

5. Montserrat 2 (CTH 670) 2, Güterbock [1979] 137, 139.
6. Nakamura 2002, 225.
7. *IBoT* 1.13 V 6'-9' = *KBo* 10.25 II 38-41, Singer 1983, 117-118 and Singer 1984, 50. Also *KUB* 2.5 I 38-41 and *KUB* 11.34 I 46-48, Otten 1940, 223.
8. *KUB* 25.1 III 11-12, Badali, Zinko 1994, 70-71.
9. *KUB* 43.55 (CTH 448) V 7-10. Taracha 2000, 160, 192-193, identifies the king with Tuthaliya III, father of Suppiluliuma I.
10. *KUB* 12.5 I 1-3, IV 17-2, Danmanville 1962, 51-61.
11. *KUB* 9.16+ Ro. 3-7 and dupl. *KBo* 39.63 Ro. 3-7 and *KBo* 3.25++ Ro. I 3-4. Also *KBo* 47.6 (CTH 634) Vo. 1-3, Alp 1983, 224-225 (No. 71), Nakamura 2001, 444, Nakamura 2002, 288-289.
12. *KUB* 5.9 (CTH 579) I 25, *KUB* 6.37 (CTH 582) 11', *KUB* 52.99 (CTH 530) 7', 10'.
13. Bo 3230+ I 7-8]LUMESŠ É hé-eš-da-a-ma[...]LUMESŠ É hu-uh-ha-aš.
14. Singer 1996, 10.

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32) ú-ru in KUB 4 63 iii 32 – In *N.A.B.U.* 2007/13, M. Stol in his discussion of suicide in Akkadian cited the Boghazköy solar omen text *KUB* 4 63 iii 32 with its mysterious passage *ú-ru ana māti imaqqut*, which gives no obvious sense. My 1972 collation of the duplicate *KBo* 13 30 : 13 showed the supposed *ú-ru* to be *kūr-ru*, i.e., the *kurru* measure, thus requiring a slight emendation in *KUB* 4 63 iii 32 and *KUB* 30 9 iii 14. *KUB* 4 63 has the colophon preserved which says it is Tablet I of Eclipse of the Sun (DUB.1.KAM *an-ta-lù* ^dUTU). Most of this text deals specifically with solar eclipses, which normally generate dire predictions. Our passage does not explicitly say it concerns an eclipse, but it says that the sun at sunrise looks like it is sprinkled with blood, for which a very unfavorable prediction would be expected. The entire apodosis thus reads *kūr-ru ŠÈ KUR i-ma-qut RI.RI.GA GAR-a[n] UZU a-wi-lu-tim in-na-ka[l]*, meaning barley will become very expensive in the land, there will be fatalities (from starvation), (and) there will be cannibalism.

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33) Two Iranian personal names belonging to the /-dialect – It is generally accepted that the phonological system of one or more Old Iranian dialects knew the phoneme /l/ (as representation of PIE */l/), a phoneme which is not attested in the two directly attested Old Iranian languages, Old Persian and Avestan¹. In all likelihood it is a Northwest Iranian dialect.

In my recently published work on Old Iranian proper names and loanwords in non-Iranian texts I have included seven proper names containing this /l/: *Arvazūla², *Bāliča³, *Halēva⁴, *Lānika⁵, *Laxša⁶ and *Mīnčālī⁷. Possibly the Babylonian spellings Lu-da-ka (*IMT* 38: rev.) and Lu-da-ku (*BE* 9 39: 3, 5, E; *IMT* 38: 3, 6) render *Laudaka-, the equivalent of *Raudaka-, a -ka- hypocoristic of *Rauda-, “he who grows”, but that is far from sure⁸, since Akkadian has an occasional /l/-alternation⁹, e.g. *maltakal* vs. *martakal* (NA), from *maštakal*, a plant or *napalsuhu* vs. *naparsuhu* (LB), “to fall to the ground”. It is more attested in non-Akkadian words however: *ašlu(k)katu* vs. *ašru(k)katu*, “storeroom”, *laqlaqqu* vs. *raqraqqu*, “stork”. U-la-na- (*PBS* 2/1 128: 16) too may render both *(H)ulāna- and *(H)urāna¹⁰.

In this note I will discuss two more names which were considered as problematic in my earlier publication, but which can now be analyzed as belonging to this dialect too.

The first one is spelled Li-me-pīr-da in Elamite (*PF* 1798: 6-7)¹¹. Gershevitch¹² recognized that this name had to be Iranian and that it accordingly belonged to the *l*-dialect. In my opinion this Elamite spelling represents *Lēvapīta-, the equivalent of *Rēvapīta- < *Raiva-pīta-, “the rich warrior”, to *raiva-, “rich” (Av. *raēuua-*) and *pīta-, “warrior” (see Av. *parōt-*, “battle” and *pārōt-*, “to fight”). The PIE root of Av. *raēuua-* is *reh₁-i-*uent-*¹³, which could be a problem for the proposed reconstruction, because the *l*-dialect usually preserves PIE */l/, not */r/. Nevertheless it is possible that this rule has been extrapolated, as a consequence of which PIE */r/ too could be transformed into /l/ (in analogy with PIE */l/ > Ir. /l/). Note the inaccurate transposition El. ME = Ir. /va/.

The second name has two spellings in Elamite: Ul-la-ba-iz-zī-iš (*PF* 1592: 3-4) and Ul-la-ba-zī-iš (*Fort.* 8625: 6-7)¹⁴. Some scholars have assumed that the name must be Iranian¹⁵. The double spelling of *z* suggests (because of the Reiner-test) that the Iranian consonant reflected by *z* must be voiceless¹⁶. Most likely it is the voiceless affricate /č/.

Two possible reconstructions are proposed here for these spellings. In both proposals the first component of the name is *(h)ulā-, the equivalent of *(h)urā-, “fermented mare’s milk” (OInd. *sūrā-*, Av. and Khot. *hurā-*, MP *hur*). The first reconstruction is *(H)ulāpāčiš, the second part of which is related to Old Ir. *pač-, “to cook” (OInd. *pac-*, Av. *pača-* and *pak-*, MP and NP *paz*, Sogd. (ʾ)pč, Chor. *pc*), followed by a patronymic suffix -i-. The name means “cooking (preparing) the fermented mare’s milk”. The other possibility is *(H)ulāpāčiš, an -i-patronymic of a -ča-hypocoristic of *(H)urā-pā-, “protecting the fermented mare’s milk”, to *pā-, “to protect” (OInd., Av., OP and Khot. *pā-*, MP *pādan*, Sogd. ”p’y”).

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2. J. Tavernier, *Iranica in the Achaemenid Period (ca. 550-330 B.C.): Lexicon of Old Iranian Proper Names and Loanwords, Attested in non-Iranian Texts* (Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta 158), Leuven, 2007, 115 no. 4.2.120.

3. Tavernier, *Iranica*, 146 no. 4.2.317.

4. Tavernier, *Iranica*, 58 no. 2.2.25.

5. Tavernier, *Iranica*, 235 no. 4.2.1010.

6. Tavernier, *Iranica*, 235 no. 4.2.1011.

7. Tavernier, *Iranica*, 254 no. 4.2.1136.

8. R. Zadok, review of M. A. Dandamayev, *Iranians in Achaemenid Babylonia* (Columbia Lectures on Iranian Studies 6), Costa Mesa, 1992, *BSOAS* 58 (1995), 159; Tavernier, *Iranica*, 284-285 no. 4.2.1383.

9. W. von Soden, *Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik* (Analecta Orientalia 33), 3rd ed., Roma, 1995, 43.

10. Tavernier, *Iranica*, 206 no. 4.2.799.

11. Cf. Tavernier, *Iranica*, 483 no. 5.3.2.104.

12. Gershevitch, “Amber”, 202; Mayrhofer, *Onomastica Persepolitana*, 8.903; W. Hinz & H. Koch, *Elamisches Wörterbuch* (AMl. Ergänzungsband 17), Berlin, 1987, 830.

13. See M. Mayrhofer, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindogermanischen* (Indogermanische Bibliothek. II. Reihe: Wörterbücher), Heidelberg, 1992-2001, 437.

14. Cf. Tavernier, *Iranica*, 492 no. 5.3.2.210.

15. Mayrhofer, *Onomastica Persepolitana*, 301; Hinz & Koch, *Elamisches Wörterbuch*, 1218.

16. Which excludes a possible reading of the second component as *bāji-, “tax”.

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34) The MB Nippur Combination Extract N 3783 + N 5031 obverse – The obverse of the MB Nippur lentil extract N 3783 + N 5031, which was copied and included by Veldhuis in his corpus of MB curricular texts (Veldhuis 2000: 85, 90) and contains an extract of *Syllabary B* on the reverse, reads as follows.