

nakarkānu

3' referring to cloth: see Nabnitu I 93, in lex. section.

b) *nukkupu*: *šillu lamassat inišu ú-na-kap* the opaque spot his pupil AMT 9,1:32; [. . .] *tu-na-kap-šu* AMT 44,1 ii 11; *šumma izbu rēmassu nu-uk-ku-p[a-at]* if the malformed animal's womb is Leichty Izbu XVII 77, cf. [. . .] SAG.DU.MEŠ-šú-nu *nu-uk-ku-p[a . . .]* CT 28 15 K.12754:6, see Leichty Izbu p. 197; *šāru ina šuburrišu ú-na-kap* Köcher BAM 159 v 50, also AMT 56,5:8; *za-bi-lu bi-in-na tu-na-kap* CT 14 50:73 (coll.).

This verb has been separated from *nakāpu* A on the evidence of its different Sumerian equivalent and its semantic reference to an infirmity associated mostly with the fingers. The ref. *nakāpu ša šubāti*, with Sum. equivalent *si.ga*, is obscure and does not seem to fit the semantic range of either of the two homonymous verbs.

nakarkānu s.; (mng. unkn.); NA.*

takpirtu é na-kar-ka-ni liškunu let them carry out the purification ritual of the n.-house Tell Halaf No. 5:13 (NA).

nakaru see *nakru* adj.

nakāru v.; 1. to become hostile, to be or become an enemy, to engage in hostilities, to be at war, to rebel against a ruler, to be an alien, an outsider, to become estranged (p. 160), 2. to change one's mind, to become deranged, to talk senselessly, (with *panū*, *zīmu* as subject) to have an unhealthy appearance, to change (said of a dynasty, a rule), to move away, to go into exile, to change (mostly for the worse), to become angry (p. 163), 3. to change domicile, to appropriate property, to take a person away (p. 164), 4. to countermand, overrule a command, to contradict, to refuse (p. 164), 5. to deny a statement, a fact, to contest an agreement, to refuse a request, to speak a falsehood (p. 165), 6. I/2 to become mutual enemies (p. 166), 7. *nukkuru* to turn hostile, to become angry, to change, become different, strange, unusual, unintelligible, to change

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course, to move away, to deny (p. 166), 8. *nukkuru* to discard an object (tablet, stela, etc.), to remove an inscription, a brand, to remove medication (after application), to remove a garment, to expel evil, disease, etc. (p. 166), 9. *nukkuru* to clear away rubble, etc., to discard, remove from a container, to demolish a building, to undo, to make the achievements (of a rule) come to nought, to abolish the rule of a king, to remove a person from office (p. 167), 10. *nukkuru* to change an agreement, a decision, an attitude, to change a name, to change clothes, to make (something) look strange (p. 168), 11. *nukkuru* to transfer, reassign persons, to move someone to another location, to place an object in a new location, to put objects away, (with *šubtu*, *bitu*, etc.) to settle persons elsewhere, to reassign property, to change a border line, to change a treatment, (with *manzāzu*) to change position (said of a planet) (p. 169), 12. *nukkuru* to make into an enemy (WSem. forms) (p. 170), 13. II/2 (passive) to be (physically) removed, to be changed, countermanded (p. 170), 14. III to incite to rebel, to cause enmity, to instigate (somebody) to remove an inscription (p. 171); from Oakk. on; I *ikkir* — *inakkir* (*inamkir* ABL 960:15) — *nakir*, imp. **ikir*, I/2 (*ittakir* and *ittekir*), I/3, II, II/2, III; wt. syll. and KÚR (BA.AN.KÚR CT 38 28:28, SB Alu); cf. *nakāru* in *bēl nakāri*, *nakirtu* in *ša nakirti*, *nakkaru*, *nakriš*, *nakru*, *nakrūtu*, *nukru*, *nukurrū*, *nukurtu*, *nukurtu* in *bēl nukurti*, *takkirtu*, *takkiru*.

kur PAP = *na-k[a-ru-um]* MSL 2 p. 130 iv 8a (Proto-Ea); ku-ur PAP = [*na-ka-ru*] (between *nakru* and *nukkuru*) A I/6:2; kúr = *na-ka-rum* MSL 9 127:128 (Proto-Aa); kúr = *na-ka(text -ak)-rum*, GUR = MIN *ša a-ma-ti*, gi₄ = MIN *ša* MIN, bal = MIN *ša* MIN Nabnitu XXII 214ff.; kúr = *na-ka-ru* Lanu A 133; [nig.kúr].di = *na-ka-ru-[um]* Nigga Bil. B 52; in.kúr = *ik-kir*, in.kúr.e = *i-na-kir*, in.kúr.e.meš = *i-na-ki-ru* (var. *i[k]-ki-r[u]*) Hh. II 37ff.

ku-ur PAP = *nu-uk-ku-r[u]* A I/6:3; kúr = *nu-ku-rum* MSL 9 127:129 (Proto-Aa); in.kúr.re = *ú-na-ak-kar* Ai. I iii 62, in.kúr.re.ne = *ú-na-ka-ru* ibid. 64, in.kúr = *ú-na-ki-ir* ibid. 58, in.kúr.eš = *ú-na-ki-ru* ibid. 60.

bal = *na-ka-[ru]* CT 18 30 r. ii 4 (group voc.); nu.bal.e.dè = *la-a na-ka-ri* Ai. VI i 61; bar =

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bēšu, [bar].ri = *nu-uk-ku-ru* Erimhuš II 136f.; ka-am KAD₃ = *nu-uk-ku-ru* A VIII/1:12; [sub]ur.suḫur = *nu-ku-ru* Izi D i 9'.

ba.da.kūr : *it-ta-kir* 4R 11:1f.; ba.an.da.kūr : *it-te-kir* CT 17 31:21f.; [ba].da.kūr.re : *it-te-ki-ir* SBH p. 60 r. 16f. (all in broken contexts).

anše.[bi] ... ki.dūr.bi.šē ba.an.kūr : *ša imēre šunūti* ... *rubussunu ú-nak-ki-ir* he made these donkeys move elsewhere 4R 18* No. 6:10f.; in broken contexts: mu.un.kūr.re : *ú-nak-kar* Langdon BL No. 188:5; lú.na.me nu.kūr : [...] *la ú-nak-ka-ru* BA 5 389 No. 9:1f.; like an old kiln kūr.kūr.ru.zu al.gig : *ana nu-uk-ku-ri-ka mariš* it is difficult to move you Lambert BWL 245 v 12.

giš.gigir.bi ki.gar.ra.da.na ù.mu.un.si.il.lá : *narkabtu šuātu ašar šaknatu ú-nak-ka-ru-ma* (he who) moves this chariot from where it is placed 4R 12 r. 25f. (MB royal); [...] mu.un.kūr.re.dē : *qibūka* [...] *ú-nak-kar* SBH p. 71 r. 11f.

Ninurta dug₄.ga.zu nu.kūr.ra nam.tar.ra.zu šu.zi.de.éš gar : ^dMIN *qi-bit-ka ul ut-tak-kar ši-ma-tu-ka šu-ut-lu-[ma]* DN, your command cannot be countermanded, the fates you decree are firmly assigned Lugale I 25, cf. dug₄.ga.zu an.gin₂(GIM) nu.kūr.ru.da : *qibūka kīma šamē ul ut-tak-kar* 4R 20 No. 3:18f.; giš.ḫur.an.ki.a nu.kūr.ru.da : *ušurāt šamē u eršeti ša la ut-tak-ka-ru* CT 17 34:5f.; [...] a.ni an.ki.a la.ba.an.da.kūr.ra : [*ša*] *gīt pišu ina šamē u eršeti la ut-tak-ka-ru* BA 5 646 No. 12:3f.; ^dUtu dug₄.ga.gu.la nig.nu.kūr.ru : *Šamaš ša rabīš qabūšu la ut-tak-[ka-ru]* Gray Šamaš pl. 17 K.5135 r. 17f., see JCS 21 7:54; nig.nu.kūr.ru mul da.ri.šē : *ša la ut-ta-ka-ru* MUL *šamē dā[rú]* KAR 4 r. 21.

^aá.min.na.bi.šē an.ti.bal diri.ga.zu sun_x(BÜR).na.bi hē.en.bal.bale : *idassunu šalfiš lit-tak-kir šaqū nanzazki* may your (Ištar's) elevated position (in the sky) alternate (between east and west) triumphantly relative to them TCL 6 51 r. 15f., see RA 11 149:33; eš.bar.ra ... [...] nu.kad₃ : *ša purus[sūša ... la ut]-ta-ka-ru* TCL 15 No. 16:17.

BA.AN.KÚR = *i-nak-kir* CT 41 25 r. 13 (Alu Comm., to CT 38 28:28); AŠ.TE MAN-ni = [AŠ.TE KÚR]-ir Izbu Comm. 245; [nu]-kūr DÚR = *nu-uk-kur šub-tum* CT 41 33:20 (Alu Comm., to unidentified omen).

1. to become hostile, to be or become an enemy, to engage in hostilities, to be at war, to rebel against a ruler, to be an alien, an outsider, to become estranged — a) to become hostile, to be or become an enemy, to engage in hostilities, to be at war — 1' in letters and treaties: as long as my father, RN, sends messengers to me *ul a-na-ak-ki-ir* I will not

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engage in hostilities ARM 2 41 r. 7'; *ḫalaš* PN *kalusu ik-ki-ir* the entire district of PN is at war RA 36 112:12; *šunima na-ka-ru-ma puhurma i ni-ik-ki-ir* if there is to be enmity, assemble (with the troops) and let us fight ARM 1 24 r. 9; [*n*]-*a-ka-ar-ka ušteddi* I have made your enmity known ARMT 13 145:13; *mātum annitun ša ana šerīšunu uzunša turrat iddanin ittišunu it-ta-ki-ir* this country which used to look to them for guidance has (now) become headstrong and hostile to them ARM 4 24:23; *imuruma ittini it-ta-ak-ru* when they saw (this) they turned hostile toward us RA 42 71:17, cf. *Turukkū ša ittini ... ik-ki-ru-ma* ARM 4 25:12, [*i-na*]-*ki-ra-an-ni* ARM 10 79:20; send word to the kings of the Lullu *ša ittika na-ak-ru ... ittika lišlimu la ta-na-ki-ir* who are at war with you that they should make peace with you, do not engage in hostilities Studies Landsberger 193 SH 827:23f., cf. *it-<ti>* PN *it-ta-ki-ir* ibid. 29, also *šumma šarrānu mādātum ša Lullim ša ittika i-ki-ru issalmu* Laessoe Shemshāra Tablets 77 SH 812:26; *itti šarrim mahrimma ša isallimu [i-na]-a-ki-ir* Unger Mem. Vol. 192:38 (Shemshara let.), cf. *islimu u ik-ki-ru* ibid. 191:17; *Aḫlamū ša na-ka-ri u ḫabātamma ittija lu idabbubu ša salāmi ittija ul idabbubu* the Ahlamians discuss with me nothing but warfare and razzias, they do not discuss with me making peace JCS 6 145:13 (MB let. from Dilmun); *ittikunu a-na-ak-ki-ir [at]talkam ina GN akaššada* I will become your enemy and go and march into Babylonia KBo 1 10:14, cf. [*it*]*tija it-ta-ki-ir* ibid. 61 (let.); *itti salmija lu salim itti nakrija lu na-kir* let him be at peace with my friends, at war with my enemies KBo 1 4 ii 7, cf. *ša itti šar GN na-ak-rū* ibid. 11, etc., *i-na-ak-ki-rū* ibid. 15, etc., *ik-ki-ir* KUB 3 14:4, and passim with *itti* in treaties; *Šamši RN ul iba'aršu ul i-na-ak-ki-ir-šu* the Sun must not oppose RN nor engage in hostilities against him KBo 1 5 i 50 and 55, cf. *māt GN u āl GN it-ta-kir-šu-nu-ti* KBo 1 1:32; *ki Aḫlamū na-ak-ru* are the Ahlamū (perhaps) hostile? KBo 1 10:37; *šarrāni 3 u 4 na-ak-[ru ana š]a šar GN* a few kinglets have become the enemies of the king of Hatti (they all look to me) EA 56:40,

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cf. 54:41; *inūma na-gar-ra-at* URU^{ki}.DIL.DIL URU GN ^{na}KÚR^{ru} *palbatu mārē* PN after the towns became enemies, GN (also) became hostile, afraid of the tribe of PN EA 137:68, cf. *inūma na-ak-ru gabbi ālāni* GN EA 256:22, also *inūma na-ak-ra-at-mi gabbi mālāti* EA 98:5; with *itti*: *šarrāni* GN *na-ak-ru itti* the king(let)s of Nuhašše are at war with me (and take my towns) EA 161:37, cf. 160:25, also *itti* *i-na-ki-ir-[mi]* EA 45:31; on the day the army leaves *na-ak-ru gabbu* they will all become enemies EA 106:49, cf. 113:49, etc.; *itti nakri ša bēlija na-ak-ra-[ku u]* *itti ša-la-mi ša bēlija šalmāku* I am at war with the enemy of my lord and at peace with those who are at peace with him MRS 9 49 RS 17.340:13, cf. *ibid.* 35 RS 17.132:12 and 51 RS 17.340 r. 12', also *itti Šamši bēlišu šalim u la na-kir* *ibid.* 41 RS 17.227:6 and 35 RS 17.132:9, also 37 RS 17.132:45, *enūma* GN *u* GN₂ *itti* *na-ak-ru-ma* *ibid.* 35 RS 17.132:4, etc.; note *šumma* PN *nukurta itti šarri i-na-ki-ir* if PN declares himself an enemy of the king *ibid.* 286 RS 19.68:36; *ammīni ittini ultu muḫḫi Šamši la na-ak-ra-ta-mi* why do you not become the enemy of the Sun (and make alliance) with us? *ibid.* 41 RS 17.227:11; these four years *ultu muḫḫi ša . . .* PN *ik-ki-ru* ever since PN started hostilities ABL 460 r. 5 (NB); URU GN *issišu i-ti-ki-ri* ABL 1325 r. 1, cf. (Merodachbaladan) [*i-se*]-*e-a na-ki-ir* Iraq 17 32 No. 5:14 (NA).

2' in hist.: KUR.ḪI.A *kalušunu itti* *it-ta-ak-ru* all the countries are at war with me KBo 10 1:12, cf. GN *ik-ki-ir-ma allikma* GN *uḫalliq* *ibid.* 30 (Hattušili bil.), note, as Akkadogram in Hitt.: GN *IK-KIR* KBo 3 38 r. 18; [*it*]-*ta-kir* (in broken context) AOB 1 46 No. 2:3 (Enlil-nirāri); *ibbalkitamma itti* *ik-ki-ir* AfO 5 90:19 (Adn. I), cf. *ibbalkitunin-nima itti* *ik-ki-ru* (var. adds -ù) *zā'erūti ēpušu* AOB 1 118 iii 11 (Shalm. I), also *la ta-bal-kāt-a-ni la ta-na-ki-ir-ra-ni* Wiseman Treaties 244; RN . . . *ša . . . ik-ki-ru iḫtanab-batu ḫubut šarrāni* GN Streck Asb. 134 viii 32; *ālāni pāt māt Akkadi ša itti šar māt Akkadi na-ak-ru-ma la illiku rešūssu* cities along the border of Babylonia which were hostile to

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the king of Babylonia and did not come to his support VAB 4 272 ii 22 (Nbn.); *ina* MN *ša MU . . . LÚ Aramu na-kir-ma bāb nēberi ša* GN *išbatma* in the month of MN of the (nth) year the Aramean turned hostile and seized the access to the crossing point at GN King Chron. 2 81 iii 7, cf. 80 iii 4; [RN] *itti* RN₂ *na-kir* CT 34 48 i 42; (on such-and-such a date) GN *itti māt Aššur it-te-kir* Wiseman Chron. p. 52:29; *ana tarsi* RN GN *itti* GN₂ *it-te-kir* in the time of Nabonassar Borsippa turned hostile toward Babylon CT 34 46 i 7.

3' in omens and lit.: you will defeat *šarram ša ittika na-ak-ru-ú* the king who has become your enemy YOS 10 56 ii 44 (OB Izbu); EN SILIM-*mi-ka ina-kir-ka* your friend will turn into your foe Leichty Izbu XI 138; *la i-nak-ki-ru la ib-bal-lak-ka-tu* will they become hostile? will they rebel? IM 67692:86 (*tamitu*, courtesy W. G. Lambert); *šunu na-ak-ru u anāku na-ak-ra-ku-ma* they are hostile, and so I am hostile, too KBo 1 11 r.(1) 9 (Uršu story), see ZA 44 120; *šuršubtu ik-ki-ra izammur* he sings (the hymn beginning) "The awe-inspiring one has become hostile toward me" KAR 141 r. 1, see TuL p. 89, cf. *nak-ra-ti* (var. -*tum*) *nandurtu māti* Lambert BWL 34:83 (Ludlul I); *minā nak-ra* why are they hostile? En. el. III 127; *na-kār* (in difficult context) RA 45 171:13 (OB).

b) to rebel against a ruler — **1'** in letters, etc.: instead of the town GN [*ša itti*] *šu ik-ki-ru-[ú-ma ašbat]uma e[ḫpú]* which rebelled against him and which I seized and destroyed JCS 12 127 No. 456:34 (OB Alalakh), see Draffkorn Kilmer, JCS 13 95; [*ina w*] *arkikama mātum [i-n]a-ak-ki-ir* after your departure the country will rebel ARM 10 31:10; *mātāti annātu ina tarši abija it-ta-ak-ru* these countries rebelled in my father's time KBo 1 1:16, cf. 13, also 10; they seized GN *it-ta-ak-ru umma šunuma* rebelled, and declared as follows *ibid.* 34; *nakru ša elikunu i-ta-ak-[ru]* (with) an evildoer who has rebelled against you (we will not make a treaty) *ibid.* r. 6; the king should know that *ahija* TUR *na-ka-ar ištu jāši u irub ana* GN my younger brother

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rebelled against me and entered GN EA 298:23, cf. *abija* TUR *istu jāti i-na-gar-mi* EA 137:17; *itti šarri rabī bēlišunu nak_x(NAGA)-ru* they rebelled against their lord, the Great King MRS 9 36 RS 17.132:26; *inūma na-kir* PN *tuššarru itti šarri bēlišu* MRS 6 68 RS 16.269:7; *ālāni ma'dūte lapanišu it-ti-ik-ru* many towns rebelled against him ABL 839:11; *ultu muḥḥi ša* PN *ina qātē šarri . . . ik-ki-ru* ever since PN rebelled against the king ABL 269:13; *ašša ni-it-te-ki-ru-uš* because we had rebelled against him ABL 301 r. 4; *adū* LÚ GN *gabbi it-ti-ik-ru* now all the Gurasimmu tribe has rebelled (there is no town there that is loyal to Assyria) ABL 1241:14, cf. *ik-ki-ru* ABL 267 r. 10 (all NB).

2' in hist.: *in tuārišu* GN *na-[ki]-ir-ma* on his return Kazallu rebelled AfO 20 53 r. ii 34 (Rimūš); *inūmi kibrātum erbi'im i-ki-ra-ni-ni-ma* when the entire world rebelled against me RA 8 65 i 7 (Ašduni-erim), cf. *inu kibrātum arba'um ištēniš i-kir-ni-su₄* Sumer 32 70 i 9, cf. also 9-šu *ik-ki-ru-ni-in-ni-ma* 9-šu *lu akmišunūti* VAS 17 42:3 (both Narām-Sin); *šarrānu annūtun i-ki-ru-šu-ma* these (previously named) kings rebelled against him Syria 32 14 iii 11 (Jahdunlim); *inūme* GN *u māt* GN₂ *i-gi-ru-uš* when Kimaš and the land of Hurtim rebelled against him MDP 14 10 i 10 (Puzur-In-šušinak); together 26 large cities *ša* TA RN *abija ik-ki-ru-ū-ni* which rebelled against my father Shalmaneser 1R 29 i 51 (Šamši-Adad V); *ana paraš ramanišunu ik-ki-ru itti* they had rebelled against me on their own Streck Asb. 40 iv 100, cf. *kī* RN . . . *ik-ki-ru-ma islū nīr bēlūtišu* ibid. 376 i 5; *arki ugu gabbi lapani* RN *it-te-ek-ru-³ ana muḥḥišu ittalku* afterward the entire people rebelled against Cambyses and went over to him (the false Bardiya) VAB 3 17 § 11:16, cf. *arki Elamū it-te-ek-ru-³ lapanija* ibid. 23 § 16:30; DN *kī imuru mātāte annēti ni-ik-ra-ma* when DN saw that these countries were (all) hostile ibid. 89 § 4:20; *it-te-ki-ir šarrūt Bābili iššabat* ibid. 23 § 16:32, and passim in the Behistun inscription (all Dar.); *ibaš ina mātāti annēti . . . u ik-ki-ru-ū* there is among these countries (one) which rebelled Herzfeld API 30 No. 14:25 (Xerxes Ph).

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3' in omens and lit.: *mātum it(!)-ti be(!)-li-ša* [i]-na-ki-ir the country will rebel against its lord YOS 10 45:56, cf. *mātum ša [r]e-i-ša i-ki-ru-ū ana bēliša itār* ibid. 58 (OB ext.); *rubū ālānišu šūt* KÚR.MEŠ-šú *qāssu ikaššad* the prince will defeat the towns that rebelled against him CT 20 47 r. iii 55, also KAR 426 r. 17 (SB ext.), also *rubū ālānišu ana* IM.LIMMU. BA KÚR.MEŠ-šú BRM 4 13:39; *amūtum ša na-kà-ar āli šaḥḥarūti* (this was the appearance of) the liver that (referred to) the estrangement of small towns RA 35 61 No. 18a:2 (Mari liver model), cf. *na-ka-ar āli šeḥrūtīm* YOS 10 47:47 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); *ultu šit Šamši adi erēb Šamši ik-ki-ru-šu-ma* Grayson Chronicles 19:52, also 20:23; *itti* RN *bēlišu i-nak-ki-ir* will he rebel against his lord Assurbanipal? PRT 124 r. 4f., cf. 129 r. 11 and Knudtzon Gebete 2 r. 5; *šarru qarrādūšu i-nir-ru-šū* // KÚR.MEŠ-šú the king's warriors will kill him, variant: will rebel against him KAR 212 iv 16, see Labat Calendrier § 66':7.

c) to be an alien, an outsider, to become estranged — 1' in letters and leg.: *šumma itti šarri ša* GN *ta-at-ta-ak-ra-ma itti šanīmma tattaškana* if you (pl.) continue to be alienated from my brother, the king of Egypt, and make common cause with somebody else EA 9:26 (MB royal); *na-kār-ta-ku-mi* PN *ana mārūti ipušanni* I was an alien (but) PN adopted me (and now I have been given to PN₂) HSS 19 31:3 (Nuzi).

2' in omens and lit.: *ālu itti āli bitu itti bitū KÚR-ir* one town will become estranged from the other, one family from the other CT 39 33:55 (SB Alu), cf. *mātu ana mātī* ŠEŠ ŠEŠ KÚR-ir Thompson Rep. 86 r. 4, *bitu itti bitū KÚR-ir* CT 39 20:132 (SB Alu), also KAR 148:13 (SB ext.), and passim; SILA SILA KÚR-ir one street will be estranged from another Leichty Izbu I 82; *mār šarri itti abišu* KÚR(var. adds -ir) Leichty Izbu VIII 38; *mārē bit amēli KÚR-ma bitu i-[. . .]* ibid. p. 197 K.7033:9; *šarru . . . itti ummānišu* KÚR-ir BRM 4 13:2 (SB ext.); [i-nak]-kir-šu *būlsu* his wild animals are estranged from him Gilg. I iii 24 and 45, iv 14.

nakāru 2a

2. to change one's mind, to become deranged, to talk senselessly, (with *panū*, *zīmu* as subject) to have an unhealthy appearance, to change (said of a dynasty, a rule), to move away, to go into exile, to change (mostly for the worse), to become angry — a) to change one's mind: *na-ka-ar tēmim* changing of mind (referring to the country) YOS 10 47:29 (OB behavior of sacrificial lamb); *tēm niši išanni* (var. [*i-na*]-*ki-ir*) Leichty Izbu VI 54.

b) to become deranged: *tēnšu KÚR.ŠU-ma* he became deranged KAR 211:8; *tēnšu KÚR. KÚR mala ippušu imašši* he becomes deranged, forgets everything he does AMT 90,1 r. iii 25; if a sick person [*tēnšu KÚR.KÚR-šum* Syria 33 122:23, cf. *tēnšu KÚR.KÚR-šum-ma ina la idū urappad* he becomes deranged and runs about without knowing (it) Labat TDP 22:37, also 28:83, 70:14, 112 i 20, 114 i 33, 244:6.

c) to talk senselessly: if his mind is deranged *KA.KA-šú KÚR.KÚR mimmu iqabbū imaššu* his speech is incoherent, he forgets what he is saying Labat TDP 182:49; *šumma KA-šú KÚR.KÚR-ir* Labat TDP 64-66:59-85, cf. 244:6.

d) (with *panū*, *zīmu* as subject) to have an unhealthy appearance — 1' with *panū*: *pani PN la i-na-ki(!)-ru* Bēltāni must not become unhealthy-looking YOS 2 53:18 (OB let., coll. R. Harris); *panū ik-ki-ru* ARM 6 70:13'; *panūa it-tak-ru* [...] LKA 28:6; *šumma panūšu KÚR.KÚR-ru* Labat TDP 74:30f., also *šumma ālittu panūša ik-ki-ru* if a pregnant woman looks unhealthy *ibid.* 206:77; the gods of Sumer and Akkad (in their hurry) like tired foals *panūššu <nu> it-ta-nak-ka-ru* looked exhausted Streck Asb. 268:18.

2' with *zīmu*: take good care of their (the female weavers') rations *zīmūšina la i-na-ak-ki-ru* they must not look unhealthy ARM 10 126:21, *zīm ušparāti ... la i-na-a[k-ki-ir]* *ibid.* 28; *ina la mākalē zīmūa it-ta[k-ru]* through lack of food I have come to look bad Lambert BWL 44:91 (Ludlul II); *nišū ina [bu-bāte zīm]ūšina it-tak-ru* Lambert-Millard Atrahasis p. 110 v 14, 112 vi 3, cf. *ina bubūtim*

nakāru 2f

zīmūšina [it-ta-ak-ru] *ibid.* 78 II iv 12, for other refs. see *zīmu* mng. 1b-2'.

3' other occs.: his eyes are red, green, and black *zumuršu KÚR.KÚR-ir* his body looks unhealthy KAR 26:9, cf. if a woman *zumurša KÚR.KÚR Kōcher BAM 240:20*; *DĪŠ NA si-mat IGI.MEŠ-šú KÚR.KÚR-ir* if the appearance of a man's face is unhealthy Iraq 19 40 i 10, also Labat TDP 190:14; *IGI šērēšu KÚR.KÚR Kōcher BAM 124 i 50*; *šumma bitu tarānšu KÚR.KÚR-ir bēl bitī KÚR-ir* CT 38 14:24, also (with *šikinšu*) *ibid.* 6 (SB Alu).

e) to change (said of a dynasty, a rule) — 1' with *palū*: *palūm i-na-ki-ir* YOS 10 5:10, 39:36 (OB ext.); *palē rubē KÚR-ir* BRM 4 13:13, cf. CT 28 50 r. 15 (SB ext.), also KAR 465:5 and dupl. 417:5 (SB Alu), ZA 52 240:22 (astrol.), Leichty Izbu V 95, XVII 63, *šar kiš-šati palāšu KÚR-ir* *ibid.* I 74; *BALA LUGAL ina-kir* UET 6 413:22.

2' with *kussū*: *kussū i-na-ak-ki-ir* BRM 4 15:23, dupl., wr. *ina-kir* *ibid.* 16:21, *kussū KÚR-ir* *ibid.* 13:79, *kussī mātāte KÚR.MEŠ-ma* *ibid.* 24 (SB ext.), and *passim*, also CT 40 33:15, etc. (SB Alu); *AŠ.TE i-na-ki-[ir]* Leichty Izbu VI 41, see also Izbu Comm. 245, in *lex.* section, *AŠ.TE KÚR-ir* CT 31 25 Sm. 1365:14 (SB ext.); note *KU.ZA KÚR-ir-ma* [...] (var. *ū-na-kar*) Leichty Izbu VI 10.

f) to move away, to go into exile: *it-te-ki-ir-šú šēdu* (his) protective spirit withdrew from him BHT pl. 5 i 17 (Nbn.); the prince will dislike his domicile (*šubtu*) *ana āli šanīmma KÚR-ir* and move to another town TCL 6 1:5; *amēlu ina pani bēl amatišu ana āli šanīmma KÚR-ir* the man will move into another town on account of his enemy *ibid.* 17 (SB ext.); *EN É BI KÚR-ir* the owner of that house will move away (or: go into exile) CT 38 14:24, also CT 40 7:54, *bēl bitī ina-kir* CT 38 32:13, KAR 389b (p. 352) ii 30, CT 40 3:62, etc.; *āšib libbišu ul iburru* EN.MEŠ-šú KÚR.MEŠ those who live in it will not prosper, its owners will move away CT 38 17:92, *É BI ŠUB-ma EN.ME-šú it-ta-nak-ki-ru* *ibid.* 10:22, *āšib libbišu KÚR.MEŠ* CT 40 5:13, cf. *bitu šú aššābūšu KÚR.MEŠ* *ibid.* 11; *šumma*

nakāru 2g

bitu MIN (= *šikinšu*) KÚR.KÚR-ir EN-šú *ina-kir* if the appearance of a house is very strange its owner will move away CT 38 14:6; *bēl eqli šuāti* KÚR-ir *eqlu šú* ŠUB the owner of that field will move away, that field will lie fallow CT 39 5:49, cf. that field will be sold and *bēlšu* KÚR-ir its owner will move away *ibid.* 3:18 and 9:20, A.ŠÀ BI EN.MEŠ-šú KÚR.MEŠ *ibid.* 9:19, *eqlu šú innaddi* LÚ.ENGAR.BI KÚR *ibid.* 4:30; *šar māti* KÚR-ir the king of the country will go into exile CT 39 14:16 (all SB Alu); difficult: *um-mat biti* KÚR-ir CT 38 15:52 (SB Alu); [...] *ana āl nakri* KÚR.MEŠ-*ma* CT 31 9 iv 21 (SB ext.).

g) to change (mostly for the worse) — 1' to change: two physicians of mine are bandaging him but *simmašu ul i-na-ki-ir* his sore shows no change AIPHOS 14 131:11 (= ARM 14 3); KU LÍL-šú KÚR-šú Labat TDP 132 i 64, also cited, with explanation *tē-eme silitišu* KÚR-ir Hunger Uruk 36:13; *tēmšunu it-ta-na-ki-ir* reports about them change all the time ARM 4 22:7, cf. *kima tēm* LÚ.ĤA.NA.MEŠ *išnūma* *ibid.* 80:4; if the flame *it-ta-na-kir* keeps changing (parallel: *kajamān* is steady) CT 39 34:21 and 33 (SB Alu); one crack (*piṭru*) is not favorable, two cracks are not favorable 3 DU₈ SIG₅ *ina šalši* KÚR-ir three cracks are favorable, it changes when it reaches three Boissier DA 12 i 38 and 39ff., 13 i 44 (SB ext.), wr. *ina šalši it-te-kir* TCL 6 5 r. 20–22; the portents *ša ina bārūti* KÚR.MEŠ (see *bārūtu* mng. 3b) CT 30 28 K.11711:7, 43 89-4-26, 171 r. 7.

2' to change for the worse: *murussu* KÚR-šum-*ma* Labat TDP 92:45, cf. *šibissu* KÚR.KÚR-ir *ibid.* 168:106 and 1; uncert.: *inanna awiltum ummaki ud-di-id ul ik-ki-ir* Kraus, AbB 5 255:12; [*ša ...*] KI *mithāriš it-ta-nak-ki-ra idātiša* all the signs of [...] become increasingly ill-portending Borger Esarh. 14 Ep. 6:13.

h) to become angry: *awilum šú i-na-ak-ki-ir-ma* that man will become angry ARM 10 77 r. 6', cf. *it-ta-ak-ki-ru-k[um]* JCS 17 85 No. 13:17 (OB let.); *arta'ub ... mādiš danniš a-na-ak-kè[-e-er]* EA 29:74; PN *i-nam-kir ki išmū*

nakāru 4

PN will be angry when he hears (it) ABL 960:15 (NB).

3. to change domicile, to appropriate property, to take a person away — a) (with object) to change domicile: *ummāni šubassu* KÚR-ir TCL 6 3 r. 14 (SB ext.); *tīb lemutti itebbīšu šubassu* KÚR-ir misfortune will befall him, he will go into exile KAR 389 (p. 351) ii 5, cf. KAR 386 r. 36 and 384(!) (p. 342) r. 35 (SB Alu); *É-su* KÚR-ir if he wants to change his domicile KAR 177 i 13, also *É-su* MAN-*ma* KÚR-ir *ibid.* 15, *É-su* MAN-*ma* KÚR-ir-*ma* LAL (= *ihīt*) *ibid.* 17, *šumma É* KÚR-ir KAR 398:6, also, with comm. *ša ana bītišu* MAN-*ma* *itti-quma* LAL-ú BRM 4 24:46 (*iqqur ipuš*), see Labat Calendrier §§ 11–13.

b) to appropriate property, to take a person away: *minummé* RN *i-na-ki-ru mārē* GN *litmāma* RN *išallimšunūti* whatever RN may appropriate, let the natives of Amurru take an oath and then RN will restore it to them in full MRS 9 126 RS 17.159:19; let them take the following oath *šumma ir GÉME ša* PN *na-at-ta-kir-mi u šumma ana mamma amēli šanmma ana šimi na-at-ta-din-mi u na-at-ta-kir-mi* we have not appropriated any of PN's servants and we have not appropriated (any of them) by selling (them) to anyone else MRS 9 163 RS 17.341:24'f., cf. the corr. lines 28'f.; *u l amēlu ša* GN *i-ta-ak-ru* but they took away (as prisoner) one man from Arrapha AASOR 16 8:9 (Nuzi); LUGAL.ME[š ...] *bi-še-šu i-na-ak-ki-ru* RA 44 17:32 (OB ext., translit. only).

4. to countermand, overrule a command, to contradict, to refuse: *in pišu ellim ša la na-ka-ar* upon his pure utterance which is not to be countermanded PBS 7 133 i 22 (Hammurapi) and dupls., see Gelb, JNES 7 268, also [*ša la*] *na-ak-ri-im* (var. *ša la uttakkaru*) CH xlv 88; may DN be his evil spirit *ša la na-ka-ri-im* AfO 12 365:36 (Takil-iliššu); *ina pika ša la na-kar* BMS 13:11, cf. [*ina šī*] *t piki ša la na-kar* 4R 55 No. 2 r. 5, see ArOr 17/1 188; *ša'ālu u na-ka-ru* to ask and to refuse Šurpu III 38f., cf. *šemé u na-ka-ru* *ibid.* 59, *nazāru u na-ka-ru* VIII 58f., also 68

nakāru 5a

and 72; *in qibītika kitti ša la na-ka-ri-im* VAB 4 82 ii 27, wr. *ša la na-ka-ra-am* ibid. 190 ii 2 (Nbk.), cf. 214 ii 33, 216 ii 36 (Ner.), *ina amatika širti ša la na-ka-ru-um* ibid. 150 No. 18:20, *ina amatika širti ša la išū na-ka-ri* ibid. 148 iv 13; *ina pika ellu ša la na-ka-ri* ibid. 88 No. 7 ii 27, etc. (all Nbk.); note in finite form: as for him, as long as he lives KA KÚR-ir *lišānu la išemme* he will be contradicted(?) and no one will listen (to him) KAR 382:12 (SB Alu).

5. to deny a statement, a fact, to contest an agreement, to refuse a request, to speak a falsehood — a) in Oakk., OA: (PN has received silver and given it to ¹PN₂) *šum-ma-sa da-na-kir* should she deny (it) (PN₃ should give evidence) MAD 1 282:10 (Oakk. let.); *šumma i-ti-ki-ir tammīšu* if he denies (it), make him take an oath TCL 20 129 left edge 5; PN u PN₂ *i-ta-ak-ru-ú umma šunuma* PN and PN₂ denied (it), stating as follows BIN 4 151:7, cf. (also with following *umma*) BIN 6 29:32; ask him before three (witnesses) *ù-la li-ki-ir ula luka'in* he should either deny or confirm it Hecker Giessen 15:11, for other refs. see *kānu* A mng. 4b-1', also *ik-ri ú-l[á kà-i-ni]* CCT 5 2b:30; with suffixes: *kaspam annakam i-ta-ak-ra-ni* he denied me the silver here CCT 4 28a:38, cf. *ša i-na-ki-ru-[šu]* (beside *ša ukannušu*) ICK 2 145:10, *ana ša i-na-ki-ru-kà* KTS 5a:25.

b) in OB: *šumma šamallām kaspam ... ilqēma tamkāršu it-ta-ki-ir* if the apprentice received silver (from the merchant) but denies it to his merchant CH § 106:59, cf. *mimma ša ik-ki-ru* § 124:63, *aššum šamallāšu ik-ki-ru* § 107:10; with suffix: *mimma ša ... iddi-nušum it-ta-ki-ir-šu* ibid. 5, *ašar iddinu it-ta-ak-ru-šu* § 123:49, *it-ta-ki-ir-šu* § 124:60; *še'am ... ana gamrim it-ta-ki-ir* he altogether denies (having) the barley § 120:16; witnesses to the wording of the document *ša nādinānum ik-ki-ru* which the seller has contested Kraus Edikt § 5':38, cf. *aššum ... awatam ik-ki-ru* ibid. 41; (PN slapped PN₂) *it-ta-ki-ir umma šūma ul amḥaš* he denied (it declaring) as follows: I did not slap (him) UCP 9 381:4, cf. *it-ta-ki-ir umma* TLB 4 48:10; *aššum* PN ... *ana* ḪA.LA É

nakāru 5d

AD.A.NI *ik-ki-ru-ma* because PN (and his mother and five children) contested the inheritance (and divided anew) Grant Smith College 254:9, cf. *aššum* PN *ša* PN₂ *ana eqlim ... zāzim ik-ki-ru-ú-ma* JCS 5 78 MAH 15916:4, 80 MAH 15970:3, 81 MAH 15993:5; *an-niam ana ṭuppi mādūtīm ik-ki-ru-ma la ušēribu* this they contested despite the tablet (witnessed by) many people and did not let (the silver) in Frank Strassburger Keilschrifttexte 35 r. 16; (PN had given x barley to three persons) PN *še'am i-ki-ru-ma ana y šē ú-te-er-ru x-y šē it-ba-lu* they denied to PN (having received) the (x) barley, but they did reduce (lit. turn) (their debt) to y barley, and (thereby) took (for themselves) x-y barley CT 8 38c:8; *tūša ina qātija ibbaš[ia] ak-ki-ir-ki* do you assume that, had they (the stones) fallen into my hands, I would have denied it to you? YOS 2 61:10; *šīma it-ta-[k]e-e-er* YOS 2 49:23, cf. *ištu awēltum it-ta-ak-ru-ú* ibid. 30; *awilum kaspam mali ilqū it-ta-ki-ir* UET 5 39:21, cf. (in broken context) Fish Letters 16:33; *še'am mala taddi-nušuma ik-ki-ru-ka* TCL 1 34:12.

c) in Mari, Elam, MB, Bogh., RS: PN *it-ta-ki-ir umma šūma* ARM 8:86:13; *šú u bēl dīnišu [i]turruma i-na-ak-ki-ru-šu* should he or his adversary contest the agreement again MDP 23 322 seal 8; *bēli* PN *išālma bēli i-na-kir anāku ubāršuma* (see *bāru* A mng. 3c) Aro, WZJ 8 573 HS 115:27 (MB let.); *šumma i-na-ak-ki-ru-ka* if they deny this to you EA 8:34 (MB royal); *šumma munnabtu i-na-ak-kir* if the refugee denies (it, followed by direct speech) KUB 34 1:5 (Bogh. treaty), see MIO 1 114:8; *šumma šībūti ša* PN *i-na-ak-ki ru* Ugaritica 5 27:31.

d) in Nuzi: *šumma inanna ak-ki-ru* (I swear) that I am not now speaking a falsehood HSS 9 7:22, cf. *inanna la ik-ki-ru* ibid. 11; *šumma ... la ilteqū u la ik-ki-ru-šu-nu-ti-ma* they took (the listed objects) and now deny it (oath) AASOR 16 74:9, cf. the opposite statement: *ninu nilqūma u inanna ni-ik-ki-ru-ma* ibid. 20, also HSS 14 8:4 and 12; (the judges sentenced him to pay an amount of wool) *kima ik-ki-ru* because

nakāru 5e

he made a false deposition JENu 663:20'; *dajānū* PN *iš-ta-la-uš-ma it-ta-ki-ir* the judges questioned PN but he denied it JENu 423:9, also SMN 1066:16; PN *it-ta-ki-ir umma šāma* JEN 397:24.

e) other occs.: *šumma it-te-ke-e-er la idēma iqabbi* if he denies it and says: I do not know KAV 1 iii 65 (Ass. Code § 24), cf. *šumma āmerānu ... it-te-ke-er* ibid. vii 15 (§ 47), also *ša iqbiuni u ik-ki-ru-ú-ni* ibid. 19.

6. I/2 to become mutual enemies: *aḫī atta i-ba-ri-ni ni-ta-ki-ir* you are my brother, should we fight among ourselves? BIN 4 72:9 (OA let.); *šar-ra-an it-ta-ki-r[u(?)]-x* two kings will become mutual enemies YOS 10 26 iii 20, cf. *ma-ta-an it-ta-ak-ki-ra* ibid. 31 xii 9 (OB ext.); *māt Aššur u māt Akkadī* KÚR.MEŠ BHT pl. 4:11; in that country *ummānu rubū it-tak-ki-ru* army (and) ruler will become mutual enemies TCL 6 1 r. 14 (SB ext.); [ŠEŠ].MEŠ KÚR.[MEŠ] CT 39 48 Sm. 1924:8 (SB Alu); *šar-rāni salmūti* KÚR.MEŠ friendly kings will become each other's enemies CT 31 50:15 (SB ext.).

7. *nukkuru* to turn hostile, to become angry, to change, become different, strange, unusual, unintelligible, to change course, to move away, to deny — a) to turn hostile: should anybody, either a person or a city *itti Šamši barta ippuš [ú-n]a-ak-ki-ir* rebel against the Sun or turn into an enemy KBo 1 5 ii 17; for seven years RN ... *ú-na-kir-an-ni* Barattarna was my enemy Smith Idrimi 44; *šumma attunu tu-nak-kar-šu-u-ni* that you will not rebel against him Wiseman Treaties 55, also 69, 128, wt. *tu-na-kar-a-šā-n[u-ni]* 367; GN *ut-tak-kir* Elam became rebellious VAB 3 59 § 52:92, cf. 93 and 94 (Dar.).

b) to become angry: many died *šarru ut-ta-ka₄-ar umma šarrumma* and the king became angry, and thus the king ordered (watch the roads) KBo 1 11 r.(!) 23 (Uršu story), see ZA 44 122.

c) to change, become different, strange, unusual, unintelligible: *šani šipirša nu-uk-ku-úr* strange are her workings, difficult to

nakāru 8

understand VAS 10 214 r. vi 24, cf. *nu-uk-ku-ra-at amāriš* ibid. 9, [šip]ruš *nu-uk-ku-ur* ibid. obv. i 12 (OB Agušaja); *nu-ku-ur mim- [mašu]* everything about him is strange TIM 9 43:12 (OB Gilg.), see ZA 53 216, cf. *mimma nu-uk-ku-ur* KUB 4 12 obv.(!) 22f. (Gilg.); *qerebšu nu-uk-kur_x(GAM)* (var. *nu-kur*) Tn.-Epic "iv" 22, var. from MAOG 12/2 p. 42 VAT 10356; in omen texts: *šumma mīlu KÚR.KÚR* if the (annual) flood is unusual CT 39 18:100, cf. *šumma A-šú KÚR.KÚR-ru* ibid. 17:63; if a date palm 2 SAG.DU.MEŠ *GAR-ma KÚR.KÚR-ra* has two tops and they look strange CT 40 44 80-7-19,92+ :26; *šumma ēma šaknu panūšu KÚR.KÚR-ru* if wherever (the black spot) is, its appearance is odd CT 28 27:33 (SB physiogn.), cf. *pagaršu KÚR-úr* Labat Suse 10 r. 6, and passim in this text; if you have performed the extispicy for the well-being of the camp and *tērētuka KÚR.KÚR-ra* your signs are unusual Boissier DA 248 i 13; *padānum nu-uk-ku-úr* the "path" is unusual BE 14 4:3 (MB ext. report), cf. *šumma padānu nu-kúr* CT 20 45 ii 27, also 25 K.9667 ii 10, ii 24 and 27 K.4069 ii 12, TCL 6 5:28, RA 14 149:10; *šumma bāb ekalli nu-kúr* KAR 423 ii 47, also *nu-ku-rat* Boissier DA 230 r. 22; *išid manzāzi ... isalliḫma ana imitti padāni KÚR.KÚR-ma* TCL 6 6 ii 6 (all SB ext.).

d) to change course, to move away: if the moon leaves its path *šanītamma illak KI.MIN ú-nak-kir* follows another, or: it changes course ACh Sin 4:25 and 28; *mārūša ina panīša ú-na-ka-ru* // DU.DU.ME her children will move away, variant: go off Labat TDP 204:42; *awilum ina āl wašbu ú-na-ka-ar(!)* the man will move away from the town he lives in YOS 10 24:26 (OB ext.); *ana GN nu-ku-ri-im panam iškun* he intended to move to GN ARM 2 129:11, cf. ibid. 13; *ajišam ul ú-na-ka-ar* RA 66 125 A.2728:19 (Mari let.).

e) to deny: *kīma šabtuma [u]l ú-na-ak-ki-ru umma šunuma* when seized, they did not deny it, saying VAS 16 190:20 (OB let.).

8. *nukkuru* to discard an object (tablet, stela, etc.), to remove an inscription, a brand,

nakāru 8a

to remove medication (after application), to remove a garment, to expel evil, disease, etc. — **a**) to discard an object (tablet, stela, etc.): *mannummê . . . tuppā annīta ú-na-ak-kar-ma ašar puzri išakkan* whosoever discards this document or hides it away KBo 1 1 r. 37, cf. 2 r. 15; *ša tuppū annām ú-na-ki-ir* MRS 6 105 RS 15.109:56; *ša temenniija ú-na-ak-ka-ru-ma* RA 33 50 iii 4 (Jahdunlim), cf. *kīma anāku narē u temmenni ša* RN la *ú-na-ak-ki-ru narēja* [u] *temmenniija a ú-na-ak-ki-ir* AAA 19 pl. 81f. No. 260 iii 22 and 25, cf. ii 23 (Šamši-Adad I), see Borger Einleitung 9f.; *ša . . . narēja ú-na-ak-ka-ru-ú-ma* AOB 1 24 v 15 (Šamši-Adad I), cf. *ibid.* 50 iv 66f. (Arik-dēn-ili), 124 left edge 4 (Shalm. I), *ša kudurra annā ú-na-ak-ka-ru-ma* BBSt. No. 1 ii 7, cf. *ú-na-ak-ka-ru ú-bal-laq_x(UR)-qu* *ibid.* No. 3 v 43, *kudurraša ut-tak-kir* BE 1 83 ii 5, also MDP 6 pl. 10 iv 19, VAS 1 58 ii 2, etc.; DN *bēl kudurri kudurrašu li-na-kir* BBSt. No. 3 vi 12; *dalāt Abul Tibira . . . ú-ni-ki-ir* I discarded the doors of the Metalworker Gate AKA 146 v 9 (Broken Obelisk); *ša talli šunūti ú-nak-kar-ú-ma* Streck Asb. 292 r. 15; *ša epšet qātija ú-nak-ka-ru*(var. adds *-ú*)-*ma bunnanniija usaḥḥū* Lyon Sar. 19:103, cf. *ša . . . narā in manzā: zīšu ú-na-ak-ka-ru* MDP 10 pl. 11 iii 24, also (with *ina ašrišu*) BBSt. No. 4 iii 3, (*ina šubtišu*) VAS 1 37 v 28, (*ultu ašrišu*) BBSt. No. 11 ii 20, TA KI-šu *ú-nak-kar-u-ma* Borger Esarh. 99 r. 53, *šumma attunu tu-na-kar-[a]-ni* Wiseman Treaties 410; *ša narā . . . ša in maḥar* DN *kunnu ut-[ta]-ak-ki-ru* MDP 10 pl. 11 iii 20.

b) to remove an inscription, a brand: *mannummê ú-na-ak-kir-šu ipašši[tu]* Smith Idrimi 96; *ša šumī šatra ipaššiṭu u mušarija ú-na-ka-rū* AKA 3:7 (= AOB 1 50 No. 2, Arik-dēn-ili), cf. *ša musarū šitir šumiija ú-nak-kar-u-ma* Böhl Leiden Coll. 3 p. 36:40 (Sin-šar-iš-kun), *šitir šumišu la ú-na-ak-ki-ir* YOS 1 44 ii 5 (Nbk.), *musarū šitir šum ša* RN *āmurma la ú-nak-ki-ir* VAB 4 224 ii 43, cf. 226 iii 9, *ippalisma la KÚR-ru ašruššu* AfO 22 5 iii 27 (Nbn.); *mu-ni-ki-ir šitrija* AOB 1 98:19 (Adn. I), *mu-nak-kir šitrija u šumiija* Winckler Sar. pl. 25 No. 54:17, and *passim* up to Senn.; *mu-nak-kir₇ šumiija* AKA 188 r. 29 (Asn.), and *passim*

nakāru 9a

later on; he who removes (the tablet) *šumī šatra KÚR-rū* and removes my name from it Hunger Kolophone No. 333:7; if a shepherd *usarrirma šimtam ut-ta-ak-ki-ir* fraudulently removes a mark (on an animal) CH § 265:67, cf. *šimat šēnim ša la nu-uk-ku-ri-im* a mark on the sheep which cannot be removed TCL 17 8:14, also *lu-na-ak-ke-e-er-ma* *ibid.* 13 (OB let.).

c) to remove medication (after application): *ú-na-kar-ma* she removes (the suppository) Köcher BAM 240:45.

d) to remove a garment: they (the soldiers) bared their chests *ut-tak-ki-ru lubūšī* removed (their) garments Tn.-Epic “ii” 39; *šubāssu ú-nak-kar šubāta šanāmma* MU₄.MU₄-aš Or. NS 36 34 Sm. 810:15 (namburbi); TÚG. BI *ú-na-kar šubāta zakâ*(UD.UD) MU₄.MU₄ Köcher BAM 323:103 (= TuL 86:47).

e) to expel evil, disease, etc.: you (pl.) walk the far-off heavens *mu-nak-ki-ru lumnu* you are the ones who dispel evil Iraq 18 pl. 14 (p. 61):16 (Hama), also OECT 6 pl. 22 K.2784 + BMS 62:10, see JRAS 1929 285, also *mu-KÚR ḤUL KAR 35:23*; *tu-na-kar lumnam* Sweet, TSTS 1 7 r. 6 (SB inc.); *nu-uk-ki-ra-ni ittu lemuttu ša bašū ina bīti[ja]* remove (pl.) the evil sign which occurs in my house STT 231 obv.(!) 35; *muruš šakna nu-uk-kir-ma* remove the disease that is on me (parallel: *nussi diḥu ša zum-rija*) BMS 12:60, see Ebeling Handerhebung 78; DN *li-na-kir diḥu* Šurpu IV 95, cf. DN *kāšīdat eksūtu mu-nak-ki-rat uzzāti* JRAS 1929 11:16; *ú-nak-kar imatki inassaḥ qātēki* he (the conjurer) will remove your (Lamaštu’s) spittle, tear off your hands 4R 58 i 9 and 26, cf. PBS 1/2 113 ii 46 and 60 (Lamaštu II); *li-nak-kir-ki azugallatu Gula* (parallel: *lis-suḥki apkal ilāni Marduk*) UET 6 393:14.

9. *nukkuru* to clear away rubble, etc., to discard, remove from a container, to demolish a building, to undo, to make the achievements (of a rule) come to nought, to abolish the rule of a king, to remove a person from office — **a**) to clear away rubble, etc.: *kušurša li-na-ki-ir-ma elippum la šimāt* he

nakāru 9b

should remove the . . . on it so the boat will not run aground TLB 4 35:25 (OB let.); *tillašu labēru ú-na-kir* I cleared away its (Calah's) pile of old ruins Iraq 14 33:23, and passim in Asn.; *anhūssu ú-na-kir*, I removed its (the city's) ruined sections WO 1 387:8, cf. 256:7, also WO 2 42:47 (all Shalm. III), *ú-ni-kir*, KAH 2 84:129 (Adn. II), for earlier refs. see *anhūtu* mng. 2a; *ašaršu ú-ni-ki-ir* AOB 1 76:40 (Adn. I); *napdé anšūte u labērūte ú-ni-kir* I removed weak and old supports (and put in new ones) AOB 1 98:4 (Adn. I); *šumma kinūna KÚR.KÚR-ir* KAR 398:8 (= Labat Calendrier § 51).

b) to discard, remove from a container: *midduḫra [ša i]na ildi diqāri irihuni tu-na-kar tattallak* you discard the sediment which is left at the bottom of the container, and you go away Ebeling Parfümrez. 31 iv 7, also 26 ii 8, etc., cf. *minduḫra tu-na-kar* p. 28 i 11, etc.; *bulā tu-na-kar pi'itta la tu-na-kar* (see *bulū* A) ibid. 21 ii 18, etc., *pi'itta tu-na-kar* ibid. 23 i 26, and passim in these texts.

c) to demolish a building: at that time *bita šātu ana siḫirtišu ú-ni-ki-ir* I tore down that entire temple AOB 1 122 iv 9, cf. ibid. 136:4, and passim in Shalm. I; Šamši-Adad *ša isrāt āl [Aššur] ú-na-ak-ki-ru-ma ekallam šuāti ēpušu* who tore down the sanctuaries of Assur and built that palace WVD OG 46 pl. 1 iii 1 (Puzur-Sin), see JCS 8 32; referring to a city: *ša ep[šet qātē]ja ú-na-kar-ú-ma* Lyon Sar. 22:57, also *mu-nak-kir* (var. ~~kar~~) *epšet qātēja* ibid. 24:49, 26:37; *mannamma . . . lipit qātēja tu-na-ak-ki-ir* Sumer 3 12 ii 26 (Nbk.).

d) to undo, to make the achievements (of a rale) come to nought: *šimātišu lirur epšētišu lu-[na-ki]-ir erreta marulta . . . littazkar* may he (Aššur) curse his (the king's) fate, undo his achievements, pronounce an evil curse on him AKA 252 v 91 (Asn.), cf. *ša illāma epšētija ú-nak-ka-ru qibīt aqbū innū* CT 36 7 ii 17 (Kurigalzu I).

e) to abolish the rule of a king: *ú-nak-kir šarrūti* RN Winckler Sar. pl. 26 No. 56:10, cf.

nakāru 10b

mu-nak-kir šarrūtu RN ibid. pl. 38 iv 28, also *bēlūssu ú-nak-kir-ma* RN *ana šarrūti . . . aškun* ibid. pl. 33 No. 70:93 and Lie Sar. 252.

f) to remove a person from office: RN *šar māt Amurri ištu šarrutti ša māt Amurri u-da-ki-ir-šu* KBo 1 8:13, cf. the Sun RN *ina kussī šarrūtišu lu la ú-na-kar-šu* KBo 1 3:29; *mu-na-ki-ir malkišunu mukinnu šaknūtišu* who removed their rulers and placed his governors (in their stead) Rost Tigl. III p. 42:3; *ana šarrūti māt Aššur tu-nak-ka-a-šú-u-ni* that you will not remove him from the kingship of Assyria Wiseman Treaties 128.

10. nukkuru to change an agreement, a decision, an attitude, to change a name, to change clothes, to make (something) look strange — **a)** to change an agreement, a decision, an attitude: *ša awat tuppim . . . ú-na-ka-ru* BE 6/1 11:21, 17:31, Scheil Sippar 10 r. 14, Waterman Bus. Doc. 14 r. 6, VAS 8 12:28, 20:13, CT 47 1:12, 50:23, and passim in OB Sippar texts, note *ša pi tuppim annim ú-na-ka-ru* CT 2 35:17; *ú-n[a-ak-ki]-ir rikistam* Gilg. O.I. r. 19; *purussē mātīm . . . a ú-na-ak-ki-ir* he must not alter the decisions (which I have made) concerning my country CH xli 72, cf. *awātija uštepēl ušurātija ut-ta-ak-ki-ir* CH xlii 32, also *ušurātija la ú-na-ki-ir* ibid. 10, *ullū ša ulli amātišu lu la ú-na-ak-kār* one must not change the other's words EA 29:129; *itti šarrim [ša] isallimu salāmsu ú-na-ka-[ar-šu]* Unger Mem. Vol. 192:41 (Shemshara let.), cf. *šimātu ú-nak-kar* Gilg. I v 2; *Enkidu nu-uk-ki-ra šeretka* Enkidu, change your attitude Gilg. I v 20; *nu-kūr milki šanē tēme* change of counsel, change of mood CT 20 10:4, 27 ii 11, also PRT 106:2 (SB ext.), CT 40 44 80-7-19,92+ :26 (SB Alu), *tēm bitī nu-uk-ku-ru* (as action of demons) AfO 14 144:86 (*būt mēsiri*).

b) to change a name: GN *šumša ú-nak-kir-ma* GN₂ *azkura nibissa* Lie Sar. p. 52:1, cf. Winckler Sar. pl. 13 No. 28:9, also *šumšu maḫrā ú-na* (var. *-nak*)-*kir-ma* GN *attabi nibissu* OIP 2 29 ii 29 and dupls. (Senn.), *šumšunu maḫrā ú-nak-kir-ma ana eššūti azkura nibi[ssun]* Borger Esarh. 107 iv 10.

nakāru 10c

c) to change clothes: *ṣubāt pagrišu ul KÚR-ár* he does not change his undergarment ZA 19 378:13, also 377:4, 4R 33* ii 9, 34, and passim in hemer.; uncert.: LÚ KU-su KÚR-a[r] MDP 14 p. 50 i 19 (MB dream omens).

d) to make (something) look strange: *nu-uk-ku(!)-rat lamassī* my countenance has been changed (for the worse) (parallel *enú*, said of *baštu*) 4R 59 No. 2:18; *bunnannēja ú-nak-ki-ru* RA 26 41:8; *zīmīja ut-ta-ak-ki-ru* PBS 1/1 2 iii 57 (OB lit.), cf. *ibid.* i 13, *ut-tak-ki-ir zīmušu* BHT pl. 6 i 30 (Nbn. Verse Account); [*tu-na*]-*ki-ri zīmīšu* STT 136 i 12 and 23, restored from K.8939, K.9587 ii 9; [...] *iddanabbub u ramanšu ut-ta-na-kar* he constantly talks (incoherently) [...] and acts like a strange person STT 91:69.

11. *nakkuru* to transfer, reassign persons, to move someone to another location, to place an object in a new location, to put objects away, (with *šubtu*, *bītu*, etc.) to settle persons elsewhere, to reassign property, to change a border line, to change a treatment, (with *manzāzu*) to change position (said of a planet) — a) to transfer, reassign persons, to move someone to another location: the men have no (other) livelihood *kīma tad<di>: nušunūšim mamman la ú-na-ka-ar-šu-nu-ti* nobody should transfer them (they keep the field) as you gave (it) to them OECT 3 35:9 (OB let.); RN *u mārēšu ištu muḫḫi šar māt* GN *ut-te-ki-ir-šu-nu-ti u ana šar māt* GN₂ *ana ardūtišu ittadinšu* he transferred RN and his sons from (their obligation toward) the king of Ugarit and gave him as vassal to the king of Carchemish MRS 9 80 RS 17.382+ :12; *tu-ut-ta-na-kar ummānka* you always change your army's position Tn.-Epic "iii" 14; *ana tulī ešši tu-na-kar-šu-ma iballuṭ* you change it (the ailing infant) to another breast and it will get well Labat TDP 222:37; *ištu bīti ana bīti KÚR-šu-ma iballuṭ* you transfer him (the patient) into another house (or: room) and he will get well *ibid.* 42 r. 35, cf. 30:99; *nu-uk-ki-ir ramanuk* remove yourself (stay away from [...]) Lambert BWL 178:36 (Fable of Ox and Horse), cf. *mārat Šamši raman[ša] ištu*

nakāru 11b

qaqqariš[a ...] ut-t[a]-ki-ra-aš-ši Ugaritica 5 35:16 (let.).

b) to place an object in a new location, to put objects away: *ša mēsi elmeši ašaršun ú-nak-kir-ma* I put *mēsu* wood and *elmešu* stone elsewhere (and will not reveal them to anybody) Cagni Erra I 148; see also 4R 12 r. 25f., in lex. section; *nu-kir crši* relocation of the bed (on which a lizard fell on a sleeping person) CT 38 39:20, also 23f., 26:28, 40:21 (all SB Alu); *ša ... NIG.DU-ši-na nu-uk-ku-ru la muḫḫusa* whose (the fields') border marker was either moved to another location or not standing upright VAS 1 37 iii 22; *timrinnu-šina [lu] nu-uk-ku-ru-ú* let their (the weavers') looms(?) be moved (or: changed) ARM 10 126:19; *ina GÁ.NUN.NA É.GAL ... PN ilqēma ašaršani ú-ta-ki-ir-šu* PN took (silver) from the storeroom of the palace and transferred it elsewhere TIM 2 129:9 (OB let.); *aššum šurīpim ašar šanīmma nu-uk-ku-ri-in* to remove the (stored) ice to another location ARM 3 29:8, cf. 22, also ARMT 13 121:5'; *ašar-šu ú-nak-ka-ri ana ašar šanāmma ileqqú* he who changes its (the tomb's) location (or) takes (the bones) to another place YOS 1 43:14; *ša musarú šitir šumija ... ibbatu lu ašaršu ú-nak-ka-ru* he who destroys the inscription with my name on it or places it elsewhere Borger Esarh. 75:40, 76:23, also JCS 17 130:20, Streck Asb. 240:22, 248:86, etc., cf. *ašaršu NU KÚR-ir* AFO 22 5 iv 35 (Nbn.), but note: just as I *narē šarrāni abbēja [la ú]-na-ki-ru ana ašrišunu utēru* did not place the inscribed stones of my royal predecessors elsewhere but returned them to their (original) location AOB 1 136 r. 19 (Shalm. I); *qaqqad immeri ašar šaknu la KÚR-ár* do not move the head of the sheep from where it lies BMS 12:96; *nignakka ú-nak-kar-ma* (var. *KÚR-ár-ma*) *uškēnma* he puts the censer away and prostrates himself BBR No. 1-20:92, 192, 202, etc., cf. *šalmē tu-na-kar-ma riksa tapattarma t[uškēn]* BBR No. 48:2, also AMT 94,9:5; *tu-nak-ka-ram-ma ana šaḫi tuq[arab]* you remove (the figurines) and offer them to a pig Biggs Šaziga 46:8; *šumma muḫra* (KUN.SAG) *ana muḫri ú-na-kir* CT 40 10:21. cf. *ibid.*

nakāru 11c

20, (with *ibratu*, *parakku*, etc.) *ibid.* 22ff. (SB Alu); note [UR].GI₇ *imdaḥḥaṣuma IGI-ma la ú-nak-kir-šú-nu-ti* dogs were fighting, he saw it but did not separate(?) them LKA 20:13.

c) (with *šubtu*, *bitu*, etc.) to settle persons elsewhere: DN *āšibat GN ša ina panī nakri šubassu ana gereb GN₂ ú-na-ak-ki-ru-ma* Annunītu, who dwells in Sippar and who had moved to Arrapha because of the enemy VAB 4 276 iv 20 (Nbn.); *amēlu šubassu ú-na-ka-ru* the man will move elsewhere CT 38 15:42, cf. *nu-kír šubti KAR 376 r. 29*, CT 40 34 r. 14, etc., also *nu-kír šubti u erši CT 39 46 r. 3* (all SB Alu); *maršu šuātu šubassu KÚR-ár-ma iballuḫ* that sick man should settle elsewhere and he will get well CT 31 36 r. 11 (SB ext.); *mātum šubassa ú-na-ak-ka-ru RA 65 71:20' (OB ext.)*; *ina kakki ummānī šubassa KÚR-ár Boissier DA 6:2*, also CT 20 27 K.4069 ii 12 and dupls., *māt rubē šubassu KÚR-ár-ma [...]* CT 31 25 Sm. 1365:8 (all SB ext.); *mu-nak-kir šubat URU GN* he who settled (the people of) GN elsewhere Lyon Sar. 5:28; *bi-ti ú-na-ka-ru* I am changing domicile (my misfortune is now your misfortune) STT 231 obv.(!) 26; for *rubšu* see 4R 18* No. 6:10f., in lex. section.

d) to reassign property: PN *ana x kaspim bitam ana PN₂ ú-na-ak-ki-ir* PN (the chief administrator of DN) reassigned the house to PN₂ for 28½ shekels of silver (and gave a sealed sales document to PN₂) PBS 7 117:20 (OB let.).

e) to change a border line (*itú*, *temennu*): *parakkam ša Marduk . . . ušalpitu u itá ú-na-ak-ki-ru* (see *lapātu* mng. 5c) CT 4 2:24 (OB let.); *mamma la ú-na-ak-kār-šú-nu-ti* nobody should change them (the border lines) MRS 9 188 RS 17.292:14; *ašarša la ēnīma la ú-na-ak-ki-ir temenša VAB 4 98 ii 7 (Nbk.)*.

f) to change a treatment: *šamma u šipta la tu-na-ka-ru* do not change the (nature of the) medication (to be applied) nor the conjuration (to be recited) ZA 45 206 v 28 (Bogh. rit.).

nakāru 13b

g) (with *manzāzu*) to change position (said of a planet): (Jupiter) *manzāssu KÚR. KÚR-ir šamē ibbir CT 33 2 i 38*, also (said of other planets) CT 33 3 ii 13ff. (MUL.APIN); *Ištar manzāssa KÚR.KÚR-ir ACh Ištar 7:21*, Supp. 34:33 and Supp. 2 49:35; DIŠ *Dilbat [KI.GUB]-sà ut-ta-nak-ka-ru* Thompson Rep. 204:4; (Mars) *kal šatta [man]zāza ut-ta-na-ka-ru* Weidner Handbueh 77 i 25 and, wr. KÚR.KÚR *ibid.* ii 3, *ut-ta-na-ka-ru* *ibid.* 67 ii 26; for TCL 6 51 r. 15f. see lex. section.

12. *nukkuru* to make into an enemy (WSem. form *nukkir*): *ina awāte PN abušu nu-ki-ir URU(!)* upon the instigation of PN, his father made the town into an enemy EA 132:41, also 335:10.

13. II/2 (passive) to be (physically) removed, to be changed, countermanded — a) to be (physically) removed: MU ÍD GN *ú-ta-ki-ru* year in which the GN Canal was changed JCS 9 64 No. 19:15 (OB Khafajah); *dīmtu ina usukkija ul ut-tak-ki-ru* tears are never removed from my cheek LKA 142:25 (SB lit.); *miširša ul ussaḥḥa kudurraša ul ut-ta[k-k]ar* her border line may not be disturbed, her border marker may not be removed BE 1 83 ii 2 (kudurru).

b) to be changed, countermanded — 1' in gen.: *la ut-tak-ka-ru mimwū abannū anāku* whatever I do will not be changed En. el. I 128, III 63, 121; *šimat išimmu la ut-ta-ak-ka-ru* (Sum. [n u. kúr. r] u. [d a m]) YOS 9 35 i 20 (Samsuiluna), see RA 63 33.

2' referring to divine commands, etc.: *ina amat ilūtikunu rabiti ša la ut-tak-ka-ru* Or. NS 36 128:196, cf. *ša amat qibitšunu la ut-ta-ak-ka-ru MDP 2 pl. 23 vi 22*, *ša la ut-tak-ka-ru epiš pišu PBS 1/1 17:5*, BMS 12:19; *ina pišu ša la ut-ta-ak-ka-ru* (var. [ša] [la] *na-ak-ri-im*) CH xliv 88 (epilogue), *in pišu ša la ut-ta-ak-ka-ru CT 37 1 i 22* (Samsuiluna), *ša šit pišu la ut-tak-ka-ru VAS 1 36 i 14*, [ša] *la ut-tak-ka-ru šit piša BA 5 651 No. 15:28*, cf. 1R 29 i 19 (Šamši-Adad V); [*ina an]nika kini ša la ut-tak-ka-ru Or. NS 36 275 r. 25*; [*ša la ut-tak-ka-ru zikiršu BA 5 653 No. 16:22*, *ša la*

nakāru 14a

ut-tak-ka-ru si-qir šaptišu AKA 256 i 5 (Asn.); *ša qibissu la ut-ta-ka-ru* CH xlii 56 (epilogue), also Perry Sin No. 5b:11, Borger Esarh. 79:13, Streck Asb. 210:7, AfO 22 4:15 (Nbn.), also *ša qibissu* NU KÚR-ru PBS 1/1 13:6, KAR 246:3, etc., *ša* NU KÚR-ru *qibissu* KAR 68:12; *ina qibitiki širti ša la KÚR-ru* BMS 33 r. 36, and passim in šuilla prayers, also Maqlu I 120 and passim, ZA 43 17:59 (SB lit.); *ina qibitika širti ša la ut-ta-ak-ka-ra* (var. *it-ta-ak-ka-ra*) VAB 4 65 iii 38 (Nabopolassar), cf. 260 ii 30 (Nbn.); exceptionally referring to the king: *ša la tu-ut-tak-ka-ru qibitu* [...] Tn.-Epic "iv" 31.

14. III to incite to rebel, to cause enmity, to instigate (somebody) to remove an inscription — a) to incite to rebel: *ammīnim imittam it[ti šumēlim] tu-ša-ka-ra* why do you incite one against the other? ARM 2 76:22; *[m]ātam kalaša itti PN LUG[AL GN] ú-ša-a-ki-ir-ma* he made the entire country rebel against PN, the king [of GN] JCS 12 126:24 (OB Alalakh), see Draffkorn Kilmer, JCS 13 95; he made the people north and south of Assyria side with him with strong sworn treaties URU.URU *ú-šam-kir-ma* and incited rebellion in the cities IR 29 i 43 (Šamši-Adad V); *ša ittiya ana šum-ku-ri* to incite (them) to rebel against me Winckler Sar. pl. 44 D vii 30, cf. *gimir Sutē* ... *ittiya ú-šam-kir-ma* Lie Sar. 266, also ibid. 80; *mātate šaniāti issišu la tu-šam-ka-ra-ni* Wiseman Treaties 245 and 312; *nišē māt Aribi ittišu ú-šam-kir-ma* Streck Asb. 64 vii 102, cf. ibid. 200 iv 8 and 30 iii 105, AAA 20 86:111; *mār šipri ša Šamaš-šuma-ukīn ana šu-uk-ku-ru ša māti* ... *ittalka* ABL 754:6 and (also in connection with Šamaš-šuma-ukīn) *ittini [ú-ša-a]m-kir-u* ABL 1274:16 (both NB).

b) to cause enmity: *ana mātāti šūšubi šuddi šu-uk-ku-ri šutamḥuši* to resettle and devastate countries, to cause enmity and provoke mutual slaughter KAR 19 obv.(1) 9, see Or. NS 23 210; he who *ana šum-ku-ri māt Elamti illiku* went to turn Elam hostile Streck Asb. 62 vii 50; you have brought about hatred between the Igi and the Anunnaki [...] ZU.AB *tu-šam-ka-ra malma[liš]* you stir up enmity [in heaven(?)] as well as in the nether world Lambert BWL 170:32.

nakāsu

c) to instigate (somebody) to remove an inscription: *ša dibbi annātu ú-[nak-ka-ru] šam-ka-ar* who removes or incites someone to remove these words VAS 5 143:7 (NB).

Ad mng. 12: Böhl Sprache der Amarnabriefe § 27 i.

nakāru in **bēl nakāri** s.; enemy; NB (ABL letters only); wr. syll. and (LÚ) EN KÚR; cf. *nakāru*.

LÚ EN *na-ka-ru ša Aššur-bāni-apli šar māt Aššur* [...] *la* LÚ EN *salāmini* (we swear that) an enemy of RN will not be a friend of ours ABL 1105:20 (NB, treaty-text), cf. LÚ EN KÚR *šá Aššur-bāni-apli* ibid. 8 and 35; *pika [u libbaka] itti EN LÚ.KÚR-iá la taškunnu* that you did not conspire with my enemy ABL 539:15, cf. *[pīni] u libbani itti EN KÚR-šú [ul ni]ltaknu* ibid. 24; LÚ EN KÚR-*ka* (in broken context) ABL 1316:2, r. 2; LÚ EN KÚR-*ka ana gātēka limnū* may (Nabû and Marduk) deliver your enemy into your hands ABL 137:5, cf. LÚ EN KÚR *ša šarri bēlija* ibid. 13 (all NB).

nakāsu v.; 1. to fell trees, to hew, to cut, to cut through, to make a breach, to rip a garment, to cut the hem of someone's garment (in legal context), 2. to cut off, sever, to cut, slit the throat, to cut, clip, notch, 3. to cut dates from a tree, 4. to slaughter, 5. to cut off part of a field, to diminish the size of real estate, 6. *nukkusu* (same mngs. as mngs. 1–3, occ. with pl. object), 7. *nukkusu* to slaughter, to kill (with pl. object), 8. II/2 to be slaughtered, 9. IV to be felled, to be severed, to be cut off the tree (said of dates), to be slaughtered (passive to mngs. 1–4); from Oakk. on; I *ikkis* — *inakkis* — *nakis*, imp. *ikis*, I/2, I/3, II, II/2, IV; wr. syll. and KUD; cf. *makkastu*, *makkasu*, *nākisu*, *naksu*, *nakūsu*, *niksu*, *nukāsātu*, *nukkusu*.

ku-ud (var. [g]u-ṭu) KUD = *na-ka-su* Idu II 277, also Izi D iii 28; ku-u KUD = *na-ka-su*, *pa-ra-su* A III/5:52f.; kud = *na-ka-su* Antagal D 55; ku-ud KUD = *na-ka-[su]* A III/5:70; ku-u KUD = *na-ka-su šá* UZU A III/5:33, ku-rù KUD = *na-ka-su* A III/5:100; ta-ar KUD = *na-[ka-su-um]* MSL 2 137 d 6 (Proto-Ea); ku-ú KUD = *[n]a-[ka]-su-um* MSL 3 220 G₆ iii 9'; kud.da = *[MIN (= la-pa-tu) šá na-ka-si]* Antagal VIII 124, Nabnitu G₁ 97.