

**arrarrūtu**

(both OB letters); for é.ĤAR.ĤAR in OAKk. and Ur III see Oppenheim, Eames Coll. p. 146f.

**ararrūtu** s.; work of the grinder; SB\*; cf. *ararru*.

He had an image made of himself, holding a grinding stone *ša epēš ĤAR.ĤAR-ru(?) -ti(?)* for doing a grinder's work Borger Esarh. 105 ii 20.

**ararū A** (*arāru*) s.; (a medicinal plant); SB.

[ša-lam-bi-tur-ra] [ú.ÁŠ.DUG<sub>4</sub>.G]A = *a-ra-ru-ú* Diri IV 18; ú.MIN (= šà.SAR, i.e., šalambi).tur.ra = *a-ra-ru-u* = *áš-šul-tum* Hg. B IV 181.

ú.DUMU.SAL A.ŠÀ, ú.ŠÁ.LAM.BI.TUR.RA, ú.ÁŠ.DUG<sub>4</sub>.GA : *ú a-ra-ru* (vars. add -ú/u) Uruanna I 275ff.; ú.PA.PA : *a-ra-ra-ru* (i.e., cryptographic writing PA-PA for *ar-āru*) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 22 iv 10 (= Uruanna I); ú.PA.PA.PA (i.e., *ú arat ar-āru*), *ú a-ba-sa* : *ú a-rat a-ra-ru*, *ú a-ra-ru* : *ú ha-an-zi-ba-tú*, *ú a-ra-ru tam-liš* *ú lu-lu-tú* SA<sub>5</sub> Uruanna I 278ff.; ú.Ì.UDU *e-riš-ti* : *ú áš-šu-ul-tú*, *ú ŠÁ.LAM.BI.TUR.RA* : *ú a-ra-ru-u*, *ú áš-šu-ul-tu* Uruanna II 170ff.; ú.ÁŠ.DUG<sub>4</sub>.GA : *ú a-ra-[ru-u]* Uruanna III 270.

*ú a-ra-rù-ú* : *ú ĥimīṣ šēti* : KI.MIN (= *ina dišpi šamni pašāšu*) — *a*-plant, a medication against fever, to rub on in honey or oil Köcher BAM I i 55; *ú a-ra-ru* (among medicinal plants on a shelf) Köcher Pflanzenkunde 36 ii 31.

In STT 95 : 66, read *ú a-ra-ri-⟨ia⟩-na*.

Thompson DAB 146 and 224ff.

**ararū B** s.; granary; syn. list.\*

*a-ra-ru-u* = *ka-ru-ú* (followed by synonyms of *išittu*) Malku I 271.

In KAJ 108:2 probably read GIŠ.MEŠ *a-da(!)-ru-ú*, see similar passages cited *adāru* s.

**ararū C** s.; (a word for male prostitute); syn. list.\*

*a-ra-ru-u* = MIN (= *ku-lu-u*) LTBA 2 I vi 48.

**arāru** s.; curse; NA, SB; cf. *arāru* A.

*iphurunimma ilū rabūti šimat Marduk ullū šunu uškinnu uzakkiruma ana ramanišunu a-ra-ru* (var. *a-ra-ar-ra*) *ina mē u šamni itmū ulappitu napšāte* the great gods, having assembled, elevated the position of Marduk and did obeisance, while they pronounced upon themselves an imprecation, swore by water and oil, touching(?) (their) throats

**arāru A**

En. el. VI 97; *kī ša a-ra-ru* (var. *-ri*) *ana* <sup>d</sup>EN *ihūni kappī . . . ubattuḡuni* just as one cuts off the hands of those who blaspheme against Bēl Wiseman Treaties 626.

**arāru A** v.; 1. to curse, 2. to treat with disrespect, to insult, to disown, disavow; from OAKk. on; I *irur* – *irrar*, I/2; *li-ra-ru-šu* ZA 51 140:75, NA; wr. syll. (ÁŠ CT 4 5:11), cf. *arāru* s., *arratu*, *arru* A adj.

*ib* = *a-ra-ru* Igituh I 132; [x].AŠ.ba1.la, [x.x].tar.x.da = [*a*]-*ra-rum* (followed by *nazāru*, *tamū*) Nabnitu Fragm. 7 a7–8; áš.ba1.dug<sub>4</sub>.ga = [*a*]-*ra-rum* (in group with *arratu*, *nazāru*) Antagal VII 115; nam.kud.da = *a-ra-[ru]*, *ta-mu-[ú]* A-tablet 371.

lú.eme.ḡul.gál.e áš.bal mu.un.ab.dug<sub>4</sub>.ga : *ša lišānu lemuttu i-ru-ru-šu* he whom an evil tongue cursed 5R 50 i 69f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1); <sup>d</sup>Nin.urta dumu.<sup>d</sup>En.líl.lá.ke<sub>x</sub>(KID) áš im.mi.ib.sar.re : <sup>d</sup>MIN *bēlum mār* <sup>d</sup>MIN *ir-ra-ar-šú* Lord Ninurta, the son of Enlil, curses it (the stone) Lugale XII 14, also X 3, XI 19, XII 36, also nam.ám.mi.ib.tar.re (var. áš.ám.mi.ni.ib.sar.re) : *ir-ra-ar-šu-nu-[ti]* ibid. X 21; ki.ba1.a na.ám.bi TAR [...] : *māt nukurti ša ta-ru-ru* [...] the enemy land which you cursed BA 5 633 No. 6:39; dingir.gal.gal.e.ne.ke<sub>x</sub> nam.ḡa.ba.ra (var. adds .an).tar.ru.da (var. .dè) : *ilū rabūti li-ru-ru-šú* may the great gods curse him CT 17 34:39f.

umun.bi na.ám.ba.da.an.TAR : *bēšū i-ta-ra-ar-šu* his lord has cursed him 4R 11:13f.

íd <sup>d</sup>Am.an.ki ba.kud.da.gim ka.ba saḡar ba.diri : *kīma nār ša Ea i-ru-ru-šú pišunu řidē imtali* their (the rivers') mouth was filled with mud like that of a river which Ea had cursed SBH p. 114:11f.; lú níḡ.nu.un.zu.a.ra sag.ba an.di.ib.dug<sub>4</sub>.a (var. du bí.in.dù.a) : *ša ina la edē i-ru-ru* (var. *i-i-ru*) who, without knowing, cursed (var.: went ahead) 5R 50 i 33f. (= Schollmeyer No. 1), vars. from LKA 75:17f.

*a-ra-rum* = *na-za-rum* CT 18 10 r. i 54.

1. to curse (with god as subject) — **a** to curse a person (with *arratu*) — **1'** in royal insers.: *ilū rabiūtum in napharišunu ar* (copy *ù*)-*ra-dam la-mu-dam li-ru-ru-uš* may the great gods in their entirety curse him with an evil curse AfO 20 78 ii 8 (Narām-Sin), cf. *er-ra-dam le-mu-dam li-ru-ru-uš* MSP 4 161 ii 7 (OAKk.); *Sin aḡum rabūm ina ilū aḡḡēšu erretam rabiṭam li-ru-ur-šu* may Sin, the eldest brother among the gods, his brothers, curse him with a terrible curse (i.e., with leprosy) Syria 32 17 v 19, also *erretam lemūt-*

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*tam li-ru-ru-šu* RA 33 52 iii 11 (both Jahdunlim), DN *erretam rabūtam li-ru-ur-šu* VAS 1 32 ii 21 (Ipiq-Ištar of Malgium); *ilū rabūtum ša šamē u eršetim . . . šuāti zērašu māssu šābšu nišišu u ummānšu erretam maruštam li-ru-ru*(var. adds *-šu*) *errētīm anniātīm Enlil ina pīšu ša la uttakkaru li-ru-ur-šu-ma arḫiš likšudašu* may the great gods of heaven and nether world curse him, his descendants, his land, his soldiers, his people, and his army with a baleful curse, may Enlil with his unalterable utterance curse him with these curses so that they speedily affect him CH xliv 83 and 89; [*ilū rabūtu*] *ezziš [likkelmūšuma arrate maruš]te li-ru-ru-šu* may the great gods look upon him in anger and curse him with a baleful curse Weidner Tn. 57 No. 63:10 (Aššur-rēš-iši I), and passim in MA royal, see also *aggiš* usage a-1'; *ilū rabūtu ša šamē u erseti arrat la napšuri maruštu li-ru-ru-šu-ma* may the great gods of heaven and nether world curse him with a terrible, irreversible curse OIP 2 148:28 (Senn.), and passim in NA royal.

**2'** in leg.: *arrat la pašāri li-ru-ru-šu* may they (the gods depicted on the kudurru) curse him with a curse which cannot be dispelled BBSt. No. 5 iii 33, also *arrat la napšuri li-ru-ru-šu* ibid. No. 8 iii 25, *ar-⟨rat⟩ la napšuri marušta li-ru-ru-šu* ibid. No. 7 ii 15, *arrat la napšuri lemutta li-ru-ru-šu* BE 1/2 149 ii 17, *arrat marušti [le]mutti [ša]-ga-áš-ti li-ru-ru-šu* ZA 9 385:9, and passim in kudurru; whoever changes this agreement *Anu Enlil u Ea ar-ra-ta ma-ru-uš-bū la nap[šur]u li-ru-ru* may Anu, Enlil and Ea curse with a baleful, indissoluble curse BE 8 4 r. 3, *Anu Enlil u Ea arrat la napšur marušti li-ru-ru-šu* ABL 1169 r. 3 (NB leg.), also VAS 5 21:31, BE 8 150:2, TuM 2-3 16:10, and passim in NB leg.

**3'** other occs.: *ša ta-ru-ri attima takarrabi* you (goddess) bless whom you have cursed 79-7-8, 50:24 (SB lit.); *ilāni . . . arrat la napšuri marušti li-ra-ru-šu-ma* may the gods curse with an evil curse which cannot be dispelled him (who destroys the tablet) ZA 51 140:75 (NA lit., subscript); Marduk *ÁŠ NUBÚR i-r[u-ur . . .] šimat la tāri i-[šim]* (in broken context) RAcc. 131:60 (New Year's rit.).

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**b)** to curse a person, to curse a reign, a land, etc. (without *arratu*) — **1'** in royal inscs. and kudurru: *ina libbiša aggim ina uzzātiša rabiātīm šarrūssu li-ru-ur* may she (Ištar), with angry heart (and) in great fury, curse his royal rule CH xliii 103; *ḥattašu lišbir šimātišu li-ru-ur* may he (Anu) break his scepter and curse him (lit.: his fate) CH xlii 52, cf. *Aššur . . . bēl šimāti šimātišu li-ru-ur* AKA 252 v 90 (Asn.); *Aššur . . . li-ru-ur-šu-ma* Unger Reliefstele 29; *ilū ša šarri i-ra-ru-šu* the king's gods will curse him MDP 2 pl. 20:11 (MB), *Uramazda li-ru-ur* VAB 3 69:108 (Dar.); *amēlu šāšu ilū rabūtu . . . aggiš li-ru-ru-šu* may the great gods curse that man in anger BBSt. No. 6 ii 38 (Nbk. I), cf. *Anu . . . aggiš li-ru-ur-šu-ma* Hinke Kudurru iv 3, *Anum abi ilāni [nakriš] li-ru-ur-šu* BBSt. No. 4 iii 9.

**2'** in omens and lit.: [*šumma . . .*]-šá(var. -šú) *iššebir ilū māta šuātu ir-ra-ru*(var. -rù) if [the . . . of Marduk's barge] breaks, the gods will curse that land TCL 6 9:6, vars. from CT 40 39:28 (Alu), see RA 19 142; *Enlil māta i-ta-ra-ár palé nukurti [ . . . ]* Enlil has cursed the land, [there will be] a reign of hostilities ACh Supp. 2 Šamaš 40:2, cf. *Enlil māta kalaša i-ru-ur ittazar* AfO 17 85:13, also *a-ra-ár DINGIR u [x]* ACh Adad 7:20; *kīma irri li-ru-ru-ši kišpūša* Maqlu V 37.

**c)** to pronounce a curse (said of persons) — **1'** in gen.: *abua ta-ru-ur-ma lemuttu iššakin ina panīšu* when you cursed my father, calamity befell him Streck Asb. 22 ii 124, cf. *amēlu la juradu šarru ji-ra-ru-šu* the king will curse the man who does not serve (him) EA 193:18; *šamḫat libbašu a-ra-ra ubla [al]-ki šamḫat šimat lušimki* (his heart) prompted him to utter a curse on the courtesan, "Come, courtesan, I will determine your destiny" (followed by *luzzurki izra rabá*, see *izru*) Gilg. VII iii 5, restored from CT 46 23:11'; *šumma ina MN KI.MIN-ma apilšu ÁŠ-ma (= līrur-ma?) itti PEŠ.GAL-šú la idabbub* if in MN ditto (a lunar eclipse occurs), then he should curse his son and not speak with his grandson(?) CT 4 5:11 (NB rit.).

**2'** to legalize a contract: PN *ina ušuzzi ša aḫḫēšu eqla iknukma arrata i-ru-ur-ma . . .*

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*iddin* PN deeded the field (to PN<sub>2</sub>) in a sealed document with the appropriate curse formula in the presence of his brothers BBSt. No. 9 i 26; *ina adē iš[...]* *u arrata i-ru-ru-ma* they [...] in the *adū*-agreement and they pronounced (upon themselves) an imprecation (should they violate the loyalty oath) ABL 1029:12 (NB); note *Anu Enlil u* <sup>d</sup>*Mār-bīti ar-ra-as-su mar-ru- <uš>-tu li-i-ru-ur* Cyr. 277:18.

2. to treat with disrespect, to insult, to disown, disavow: *e-ra-ar aḥija u enašsar* GN *una šarri* I will disavow my brother and keep GN for the king EA 179:25, cf. *māru la ašru la sanqu . . . ir-ra-ár [aḥašu]* ZA 4 240 iv 14 (SB lit.); [*šunma sinniltu ša*] *ekallim [...]-ta ta-ru-ur* (var.: *ta-ta-ra-ar*) *lu mār Tukulti-Ninurta [...]* [É] *ša šarri ša majā[li . . .]* *ša GIŠ litte [...]* *ša šaplānuša ta-ta-ra-ar-ši* if a palace-woman insults [...], insults either a son of RN, or [a member of] the royal household or the harem, or one entitled to sit in the presence of the king (lit.: to a stool), (or) any woman who is beneath her in station (her nose will be pierced) AfO 17 283:79f. (MA harem edicts); *šūpīš ina puhri i* (var. *e*)-*ru-ra-ni ardī* my slave publicly treated me with disrespect in the assembly Lambert BWL 34:89 (Ludlul I).

For AOB 134:7, see *āruru*; for CT 12 15 iii 40 (A III/5:145), see *ḥarāru* A.

Landsberger, MAOG 4 294; von Soden, ZA 40 178.

**arāru B** v.; 1. to fear, to become agitated, panic-stricken, 2. *atarruru* to be beset with fear, 3. *urruru* to cause fear, panic, 4. II/2 to become frightened (passive to mng. 3), 5. IV to become agitated(?); OB, SB; I *īrur* — *īrrur* and *i'arrur*, I/2, I/3, II, II/2, IV, IV/3 (?); wr. syll. and (in mng. 2) UR<sub>4</sub>. UR<sub>4</sub>; cf. *arurtu* B.

[ur<sub>4</sub>] = *a-ra-rum* Izi H App. i 10; [...] = *a-ra-ru, pa-la-ḥu* Lanu B ii 9f.

[dum].[dam].a.ni.ta.ab.dil.dil ur<sub>4</sub>.ur<sub>4</sub>.re.e.dè : [*ana u*] *tazzumišu i-ár-ru-ra tāmāti* at his (Adad's) roaring the seas are agitated JRAS 1932 39:10; *Idigna i.sùḫ i.ur<sub>4</sub>.ur<sub>4</sub> i.lù šu im.tu bu.ur* : *Idiglat ešāt ar-rat dalhat u xxx* the Tigris was turbid, agitated, roiled and . . . Lugale II 45; *lú.u<sub>x</sub>* (GIŠGAL).lu pap.ḫal.la mu.un.da.

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ru.uš : *amēlu muttalliku i-ru-ru-ma* they (the demons) frightened the suffering man UET 6 392:5.

ne.a.am (phonetic for ní.àm) a.ba(?)ri. im ne.a.am ne.x.x mi.li.im.ma ne.ga.al <sup>d</sup>Innin za.kam : *a-ta-ar-ru-rum pīrītum gīlītum namrīrrū u mīlīmū kūmma Ištar* agitation, terror, fear, splendor, and awe-inspiring sheen are yours, O Ištar Sumer 13 73:9 (OB lit.), Sum. only Hilprecht AV No. 20 r. 7; an mu.un.da.ur<sub>4</sub>.ur<sub>4</sub> : *šamá i-ta-na-ar-ra-ru-šu* (when Adad is raging) heaven is in a panic before him (followed by *eršetu inássu* earth quakes before him, see *nášu*) 4R 28 No. 2:9f., see OECT 6 p. 32; ge<sub>6</sub> ba.ur<sub>4</sub>.ur<sub>4</sub>.ra.meš : *ina mūši it-ta-na-ar-ra-ru šunu* they (the evil spirits) are constantly agitated at night CT 16 20:102f.; kur.ra zú.kušú.a mi.ni.in.è im (var. omits).mi.ni.ib.ur<sub>4</sub>.ur<sub>4</sub>.dè : *ina šadi šinni kuši ašátma i-ta-nar-ra-ar* (var. *i-[t]a-[n]a-ár-ra-ár-ru*) a shark's tooth has come out of the highland, it (the highland) is constantly agitated Lugale I 39; <sup>d</sup>A.nun.na dingir.gal.gal.e.ne en.šár.ra nam mi.in.tar : *Anunnaki ilū rabūti adi šāri i-tar-ru* (or emend to *itarru <ru>*) the Anunnaki, the great gods, were in a panic everywhere (Sum. differs) Angim II 27, see Falkenstein, Studies Landsberger 137.

<sup>d</sup>A.nun.na ki.tuš.ub.šu.uk.kin.na.ke<sub>x</sub>(KID) nam.mi.ni.ib.ur<sub>4</sub>.ur<sub>4</sub>.e.ne : <sup>d</sup>*Anunnaki ina šubbat MIN la tu-ra-ar* do not cause the Anunnaki to panic in the assembly Angim II 30.

udug ur<sub>4</sub>.ur<sub>4</sub>.re : [*utukkū*] *i-ár-ra-ru* the *utukku*-demons are agitated (at his awe-inspiring splendor) CT 17 5:32 and 34, cf. ní mu.un.da.ru.uš su mu.un.da.ab.sig.sig.ga : <<NE>> (dupl. omits NE) *i-ár-ra-ru zumru unarraṭu* they . . . (Sum. "they cause fear"), make the body shake PBS 12/1 6 r. 14f., dupl. UET 6 391:11.

UR<sub>4</sub>.UR<sub>4</sub> *a-ra-ru ša palāḫi* - ur<sub>4</sub>.ur<sub>4</sub> is *arāru* in the meaning "to fear" CT 20 26:8 (ext. comm.), see mng. 2; [...] = *i-ta-na-ra-ar* CT 19 3 r.(!) iii 12 (list of diseases).

1. to fear, to become agitated, panic-stricken: *ina kakkī ummānum i-ru-ur-ma kakkīša itabbak* as to war, the troops will become frightened and throw away their weapons YOS 10 24:42, cf. *ummānum [...]* *i-ru-ur* ibid. 42 i 53 (both OB ext.); *ina šatti šuāti tibūt nakri ibaššīma mātu ir-ru-ur-ma* (var. *i-ru-ur-ma*) *ana dannati ipaḥḥur* in that year. there will be an enemy attack, and the land will become fearful and assemble in fortified places ACh Šamaš 8:2 and 10:30, var. from ACh Supp. 2 Šamaš 39:39, cf. also *a-ra-ár* KUR.BI ACh Sin 18:32; *šabbītu ana qātika la tanašši eṭemmū i-ar-ru-ru-ka* do not take a staff in your hands (or) the spirits will panic before you Gilg. XII 21, also *šabbītu ina*

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qāt[išu išši] eṭemmū e-tar-ru ibid. 37B, see ibid. p. 68 n. 10, note the Sum. version giš.ma.nu šu.za nam.mu.un.gá.gá gidim.e.ne ur<sub>4</sub>.re.en UET 6 56:64; *nīšē lipla-ḥama litquna ḥubūršīn būlu li-ru-ur-ma litūr ana ṭiddi* let the people be afraid and subdue their noise, let the cattle panic and “turn to clay” Gössmann Era I 74, restored from VAT 10071:23f. in Lambert BWL pl. 73, see AfO 18 401; *šumma šēnu ina tarbašišina i-ru-ra* if the sheep panic in their fold CT 28 9:38 (SB Alu); [*šumma(?)*] *rību ša KI eli minātišu i-ru-ur* if the earthquake is more severe than usual RA 34 2:17 (Nuzi astrol.), but *i-ru-ub* ibid. 19, note (in parallel context) *i-ru-ub* ACh Adad 20:49, but [...] *ia-ar-ru-ur* ibid. 50.

2. *atarruru* to be beset with fear: see Sumer 13, 4R 28, CT 16, Lugale I, in lex. section; *ummānka ina šubtiša UR<sub>4</sub>.UR<sub>4</sub>-ár* (= *itanarrar*) your troops will be agitated constantly in their ambush CT 20 26:7, for comm., see lex. section, cf. *ummānka ina šupat [wašb]at i-ta-na-ra-ar* YOS 10 17:12 (OB ext.); [...] *mātišu ūmišamma UR<sub>4</sub>.UR<sub>4</sub>-ár(?)* the [...] of his country will be agitated every day Craig ABRT 1 82 r. 9 (SB *tamītu*); *šumma immerū ina rubšišunu it-ta-na-ar-ra-ru* if sheep are constantly agitated in their pens CT 41 11:18, also CT 28 9:34f., cf. *šumma šēnū i-ta-na-ar-ra-ra* ibid. 37, wr. U<sub>8</sub> *i-ta-na-ar-ra-ar* CT 41 11:26 and CT 28 38a:7 (all SB Alu).

3. *urruru* to cause fear, panic: see Angim II 30, in lex. section.

4. II/2 to become frightened (passive to mng. 3): *šumma a-ri-ir ú-tar-ra-ar* if he is pusillanimous, he will be (easily) scared ZA 43 96 ii 14.

5. IV to become agitated(?): see CT 17 5:34, PBS 12/1, in lex. section; DINGIR.MEŠ URU *i-ar-ra-ru* (obscure) CT 38 49:25 (SB Alu); uncert.: [...] *ḥursāna la i'-a-ra-ru-ši(?)* AfK 1 24 r. 3; for possible IV/3 forms, see mng. 2 and discussion.

The references cited in mng. 2 seem to belong together on the basis of the usage; the majority of the writings indicate the form *itanarrar*, i.e., I/3, and only a few the

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form *ittanarrar*, i.e., IV/3. One could assume defective writings in the first case and assign all these forms to IV/3, were it not for the clear I/3 infinitive *atarruru* and the fact that the forms *i'arrar(u)* are rare and are used as if they were presents of I and not of IV. The references cited in mng. 5 may have to be interpreted as I presents, in spite of the vowel *u* instead of *u*.

The passage *i-ta-ru-ur* YOS 10 47:34 is to be taken as a form of *tarāru*, q.v., on account of the parallel *itrur* CT 41 10:25, 12:15 and 18.

Note also the exceptional transitive usage of *iruru* in the bil. text UET 6 392, cited in lex. section.

(von Soden, Or. NS 20 259.)

**arāru C** (*erēru*, *ḥarāru*) v.; 1. to rot, 2. to discharge a putrid liquid, 3. to defecate; MB, SB; I *irur/iḥrur-irur* and *i'arrur/iḥarrur*, stat. *ḥarir*, IV *i'arrar*, IV/3 (*ittana'rar*); cf. *arurtu* A.

[...] = *e-re-ru*, [...] = *MIN ša a-ka-li* Antagal III 249f.

šà.mu al.ur<sub>4</sub> = šà *ḥa-ri-ir* Disease list 180.

1. to rot: see Antagal, in lex. section; *ina ARĀḤ.MEŠ še'u ir-ru-ur* the barley will rot in the granaries ACh Sin 3:127, cf. ibid. 67, also K.8263:5, cited Bab. 6 117, and dupls., and note the variant *ia-ru-ur* ACh Sin 35:5.

2. to discharge a putrid liquid: *šumma ... ina pišu ru'tu illak i-ḥar-ru-ur* if saliva flows from his mouth and he discharges a putrid liquid Labat TDP 80:2 and 5, cf. IGI<sup>II</sup>-šú *tarka i-ḥar-ru-ur ru'tu ina pišu illak* his eyes are dark, he discharges putrid liquid, spittle flows out of his mouth STT 89:137, cf. also *ināšu ir-ru-ru* his eyes discharge a putrid liquid AMT 90,1 iii 13, dupl. K.9523 ii 5; *šumma irrūšu i-ḥa-ar-ru-ru* if his bowels discharge a putrid liquid PBS 2/2 104:5 (MB), cf. Labat TDP 128:21'-24', also (with I/3 or IV/3) *šumma irrūšu it-ta-na-'ra-[ru]* ibid. 25', also *irrūšu i-ár-ru-ur* (var. [i]-ar-ru-ur) AMT 43,5:8, var. from dupl. AMT 56,1:13, also ŠĀ.MEŠ *i-'a-ru-ru* (note *imât* line 4) LKA 85:2; ŠĀ.MEŠ-šu *nuppuḫu irrūšu i-ár-ru-ru irrūšu ištānassū*

## arāru C

(wr. KA.KA-ú) Köcher BAM 159 v 48f., and note parallels *irrūšu i-a-ru-ru* (var. *i-ár-ru-ru*) AMT 21,2:6, var. from dupls. AMT 22,2:4 and K.9216 ii 4'; *šumma rēš libbišu paṭirma i-ár-ra-ár* Labat TDP 112:28, to be compared with *šibit libbi irši u rēš libbišu i-ru-ur* ibid. 44:42, note *šumma ur'ussu i-ḥar-ru-ur* Labat TDP 84:29; exceptionally in ext.: [*šumma*] UR<sub>5</sub> *i-ḥar-ru-ur* (followed by *i-ḥaš-šu-uš*) if the lungs discharge a putrid liquid KAR 422 r. 3.

3. to defecate: if a raven *ana pan ummāni ina šasīšu i-ḥar-ru-ur* defecates while it croaks in front of an army (marching out to war) CT 39 25 K.2898:5, and note the variant *i-ár-ru-ru* ibid. 3; if a raven *ina muḥḥi amēli iḥ-ru-ur* ibid. 9; exceptionally in IV/3: if ravens fly in flocks and *pani amēli suḥḥuruma it-ta-na-'ra-ar-ru* wheel toward the man and defecate constantly ibid. 13.

The references sub mng. 1 have been cited previously sub *erēru* v., those sub mngs. 2 and 3 sub *ḥarāru* D. The latter were there erroneously interpreted as an acoustic phenomenon on the basis of the cognate verbs cited by Labat TDP 80 n. 152. These cognates, however, are to be connected with Akk. *naḥāru* "to snore" and have no relation to (*ḥ*)*arāru*, as the loss of the *ḥ* indicates.

The difficult group of homonymous verbs (*ḥ/w*)*arāru* pose problems which have not yet been adequately solved. An attempt has been made in the distribution of meanings and usages sub *arāru* B and C which is meant to organize certain aspects rather than to offer a normative arrangement. In view of *tarāru* "to tremble" a verb (*w*)*arāru* of similar meaning (*arāru* B) has been assumed (*irur—irur/i'arrur*). The references in which (*ḥ*)*arāru* denotes a physical process are more difficult to disentangle because several meanings seem present, one referring to a process of rotting or putrifying (*arāru*, *erēru* denoting the spoiling of grain during the winter storage) and one (mng. 2) for which "to discharge a(n abnormal) putrid liquid" fits in many passages. Only with respect to birds (mng. 3) does "to defecate" seem acceptable. The paral-

## arattū

lel use of a nuance of *ašāšu* beside *arāru* (suggested by the same Sumerian correspondence UR<sub>4</sub>.UR<sub>4</sub> for both verbs and also by the two designations of diseases *arurtu* and *ašūstu*) as in [*šumma*] *ḥašú i-ḥar-ru-ur* if the lungs (of the sheep) discharge a putrid liquid KAR 422 r. 3f., and [*šumma ḥaš*]ú *i-ḥaš-šu-uš* (see *ḥašāšu* B) complicates the picture.

**arāru** see *ararú* A.

**arāsu** s.; (a condiment); OB, NA(?).

15 GÍN *a-ra-zum* (among items imported from Dilmun) UET 5 678:19, cf. ibid. 286 r. 3; 1 DUG *a-ra-zum ša ṭābātīm* TCL 11 248:10 (all OB); uncert.: *a-na a-ra-si* (in broken context) ABL 685:14 (NA).

**araššānu** s.; wild dove; EA.\*

2 *natullātum ša maški ša kî a-r[a]-aš-ša-a-an-ni burrumu* two leather reins variegated like a wild dove EA 22 i 22 (list of gifts of Tušratta).

Probably a variant of *amuršānu*, q.v.

Meissner BAW 2 31f.

**arašu** see *aršu*.

**arāšu** see *erēšu* B.

**arathu** s.; (a tree); lex.\*; foreign word.

giš.a.rat.hu = šu (between giš.šu.rat.hu and *ararathu*, q.v.) Hh. III 248.

**arattū** (fem. *arattitu*) adj.; excellent (lit.: in the manner of Aratta); SB, NB.

a-rat-ta LAM×KUR.RU.KI = šu, *kab-tum*, *ta-na-da-tum* Diri IV 87ff., cf. LAM.KUR.RU.[KI] = [*a-ra*]-*tu-ú*, [*ka-ab*]-*tu-um*, *ta-na-da-tum* Proto-Diri 547-547b; giš.gu.za.LAM×KUR.RU.KI (vars. [giš.gu.za] a.rat, giš.gu.za LA.LAM.ti.tum) = *a-rat-ti-tum*, *ka-bit-tum* Hh. IV 76f.; giš.gu.za.LAM×KUR.RU.KI = *a-rat-[ti]-tum* = *ku-us-si ni-me-di* Hg. A I 33, in MSL 5 187; [a.šà.LAM×KUR.R]U.KI = A.ŠÀ *a-rat-te-e*, A.ŠÀ *ta-na-da-te* Hh. XX iii 13f.

*a-rat-ti-u* (var. *-tu-ú*) = MIN (= *kussú*) *ni-me-di* Malku II 182, cf. *a-rat-ti-i* = MIN (= *kussú*) *ni-me-di* CT 18 3 r. iii 4 (syn. list); *ki-kur-ru-u*, *tu-'u*, *pa-an-pa-nu*, *a-rat-tu-u* = *šu-ub-tum* Malku I 280ff., cf. *a-rat-tu-ú*, *si-si-ri-nu*, *a-mir-tum* = [*šubtu*] Explicit Malku II 145ff.

[š]u-tin-nu, [a]-rat-tu-ú, ba-'ú-lu, [ru]-uš-šu-nu, i-šá-nu-ú = *kab-tum* Malku I 17ff.

a) describing objects — 1' a special chair for gods: GIŠ.GU.ZA *a-rat-te-e* [... *mū*]šab