

Lesson 1

1.1 The Sounds of Akkadian

List the emphatic consonants	<i>q, ṣ, ṭ</i>
Where does <i>w</i> drop out?	Next to a consonant and at the end of a word.
Where does <i>y</i> drop out?	Next to a consonant, at the end of a word, and often at the beginning of a word.
How else is <i>y</i> transcribed?	<i>j</i>
How is <i>y</i> alphabetized in the lexicon?	As <i>j</i>
Where does ʾ drop out?	Everywhere except between vowels and (rarely) at the end of a syllable.
How is ʾ alphabetized in the lexicon?	It is ignored in the lexicon.
Which consonants may be doubled?	all
Write the alphabet in order	a, b, d, e, g, ḥ, i, j(y), k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, ṣ, š, t, ṭ, u, w, z
What do the script and transliteration not distinguish?	• Voiced vs. unvoiced vs. emphatic (often) • Doubled consonants (often) • e vs. i vowels (often) • Vowel length (often)

1.2 Syllabification

Write Huehnergard's syllabification rules	• Every syllable has exactly one vowel • Syllables always begin with a consonant • Except at the beginning of a word • Except for second of two vowels in a row • Some scholars separate two vowels with aleph ʾ • No syllable may begin or end with two consonants
Write my syllabification procedure	• Divide between two vowels in a row. • Divide before a consonant that is followed by a vowel.

1.3 Stress

What are the three kinds of syllables?	• Light • ends in a short vowel (-a, -ba) • Heavy • ends in a long vowel with macron (-ā, -bā) • ends in a short vowel plus a consonant (-ak) • Ultraheavy • Ends in a long vowel with circumflex (-â, bâ) • Ends in a long vowel plus a consonant (-âk, -bâk)
Which syllable is stressed?	• If last syllable is ultraheavy, it is stressed • Otherwise, stress on last ultraheavy or non-final heavy • If no ultraheavy or non-final heavy, then first syllable is stressed.

Lesson 2

2.1 Noun Declension

What articles does Akkadian have?	• Akkadian has no articles.
Translate <i>šarrum</i> with appropriate definiteness.	• 'king', 'a king', or 'the king' depending on the context.

List the cases and two uses of each case.	- Nominative (nom) - Subject - Predicate nominative of some verbless sentences - Genitive (gen) - Possession and other noun-noun modification - After prepositions - Accusative (acc) - Direct object of the verb - Adverbial expressions
What is mimation?	The final <i>-m</i> in singular nouns & adjectives, FP nouns & adjectives, MP adjectives, and on some verb forms.
What is nunation?	The final <i>-n</i> in dual nouns.
What genders does Akkadian have?	- Masculine - Feminine
What marker do masculine singular nouns have?	- None - Some look like they have the feminine marker <i>-t</i> or <i>-at</i>, but that is part of the base, not a marker.
What marker do feminine singular nouns have?	<i>-t</i> if the base ends in a single consonant or a vowel <i>-at</i> if the base ends in two consonants - Some FS nouns lack a feminine marker (no <i>-t</i> or <i>-at</i>)
If a noun or adjective has a feminine GNC ending, is it necessarily feminine?	Yes. If it has the ending, it is feminine, taking feminine agreement. This is unlike Hebrew, where a MP noun can take a FP ending but still be masculine. (e.g., אֶבֶן)
If a noun is masculine in the singular, what is it in the plural?	- Masculine - OR Feminine - OR variable gender
If a noun is feminine in the singular, what is it in the plural?	Feminine
Which nouns have variable gender?	- Some nouns without a feminine marker in the singular. - Variable gender in singular usually → variable in plural.
What does the singular indicate?	- Single - Collective (singular form, refers to a group)
What does the dual indicate?	- Two of a natural pair - A few words mean the same in the singular and the dual
What parts of speech use the dual?	- Nouns only - No dual form of adjectives, verbs, or pronouns
How does agreement work for the dual?	Dual noun → FP or (rarely) MP agreement
What does the masculine plural indicate?	- Two or more (at least one is masculine) - Some words mean the same in the singular and plural.
What does the feminine plural indicate?	- Two or more (all are feminine) - Some words mean the same in the singular and plural.

2.2 Prepositions

How are most prepositions spelled?	- Two syllables. - Word ends in a short vowel
What case is a noun following a preposition?	Genitive

2.3 The Determinative Pronoun ša

What does ša mean?	• ‘the one of’
How is ša used?	• Usually in apposition to a preceding noun. • Followed by a noun in the genitive

2.4 Independent Personal Pronouns

When multiple persons are expressed, in what order do they come?	• First, second, third
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2.5 Verbless clauses

What is the Akkadian verb ‘to be’?	• There is none
How is the meaning ‘to be’ expressed?	• A verbless (aka ‘nominal’) clause
What word order is used in verbless clauses?	• If subject is a noun, it comes first. • If subject is a pronoun, it comes last
What is the meaning of a verbless clause when ša and the following genitive are the predicate?	• Possession. (<subject> belongs to the <genitive>)
What is the tense of a verbless clause?	• Tense is determined by the context.

Lesson 3

3.1 The Semantic Root

What is the root of a word?	• A set of consonants (usually 3)
What are the radicals of a word?	• The consonants of the root.
What is the paradigmatic Akkadian verbal root?	• p-r-s (for 3 radical roots) • p-s (for 2 radical roots) • p-s-p-s (for some 4-radical roots) • p-r-s-d (for other 4-radical roots)

3.2 Verb Morphology: Introductory Considerations

List the non-finite (nominal) forms of verbs	• Infinite, Participle, Verbal adjective
List the finite forms of verbs	• Indicative forms: Preterite, Durative, Perfect • Injunctive forms: Imperative, Precative
What corresponds to the Hebrew Qal?	• The G stem. (<i>Grundstamm</i> = basic stem)

3.3 The G Infinitive: Form and Meaning

What is the infinitive?	• A declinable noun (MS only)
Meaning of the infinitive?	• “to X” • After a preposition, can mean “Xing”
What is the G infinitive pattern?	• parās + GNC ending
What is the lexical form of a verb?	• G infinitive MSN

3.4 Verb Semantics: General Comments

What are the semantic categories of verbs?	• Active-Transitive (take a DO) • Active-intransitive (mostly verbs of motion) • Stative or Adjectival (to be/become <adjective>) • A few verbs have multiple meanings in multiple categories. (e.g., ‘to fear <DO>’ and ‘to be afraid’).
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3.5 The G Preterite: Form and Meaning

What is the base of the G Preterite?	• R₁R₂VR₃ (<i>prVs</i>)
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What is the theme vowel?	- the lone vowel in the base of the G preterite - Varies with the word - Always a short vowel
What does the Preterite denote?	Describes an action as occurring or having occurred at a single point in time (“punctual”)
How translate the preterite? (e.g., ‘to place’)	- Simple past tense (‘I placed’) - temporal clause → Pluperfect (‘when/after I had placed’)
What does an independent nominative pronoun signify?	- Emphasis, or - Eliminate ambiguities

3.6 Word order and agreement in verbal clauses

What is the normal word order in verbal clauses in prose texts?	Conjunction – Subject – Direct Object – Adjunct – Verb
What is an adjunct?	Adverb, Indirect Object, Prepositional Phrase
How much flexibility is there in word order?	Rearrange for emphasis, but verb always the last word.
What (besides the conjunction) can precede the subject?	Certain sentence-modifying adverbs and prepositional phrases (e.g., ‘moreover’, ‘at that time’)
What agreement is used with dual nouns?	Usually FP, sometimes MP
What agreement is used with compound subjects?	- Plural - Masculine if any element is masculine
What agreement is used with collective nouns?	Singular or plural

Lesson 4

4.1 Vowel Syncope

What does syncope mean?	Dropping one or more sounds from the middle of a word
When does vowel syncope occur in Akkadian?	If two light syllables in a row, drop the second vowel.
What are the exceptions to vowel syncope?	- End of word - Before a vowel - Before r (but not always) - Before l (sometimes) - Before certain pronominal suffixes - In some Sumerian loanwords

4.2 The attributive adjective: declension and agreement

What sets GNC of attributive adjective?	Agrees with noun it modifies in GNC
Gender and number of attributive adjective that modifies multiple nouns?	- Plural - Masculine if any of the nouns is masculine
Gender and number of attributive adjective that modifies dual noun?	- Plural - Usually Feminine, sometimes Masculine.
What are endings of attributive adjectives?	- Same as nouns except MP - MPN: -ū → -ūtum - MPGa: -ī → -ūtīm
What are the feminine markers for attributive adjectives?	- FS has marker between base and GNC ending -t- if the base ends in one consonant -at- if the base ends in two consonants
What is the word order for attributive adjectives?	Follows the noun it modifies.

4.3 The G Verbal Adjective

What is a 'sound verb'?	A verb with no weak radicals
What is the pattern for G verbal adjectives (sound verbs)	<i>parVs</i> for most verbs <i>parr</i> for Stative verbs with root of type <i>pr</i> ($R_3 = R_2$)
What is the second vowel in G verbal adjectives? (The 'V' in <i>parVs</i>)	- A short vowel - Usually <i>i</i> <i>a</i> or <i>u</i> for a few stative verbs - Not necessarily the same as the theme vowel of the Preterite
What happens to the second vowel in G verbal adjectives? (The 'V' in <i>parVs</i>)	- Disappears due to vowel syncope except in FS - Doesn't disappear in FS, because FS adds 't' after root, which makes the second syllable heavy.
What does a verbal adjective mean?	- The condition or state resulting from the verbal action. - Active-transitive root → passive verbal adjective 'to strike' → 'struck' - Active-intransitive root → resultative verbal adjective 'to escape' → 'escaped' - Stative/adjectival root → descriptive verbal adjective 'to be good' → 'good'

4.4 The substantivization of adjectives

What endings are used on substantival adjectives?	- The same as attributive adjectives - Except that MP noun endings sometimes occur.
What is the meaning of a substantival adjective?	'The one who/that is X' - FS can mean 'the quality X' (e.g., 'goodness') - FS can also have a concrete meaning (e.g., strong → 'fortress')

4.5 The negative adverb *ul(a)*

What does <i>ul</i> mean?	An adverb that negates the predicate of a main clause
What is the significance of <i>ula</i> vs. <i>ul</i>	just a byform
Word order with <i>ul</i> and <i>ula</i> ?	- Right before the verb in verbal clauses - Right before the predicate in verbless clauses

Lesson 5

5.1 Assimilation of *n*

When does <i>n</i> assimilate?	Almost always when followed by a consonant.
What are the exceptions—when does <i>n</i> not assimilate?	- II-n verbal adjectives in the FS - Some Sumerian loanwords - Sporadic exceptions elsewhere
What happens when <i>n</i> assimilates?	The following consonant doubles.
Write and explain the FSN form of base <i>šakin</i> .	<i>šakittum</i> (<i>šakin</i> + <i>tum</i> → <i>n</i> assimilates)
Write and explain the FPN form of base <i>šakin</i> .	<i>šaknātum</i> (<i>šakin</i> + <i>ātum</i> → vowel syncope)
If see a doubled consonant, what might it mean?	Might be an <i>n</i> in the base that assimilated to the following consonant.

5.2 Weak Verbs

What is a weak verb?	Root contains one or more radicals that are susceptible to phonological changes under certain conditions.
What is a I-n verb?	A weak verb with <i>n</i> as the first radical
What is a II-w verb?	A weak verb with <i>w</i> as the second radical
What consonants give rise to weak verbs?	<i>n</i>, ³, <i>w</i>, <i>y</i>
What is a II-weak verb?	The second radical is ³, <i>w</i>, or <i>y</i>.
What is a III-weak verb?	The third radical is ³, <i>w</i>, or <i>y</i>.

5.3 The G Infinitive, Preterite, and Verbal Adjective: Verbs I-n

What happens to the G preterite of I-n verbs?	The first radical <i>n</i> always assimilates
What happens to the G infinitive of I-n verbs?	They are regular (because I-n is followed by a vowel)
What happens to G verbal adjective of I-n verbs?	They are regular (because I-n is followed by a vowel)

5.4 Sound changes before the feminine marker *t*

What changes happen before the feminine marker <i>t</i> ?	- III-<i>n</i>, III-<i>d</i>, and III-<i>ṭ</i> assimilate to the FS marker <i>t</i> in FS verbal adjectives and in the noun pattern <i>pirist</i>. - III-<i>s</i>, III-<i>ṣ</i>, and III-<i>z</i> become <i>š</i> before the FS marker <i>t</i>. - Occasionally, assimilation does not occur.
What might <i>tt</i> before the GNC ending mean?	FS, stem ends in <i>n</i>, <i>d</i>, or <i>ṭ</i> (assimilated to FS marker <i>t</i>)
What might <i>št</i> before the GNC ending mean?	FS, stem ends in <i>s</i>, <i>ṣ</i>, or <i>z</i> (→ <i>š</i> before the FS marker <i>t</i>)

5.5 Verbs with two accusatives

What case is used for two direct objects?	Accusative for both.
What are the types of double-accusative?	- Person/thing—<i>with</i> thing - Thing—<i>from</i> person <i>from</i> person is usually a pronominal suffix.
When does the double accusative occur?	- Only with certain verbs. - Only sometimes; often use a prepositional phrase for one of the direct objects.

5.6 Prepositions with verbs

What does the preposition <i>ina</i> denote?	The location of its object before the action of the verb occurs, so it can mean 'in' or 'from'.
What other prepositions have a similar explanation?	<i>itti</i> ('with') <i>ina qātim ša</i> ('in the hand of the')

Lesson 6

6.1 Vowel changes due to consonant loss

List the Proto-Semitic consonants that merged into ʾ and then subsequently lost in most phonological environments.	• ʾ = ʾ₁ • h = ʾ₂ • ḥ = ʾ₃ • ʿ = ʾ₄ • ġ = ʾ₅ • w = ʾ₆ • y = ʾ₇
When are w and y lost?	• before another consonant
What happens when ʾ ₁₋₇ stood (in Proto-Semitic) directly before or after another consonant?	• Drop the ʾ₁₋₇ • Lengthen the preceding vowel with a macron (e.g., ā, ē)
What happens when ʾ ₁₋₇ stood (in Proto-Semitic) at the beginning or end of a word?	• Drop the ʾ₁₋₇ • No other changes
When was w (ʿ ₆) <u>not</u> lost?	• When it begins a word (e.g., wardum)
What does Proto-Semitic *aw become in Akkadian?	• aw → ū
What does Proto-Semitic *ay become in Akkadian?	• ay → ī
What happens when ʾ ₁₋₇ stood (in Proto-Semitic) between two vowels?	• Drop the ʾ, which leaves the vowels contiguous → usually contract to second vowel with a circumflex
What are the contraction rules?	• ē ā → eā (and may skip vowel syncope) • ī ā → iā (and may skip vowel syncope) • ā ī → ê • ē ī → ê • otherwise, two vowels → circumflex of second vowel (e.g., i + ū → û)
When is intervocalic ʾ (ʿ ₁) <u>not</u> lost?	• Some verb forms where ʾ is morphologically significant • Some pronominal forms • Some Sumerian loanwords
What additional affect did ʾ ₃₋₄ (ḥ and ʿ) have?	• They caused nearby ā → ǣ

6.2 Denominative adjectives

How is a denominative adjective formed?	• noun base + ī + adjective GNC ending
What does a denominative adjective mean? E.g., top, bottom, front.	• Pertaining to/related to the base noun • top → upper • bottom → lower • front → first
What is a gentilic adjective?	• Denominative adjective formed from a place name • E.g., *Akkad → Akkad + ī + um → Akkadûm

6.3 Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

What is the near demonstrative adjective?	• annûm ‘this’, ‘these’ (from *hanniy)
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Word order for the near demonstrative adjective?	After other adjectives
What is the special use of the FS form of the near demonstrative adjective?	<i>annītum</i> (FS) can be used as neuter demonstrative pronoun 'this <thing>'
What is the far demonstrative pronoun?	<i>šū</i> and <i>šī</i> (fully declined) 'that'
Meaning of the far demonstrative pronoun?	'that' - the anaphoric pronoun referring to something already mentioned or known: 'the aforementioned', 'the aforesaid', 'this', 'these'
When is the dative case used?	Far demonstrative pronoun immediately after <i>ana</i> 'to'
Word order and GNC for the demonstratives?	- Agree GNC with the noun that they modify. - Follow the noun they modify when used attributively

Lesson 7

7.1 The sound change *i > e*

When does <i>ī</i> change to <i>ē</i> ?	often before <i>r</i> and <i>h</i>
How is this reflected in the writing?	Sometimes. But not always distinguish <i>i/ī/e/ē</i>

7.2 Vowel Harmony *a > e*

When does <i>ā</i> change to <i>ē</i> ?	- If there is (or was) an <i>ē</i> in the word. - Occurs even if the <i>ē</i> has contracted away. - Many classes of exceptions
What does the mark <i>̄</i> mean over a vowel?	- The vowel may be long or short. - Called an anceps vowel.

7.3 The G infinitive, preterite, and verbal adjective: Verbs III-weak

What is a III-weak verb?	Third radical was a consonant (<i>ʿ</i>₁₋₇) that dropped out.
What happens in III-weak verbs?	<i>R</i>₃ drops out. - When <i>R</i>₃ was followed by a consonant, the preceding vowel becomes long with a macron. - When <i>R</i>₃ was followed by a vowel, vowel contraction occurs. - In III-e verbs, usually <i>ā</i> → <i>ē</i>.
What else happens to the preterite of III-weak verbs?	- Third radical determines the theme vowel. - Original III-<i>ʿ</i>₁₋₂ → theme vowel <i>a</i> → III-a - Original III-<i>ʿ</i>₃₋₅ → theme vowel <i>e</i> → III-e - Original III-w → theme vowel <i>u</i> → III-u - Original III-y → theme vowel <i>i</i> → III-i
What ambiguity occurs in III-weak verbs?	MSN verbal adjective = MSN infinitive

7.4 The coordinators *-ma*, *u*, and *ū* (*lū*)

What is <i>u</i> ?	- Conjunction - Independent word - Connects noun phrases and sentences
What is <i>-ma</i> ?	Coordinating conjunction
To what kind of word is <i>-ma</i> attached?	Attached to the end of any predicate

Discuss the morphology of <i>-ma</i> .	- Enclitic particle - If immediately preceding syllable ended in a short vowel, the vowel is lengthened with a macron (<i>ibni</i> → <i>ibnī-ma</i>) so that it will get the accent. - Word-final <i>n</i> assimilates to <i>-ma</i> (<i>-n + ma</i> → <i>-m-ma</i>) - Word final <i>b</i> and <i>p</i> sometimes do also.
How are <i>-ma</i> and <i>u</i> similar and how different?	- Both mean ‘and’ and create compound sentences. <i>u</i> only used with verbs in both clauses are same mood (both indicative or both injunctive). <i>-ma</i> has no such restriction. - Clauses connected with <i>u</i> have equal weight and order can be reversed. Second clause connected with <i>-ma</i> is emphasized, and reversing order changes meaning. - Clauses connected with <i>-ma</i> are logically related. First is subordinate to second. First leads to second. No such connection implied if connected with <i>u</i>. <i>-ma</i> is ‘and as a result’, ‘[because/when/if] ... then’
How express ‘but’?	<i>-ma</i> or <i>u</i>, particularly when one of the two clauses contains a negative.
Meaning of <i>-ma u</i> ?	- Same mood, irreversible, stress on the first clause. ‘and also’ or ‘and then’
How express ‘or’?	<i>ū</i> or <i>ū lū</i> <i>ū</i> not distinguished from <i>u</i> in the writing system. - Clauses have same verbal mood and are reversible.

7.5 Asyndeton

What is asyndeton?	- Clauses following each other without a coordinator. - Adds distinctiveness, emphasis, or urgency.
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Lesson 8

8.1 The G Infinitive, Preterite, and Verbal Adjective: Verbs I-³ (I-a and I-e); *alākum*

What are the alephs?	¹ = ³ ² = h ³ = ḥ ⁴ = ʿ ⁵ = ġ ⁶ = w ⁷ = y
Which aleph is handled differently for I- ³ verbs?	⁶ = w, because it can start a word.
What happens to I- ³ in the infinitive?	Drop I-³. No other changes (because I-³ is word-initial).
What happens to I- ³ in the verbal adjective?	Drop I-³. No other changes (because I-³ is word-initial).
What happens to I- ³ in the preterite?	- Lengthen the prefix vowel when drop I-³ - If I-e, then <i>ā</i> → <i>ē</i> as usual.

What is a I-a root?	• I⁻²_{1,2} (² or h).
What is a I-e root?	• I⁻²_{3,4,7} (ḥ or ^c or y).

8.2 The Genitive Chain

What is a genitive chain?	• A construct chain.
What is the first noun in a genitive chain?	• The governing noun = <i>nomen regens</i>
What is the second noun in a genitive chain?	• The governed noun = <i>nomen rectum</i>
Name and describe the form of the nomen regens	• bound form = construct form = <i>status constructus</i> • No GNC ending (except if MP or dual)
Name and describe the form of the nomen rectum	• free form = unbound form = <i>status rectus</i> • Genitive case
Where does an adjective go in a genitive chain?	• After the entire chain because nothing may come between the nomen regens and the nomen rectum.
What GNC are used for an adjective that modifies the nomen regens?	• Adjective matches the GNC of the nomen regens (even when the nomen regens lacks a GNC ending)
When multiple genitives with one bound form?	• Only when form a natural or logical group.
When multiple bound forms with one genitive?	• Never • Must use ša instead (X u Y ša Z)
How form an extended genitive chain?	• All but the first are in the genitive case. • All but the last are in the bound form.
Meaning of a genitive following an infinitive?	• Objective genitive (“DO” of infinitive verb) • Subjective genitive (“subject” of infinitive verb)
Meaning of an adjective as the nomen regens?	• The following genitive noun qualifies or limits the adjective in some way.

8.3 The Bound Form of the Noun

Bound form of MP noun?	• Same as unbound form (has GNC ending)
Bound form of dual noun?	• Drop final <i>n</i>, keep the GNC vowel (<i>ā</i> or <i>ī</i>).
Bound form of singular nouns?	• Drop GNC ending + change
Bound form of FP noun?	• Drop GNC ending + changes
Bound form of adjective?	• Drop GNC ending + changes
Changes to make bound form when drop GNC ending?	• Monosyllabic base ends in single consonant • Sometimes add <i>-i</i> • Polysyllabic base ends in a single consonant • No further changes, so bound form is the base. • Base ends in a two consonants • always do something: add <i>-i</i>, simplify repeated consonant, or insert a vowel between consonants. • Base ends in a vowel: • sometimes add <i>-i</i>, add <i>-ê</i>, or drop final vowel
Where is genitive shown in the glossary?	• First item in the (parenthesis) after the lexical form.
What ambiguities in the parsing of bound forms?	• MPGa and *DGa both end in <i>ī</i> • No case endings except dual nouns and MP nouns.

How get the MSN absolute form from the construct form?	- If construct ends in a vowel, - drop the vowel, then add <i>-um</i> or <i>-ûm</i> - If construct ends in VC, three possibilities: - Add <i>-um</i> or <i>-ûm</i> - Double the consonant (VC → VCC), then add <i>-um</i> or <i>-ûm</i> - Remove the vowel (VC → C), then add <i>-um</i> or <i>-ûm</i>
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Lesson 9

9.1 The G Infinitive, Preterite, and Verbal Adjective: Verbs II-weak

What is a II-weak verb?	Second radical is ²₁₋₇
What happens to <i>aw</i> ?	<i>aw</i> → <i>û</i>
What happens to <i>ay</i> ?	<i>ay</i> → <i>î</i>
What unusual thing happens to verbal adjectives of II-weak verbs?	- Instead of vowel contraction, first vowel is set by weak radical. <i>ā</i> for II-²₁₋₂ and some Stative II-w and II-y <i>î</i> for most II-w and II-y <i>ē</i> for most II-²₃₋₄₀
Write the G Infinitive MSN of <i>kwn</i>	<i>kawānum</i> → <i>kūānum</i> → <i>kānum</i>
Write the G verbal adjective MSN of <i>kwn</i>	<i>kawinum</i> → <i>kīnum</i> (<i>î</i> absorbed other vowel)
Write the G Infinitive MSN of <i>qyš</i>	<i>qayāšum</i> → <i>qīāšum</i> → <i>qiāšum</i>
Write the G verbal adjective MSN of <i>qyš</i>	<i>qayišum</i> → <i>qīšum</i> (<i>î</i> absorbed other vowel)
Write the G Infinitive MSN of <i>š'm</i>	<i>ša āmum</i> → <i>šāāmum</i> → <i>šāmum</i>
Write the G verbal adjective MSN of <i>š'm</i>	<i>ša imum</i> → <i>šāmum</i> (<i>ā</i> absorbs other vowel)
Write the G Infinitive MSN of <i>nḥr</i>	<i>naḥārum</i> → <i>nēērum</i> → <i>nērum</i>
Write the G verbal adjective MSN of <i>nḥr</i>	<i>naḥimum</i> → <i>nēmum</i> (<i>ē</i> absorbs other vowel)

9.2 The Writing System

Lesson 10

10.1 The G Infinitive, Preterite, and Verbal Adjective: Verbs I-w

What happens to the infinitive of I-w verbs?	No changes at all (the I-w remains)
What happens to the G preterite of I-w verbs?	- Drop I-w and lengthen prefix vowel with macron. - Theme vowel is <i>i</i> - Stative I-w verbs: Prefix vowel <i>ā</i> → <i>ē</i> - Active I-w verbs: Prefix vowel is <i>u</i> - When a suffix begins with a vowel, the theme vowel <i>i</i> is lost due to vowel syncope.
What happens to I-w verbal adjective?	No changes at all (the I-w remains)

10.2 The verb *babālum*

What is the root of the verb <i>babālum</i> ?	<i>wbl</i>
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What happens to the G preterite of <i>babālum</i> ?	- It is a I-w active verb - Third radical <i>l</i> sometimes prevents syncope of the theme vowel.
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10.3 Pronominal Suffixes on Prepositions

What form of the pronominal object do prepositions use?	- Most use an independent pronoun in the genitive. <i>ana</i> uses the dative. - A few use pronominal suffix.
What happens to the spelling of prepositions when they add a pronominal suffix?	- No change for most prepositions. - In some prepositions, the final vowel of the preposition lengthens to a macron when a pronominal suffix is added (<i>eli</i> + <i>ya</i> → <i>elīya</i>)

10.4 Double-Duty Objects

Describe the double-duty use of a direct object.	- Single word is the direct object of two verbs. - DO is stated in the first clause. - DO may or may not be repeated in the second clause. - A pronominal object suffix may be used on the second verb
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Lesson 11

11.1 The noun with possessive pronominal suffixes

What does a pronominal suffix on a noun indicate?	the noun is possessed by the pronoun
To what form of the noun is a pronominal suffix added?	- the bound form, but sometimes modified. - Called the <i>status pronominalis</i>
Ending for MP noun before pronominal suffix?	<i>ū</i> for MPN and <i>ī</i> for MPGa (same as usual).
Ending for FP noun before pronominal suffix?	<i>ū</i> for FPN and <i>ī</i> for FPGa (same as MP).
Ending for plural adj before pronominal suffix?	- Attributive and predicate adjectives don't take suffix. - Substantival adjectives: <i>ū</i> for *PN and <i>ī</i> for *PGa
Ending for dual noun before pronominal suffix?	<i>ā</i> for *DN and <i>ī</i> for *DGa (same as bound form)
Ending for singular noun before pronominal suffix?	<i>ī</i> for *SG nouns (often identical to *DGa and *PGa) *SNa - usually same as bound form - with third person suffix, dentals (<i>d</i>, <i>t</i>, <i>ṭ</i>) and sibilants (<i>s</i>, <i>ṣ</i>, <i>š</i>, <i>z</i>) assimilate with <i>š</i> to <i>ss</i>. - If bound form ends in <i>-i</i>, use <i>-a</i> - If base ends in <i>-i</i>, use <i>-ī</i>
What are the pronominal suffixes used on NOUNS and ADJECTIVES?	- Same as on prepositions, except: 1CS suffix <i>-ī</i> used on *SNa - Attached directly to the base. 1CS suffix <i>-ya</i> used elsewhere (*SG, *P*)
Comment on the use of <i>ša</i> vs. a genitive chain to modify a noun with a pronominal suffix?	The head noun of a genitive chain cannot have a pronominal suffix, so the <i>ša</i> construction is used instead.
What ambiguity does the suffix <i>ī</i> have?	Could be 1CS suffix on *SNa or could be MPGa.
When is the case vowel <i>ī</i> used before a pronominal suffix?	*SG or *PGa or *DGa

What might <i>ss</i> near the end of a word mean?	Second <i>s</i> may be <i>š</i> of pronominal suffix, and first <i>s</i> may be a dental (<i>d, t, ṭ</i>) or sibilant (<i>s, ṣ, š, z</i>) at the end of the base.
How get the lexical form when have pronominal suffix?	- Remove the pronominal suffix and any preceding vowel, then add <i>um</i> or <i>ûm</i>. - If pronominal suffix begins with <i>ss</i>, change the first <i>s</i> to a dental (<i>d, t, ṭ</i>) or sibilant (<i>s, ṣ, š, z</i>).

11.2 Apposition

What is apposition?	Two or more substantives or phrases in a clause that refer to the same thing. (sic)
What case is used for words in apposition?	The same case.

11.3 The quantifier *kalûm*

What does <i>kalûm</i> mean?	'entirety', 'whole', 'all (of)', 'every'
Write all forms of <i>kalûm</i> .	*SN <i>kalûm</i>, *SG <i>kalîm</i>, *SA <i>kalâm</i> (always singular) - Bound form <i>kala</i>, <i>kali</i>, or <i>kal</i>
How is <i>kalûm</i> used?	- Bound form used before another noun. - OR follows noun it modifies, in apposition - Has third-person pronominal suffix (GNC corresponds to antecedent noun). - OR may be used independently.

11.4 Misc (from class, not from book)

How identify the weak radical of a G-Preterite?	<i>îmur</i> = I-weak (macron in prefix vowel, no CC) <i>ikûn</i> = II-weak (macron in stem vowel, no CC) <i>ibni</i> = III-weak (normal except no final C)
How identify the weak radical of a G infinitive?	<i>amārum</i> = I weak (no initial C) <i>kânum</i> = II weak (circumflex in first vowel) <i>banûm</i> = III weak (circumflex in second vowel)

Lesson 12

12.1 The G Durative: Sound Verbs; Verbs I-n; Verbs III-weak

What is the pattern for the base of the G durative?	<i>parrVs</i> - Always double the second radical.
What prefixes and suffixes are used in the G durative?	The same as the G preterite
What is the second vowel in the G durative?	- The theme vowel. - Either <i>a</i>, <i>i</i>, or <i>u</i>. - Preterite <i>a</i> → Durative <i>a</i> - Preterite <i>i</i> → Durative <i>i</i> - Preterite <i>u</i> → Durative <i>a</i> or <i>u</i>
How is the theme vowel of the G durative listed in the glossary?	- In parentheses after the letter G. - If there are two letters in parentheses, the first is the G durative theme vowel and the second is the G preterite theme vowel.

What are the vowel classes for sound verbs in the G stem?	• <i>a</i>-class (<i>a-a</i>) • <i>i</i>-class (<i>i-i</i>) • <i>u</i>-class (<i>u-u</i>) • <i>a-u</i> verbs. {aka <i>ablaut verbs</i> and <i>vowel-change verbs</i>}
What happens to III-e verbs in the G durative?	• Often <i>a</i> → <i>e</i> in the prefix vowel and the first base vowel.

12.2 The meaning of the durative

What does the durative mean?	• Action that takes place over a period of time (non-punctual or imperfective) • OR action that has not yet taken place (future)
Categorize types of action of the durative using "I go home."	• Simple future: "I will go home." • Present tense: "I am going home." • Durative/circumstantial: "as/when/while I was/am/will be going home" • Habitual/customary: "I used to go home/I go home (as a habit)" • Modal: "I may/might/could/can/should/would go home."
How is the durative negated?	• With <i>ul(a)</i> in main clauses
What are other names for the durative?	• Present • Present-Future

12.3 Prepositional phrases

12.4 Compound Noun Phrases

What is a compound noun phrase?	• Genitive phrase = construct chain
How are compound nouns pluralized?	• Usually the head noun is pluralized. • Sometimes the genitive noun is pluralized.

Lesson 13

13.1 The G Durative: Verbs I-³ (*I-a* and *I-e*); *alākum*

What happens in the G Durative to I- ³ verbs where the ³ would appear between two vowels?	• The ³ disappears • The vowel after the ³ also disappears • It disappears, so there is no vowel contraction!
What does the G Durative of I- ³ verbs look like?	• It looks like the preterite with R₁=R₂ (or R₁ assimilated)
What else happens in I-e verbs in the G durative?	• <i>a</i> → <i>e</i> except in the endings.
What are I-e verbs?	• The first radical is ³_{3,4,7} (= ḫ, ʿ, y)
parse <i>illak</i>	• G Durative 3cs from <i>alākum</i> ('lk)

13.2 Logograms

13.3 Determinatives

13.4 Personal names

Which case endings are used in personal names?	• Usually no case ending. Indeclinable.
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13.5 Old Babylonian Contracts

What word order is used at the beginning of an OB contract?	• The topic is usually the first item mentioned; this often results in the DO being first in the sentence. • The sellers are often mentioned before the buyers.
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Lesson 14

14.1 The G Durative: Verbs II-weak

What unusual things happen in the G Durative of II-weak verbs?	- When the suffix begins with a vowel: <prefix>+R₁VR₃R₃+<suffix> - The vowel V is the <i>preterite</i> theme vowel! - R₃ is doubled.
How are the G Preterite and G Durative distinguished for II-weak verbs?	If no vocalic ending, then durative has circumflex over second vowel, whereas the preterite has a macron.

14.2 Interrogative words

What is unusual about the interrogative pronoun <i>mannum</i> (who?)?	- Only MS forms. No feminine forms or plural forms. - Stands at or near beginning of sentence.
What is unusual about the interrogative pronoun <i>mīnum</i> and <i>minûm</i> (what?)?	- Only MS forms. No feminine forms or plural forms. - Stands at or near beginning of sentence.
What is unusual about the interrogative adjective <i>ayyum</i> (which?)?	- Irregular FS form <i>ayyītum</i>. - Irregular that sometimes can precede noun when used attributively. - Usual: agrees with noun in GNC.
How are sentences with an interrogative word negated?	Use <i>lā</i> instead of <i>ul(a)</i>

14.3 Indefinite Pronouns and Indefinite Adjectives

What is unusual about the personal indefinite pronoun <i>mamman</i> or <i>mamma</i> (anyone, someone)?	- Indeclinable - If used in apposition after a noun, translate it as 'any'.
What is unusual about the impersonal indefinite pronoun <i>mimma</i> (anything, something, all)?	- Indeclinable - If used in apposition after a noun, translate it as 'any'.
What is unusual about the adjectival <i>ayyumma</i> (whichever, any, some)?	Nothing unusual. It is fully declined.

14.4 The Abstract Suffix –ūt

Discuss the morphology of the abstract suffix –ūt	- Added to the base of a noun or adjective. - Followed by the noun GNC endings - The feminine marker -(a)t is dropped
What do words with the –ūt suffix look like?	Look like MP adjectives.
What is the parsing of words with the –ūt suffix?	FS noun (always)
What is the bound forms of words with the –ūt suffix?	ends in –ūt
How does the abstract suffix affect the meaning of the noun or adjective to which it is attached?	- Forms an abstract noun. - Means Xness, Xship, Xhood, Xity, or Xery

14.5 Verbal Hendiadys

How is verbal hendiadys formed?	2 verbs, coordinated with –ma or asyndetically
Meaning of verbal hendiadys?	Translate the first verb adverbially because it qualifies or restricts the meaning of the second verb.

Lesson 15

15.1 The G Durative: Verbs I-w

What happens to I-w verbs in the G durative?	• I-w drops off • Stative I-w verbs change <i>a</i> → <i>e</i> in the prefix. • Active I-w verbs use <i>u</i> for the prefix vowel.
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15.2 The Ventive

Discuss the morphology of the ventive	• Added to any finite verb. • <i>-am</i> on 3cs, 2ms, 1cs, 1cp. • Vowel contraction as usual on III-weak verbs. • Causes vowel syncope on some I-w preterite forms • Causes II-weak durative forms to change just like the vocalic endings (use preterite theme vowel and double the third radical). • <i>-m</i> on 2fs • <i>-nim</i> on 3mp, 2fp, and 2cp
What does the ventive mean?	• Used with verbs of motion. • If has ventive, it means 'come' rather than 'go', etc. • Indicates that the motion is towards the speaker or towards the person addressed (2nd person). 'to me' or 'to here'. • Or used as a 1cs dative suffix 'to me'

15.3 Indefinite or Unspecified Subject

What does it mean when the verb form is 3MP but there is no 'they' in the context to be the subject?	• Translate the subject as 'one' or 'they' or 'people'. • {Do it this way in class} • OR translate the verb as a passive. • {Don't do it this way in class}
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15.4 Direct Speech

How is direct speech indicated?	• Sometimes no markers; decide based on context. • Follow quote with a verb of speaking, telling, writing, approaching, informing, etc. • Introduced with a formula that includes <i>kiam</i> (thus) and <i>umma</i> (as follows) and a pronoun or noun referring to the speaker with <i>-ma</i> attached. • Introduced with <i>umma</i> (as follows) + name of speaker + <i>ma</i> • Sometimes the quote is followed by another such formula. • Add <i>-mi</i> to a word at or near the beginning of each clause of the quotation. Lengthens immediately preceding short vowel to a macron.
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Lesson 16

16.1 The G Imperative

What is the imperative used for?	• To issue commands.
In what persons does the imperative occur?	• Only 2 nd person

Pattern for the imperative?	• pV_1rV_2s + suffix • Preterite without prefix and vowel between R_1 and R_2
What is the imperative theme vowel (V_2)?	• The same as the preterite
What happens to the imperative when the suffix begins with a vowel?	• Drop theme vowel (V_2) due to vowel syncope, as usual.
What vowel is V_1 (between R_1 and R_2)?	• Preterite theme vowel except: • <i>i</i> for III-a, III-e, and a few strong verbs. • <i>a</i> for I-a • <i>e</i> for I-e
What happens to I-n verbs in the G imperative?	• Drop the I-n (this is unexpected)
What happens to I-w verbs in the G imperative?	• Drop the I-w and V_1 (Since no R_1, don't need V_1)
Inflect šakānum (a-u) in the G imperative	• MS = <i>šukun</i>, FS = <i>šuknī</i>, CP = <i>šuknā</i>
Inflect šakānum (a-u) in the G imperative with the Votive.	• MS = <i>šuknam</i>, FS = <i>šuknīm</i>, CP = <i>šuknānim</i>
Word order with the imperative?	• last word of the clause (like all verbs)
How express a negative command?	• use the Prohibitive • never use a negative adverb with the imperative.

16.2 The Precative

What does the precative express?	• A wish • OR an indirect command (1st or 3rd person command) • 1cs is common in questions ("why/what should I do?") • Used in protasis of unmarked conditional sentence.
In what persons does the precative occur?	• 1st and 3rd
How form the precative?	• Preterite, but with different prefix • 1cs → <i>lu-</i> • 1cp → <i>i</i> (separate word, then keep preterite prefix) • 3rd person → <i>li-</i> • If preterite prefix vowel long due to consonant loss, the precative prefix vowel is also long.
How negate the precative?	• Never negate the precative. • Express a negative wish or indirect command with the Vetitive or the Prohibitive.

16.3 Negative Commands and Wishes

What is the meaning of the Prohibitive?	• Negative commands and prohibitions • Sometimes used in place of the Vetitive (negative wish)
In what persons does the Prohibitive occur?	• 1st, 2nd, and 3rd
How form the Prohibitive?	• <i>lā</i> followed immediately by the Durative.
What does <i>ul</i> + durative of 'come back' mean?	• you are not coming back
What does <i>lā</i> + durative of 'come back' mean?	• Do not come back!
What is the meaning of the Vetitive?	• Negative wish 'may X not happen'
In what persons does the Vetitive occur?	• 1st, 2nd, and 3rd
How form the Vetitive?	• Add prefix with hyphen to the Preterite • <i>ayy-</i> before vowels • <i>ē-</i> before consonants

16.4 The Use of Injunctive Forms to Express Purpose

List the injunctive forms.	imperative, precative, prohibitive, vetitive
How express purpose?	- Two or more clauses - All verbs are injunctive - Verbs connected with <i>-ma</i> (rarely asyndetic) - Second and following clauses are purpose clauses.

Lesson 17

17.1 The G Perfect: Sound Verbs; Verbs I-n; Verbs III-weak

How form the Perfect?	$R_1taR_2VR_3$ (<i>ptarVs</i>) - Same affixes as the Preterite and Durative - Theme vowel of the Durative is used.
When does the infixed <i>-t</i> assimilate?	- It assimilates to R_1 - When R_1 is a Dental (<i>d, t, n</i>) - When R_1 is a Sibilent (<i>s, š, z</i>) except for <i>š</i> - It assimilates to <i>d</i> when R_1 is <i>g</i>
What happens in I-n verbs in the Perfect?	the I-n assimilates to the infixed <i>t</i>

17.2 The Meaning of the Perfect

What is the rough meaning of the Perfect?	English present perfect (e.g., “I have placed”)
What does the Perfect denote in main clauses?	The central event in a sequence of events. The event on which the action in subsequent clauses is based.
How are conditional clauses written in the Laws of Hammurapi?	- Protasis: - begins with <i>šumma</i> ‘if’ - If a single clause, verb is preterite or perfect - If a sequence of clauses, last verb or two is Perfect, the preceding ones are Preterite. - The last is perfect because it is the critical event.
How is the Perfect used in relative clauses?	It is not.
How does the Perfect function in OB letters?	- Focusing nuance; it indicates the crucial event, the main point of the letter. - Not usually followed by <i>-ma</i> - Often followed by an injunctive form.
What is the announcement Perfect?	- Denotes the actual performance of the event it describes. - e.g., “I now send X to you.”
What is the epistolary Perfect?	The same as the announcement Perfect.

17.3 Conditional Sentences

What are the two parts of a conditional sentence?	- Protasis (“if...”) - Apodosis (“then”)
Explained the essential difference between “marked” and “unmarked” conditional sentences.	- Marked – explicit word for “if” (usually <i>šumma</i>) - Unmarked – no explicit word for “if”
How form an unmarked conditional sentence?	- No word for “if” - Two or more clauses connected with <i>-ma</i> (‘then’)

How form a marked conditional sentence?	• Protasis begins with <i>šumma</i> ‘if’ • No conjunction between the protasis and the apodosis. • → No word for ‘then’
How negate the protasis or apodosis?	• <i>lā</i> • Marked protasis • Negative command in apodosis • <i>ul</i> • Unmarked protasis • Apodosis (unless negative command)
Tenses in protasis and their meaning	• Preterite – Past time • Durative – Intent, wish, obligation, habitual activity • Perfect – Final and critical verb in a sequence • Precative – Even though...
Tenses in apodosis	• Usually Durative, or an injunctive form (Impertive, Precative, Prohibitive, or Vetitive).
Parse <i>iddâk</i> (from Vocab)	• N Durative 3CS of <i>dâkum</i> “he/she will be executed”

Lesson 18

18.1 The G Perfect: Verbs I-’ (I-a and I-e)

What happens to the G Perfect of I-a and I-e verbs?	• Lengthen the prefix vowel due to lost letter. • I-e verbs use <i>ē</i> instead of <i>ā</i> in the prefix, as expected.
Parse <i>ittalak</i>	• <i>alākum</i> G Perfect 3MS. • <i>alākum</i> behaves like a I-n verb in the Perfect and the Preterite.

18.2 Object Pronominal Suffixes on Finite Verbs

What does an object suffix on a verb indicate?	• Accusative suffix denotes the direct object of the verb. • Dative suffix denotes the indirect object of the verb.
What happens to III-weak verbs when add a suffix?	• When verb form ends in a short vowel AND add a suffix other than 1cs, lengthen the short vowel right before the suffix
Where does the suffix go?	• After all morphemes, including the subordination marker <i>-u</i> (§19.2), and the Ventive. • Before the conjunction <i>-ma</i> • Dative suffix precedes accusative suffix.
What is a resumptive pronoun?	• Pronominal suffix that seems redundant because the antecedent is present in the clause.
What might <i>ss</i> mean toward the end of a verb?	• 3rd person object pronominal suffix (i.e. begins with <i>š</i>) that has assimilated to <i>ss</i> with the final radical of a stem that is d, t, ṭ, s, š, z, or š
What happens when a ventive is used with a object pronominal suffix?	• Ventive precedes object pronominal suffix • Final <i>m</i> of the ventive assimilates to the first consonant of the suffix.
What pronominal suffixes are used on non-finite verbs?	• Genitive (noun) suffixes.

18.3 The Adverbial Use of the Accusative

What is an adverbial accusative?	• Skip the preposition, and use accusative noun instead.
Types of adverbial accusatives?	• Place (“in” or “at”) • Ablative (“from”) • Duration of time (“for” as in “how long?”) • Location in time (“at” as in “when?”) • Respect • Manner • Means

Lesson 19

19.1 The G Perfect: Verbs II-weak; Verbs I-w

How form the Perfect of II-weak verbs?	• Take the Preterite and add <i>-t-</i> after R₁
How form the Perfect of I-w verbs?	• Stative: • drop I-w and lengthen prefix vowel with a macron. • sometimes <i>a</i> → <i>e</i>, and sometimes not. • Active • <prefix> ttaR_sVR₃ <suffix> • drop I-w • double the <i>-t-</i> instead of lengthening the prefix vowel. • Use standard prefixes, unlike Preterite and Durative of active I-w verbs (which use <i>u</i>). • Looks like I-n verb in the perfect.
Parse <i>itbal</i>	• G Perfect 3MS of babālum (wbl)
Parse <i>ittabal</i>	• G Perfect 3MS of babālum (wbl)

19.2 The Subordination Marker *-u*

Where is the subordination marker <i>-u</i> used?	• Finite verbs in subordinate (dependent) clauses that do not have a PNG suffix or the Votive. • Not used in the protasis of a conditional sentence.
Morphology of the subordination marker <i>-u</i> ?	• Comes before object pronominal suffixes and the enclitic conjunction <i>-ma</i> . These cause <i>-u</i> → <i>-ū</i>
What is the subordination marker called in other grammars?	• The subjunctive marker.

19.3 Relative Clauses

What is the relative particle?	• <i>ša</i> (indeclinable)
How are subordinate clauses negated?	• <i>lā</i>
Which verb form is not used in relative clauses?	• The Perfect
How <i>ša</i> used?	• No antecedent → <i>ša</i> clause acts substantively • Apposition to an antecedent noun • Follows the antecedent noun and its adjectives • Relative clause has a preposition which governs a resumptive third-person pronoun, with same GN as the antecedent noun.

Discuss resumptive pronouns in <i>ša</i> clauses.	- Used in a <i>ša</i> clause with an antecedent - Third person pronoun - GN set by antecedent noun - Often after a preposition → Case set by preposition - Genitive except Dative after <i>ana</i> - Can be possessive suffix on noun - If DO of the verb of the <i>ša</i> clause, may be suffix on verb.
What if no verb in a <i>ša</i> clause?	- Verbless clause - OR a prepositional phrase that modifies a noun.
What is <i>mala, mali, mal</i> ?	indefinitive relative particle
Meaning if non-genitive follows a bound form?	It is a relative clause with <i>ša</i> deleted.

Lesson 20

20.1 The G Participle

Pattern for the G Participle?	<i>pāris</i> + GNC adjectival endings - May use MP noun endings when used substantively.
Bound forms	- As usual, except that: - FS is <i>pārisat</i> before nouns and <i>pārista</i> before pronominal suffixes.
What happens to I-ʾ verbs in the G participle?	- Drop the I-ʾ - I-e verbs change <i>a</i> vowels to <i>e</i> as usual.
Voice of G Participle?	- Active voice - Stative verbs do not have a G participle.
Meaning of G Participle?	- When modifying noun: - e.g., “a smiting weapon” or “a weapon that smites” - When substantival, may be agent or a noun of occupation - e.g., traveler, innkeeper.
Difference in meaning between a G Participle and a G Verbal Adjective. E.g., to capture, to sit.	- For active-transitive verb - G Verbal Adjective is passive “captured” - G Participle is active “captor” - For active-intransitive verb - G Verbal Adjective is perfective “having sat down” - G Participle is imperfective aspect “sitting down”
Meaning of genitive following the bound form of a G Participle?	- the “direct object” of the participle - e.g., “the king who smites the enemy land” - OR a prepositional phrase - e.g., “the god who goes before me”
What types of pronominal suffixes go on participles?	The genitive pronominal suffixes that are used on nouns
GNC of participle modifying a noun?	- Matches GNC of the construct noun - EXCEPT that if participle modifying a plural noun may be singular if the participle is in the bound state.

20.2 The Particularizing Suffix *-ān*

What is the meaning of the morpheme <i>-ān</i> ?	- Indicates a specific or particular member of the class or object denoted by the word to which it is attached. “the X in question” or “that X” - Sometimes has its own meaning - e.g., “that great one” → “mayor” - With plurals can denote a particular group.
Where does the morpheme <i>-ān</i> occur?	On nominal forms, immediately before the case ending.

20.3 Irregular Masculine Plurals

20.4 Negation

Where are <i>ul</i> and <i>ula</i> used?	- Negate main clause assertions - Negate interrogative sentences in which no interrogative pronoun or adverb occurs.
Where is <i>lā</i> used?	- Everywhere that <i>ul</i> is not used - Subordinate clauses - Protasis of conditional sentence with <i>šumma</i> - Negative injunctions - Negative injunctive verbless clauses - After interrogative pronouns and adverbs - Negate individual nouns and adjectives <i>ša lā</i> can often be translated as “without”

Lesson 21

21.1 Summary of the Verb in the G Stem

Indicative verb tenses	Durative, Preterite, Perfect
Injunctive verb forms	Imperative, Precative, Prohibitive, Vetitive
Non-finite (nominal) verb forms	Infinitive, Participle, and the Verbal Adjective
Morphemes that occur with finite verb	- Ventive, Subordination Marker - Occur with any finite verb
Principle parts	Infinitive, Durative, Perfect, Preterite, Imperative, Participle, Verbal Adjective
Which forms aren't in the principle parts and why?	- The Precative and Vetitive are missing because they are based on the Preterite - The Prohibitive is missing because it is based on the Durative.

21.2 E-type Verbs

e-type verbs	- Certain verbs substitute <i>e</i> vowels for <i>a</i> vowels except in the usual endings, and use theme vowel <i>e</i> - Most of these verbs have a liquid (<i>l</i>, <i>r</i>) or nasal (<i>m</i>, <i>n</i>) as the second or third radical - Many of these verbs also exhibit “regular” forms with the expected <i>a</i> rather than <i>e</i>, and have the theme vowel <i>i</i>
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21.3 Doubly Weak Verbs

What happens in doubly weak verbs?	• If I-weak and III-weak, just combine the expected effects of each weakness. • If the second radical is weak in a doubly weak verb, the second radical is usually treated as if it were not weak.
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21.4 The Writing of ’

21.5 Topicalization by Preposing

What is Topicalization?	• Emphasis of the topic of a sentence, so that the hearer/reader should focus on a part of the sentence other than the predicate.
How topicalize in written Akkadian?	• Add <i>-ma</i> to the word (§29.2) • OR use Preposing
How Prepose in Akkadian?	• Emphasize noun or noun phrase that is the topic of a clause by putting at the beginning of the clause in the nominative case (nominative absolute), and then use a pronominal suffix within the clause itself.
How translate a preposed topic?	• “As for X, ...” • Or simply reinsert within the clause.
What is extraposition?	• Preposing

Lesson 22

22.1 The Predicative Construction

Predicative construction?	• Predicate Adjective • Adjective with a pronominal suffix that serves as its suffix. • Predicate Noun • Occasionally a noun base with a pronominal suffix that serves as its suffix. • The feminine morpheme <i>-(a)t</i> is removed from the base.
Distinguish the meaning of the predicative construction from that of a finite verb.	• Predicative construction: condition or state that results from the action of the verb. • Finite verb: the process of a verbal root
What does “Stative” refer to in Assyrian grammar?	• In Huehnergard’s textbook, it refers the semantic characteristics of certain verbal roots. • In most other works on Akkadian, it refers to the predicative construction with a verbal adjective base.

22.2 Injunctions in Verbless Clauses

How express a positive injunction in a verbless clause (“may/let X be”)?	• The particle <i>lū</i>
How express negative injunction in a verbless clause (“may/let X not be”)?	• The particle <i>lā</i>
Distinction between <i>ul</i> and <i>lā</i> in a verbless clause?	• <i>ul</i> is a negative statement • <i>lā</i> is a negative injunction

Lesson 23

23.1 The Absolute Form of the Noun

What parts of speech use the absolute form?	Nouns and Adjectives
Morphology of the absolute form?	- Indeclinable form - Usually looks like 3MS predicative form. - Nouns with feminine <i>-(a)t</i> usually look like 3FS predicative form.
When absolute form used?	- Number and unit of measure in expressions of mass and quantity - Vocative - Emphasize that something is exactly singular - Cardinal numbers - Some fixed expressions
Another name for the absolute form?	status absolutus

23.2 Numbers

Gender of cardinal numbers?	1 and 2 match the item counted 3–19 is the opposite of that counted (Chiastic concord)
Gender of ordinal numbers?	match the word they modify (b/c attributive adjectives)
Word order with numbers?	- Number + Item counted (plural) - Rarely number follows singular of item counted. - Number + Measurement + Item measured (sing) - Exception: "First" usually follows the noun.

23.3 The Expression of the Vocative

How express the vocative?	- Free form of the noun in the nominative - OR The absolute form of the noun - OR attach the 1cs suffix "(O) my X!"
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Lesson 24

24.1 Derived Verbs

Most common verb stems?	- G (B) (I/1) <i>Grundstamm</i> (Basic) - D (II/1) doubled middle radical - Š (III/1) prefixed <i>š</i> - N (IV/1) prefixed <i>n</i> - Gt (I/2) infixed <i>t</i> - Dt (II/2) infixed <i>t</i> plus doubled middle - Št (III/2) infixed <i>t</i> plus prefixed <i>š</i> - Gtn, Dtn, Štn, Ntn infixed <i>tan</i> plus the usual (I/3, II/3, III/3, IV/3)
How are derived stems listed in the dictionary?	- Lexical form is G Infinitive MS - If doesn't occur in G stem, then list under Infinitive MS of the most frequent stem.

24.2 The D Stem: Sound Verbs; Verbs I-n; Verbs III-weak

What is the characteristic of the D stem?	Doubled middle radical in all forms
What theme vowel is used in the D stem?	All D verbs are <i>a-i</i> verbs

Given the doubled middle radical and the <i>a</i> between R ₁ and R ₂ , what distinguishes the preterite and the durative in the D stem?	- The theme vowel - D Durative has <i>a</i> - D Preterite has <i>i</i> - In III-weak verbs in the 2FS and 3MP, can't distinguish the Preterite and Durative.
What prefixes are used in the D stem?	- Prefix vowel is always <i>u</i> - so 3CS and 1CS are identical - Precative prefixes are the same as G stem
How does the D Infinitive differ from the G?	- Doubled middle radical <i>u-u</i> vowel pattern (all derived stems have <i>*-u</i>) - Infinitive = Verbal Adjective (all derived stems)
How does the D Participle differ from the G?	- Doubled middle radical - Prefix <i>mu-</i> (all derived stems) <i>a-i</i> vowel pattern (all derived stems have <i>*-i</i>)
How does the D Preterite differ from the G?	- Doubled middle radical - Forces to add <i>a</i> between R₁ and doubled R₂ - Prefix vowel is always <i>u</i> - So 3CS and 1CS are identical - Theme vowel always <i>i</i>
How does the D Imperative differ from the G?	- Doubled middle radical - V₁ is <i>u</i>, not <i>a</i> (<i>purris</i>, not <i>parVs</i>) - Theme vowel is always <i>i</i>
How does the D Precative differ from the G?	- Doubled middle radical 1cp prefix is <i>i nu-</i> (instead of <i>i ni-</i>) - Theme vowel always <i>i</i>
How does the D Vetitive differ from the G?	In the same ways as the D Preterite.
How does the D Durative differ from the G?	- Doubled middle radical - Prefix vowel is always <i>u</i> - So 3CS and 1CS are identical - Theme vowel always <i>a</i>
How does the D Perfect differ from the G?	- Doubled middle radical - Prefix vowel is always <i>u</i> - So 3CS and 1CS are identical - Theme vowel always <i>i</i> - Uses theme vowel of Preterite, not the Durative!

24.3 The Meaning of the D Stem

How does changing from G to D stem change the meaning of a verb?	• D Factive • To make something X • From G adjectival (to be/become X) • D Causative • To cause to X • To do X to an object (G intransitive → D transitive) • From G active-intransitive (to X) • D Pluralic • To act on a plurality of objects • Action by a plurality of subjects (rare) • D Denominative • Verb derived from a noun • D Lexical • The basic form of the verb is in the D stem • The verb does not occur in the G stem • For “D=G” verbs, no perceptible difference in nuance between D and G stems.
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24.4 Features of Late OB Texts

How does the language of late OB texts differ from earlier OB texts?	• Changes are sporadic (inconsistent) • Mimation disappears if word-final • This makes many forms indistinguishable. • ia, iā, īa, ea, eā contract to â • Rarely, initial <i>w</i> is lost • Rarely, intervocalic <i>w</i> is written as <i>m</i>
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Lesson 25

25.1 The D Stem: Verbs I-ʾ (I-a and I-e); Verbs I-w

What unexpected things happen to I-ʾ verbs in the D stem?	• When intervocalic I-ʾ drops out in the D Durative, Preterite, Participle, and Precative, the following vowel also drops out, so there is no vowel contraction. • This happened in the G Durative
What forms are indistinguishable in the D Stem for I-ʾ verbs?	• Preterite = Imperative • Infinitive = Verbal Adjective (as all D stem) • 3CS = 1CS in Preterite, Durative, and Perfect
What unexpected things happen in the D Stem for I-w verbs?	• In the perfect <i>uwt-</i> → <i>ūt</i> in the prefix • <i>w</i> often drops out when word initial

25.2 The Independent Pronouns: Remaining Forms

When do the independent pronouns occur in the oblique cases?	• Apposition to a noun in an oblique case • Coordinated with <i>u</i> to a noun in an oblique case • Genitive after <i>ša</i> • Genitive after propositions that do not take suffixes • Direct object for emphasis (usually with a suffix on the verb as well) • <i>kâta</i> / <i>kâti</i> ('you' 2ms/2fs) occurs coordinated with <i>anāku</i> (I) in letters. • Dative forms are usually preceded by <i>ana</i> • Occasionally use genitive or accusative instead of dative, especially when in apposition to a dative noun that is the object of the preposition <i>ana</i>
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25.3 The Independent Possessive Adjectives

What is the most common use of independent possessive adjectives?	• predicates of verbless clauses ('the house is mine')
What sets GNC of independent possessive adjectives?	• agree in GNC with the modified noun. • Gender is NOT set by the possessor

Lesson 26

26.1 The Verbs *edûm* and *išûm*

In what forms do <i>edûm</i> and <i>išûm</i> occur in the G stem?	• <i>edûm</i> 'to know' –Infinitive, Preterite, and Participle • <i>išûm</i> 'to have' –Infinitive and Preterite.
What is the tense value of the G Preterite of <i>edûm</i> and <i>išûm</i> ?	• No tense value.
What is unusual about the imperative and precative of <i>edûm</i> and <i>išûm</i> ?	• No Imperative and Precative • Express injunctions by <i>lû</i> + Preterite

26.2 Subordinate Clauses

What categories of subordinate clauses does Huehnergard give?	• Relative, temporal, and other
What marks a clause as a subordinate clause?	• Logically dependent on a main clause • Introduced by a subordinate conjunction (occasionally deleted) • Verb is marked by the subordination marker <i>-u</i> when no PNG ending or ventive

Lesson 27

27.1 The Š Stem: Sound Verbs; Verbs I-n; Verbs III-weak

What are the general rules for forming the Š stem?	• <i>š</i> + a vowel precedes the root consonants in all forms • <i>šu</i> if it begins the form (infinitive and verbal adj) • <i>ša</i> otherwise (<i>šta</i> in the perfect) • R₂ immediately follows R₁ in all forms • Same vowels as the D stem.
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What vowel follows R ₁ R ₂ in the Š stem?	• u → infinitive and verbal adjective. • a → durative • i → everything else (perfect, preterite, imperative, and participle)
What happens to I-n verbs in the Š stem?	• n in I-n verbs always assimilates in the Š stem because R₁ always follows R₂.

27.2 The Meaning of the Š Stem

How does changing from G to Š stem change the meaning of a verb?	• Š Factitive • To make something X • From G adjectival (to be/become X) • Usually the D stem is the factitive, but a few adjectival verbs use the Š stem for factitive • Š Causitive • To cause to X • To do X to an object (G intransitive → D transitive) • From G active-intransitive (to X) • Š Doubly Transitive • From G transitive • Š takes two accusative objects • One is the G verb DO • Other is the one causing the action • Often omitted → Use English passive • Š Lexical • The basic form of the verb is in the Š stem • The verb does not occur in the G stem • Some verbs have complete or partial overlap in the meaning of the D and Š stems. • Š Permissive • To allow something to happen.
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27.3 The Expression of the Comparative and the Superlative

How express comparative?	• The preposition <i>eli</i> 'than'
How express superlative?	• The bound form of the adjective
How express the elative?	• The Š Verbal Adjective

Lesson 28

28.1 The Š Stem: Verbs I-³ (I-a and I-e); Verbs I-w

What happens to I- ³ verbs in the Š stem?	• I-³ drops out • → Preceding vowel lengthens with macron • → But Durative vowel stays short, and R₂ doubled
What happens to I-w verbs in the Š stem?	• The same as I-³ verbs in the Š stem
If see *šaCC*, what might it be?	• Š durative of I-³ or I-w verb.
If see *šāC* or šūC*, what might it be?	• Š of I-³ or I-w verb.

28.2 The Terminative-adverbial Ending –iš

Morphology of terminative-adverbial suffix –iš?	• Use on singular nouns and adjectives (Rarely on plurals) • Replaces the case ending • If stem ends in a vowel, get vowel contraction as usual.
Meaning of terminative-adverbial suffix –iš?	• Means like the preposition <i>ana</i> ‘to’ • On infinitive: Purpose • On MS adjective: adverb
Meaning of suffix –išam ?	• Adverbial suffix • Distributive force (day → daily; month → monthly)

28.3 The Locative-adverbial Ending –um

Morphology of locative-adverbial ending –um?	• Use on singular nouns and adjectives (Rarely on plurals) • Replaces the case ending • Looks like MSN case ending • If followed by a genitive, then it is the locative-adverbial ending –um. • If not followed by a genitive, then it could be either. • If bound form, ending is usually –u instead of –um
Meaning of locative-adverbial ending –um?	• Means like the preposition <i>ina</i> ‘in’ • On infinitive to add emphasis to cognate finite verb

Lesson 29

29.1 Verbs II-Weak: the D and Š Stems

What happens to II-w and II-y verbs in the D and Š stems?	• The same as the D stem • Any form that has a suffix that begins with a vowel, R₃ is doubled, and the preceding vowel is short. • This happens in the G Durative, but in the D and Š stems it happens in all forms. • Otherwise (i.e. no suffix, or suff begins with const), the vowel before R₃ is long with a macron.
How detect II-w and II-y verbs in the D and Š stems?	• If suffix begins with a vowel • R₃ is doubled and preceded by a short vowel. • So the missing R₂ shows up as a doubled consonant • Otherwise • R₃ is preceded by a vowel with a macron.

29.2 Non-coordinating –ma

Where can non-coordinating –ma occur?	• Verbal clause • Part of speech other than the verb
Meaning of non-coordinating –ma?	• Emphasis • Attached to the logical predicate • Translate with a cleft sentence: • e.g., It was the king who struck my son. • e.g., It was my son whom the king struck. • Sometimes has a limiting function ‘only’ • e.g., Send me <i>only</i> green wood.

29.3 The particle *lū*

Meanings of <i>lū</i> ?	• Alternatives ‘or’ • May be <i>u lū</i> • Injunctions in verbless clauses ‘be!’ • Asseverative ‘indeed’
Where does <i>lū</i> have asseverative meaning?	• In oaths before all tenses • Otherwise only before preterite in royal inscriptions