name is the theophoric element (like other RNs, cf. †110) of OB Še-em-ti-me-ku-bí (10, 72 r. 1). Hyp. v. 2120137.2222.- 246a. TIMPTIR (+ -r, †191; ^{d}Te-em-ti-ri, Delaporte, Catalogue Louvre 1, 62b:S521; OB): Ku-uk-am-ma-te-em-di-ir (†7.110).- 246b. TIMPT-URI 'my lord' (⸗277). DN: Te-em-du-ur-ha-am-ru (†28), Ku-uk-te-ep-tu-ri (†110).- 246c. TIMPTITI-URI (with red., 2120137; + uri, ⸗277) 'my lord' (but v. ⸗257+; a theophoric element like 246a.b.d): Te-em-ti-tu-ur-ka-taš (†94). A var. Timptutu-uri may be rendered by MB Te-em-du-du-ur (22, 52, 24).- 246d. TIMPTUNA (+ -un as a hypocoristic suff., 22322?): PUZÚR-^{d}te-ep-pu-na (⸗C).- 247. TI (te) 'be favourable' (F.V.).- 247a. TIN (+ -n, †151; -de/te-en/na)$^{+}$ 'graciousness, favour' according to Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8.559, but it is equally possible to regard it as a present passive part.: Ad-da-te-en/na, At(?)-te-en-na (†18), Am-ma-te-na (†7), I-ki-te-na (†60), Im-ba-de-en/na (†48), Šimut(MAN)-te-na (†222), and poss. Na-pa-tin (= <Na->ap-pa-tin, †157?). Cf. Ur-ku-te-en (11, 302, 9; NE; ⸗278+)??- 247b. TINRA (+ -n-r, †151c). DN: ^{d}Te-en-ru-uk-ku (9, 177, 3), ^{d}Te-en-ru-uk-ku-ra (9, 152, 8) (NE; ⸗262.262a), Te-ep-ti-in-ri (†246).- 247c. TIR (+ -r, †191; F.V.;-te-er (?), -te-ra/ri, -ter-ra): I-gi-te-ri (†60), Ša-ki-te-ri (†211), Sunki-te-er (†209), Šimut-te-ra (†222), and perhaps A-me-ter-ra (†48, but cf. †248), Kur-te-ra (†117) and Su(?)-tar-te-er (OnP, 8.1466; RAE; †234?).- 248. TIRA: A-me-tir-ra (to

†247c??).- 249. TIRUŠ > TURUŠ (+ -š, †210) 'speak, tell, call oneself' (v. Hallock, OIP 92, 762b.765f.): Man-za-tur-ru-iš (pôss. tó †138 with assimilation of -t).+ Hyp. of either 249 or ♦250: v. 212038.- 250. TIR(V) (te-er-, ti-ru-). DN(?): Te-er-hal-lu-iš (†26), Te-er-tak-ra (†238a), Ku-tur-te-er (†120a). The same DN is possibly contained in Ti-ru-ša-ki (†211) and Ší-il-ha-ak-ti-ru-um (†220b, Akkadianized). V. Cameron, HEI, 160; Roberts, ESP, 53:69+438; 57.- 251. TITI (-ti-ti, -di-di, -te-te). Hardly to titi 'lie' (OIP 92, 763a); perhaps - at least partly - to †247 with red.): fMa/Mu-uk-ti-ti (†149), fNa-ah-in-ti-ti (†152; alternatively red., 2226), Rap-ti-ti (†193), Sak/Sa-ak/ik-ti-ti, Šak-di-di (†211), Šu-ur-te-te (†228), Šimut-ʳtiʾ(?)-ti (†222). Mar-ti-ti (†139+) does not belong here. Hyp. v. 21142.- 251a. TITIP (+ -p, †168): Šu-ur-te-te-ep (†228).- 252. TU 'receive, take' (OIP 92, 682a, s.v. du; prob. + -ø < -h, †20): Ki-tin/te-du (†108) and Mar-du-du (but cf. †139+). Cf. ♦252b. 253.- 252a. TUŠ (+ -š, †210; -du-iš, -du-uš-, -taš-): Ki-ik-du-iš (†96), dŠá-ti-du-iš (†215), Um-ba-du-[iš] (†48; v. Hinz apud Mayrhofer, OnP, 8. 1513), and prob. Hal-lu-taš/du-uš-inšušinak (†21.70+).- 252b. TUTU (with red., 21143; -tu-tu, -du-du/ti): Muk-dù-dù (†149), Na-ab-ba-du-du (†157), Pu-un-du-du/ti (†189), (d)Ša-ti-du-du (†215), Šimut-du-du (†222), Um-ba-du-du (†48). Mar-du-du (†139+) does not necessarily belong here. Hyp. v. 21143.- 252c. TUK (+ -k, †87): Za-mi-du-uk (AASF B, 92, 529 r. x, 28; Ur III; ♦286), and perhaps úru-tuk, u-tuk (♦280.282).- 253. TUH could render †252. Pace König (AfOB 16, 222b) it probably does not mean 'dynasty, house' (F.V.; -tuh/tu-uh): [At]-tar-uk-tu-uh (†18b), Si/Ši-ir-uk-du-uh, Ší-ir-uk-tuh, Ši-ir-tuh (†224), Ú-ru-un-du-uh (22, 81, 8; MB; ♦279). Hyp. v. 2323.- 254. TUHRA (not †253 + -r, †191; or = tahra, †237a, as CVC signs like -TUH- are indifferent to vowel quality): Hu-pan-tuh-ra (†48).- 255. TULTU (+ -t, †235?): fA-pi-in-du-ul-tu/ti (†15) and perhaps Hu-un-di/du-la-tu, Hu-un-du-ul-ti (†49).- 256. TUNI 'give' (OIP 92, 683f., s. vv. dunu and related forms; cf. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 215.223).- 256a. TUNIH (+ -ø < -h, †20; -tu-ni(-i), -du-né-e): I-tu-ni-i (†38), Ú-du-né-e (VAS 3, 55, 3; N/LB; ♦260), Ú-lu-tu-ni (28, 424, 3.4; OAkk.; fem.; ♦266).- 256b. TUNIŠ (+ -š, †210; -tu-ni-iš, and with RAE <nu> for /ni/ -du-nu-iš): Hu-pan-du-nu-iš (†48), I-gi-gi-tu-ni-iš (†60a). Does Su-mu-un-tu-na-áš (†208) belong here as well?- 257. TUR. Poss. DN; Kassite Dur = Nergal (v. Balkan, Kassit. St., 3:14; 219:63; not contained in PNs, cf. 105): Du-úr-pi-pi (†179a), Nap-du-ur (†157). The DN Tur-ra-ka-ra-ak (†90) may be related (compound?) as it is also identified with Nergal.- (TUR) < Akk. dūru 'continuity, long time' (F.V.; v. Grillot, Akkadica 27,

1982, 8^{+18}): Te-em-ti-tu-ur-ka-taš (↑94, but v. ↑246c).- TURU, TURUŠ ↑249.- 258. TURUKUŠA. Poss. compound (Turu-kuša, perhaps to kuši 'build, create', AfOB 16, 198f.) DN in view of Ku-uk-tu-ru-ku-ša (↑110). Used as PN (with a dissimilatory -n-?): Tu-ru-un-gu/ku/qu-us/ší, Tu-ru-(un-)ku-us-sú (28, 161a; OB).- 259. TUZI. DN (^{d}Tu-zi, v. Scheil, 22, 69 ad 58, 3; OB): ^{d}Tu-zi-dam-qa-at (23, 288, 10; OB; hybr., ↓C). Hyp.: 2120142.

U: 260. U 'to me, to him' (F.V.; ↓263-4.267-9.282): Ú-du-né-e, -nu-ḳaš, ^{d}IGI.DU-ú-nu-kaš, ^{d}Ši-mut-ú-nu-kaš, ^{f}Ú-pu-ú-nu-kaš (↑165.222.256a).- 261. UK (=↓262? or uktu, F.V.?): [At]-tar-uk-tu-uh (↑18b.253), Ší-ir-uk-tuh, Si/Ši-ir-uk-du-uh (↑224).- 261a. UKRA (+ -r, ↑191??): Hu-pan-uk-ra (↑48), ^{f}Ú-pu-uk-ra (9, 109, 8; NE; ↓274), and perhaps Šà-ah-ru-uk-ra (↑202).- 262. UKU. Perhaps 'head, chief' (v. Lambert, IrAnt 5, 1965, 37); 'excellence, superiority' (v. Scheil, RA 28, 1931, 3 ad 3). Same as ↑261?: Uk-ku-ta-he-eš (↑237), Te-en-ra-uk-ku (↑247b).- 262a. UKURA (+ -r, ↑191, cf. ↑261a). Perhaps 'chief, head' (v. Lambert, RA 48, 1954, 159; cf. ↑262): ^{d}Te-en-ra-uk-ku-ra (↑247b).- 263. UKUK (+ -k, ↑87? or u, ↑260 + kuk, ↑110?): Ú-ku-uk-at-[ta] (↑18), Uk-ku-ku-ilu (↑65+). Hyp. v. 2120143.- 264. UKULU (u, ↑260 + kul, cf. ↑112?): Uk-ku-lu-^{d}inšu[šinak] (↑70+), Ši-a-a-ù-kul (↑206); poss. an appellative in ↑142c.- 265. ULHI 'abode' (F.V.; cf. OIP 92, 767b): Ul-hi-iš-šà-an (↑77).- 266. ULI. DN (AfOB 16, 225a; ú-li-, -$^{(d)}$u/ú-li, -(n)u-li, -^{d}(n)i-li): ^{f}Ba-ar-^{d}ú-li (↑175), Ku-gu/ku-li (↑110), Tan-$^{(d)}$u/ú-li, Tan^{an}-ni-ú-li; Tan/Ta-an-nu-li, Tan-^{d}ni-li (both with sandhi, ↑241), Ú-li-tá-bi (24, 331, 18; hybr., ↓C), and poss. Ú-lu-tu-ni (↑256a). Hyp. 2120144.- 267. ULULUK (↑260+↑132b): Ši-ir-ú-lul-uk (↑224).- UMBA(N) ↑48.- 268. UMINA (perhaps u, ↑260 + min, ↑144; -um-me/mi-en(-na), -(C)u-me-(en-)na): Hu-pan-um-me-en-na, Hu-(um-)pan-nu-me-(en-)na (↑48), Ší-mu-ut-um-me/mi-en(-na) (↑222).- 269. UMIŠU (perhaps u, ↑260 + miš, ↑142.146): La-lu-um-me-eš-šu (↑123). Hyp. v. 2225.- UMMA(N), UMME/U, UMPE/U ↑48.- 270. UN. Personal pron. 1st sg. acc. (< u + in, ↑67.↓271-3?? v. Grillot/Vallat, DAFI 8, 1978, 83): (DN-)un-taš, Un-taš-napi-riša (↑157b.236c).- 271. UNPAHAŠ (un, ↑270 + pahaš, ↑169a?): Te-et-un-pa-[ha(?)-aš(?)], Te-ęt-un-wa-ha-aš (↑246).- 272. UNTIRI-KARAK. Compound(?) DN (otherwise unkn.): Šu(?)-zu-ub-ti-^{d}ú-in-di-ri-ka-ra-ak (22, 115, 4; OB; hybr., ↓C); cf. ↑90.- 273. UNWAR (un, ↑270 + par < pahar, ↑169b??): Te-ep-ti-un-wa-ar (↑246).- 274. UPU. Prob. DN (a var. of ↑48??); seems to occur mostly in fem. names (ú-pu(-ú)-): ^{f}Ú-pu-ha-li-ir (↑22a), Ú-pu-(ú-)nu-kaš (↑91), ^{f}Ú-pu-uk-ra (↑261a).- 275. UPUR. The 1st component of a goddess' name (↑116a; to prec. + -r, ↑191?).- 276. UR (a var. of ↑74? cf. ↓278): Ur-gi-ti-in (↑108), Ur-ta-gu/gi/ki/ku, Uš-ta-gu (↑238).-

(URAŠ). Mesopotamian god (WdM 1, 133): ^{f}Ku-uk-ku-ú-ra-aš-še (†110).- 277. URI 'my' (AfOB 16, 224b) is attached to †18.60.157.246 (cf. the Akk. theophoric elements abi/ahi/bēli/ili, Stamm, Namengebung, 42f.54.72f.309 ad OB Be-lí-li-ib-luṭ), and poss. to †72.108.213a.239.243 (cf. 2224).- 278. URKIRA (ur, †276 + kiri, †103?): Hu-pan-ur-ki(?)-ra (†48), ^{d}Šá-ti-ur-ki-[ra(?)] (†215).- (URKIT). Perhaps the goddess of Uruk (Akk., cf. NBN, 227b): Ku-ne-er-ur-ki-it (†115b) and perhaps Ur-ku-te-en (†247a, cf. N/LB ^{f}Ur-ki-šar-rat, BE 8, 47, 1.6.9.23).- 279. URUN. DN/DE due to kuk-. Scheil states (22, 95 ad 81, 8): "Urun serait-il Varuna?...". Both names, viz. Ú-ru-un-du-uh (†253) and Ku-uk-ú-ru-un (†110) are MB from Susiana. E. Reiner (RA 57, 1963, 169ff.; HdO 1/2/2, 62[1]) argued that they are not from Izeh/Mālamīr. Her argumentation can be supported by another consideration: the documents in question mention palm groves (22, 73/4, 1; v. AHw., 292b, s.v. giššimmaru(m), 1a), whereas Izeh/Mālamīr is high in the mountains north of the borderline of the date palm. F. Vallat suggests (in a forthcoming article announced in his Suse et l'Elam, Paris 1980) that the economic documents said to come from Izeh/Mālamīr are in fact from Haft-Tepe/Kapnak in the plain of Susiana (where date palms are grown). The names are from a period when Indo-Aryan names are attested throughout the Near East. The fact that there are no certain examples of the Indo-Iranian deity Varuna as a theophoric element of personal names (cf. W. Feiler, ZA 45, 1939, 222. 224f.; V. Pisani, Paideia 17, 1962, 136; Mayrhofer, Sprache 5, 1959, 90f. 94; Hamp, Indo-Iranian Journal 4, 1960, 64f.) is not conclusive evidence against Scheil's hypothesis. For the Urun names are in fact hybrid (ṾC) and kuk (†110) is followed by many foreign theophoric elements. Moreover, some of these theophoric elements do not produce names in their own language. Be-ru-ru-na (†183; alternatively hyp.) is from Tall-i Malyān. Hyp.: 2120146.- 280. URUTUK (†276+260+252c? but v. Hinz, AFF, 26): ^{f}Ú-ru-tuk-^{d}el-ha-la-hu (†64). Hyp. v. 22325.- 281. UTU (ú-tú/tu$_4$-, -~): ^{f}Ú-tú/tu$_4$-e-hi-ih-hi-^{d}pi-ni-kìr (†39.182), ^{fd}Nah-hu-un-te-ú-tú/tu$_4$ (†153).- 282. UTUK (poss. u, †260 + tuk, †252c; differently Scheil, 22, 86 ad 72, 28; Hinz, AFF, 21a.26; ú-tuk/du-uk-, ú-tu-uk-ki-, -ú-tu-uk-ku, -(C)u-du/tu-uk): ^{f}Ú-tuk-^{d}hu-te-ka-ša-an (†57a.93), Ú-u-uk-ki-la-la (†123), Ú-du-uk-šÍ-mu-ut (†222), Ki-ri-ru-du-uk (†103a), ^{f}Ma-an-zi-it-ú-tu-uk-ku (†138), ^{f}Šu-uk-ku-tu-uk (†229). Hyp. v. 2221.- 283. UZ(Z)I 'go' (F.V.; cf. †86): Ú-zi-na-pi-ir (†157b), Uz-zi-'-ku-tur (†120a). Hyp. v. 22375.- 283a. UZ(Z)IN (+ -n, †151): ^{aš}Uz-ze-en-nahunti (†153).

Y: YANZU †72.

Z: 284. ZAK. 'Pay' (cf. OIP 92, 772)?: Na-an-za-ak (†155). Hyp. v.

2120148.- 285. ZAL: Za-al-in-zu (†72), Za-al-li-ta-ah, -ti-ih (†236a). Hyp. v. 212049.- 286. ZAM (to zami 'exert, employ', OIP 92, 773a??): Za-mi-du-uk (†252c), Ku-ri-za-am/mi (†118). Hyp. v. 2321.- 287. ZANA. DN (^{d}Za-na 'mistress', AfOB 16, 212a): Ha-ši-ri-ir-za-na (†33a.74), Ku-uk-za-na (†110), Man-za-na (†137). Hyp. v. 2120150.2121.22313.- 288. ZARI: Za-ri-pap-pi (†173). Hyp. v. 2321.- 289. ZAWAT: Ru-hu-za-wa-at (†200).- 290. ZAZA: Hu-un-za-za (†49).- 291. ZILA. Perhaps 'house' (v. Hallock, OIP 92, 774b, s.v. zila II; cf. W. Farber, ZA 64, 1975, 85 ad ii, 25'f.): Zi-la-hu/um-pan (†48). It is doubtful whether -zil-la (of Nap- and Še-ep-, †157.223) has the same denotation.- 292. ZIN: Zi-ia-an-zi-in (28, 471, 9; OB; †298). Zi-nu-ia-pir (OnP, 8.1854; RAE; v. Hinz, ZA 61, 1972, 309) may belong here as well (for the 2nd component cf. NE GN A-a-pir, AfOB 16, 181a, s.v. A-a-tàm; + -r, †191). Hyp. v. 2120154.2121.- 293. ZINIZA: Am-ba-zi-ni-za (†10). Hyp. v. 2233.- 294. ZIR (-zir/zi-ir-ra): Ki-ri-ri-ru-uh-hu-zi-ir-ra (†103a.200), Um-me-zir (†48).- 295. ZIRIR (prob. + -r, †191; to prec. or foll.?): Par-zi-ir-ir (†175).- 296. ZIRIŠ (or ziraš; + -š, †210): ^{f}Am-ma-zi-rá-aš (†7), ^{f}E-iš-ma-zir-ri-iš (†80). Hyp. v. 2225 (Zi-ra-si is regarded by Gelb, MAD 3, 290, as OAkk. sirašûm 'brewer').- 297. ZIT (zi-it-, -zi-ut). 'Luck' (AfOB 16, 46f.^{12}.57^{11}.214b); also as DN (^{d}Zi-it, AfOB 16, 29:2, 1, 6; OE): Zi-it-hu-un-ti (†50), Sunki-zi-ut (†209).- 298. ZIYAN (RAE; in earlier texts siyan; in Akk. texts always written with initial sí). 'Temple' (AfOB 16, 212f.; OIP 92, 776b): Zi-ia-an-zi-in (†292), Kur-zi-ia-an (†117). Contained in several GNs (e.g., RAE Har-ba-zi-ia-an, OIP 92, 691b.776b). Hyp. v. 2120104.- 299. ZIZI. DN at least in ^{d}Zi-zi-pa-ah-ha (†169) and perhaps in Ap-zi-zi (†14) and Par-zi-zi (†175). Prob. an appellative in Um-ba-zi-zi (†48). Hyp. v. 21142.- 300. ZULUŠ (+ -š, †210). Prob. 'call, pray loudly' (v. König, AfOB 16, 119f.[13]; differently Hinz, RLA 6, 277, s.v. Kuduzuluš): Ku/Ku$_{6}$-du-zu-lu-uš, Ku-du-šu-lu-uš (with assimilation; Šu-ul-ši-ku-du-ur is the same name with an inverted order, †120a), Si-in(?)-zu-lu-uš (†205; v. Scheil, 24, 87 ad 7).- 301. ZUZU (red.): Ki-im-zu-zu (†99) and perhaps "Zu-zi-il-um" (ITT 2/2, 4518; a Susian; cf. RGTC 1, 154f.; OAkk.; hybr., cf. †65+). Hyp. v. 21143.

C. A Preliminary Typology of Elamite Compound Anthroponyms

0. It is impossible to present within this framework a systematic analysis of all the types of Elamite compound anthroponyms (cf. Jensen, WZKM 6, 1892, 220-225). However, it is worth mentioning several important features.

1. Elamite compound anthroponyms can contain more than one theophoric element (DN/DE). Two such elements appear, e.g., in ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-hu-um-ba-an, ^{d}Šá-ti-hu-pan, Hu-ba-^{d}šul-gi-da-aš (↑48), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-a-gu-un, ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-a-gu-ú-ṣur (↑6), and perhaps in Hu-ba-ni-ha-né-eš, Um-ba-zi-zi (↑48) and Hu-un-ha-ap-taš (↑30c). ^{d}Te-ep-ti-^{d}hu-pan-^{d}in-su-iš-na-ak (↑48.70+.246) consists of three theophoric elements. Therefore, it is impossible to determine the actual theophoric element of several anthroponyms. Wherever timpt (↑246) appears without the divine determinative, it is to be understood as an appellative 'lord', e.g., timpt-Akun 'lord Akun', timpt-Hiš 'lord Hiš' (↑6.42). Humpan (=Enlil) is perhaps to be understood in the above-mentioned three-element name in a generalized sense 'lord' like Enlil in the Akkadian name ^{d}Šamaš-^{d}Enlil-ì-lí, i.e. "Šamaš is the lord of the gods" (v. Stamm, Namengebung, 226; OB). There are several compound divine names (e.g., Hu-pan-e-lu, Am-man-ka-si-par, ↑48; cf. ↑30c.e.57a.97a. 103b.116a.157a.d.176.198b.200a-c.246b.c.257.272, and perhaps ↑64.65.65+. 153.182.227). Cf. Balkan, Kassit. St. 228:86a.+

2. Some theophoric elements are possibly numinous cultic constructions, such as ain 'construction' or sim. (↑2; perhaps contained in GN A-i-in-še-el-la-[x-x] (? Farber, ZA 64, 1975, 83 r. iii', 15'; OE), halti 'door' (also 'portal'? ↑25), kukunu 'high temple' and ulhi 'abode' (↑111.265). Other such elements seem to be notions which have become numina, e.g., kuli 'force; glory' (↑112). The theophoric element ruh 'man' (also in compound DNs, ↑200) may have an Iranian calque (↑139+). It can perhaps be compared with the West Semitic theophoric element mit 'man' (APN, 295a; v. Zadok, WO 9, 1977/8, 52+119).

3. Names of goddesses and female numina appear mostly in anthroponyms borne by females, e.g., ^{f}Šu-ia-šu-um-am-ma, ^{f}Ú-tú/tu$_{4}$-e-hi-ih-hi-^{d}pi-ni-kìr (↑7.39) and the names with kuri (↑118). Kuk of Ku-uk-am-ma-te-em-di-ir (↑110) may be attached to either a compound DN (↑246a) or a name of a queen which - like that of Me-Kubi (↑246) - has become a theophoric element (RN > DN). Admittedly, unlike Me-Kubi (Me-e-ku-bi; 28, 401, 16; OB; Simat-Kubi, Edzard, Zwischenzeit, 72+347, is uncertain), Amma-timptir is not recorded.

4. Royal names appear as theophoric elements in Babylonia during the Ur III (Šulgi through Ibbi-Sîn, v. Limet, Anthroponymie, 176ff.) and the OB

periods. OB has Warad(ÌR)-^{d}ku-du-ur-ma-pu-uk (Jean, Babyloniaca 10, 1927/8, 228b) and names with the theophoric element Rîm-Sîn (YOS 8, 18b), all from Larsa. Names with the theophoric element Hammurabi are discussed by Stamm (Namengebung, 105.315f.372). This phenomenon does not recur in Babylonia during later periods. In the same manner, most Elamite names, whose theophoric element is a royal name (recorded or assumed), appear in the OB period: Ku-uk-ilu-šu-ma (†110), Ku-uk-ma-ṣí-ì-lí (†110; cf. †65+; for Maṣi-ili cf. Stamm, Namengebung, 163), Ku-uk-e-li-gu-ne, Ku-uk-e-li-mu-tum (†65+), Ku-uk-ki-la-ah-šu-pí-ir (†97a), Ku-uk-^{d}pi-ne-gi-ir-ra-ba-ni (†110; hybr., for DN-ba-ni v. Stamm, Namengebung, 28.217). Some of these names are hybrid (Akkado-Elamite) like few royal Elamite names. OB Ku-uk-ra-ah-pi-un (of Še-em-ti-~-[?], †110) is perhaps a royal name as well ('royal name' is used here in its broadest sense including any ruler/sheikh's name). Are the elements which follow timpt of Te-em-ti-ra-ap-ta-aš, -hi-ša-ha-ne-eš (†246) royal names as well? The possibility that MB Ku-uk-eš-ru-ú and NE Ku-uk-kur-ru-in-ki (†68.110) also contain royal names cannot be excluded. Is ^{d}Ú-in-di-ri-ka-ra-ak (†272) originally a royal name?

5.0. Most Elamite compound names consist of two elements. The pattern of few of them can be determined. However, owing to our very incomplete knowledge of Elamite it is impossible to classify most of the two-element names. What follows is necessarily tentative. The same applies to the classification of the three-element names below (6).

5.1. Substantive + substantive: e.g., Hu-pan-ki-tin, $^{(d)}$Šá-ti-ki-tin (†108; cf. Akk. names with kidinu). Ki-tin-^{d}hu-ut-ra-an (†58) is short for a three-element name (¶6.1). ^{f}Šu-ia-šu-um-am-ma, La-ah-má-at-am-ma (†7; the latter is hybr.) can be compared with the hybrid female names ^{d}Na-ru-di-um-mi and Ki-ri-ir-ú-me (†103a.159), i.e. "DN is (my) mother". For Na-ap-ra-ap cf. the hybrid name Ra-ap-pi-ilu; both could mean "Rap is god" (†193). At-ta-na-pi-ir, $^{(d)}$Hu-um-ba-na-pir/pi-ir, Napi-riša-na(?)-pír (†157b), Na-pi-ir-^{d}a-sú (†17), Nap-in-ni-ni (†69+) denote "At(t)a/Humpan/Napi-riša/Asu/Innin is god", cf. Na-pir-ti-ìl and ^{d}Šu-ši-na-ak-ilu (†65+), i.e. "Napirt/(In)Šušinak is god". Ší-im-ti-na-pi-ir (†157b) could mean either "Timpt is god" or "God is lord". La-li-sunki, Mar-duk-sunki, ^{d}Šimut-sunki, Sunki-zi-ut could mean "Lal/Marduk/Šimut/Zit is king" (†209). Na-pi/pír-sunki (†209) could denote either "God is king" or "Sunki is god". Sunki-šil-ha (†209) and Ší-mu-ut-ší-il-ha (†220) may mean "Sunki/Šimut is (my) strength". Hu-pan-ras/z-ma (hybr., †48) denotes "Humpan is (my) phalanx" (=protection), whereas ^{d}Iš-ni-ka-ra-ap-huhun(BÀD, †80+; F.V) means "Išme-karāb is (my) fortress" (cf. GNs Hu-hu-un-ši-ir-ha-hu-ir and perhaps

"Hu-úh", Hú-úh-šè^{ki} from Elam, RGTC 1, 72f.; OAkk.). ^{d}Hu-ut-ra-an-te-ep-ti (†58), Hu-ba-sí-im-ti (BIN 9, 438, 23; OB) and Te-em-ti-^{d}ra-ap-pa (†193) denote "Hutran/Humpan/Rap is lord" (†246). The final component of the 2nd name is hardly the same as Akk. simtu 'jewel' (cf. Oppenheim, Catalogue of ... the W. Eames Babylonian Coll., New Haven 1948, 180[7]); it is the same name as Te-(um-)man (†48) with an inverted order. The type DN + tan is not recorded before the MB/ME period (like DN + kitin, †108). However, the possibility that tan renders Akk. dannu cannot be excluded (†241; except for the names listed in fine). Ku-uk-^{d}ši-mu-ut and Ší-mu-ut-ku-uk can denote either "Šimut is (my) protection" or "Protection of Šímut" (†110), i.e. a genitive compound rather than a nominal sentence. Kuk-names are very common in the 2nd millennium, but become a rarity later (†110.C/4). They are not recorded in RAE (OnP 8.847 is ambiguous).

The GN Zi-la-hu/um-pan (†48) looks as if it belongs here as well. Yet, this is probably not a nominal sentence, but possibly a genitive compound ("Humpan's house"). ^{f}Ba-ar-ku-ne, Par-ri-šimut, Ba-ar-ší-a-šu-um, ^{f}Ba-ar-^{d}ú-li (†175) are possibly genitive compounds. The same applies perhaps to Ad-da-par-ru (†18). There is no telling whether the following names are nominal sentences or genitive compounds: Hu-pan-a-ah-pi, La-a-ah-pi, Na-ab-ah-pi (†2), ^{d}Šá-ti-hu-pan, Šá-ti-napi-riša, Ša-tin-um-ba-ba, Ša-ti-šimut (†215), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-a-gu-un (†6), Ší-mu-ut-ha-ap-ru-uh (†30c), I-ri-ší-mu-ut (†75), ^{d}Ki-la-pal (†97), [K]i-ki-um-ba-ba (†48a), Hu-din/di-in-na-pu, Hu-te-ku-uk-me, Ra-ap-hu-ti (†57), Ki-ik-ru-ú (†96), Šu-tur-hu-pan, Šu-tur-^{d}nahun-ti (†234).

5.2. Substantive + adjective: e.g., Hum-ba-re-eš (†48).

5.3. Adjective + substantive: e.g., ^{f}Ri-ša-ap-^{d}la (†198a).

5.4. Substantive + passive part.: e.g. At-ta-ta-mi-ti-ik, ^{d}Šá-ti-šil-ha-ak (†18a.215), †34a.36.47.53a.97b.116a.136e.148a.206a.220b (Si-im-ti-ši-il-ha-ak) and perhaps †90.98.139.212.252c.

5.5. Passive part. + substantive. A passive part. appears as the initial component only in Šilhak-, Šitak- and Šutruk- (†220.226.234). Ta-ak-me-te-en, -ra-li (†238) have an alternative explanation, and -k of talak- may belong to the 2nd component (†239). The passive part. never occurs as initial component in three-element names (all doubtful, ‡6.7.11).

5.6. Substantive + personal pron.: e.g., At-ta-ú-ri 'my father' (†18. 277).

5.7. Personal pron. + passive part.: Um-mu-ur-da-ik (un + murtak, † 150b)?

5.8. Relative pron. + substantive: e.g., Ak-ki-ri-ri, Ak-ki-tin (†4).

5.9. Personal pron. 3rd pl. dat. + substantive: A-pi-ku-ni-ra, Ap-zi-zi (↑14).

5.10. Substantive + personal pron. 3rd pl. dat.(??): Ha-am-ba-ap-pi, Um-man-ap-pa/pi, -ab-ba, Su-kir-a-bí, Na-ap-ab-ba (↑14).

5.11. Substantive + possessive pron.(??): ^{d}Hu-pan-im-me-(en-)na (↑66).

5.12. Substantive + pres. passive part.: e.g., At-ta-me-te-en, La-al-he-en-na, Ší-ir-li-pe-en, A-da-me-na, Ad-da-te-en/na, Am-ma-le-en (↑7.18. 123.224). As for ↑241, it is possible that at least Hu-pan-tan-na, ^{f}Ku-li-it-ta-na and Ku-tur-tan belong here. There are no certain examples with an inverted order: Li-ba-nu-aš-gu-bi and Li-ba-nu-uk-ša-ba-aš, which are probably related to each other, are not straightforward Elamite but could perhaps originate from a related dialect (↑130a). The classification of ↑5a.283a is uncertain.

5.13. Substantive + verb. 5.1-12 could be understood as nominal sentence names whereas 5.13 is a verbal sentence. Like the above-mentioned patterns with a passive participle (5.4.12), almost all the verbs ending in a marker of a personal pronoun occur as the 2nd or 3rd name-component.

5.13.1. Most verbs end in -š marking the personal pron. 3rd sg. (↑210): e.g., Ku-na-li-iš, Kur-lu-iš (↑125.132), Hu-pan-mi-ri-iš, Ša-la-mi-ri-iš (↑145a), In-zu-hu-šé-eš (↑53a), Hu-pan-du-nu-iš, I-gi-gi-tu-ni-iš (↑256b), Ki-de-(en-)hu-ut-ta-aš (↑56), Hu-ba-ni-iš (↑164), Su-un-ki-ba-ki-iš (↑170), Hu-pan-taš, Kur-da-šu (↑236c), Ki-ik-du-iš (↑252a), as well as ↑22b.26. 86.94.136c (Maš-da-da is doubtful).146 (Mi-iš-da-ti is doubtful).170a.237. 249.300. OB Šu-ul-ši-ku-tur is probably secondary (< Ku-du-zu-lu-uš, ↑ 120a), as kutur does not occur as 2nd component before the MB/ME period.

Much less common is -n-r (↑151c). It is contained mostly in the 2nd component (Sunki-^{d}man-ra, -man-ir-ra, Uk-ku-lu-me-en-ra-mu-ur-ti, Šum/Tak-nu-ra-^{d}me-en-ra-mur-~~-~~-ta, Ku-uk-^{d}tan-ra, Te-ep-ti-in-ri, ↑136d.142c.236g. 246), but is amply attested also in the 1st component (Man-ri-ku-ku-ne-e, Me-en-ra-hal-ki, ^{d}Te-en-ru-uk-ku(-ra), ↑136d.142c.247b). If my analysis is correct, ^{d}Te-en-ru and ^{d}Tan-ra derive from verbal stems and are used as theophoric elements, like -me-te-en (of Ku-uk-~, ↑148b) which is a present passive participle.

In the same manner, -r (↑191) is usually contained in the 2nd component (↑5b.22a.105.130b.167.181a.236f.238a.247c) with very few exceptions: Ak-šir$_{8}$-^{d}in-šu-uš-[na-ak] (↑5b); kutir is mostly an initial component, but also amply attested as a final one.(↑119a). Kutur is both initial and final (↑120a). It is doubtful whether Pi-li-ir-^{d}ša-zi (↑181a) and Ša-pir$_{6}$-ši-mu-ut (↑213a) belong here. It should be pointed out, that

also the doubtful cases of -š (†118a.120+.127.165.180.190.296) and -p († 31) are contained in the 2nd component only. -š is never attached to the 1st component of three-element names.(†6.1.2.5.9.10).

5.13.2. The only examples of verbs ending in -h (marking the 1st person sg., †20) are Za-al-li-ta-ah, -ti-ih, Ú-lu-tu-ni and possibly At-tar-ki-it-ta-ah (†107.135a.236a.256a; 19.97a.219 are doubtful). I-tu-ni-i and Ú-du-né-e (†256a) begin with a pron. -n-k: Ad-da-, Hu-pan-man-ka (†151a; †134.156 are doubtful). For I-gi-ni-lu-tu-uh (†60) v. †6.5.

5.13.3. The only just possible example of a verb ending in -t, the marker of the 2nd person sg., is Ku-ne-ha-ap-ti$_4$ (†30d; cf. †186). It is perhaps not superflous to mention that -t is attached to the final component also in the very doubtful cases listed in †24.32.35.50.51.255.289.

5.13.4. -n-p (3rd person pl.): only Ka-ni-man-ba (†136b).

5.13.5. The distribution of the verbal forms 5.13.1-5 accords well with the situation in the Akkadian and other Semitic onomastica of the Ancient near East where the forms describing the 3rd person sg. are the commonest ones. This phenomenon is expected, as the deity is generally described as the 3rd person. The imperative is poorly represented in the ancient Semitic onomastica.

5.13.6. Imperative: perhaps Ha-li-^{d}inšušinak (†22).

6.0. Names with three elements are much less common than those with two. The same holds true for the ancient Semitic onomastica.

6.1. Substantive + substantive + verb: e.g., Ki-tin-^{d}hu-ut-ru-taš (same person as Ki-tin-^{d}hu-ut-ra-an, †58), ^{d}Hum-ba-hal-da-šú, i.e. "Humpan has set/placed the land" (†48), cf. Akk. Aššur-māta-taqqin "Assur bringe das Land in(!) Ordnung", Enlil-Nippur-ki-bi-gi$_4$ (Sum.) "Enlil stelle Nippur wieder her" (Stamm, Namengebung, 79.83^2.316); Te-em-ti-tu-ur-ka-taš (†94) "The lord (may) live a long time" (F.V.), and perhaps Hu-un-ha-al-bi-it (†24).

6.2. Substantive + verb + substantive: e.g., Hal-lu-taš-^{d}inšušinak (†21) and perhaps At-ta-pe-el-ki-ma-aš (etc., †100). Cf. †6.3??

6.3. Substantive + adjective(?) + substantive: e.g., Ad-da-ha-mi-ti-^{d}inšušinak (†18); or is it of the same type as †6.2??

6.4. Adjective + substantive(?) + substantive: e.g., Šil-ha/hi-na-ha-am-ru-^{d}la-ka-mar (†28). Or is the 2nd component a verb??

6.5. Substantive + personal pron. + verb: e.g., Hal-te-en$_6$-hu-ut-ta-aš (†67), La-li-in-taš, ^{d}Li-li-ir-taš, Na-pi-ar-ta-aš, Hu-um-ba-an-un-da-ša (†48.123.128.157.236c.270), Ši-mut-ni-ka-taš (†94.163.222), ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-ir-ha-aw-ru-uh (†30c.74.222), Ší-mu-ut-wa-ar-ta-aš (†74.222.236c),

I-gi-ni-lu-tu-uh (†60.135a), La-lu-um-me-šu (†123.269), Te-et-un-wa-ha-aš (†271) "Lal has followed me" and "Timpt has protected me"; Te-et-un-wa-ar (†273). Abbreviated: e.g. In-da-sú, Un-taš; Ir-ta-aš ("[DN] has established him"), and Ir-ha-ah-pu (†30b.67.74.236c.270).

6.6. Substantive + personal pron. + adj.(? or rather a verb?): Te-et-in-ha-am-ru (†28.67.246).

6.7. Substantive + personal pron. + passive part.: Ki-ri-ru-du-uk, ^{f}Ma-an-zi-it-ú-tu-uk-ku, Šu-uk-ku-tu-uk (†103a.138.229.282), Śi-ir-ú-lul-uk (†132b.224).

6.8. Substantive + personal pron. + pres. passive part.(?): Hu-um-ba-an-um-me-en-na (etc.), Ší-mu-ut-um-me-en (etc., †48.222.268).

6.9. Substantive(?) + personal pron. + substantive: Ha-śi-ri-ir-za-na (†33a.74.287), Nap-in-na-sir (†67.157.160a), Ši-a-a-ù-kul (†206), and perhaps Hu-pan-ur-ki(?)-ra, ^{d}Šá-ti-ur-ki-[ra(?)] (†48.103.215.276).

6.10. Personal pron. + verb + substantive: Un-taš-napi-riša "Napi-riša has established me" (†157d.236c.270).

6.11. Personal pron. + passive part. + substantive: ^{f}Ú-tuk-^{d}hu-te-ka-ša-an, Ú-du-uk-ki-la-la, Ú-du-uk-ší-mu-ut, and perhaps ^{f}Ú-ru-tuk-^{d}el-ha-la-hu (†57a.64.123.222.252c.280.282).

6.12. Personal pron. + substantive(?) + substantive: Ú-ku-uk-at-ta, Uk-ku-lu-^{d}inšušinak (†18.70+.263.264).

6.13. Substantive + verb + verb(?): Am-ma-li-da-ar (†7.131; cf. †236f)?

6.14. Substantive + verb + pres. passive part.: Še-em-ti-me-hi-na (†39a.142.246).

7.0. The Elamite onomasticon is documented from the earliest period of the cuneiform tradition, namely the middle of the 3rd millennium, until the Hellenistic period. During over 2000 years it had intensive contacts with most of the other onomastica of Iran and Mesopotamia. No wonder that there are many hybrid names. Most of these names are Akkado-Elamite from approximately 2500-1500, the time of the intensive Akkadian influence in Susiana (cf. below). From the same time are at least five Sumero-Elamite names (†48.49.70+.87+.230, and Še-em-ti-me-ku-bí, †246). There are two Hurro-Elamite names, both from the middle of the 2nd millennium (†244+). The Elamite predicative elements of three names from the latter half of the 2nd millennium are either preceded or followed by the name of an Indo-Aryan deity (†279).

7.1. ^{f}Ki-ri-nah-zi, whose name has an Elamite theophoric element followed by a Kassite word (†103), is explicitly designated as a Babylonian, although the name is from the 1st millennium when the Kassites were no

longer the rulers of Babylonia. This is possibly because Kassites were among the inhabitants of the regions situated between Elam and Babylonia. This is the only clear example of a Kassite-Elamite hybrid name. In other cases the situation seems to be more complicated, as the Elamite pantheon had something in common with the Kassite one (v. Balkan, Kassit. St., 101). Moreover, there is some reason to suspect that Elamite is in a way akin to Kassite (v. Diakonoff in Hruška/Komoróczy, eds., Festschrift L. Matouš 1, Budapest 1978, 63^{+11}). At least In-da-lu-tu-uk, which is listed by Balkan (Kassit. St., 153f.164) as Kassite, is explicable in Elamite terms. Its initial component may be related to ǂ71 (cf. Ur III In-da, Pinches, Berens Coll., 84, and with -r, ǂ191, In-tar-ri, AnOr 7, 147, 18). What follows could be either a passive participle of ǂ135 or (rather?) lu (ǂ132) + tuk (ǂ252c). In-da, In-tar-ri and ǂ71 could be analyzed as in (ǂ67) + ta (± -p/r, ǂ236.236f.h). MB Kar-in-da-aš, the name of a Kassite king of Babylonia, is explained as Kassite by Balkan (Kassit. St., 60.98.153). Yet, it can alternatively be analyzed as Elamite kar + in + taš (ǂ67.89.236c). For Inzu v. ǂ72. Do Me-li-me-er and ^{f}Me-li-ir-^{d}nah-hu-un-te (ǂ143) begin with Kassite meli 'slave' (poss. also 'female slave')? Me-li-sah = LÚ-^{d}UTU (Kassit. St., 69f.) can be rendered as 'man of Šamaš' in the sense of 'servant of Šamaš' (cf. CAD A/2, 57a:4b; 61f.). A derivation from Elam. mili 'long' would not make a good sense for the names which are listed in ǂ143.

7.2. Since most of the Elamite onomasticon is contained in Akkadian sources, it is not always possible to determine whether a name written with Sumerograms is actually Akkadian or Elamite. The MB royal name ^{d}NINNI.ERIN-EŠŠANA-DINGIR^{meš} (2, 120) can be transcribed as either Akk. Inšušinak-šar-ilāni or Elam. Inšušinak-sunkir-napipir (v. Reiner, AfO 24, 1973, 96^{13}). An Akkadianized Elamite name is Hu-un-ì-lí (ǂ40) and perhaps OAkk. Man-nu-da-an-nu = Ma-ni-t[an] (king of Magan, cf. Grayson, TCS 5, 224; ǂ137.241).

7.3. Hinz proposed (IrAnt 2, 1962, 7f.; cf. JRAS 1975, 111) the reading kutik for Akk. puzur (< puzrum) in case it is followed by Elamite elements. Puzur is spelled PÚZUR, PUZÚR (MAN) and pù-zur$_8$. It occurs as the initial component of names from the Old Akkadian through the Middle Babylonian periods (Stamm, Namengebung, $56.84.276^{+4}$). Hinz's reading is not supported by any phonetic spelling. Moreover, the spelling pù-zur$_8$ can infirm Hinz's reading as there is no proof that pù-zur$_8$ is merely a pseudo-Sumerogram. Lambert (JA 267, 1979, 25^{48}) rejected the reading kutik pointing out that such form never occurs in Elamite texts. Furthermore, the alleged form kutik would be a passive participle whereas Akk. puzrum is a substantive meaning 'shelter, protection' (AHw., 885). Elam. kuk with the same

denotation is a very common initial component of personal names; like puzur- it is always the predicative element of a name (↑110). Kuk has almost the same chronological distribution as puzur-. However, there is no direct proof that PÚZUR (etc.) is to be read kuk when it is followed by an Elamite theophoric element. In Meriggi's opinion (Scr. 1, 206f.), PÚZUR (etc.) is to be read kutir wherever it is followed by Elamite elements. It should not be forgotten that puzur is a common initial component of Akkadian names from the above-mentioned periods. Many Akkadian puzur-names are from Susa and its region (cf., e.g., 22, 194a; 23, 211b; 24, 101a; 28, 159, s.vv. Puzur-DN). Is MB (from Susiana) Pu-su-ur-ri-ri (22, 52, 26) the same as OB Pù-zur$_8$-ri-ri (43, 1834, 1) and PUZÚR-ri-ri (28, 403, 5) with <SU> for /zu/ as it is found in the periphery? (<SU> for /zu/ occurs only in OB, AnOr 42, 2:5). Elamite theophoric elements appear in the following names (from OB Susiana which was in most periods under a strong Akkadian influence): Pù-zur$_8$-^{d}NINNI.ERIN (14, 20, 3), PUZÚR-^{d}NINNI.ERIN (AfOB 16, 1) (↑70+), Pù-zur$_8$-^{d}ma-an-za-at (24, 351, 6.17), PUZÚR-^{d}ma-za-at (24, 329, 2.17) (↑138), PUZÚR-^{d}na-ah-[hu-un-di] (23, 173 r. 12; ↑153), Pù-zur$_8$-^{d}na-zi (28, 479, 11), PUZÚR-na-zi-it (28, 439, 8) (↑162), PÚZUR-ší-mu-ut (22, 153, 7; ↑222), and PUZÚR-^{d}te-ep-pu-na (24, 393, 5; ↑241). Pù-zur$_8$-ri-ri (etc.) may be an Elamite hypocoristicon (with a reduplicated final syllable) based on a Semitic element (cf., e.g., Nu-ri-ri, 2120). I do not think that the various spellings of puzur followed by an Elamite theophoric element necessarily render an Elamite word. After all, Susiana was under Semitic influence. We can simply retain the reading puzur- as it stands, and interpret the names as Akkadian with Elamite theophoric elements. Likewise, the name of Šu-šu-un-ta-ra-na, one of Puzur-Inšušinak's predecessors, has an Akkadian predicative element (↑232a). The predicative element Dan-, which may alternatively be Akkadian, is contained in the names of the Susian rulers D/Tan-Ruhuratir and D/Tan-Uli (↑241).

8. The non-Elamite (mostly Mesopotamian) theophoric elements occurring in Elamite names are arranged alphabetically in ↑B. These hybrid names are Elamite from the linguistic-syntactic point of view.

9.0. In the same manner, hybrid names with an Elamite theophoric element and an Akkadian predicative element are considered Akkadian. Almost all of them belong to well-known Akkadian name-types.

9.1. Verbal sentence: e.g., A-mar-^{d}si-mu-ut (↑222), i.e. "I shall see Šimut" (cf. Stamm, Namengebung, 197); I-še-me-hu-šu (↑54), i.e. "Hušu will hear (me)" (cf. AHw., 1212b:7d); Hu-um-ba-še-mi (↑48), i.e. "Humpan hear (me)!"; Ši-mu-ut-a-gu-ú-ṣur, i.e. "Šimut-Akun (↑6) preserve!" (cf. Stamm,

Namengebung, 158:5.166f.219). ^{d}Si-mu-ut-aha-iddina (↑222) and I-din-in-za-ku (28, 434, 4.r. 1; OB) mean "Šimut has given a brother" and "Inzak has given" respectively. Inzak, a god of Tilwun (↑A), is also used as PN (OB In-za-ki, 22, 146, 20), like other divine names (cf. ↑6.48.48a.157d.159. 200b.246.258). Another such case seems to be the PN Ip-na-ha-šá (28, 434, 10; OB) which is possibly the same name as the DN Ip-na-ha-za = Ea (SB; v. Tallqvist, Götterepitheta, 325; sibilants tend to interchange, ↑A). OB Ip-nu-nu (28, 440, 4) is probably a hypocoristicon of Ipna. OB Tan-ra-uballiṭ(TI, 28, 547, 2) and I(?)-tù-úr-ha-ap-ru-uh (↑30c) denote "Tanra (↑236g) has kept alive (in good health)" and "Hapruh has come back" respectively (cf. Stamm, Namengebung, 152f.290f.). For stative names v. ↓9.2.

9.2. Nominal sentence. Usually substantive (DN) + substantive ± personal pron.: Šu-šu-un-ta-ra-na (↑232a), i.e. "Šušun is (my) protective roof" (AHw., 1325b, s.v. tarānu(m), esp. 3); Ší-mu-<ut>-ba-aš-ti (↑222), i.e. "Šimut (or Šimu, ↑221?) is (my) dignity" (baštu is personified as a protective spirit, v. CAD B, 142f.; cf. AHw., 112) Šarru(LUGAL)-^{d}ši-mu-ut has the same denotation as Elam. ^{d}Šimut-sunki "Šimut is king" (↑222); cf. OA Šarrum-Adad/Sîn (YOR 13/1, 62a) and N/LB Šarru-Bēl (NBN, 201a). ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-ṣíl-lí (↑222) and ^{d}Iš-me-ka-ra-ab-ṣí-il-li (23, 325, 15, ↑80+; both OB) mean "Šimut/Išme-karāb is my shadow (=protection)" (cf. Stamm, Namengebung, 276). Is Ki-di-nu-ú-ri (↑108.277) alternatively Akk. "Kittu is my light"? Su-kir-a-bí and ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-a-bi could mean "Sunkir/Šimut is my father" (cf. Stamm, Namengebung, 53f.300; less likely Elam., ↑14). ^{d}Ma-an-za-at-um-mi, ^{fd}Na-ru-di-um-mi, ^{f}Ki-ri-ir-ú-me (↑103.138.159) denote "(The goddess) Manzat/Naruti/Kirir is (my) mother" (cf. Stamm, Namengebung, 208f.; ↑5.1). Manzat was possibly a non-Elamite goddess, but it was quite popular in Elam (cf. also the OE GN Ma-an-za-hi-p[i(?)-x-x(?)], Farber, ZA 64, 1975, 83 R.E. 21'??). The fem. suff. -t interchanges with -ø in the name of this goddess. From the occurrence of the same interchange in Nazi(t) (↑162) one may infer that it was also a female deity. The same interchange seems to be found in Lahmat (↑121+) as well. Names of the type DN + ilu/ili = "DN is (my) god" (cf. Stamm, Namengebung, 70ff.) are - in addition to those listed in ↑65+ - OB ^{d}Ší-mu-ut-ilu (↑222), At-ta-a-ì-lí (22, 148, 6) and Ma-za-at-ì-lí (28, 443, 3), as well as OAkk. "Zu-zu-il-um", i.e. "Šimut/At(t)a/Manzat/Zuzu (↑18.138.222.301) is (my) god" (cf. ↑5.1).

The same type with an inverted order is represented by ì-lí-ap-ru-ú and ì-lí-ru(?!)-ùh(!)-rat(?), i.e. "Hapruh/Ruhuratir is my god" (↑30c.200b). Substantive + substantive (DN) is also exemplified by Nu-úr-da-da, -^{d}šà-zi and Nu-ur-te-la (↑166.216.243.244+), i.e. "DN is (my) light". Perhaps

A-ha-, Šu-mu-lu-lu are of the same type ("[My] brother/name is Lulu"; cf. OAkk. Pû-zurg-lu-lu, HSS 10, 72, ii, 3; v. BIN 9, 35b), but v. †132a.

The OB three-element name ^{d}A-nu-pí-^{d}ší-mu-ut (24, 340, 2) probably means "Šimut's word is a steadfast, unswerving, promise" (cf. Stamm, Namengebung, 233f.).

Substantive + adjective (or active part. or stative). 'Good' is the 2nd component of Šu-šu-ṭà-ab and Ú-li-ṭá-bi (†232a.274). ^{f}Šu-ku-dam-qa-at (22, 77, 5.12; OB) and ^{d}Tu-zi-dam-qa-at (†259) have the same denotation. The male's name Ha-al-da-an-na-at (23, 310, 26; OB), i.e. "Hal is mighty", may reveal that hal 'land' (†21) was considered a goddess (cf. Gk. Gē, †241)†. Wa-tar-in-za-ak (28, 550, 7; OB) means "Inzak (†A) is excellent" (Namengebung, 232) whereas ^{d}Pi-ne-gi-ir-ra-ba-ni denotes "(The goddess) Pininkir is beautiful" (cf. ibid., 295). At-ta-ra-, ^{d}Ši-mu-ut-ga-mil (†18b.222) mean "At-(t)ar/Šimut is merciful, forbearing" while Si-mu-ut-na-ʿṣiʾ-ir and ^{d}Šà-zi-ba-ri (†216.222) denote "Šimut is protecting" and "Šazi is looking upon, observing" respectively (cf. ibid., 219f.). Note Hu-um-ba-ri-man-ni (†48), i.e. "Humpan is merciful, compassionate" (cf. ibid., 294f.). A possibility that ^{d}Inšušinak-ka-ší-ša (†70+.93) belongs here (interpreting it as originating from ~-kašid-ša) is unlikely (cf. ibid., 132^{+2}).

9.3. Genitive compounds: OB Warad(ÌR)-ku-ra-ra (†117b), -^{d}ku-zi-is (22, 165, 10), -su-ga-li (†207), -^{d}ší-mu-ut (†222), -^{d}tu-zi (22, 60, 3), i.e. "Slave/Servant of Kurara/Kuziš/Sukalit/Šimut/Tuzi" (†259; 120+ may therefore be Elam.); Amat(GEMÉ)-ší-mu-ut (†222), i.e. "Female slave of Šimut" (or "Maid of ~", cf. Namengebung, 262); Ú-bar-šà-ap-pa (†213), i.e. "Client (< 'stranger, metoikos', ibid., 264) of Šapa"; Awīl(LÚ)-^{d}tan-ra (28, 546 r. 9; OB), i.e. "Tanra's man" (†236g; cf. Namengebung, 76.263); Ri-im-ku(-ur)-ri-iš (22, 195a; †118a), "Mercy of Kuriš" (or rimku + Elam. riš; †198?). For puzur + DN v. †7.3. Iš-du-ka-ma (†87+) renders perhaps Išdi-~, i.e. "Foundation (=firstborn) of K." (cf. Namengebung, 144.322). Na-din-i-gi-ri (†60b) denotes "Given by Ikir (< iki-uri 'my brother'?)" (cf. Namengebung, 258). Both the reading and the denotation of Šu(?)-zu-ub-ti-^{d}ú-in-di-ri-ka-ra-ak (†272) are uncertain (cf. AHw., 1295). The linguistic affiliation of Ha-b/pu-ul- (of ~-ší-mu-ut, TuM NF 1/2, 236, 2; Ur III) cannot be determined.

10. The two Arameo-Elamite names (†6) are genitive compounds. They are from eastern Babylonia, near Dēr and the Elamite border. That region was under Elamite cultural influence during the 2nd and 1st millennia (†A). From the 2nd millennium there is the hybrid, Amorite-Elamite, name Ku-uk-^{d}ištarān (†110) whose theophoric element is the god of Dēr. The same god (with št > lt; ^{d}El-tar-ra-an) is mentioned in a document from 1st-millennium Susa (9,

106, 5; NE). The Elamite designation 'great god' (DINGIR.GAL = Nap(i)-riša, †157d) can be compared with DINGIR ra-bi-i[m] (ilim rabîm, gen.) in an OB document from Elam (VAS 7, 67, 20). Has it anything to do with DINGIR.GAL = Anu rabû, the designation of Ištarān the main deity of Dēr (cf. W.G. Lambert, RLA 5, 211a)?

11. As was pointed out above (†A), the onomasticon of Susiana had a considerable Akkadian segment, especially in the OB period. Many Mesopotamian deities are contained in Susian names:
Allattu (†6+), Ilu (†65+), Innini (†69+), Išhara (†77+), Kuzbi (†120+), Lahmat (†121+), Marduk (†139+), Nanna (†156+), Nergal/Palil (^{d}IGI.DU, †61; cf. 22, 184a), Sukalit (†207+), Šala (†211+), Šarrum (†110), Šubula (†227+), Urkītu (†278+), and perhaps Sîn (†205). Cf. Uraš (†276+). Inšušinak, the deity of Susa, had a Sumerian name (†70+). The Akkadian deities Išme-karāb and Lāgamāl (†80+.121+), which are rare in the Mesopotamian onomasticon, seem to have been more popular in Susiana. For Mesopotamian personal names as theophoric elements in the Elamite onomasticon v. †65. 65+.110.C/4. Moreover, the Akkadian theophoric elements Huluppu and Kuntuš-katru appear only in OB Susa (v. AHw., 314b; CAD K, 32b, top). The same applies to OB Mugra(t) of ^{d}Mug-ra-na-ṣir (22, 87, 14) and Gimil(ŠU)-^{d}mug-ra-ti (18, 215 r. 4) and to Ešrû 'the twentieth (day)' (cf. OB Mār-eš-re-e, 22, 192a; 23, 288, 6). OB Eš-ru-rabi(GAL, 22, 79 r. 1) denotes "The twentieth day is great" (cf. Namengebung, 224). The same theophoric element is found in the hybrid name Ku-uk-eš-ru-ú (†110). It is uncertain whether OB Ku-uz/iz-za-lu (of ~-ga-mil, 23, 280, 4; 24, 386, 4) has anything to do with Akk. kuzallu ('shepherd' in OB and MB Nuzi; a month name in OA/MA) which is never spelled -zz- (cf. CAD K, 613). The case for Akk. guzalû (also ^{d}gu-za-lu, AHw., 300b) is even weaker, as KU = gu_5 only in earlier documents from Susa (cf. Salonen, StOr 27/1, 1962, 50; 1x). Isqan is perhaps a form of Šákkan/Sumuqan according to Scheil (23, 62 ad 210, 2; OB). The theophoric elements Ikišta, Šazi and Tuzi appear only in OB Susa (cf. Scheil, 23, 158 ad 288, 10); there is no proof that they are of Mesopotamian origin.

12. Irano-Elamite hybrid names are Hu-pan-ras/z-ma (hyp. Ras/z-ma-nu-nu, †48.212099), the Mart-names (†139+) and perhaps Nap-ka-ma (†87+). There are more manifestations of the Irano-Elamite interaction (cf. Gershevitch, TPS 1979, 114ff.) in the NE and RAE hypocoristica (cf. 2241 [In-da-pi-za (†71. 85) is possibly Elam. in-ta + piza, cf. OB Ha-ti-bi-za (28, 550, 9.11); hati- is probably related to -hat of Hu-un-ha-at (CT 32, 34, i, 10; Ur III; v. Goetze, JCS 17, 1963, 18^{82}; †49).].

ADDENDA

2. RAE DINGIR.GAL-a-ah(!)-pi, ^{f}Am(?)-nu (Hallock/Reiner apud W.G. Lambert, Iraq 41, 1979, 30f.:98; †8.157d).- 14. Na-ab-ba-ba: alternatively nap + Pap (†173). OAkk. Ap-ši-tak (14, 72, iii, 6'; †226).- 15. RAE Du-ka-pi-in (OnP 8.388; cf. 309; †252c?).- 29. Ur III ^{d}Šul-gi-un-ha-ni-iš (BIN 3, 546, 21), i.e. "Šulgi has loved me" (hybr., †48 in fine.270).- 30E. Or Hu-un-ha-ap-ur? cf. Hu-un-ha-pu-ur [†49].- 39. Hih could mean 'divine power' (F.V. who compares ME hih Beltia, AfOB 16, 16, vi).- 45. OB E-zi-ni-iš (28, 524, 15; †164).- 48. RAE Hu-pan-un-taš (Reiner/Hallock apud Lambert, Iraq 41, 1979, 27:83) is the same name as Hu-um-ba-an-un-da-ša "Humpan has established me".- 49. Ur III Hu-un-ha-pu-ur (Limet, Textes Sumériens 39, 5), and Hu-un-da-ah-la, -lal-zi-aš, -na-al-zi-aš (23, 206b; OB).- 51. Does hupiti(r) consist of hu (†46) and piti(r)?- 57. If Ur III Ri-ip-hu-ti (BIN 3, 173, 13) is the same name as Ra-ap-hu-ti, one could argue that rip (†197) is a variant of Rap (†193).- 74. OB Te-em-ti-[ar(?)-]ta-aš (10, 122, 8; †236c.246).- 79. It is very doubtful whether dama is part of the PN (v, Scheil, 21.23 ad loc.).- 103B. ^{d}Ki-ri-iš-ša is probably with haplology.- 110. OB Ku-uk-ku-ri (Delaporte, Bibl. Nat. 503, 2; cf. 347; †118).- 116A. OB ^{d}Ú-pi-ir-ku-ba-ak (ibid. 4; cf. xxiii). For upir (var. of †275) cf. NA Ú-pe-(e-)ri, the name of the king of Tilwun in Sargon II's time (APN, 242 with a doubtful Arabic etymology).- 125. RAE Ú-ka-li-iš (OnP 8.1686; †261.262).- 132A. For DN Lulu (†C/9.2) cf. OB Lu-lu-ba-ni (R.D. Freedman, The Cuneiform Tablets in St. Louis [Columbia Diss.], Ann Arbor 1975, 174:211, 5).- 166. F.V. points out that nur may be an Akkadian word in ME.- ^{d}Ma-an-zi-ni-ri has been compared with MB DN ^{d}Ma-an-zi-n[i] by Delaporte, Bibl. Nat. 347 ad 291, 3; cf. G. Hüsing, OLZ 8, 1905, 389.- 181. OB Pi-li-li-šu-be (Delaporte, Bibl. Nat. 503, 1; †231). Is Pilili (212090) related to the Mesopotamian DN OB Be-(el-)li-li (BIN 7, 16a. 27a)?- 193. OB DN ^{d}LÚ-hu-ur-ra-ba (W.G. Lambert, Iraq 41, 1979, 13:35; ♦ 200d).- 197. OB Ri-ip-ši-mu-ut (BIN 9, 298, 7; -si-, 289, 9; †222; cf. Scheil, Hilprecht AV, 153^{2}; †57).- 200. Ru-hu-pu-ni (†189).- 200D(!). DN Ruhu-Rap [†193]; cf. †200a.c.- 219. Šilah and šim are Hurr. (NPN, 257a; same name as Ur III Sí-im-sí-la-ah (Lewis/Jewel, Acta Sumerologica 4, 1982, 66:12, 3).- 224. Šu-ru-uh-tu-uh (OB Shemshara, J. Laessøe, AS 16, 192, 50)= Ší-ir-uk-tu-uh with -h- due to the Hurrian environment; šu- may result from (Ass.?) vowel harmony (†A).- 247A. Cf. †75.209 and perhaps OB GN Te-en$_{6}$-ti-ir^{ki} (28, 551, 9; diff. Scheil).- 249. Is turu-k (†87) contained in OAkk. A-ba-ri-du-ru-uk (cf. NPN, 270a)?- C/1. Also Indian PNs can contain two or three DNs (A. Hilka, Die Altindischen Personennamen, Breslau 1910, 107f.).- 9.2. Gē/Gaia: v. Eitrem in Pauly-Wiss. RE 7, 478.

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CORRIGENDA to BNF NF 18 (1983), 93ff.:

p.& line	printed	read
103, 2	136	130
108,§22ff		for -ù(-ù) etc. cf. Gelb, NPN, 320f.
111, 4	119b	120a
113+526		fKu-ri-te/ti could alternatively be Akk. 'short'.
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