

# Stress in Neo-Assyrian Dialect

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### Abstract:

In this short article I show how Neo-Assyrian scribes in most cases wrote the nominative and accusative singular forms of *dēnu* as *de-e-nu*, but only rarely inserted an *-e-* when the same word in the genitive singular case was followed by the possessive suffix *-šu*, normally writing *ina de-ni-šu*. From this I deduce that the addition of the suffix **placed stress** on the preceding syllable, without making the *i* a long vowel as it would be if the form was plural, and **removed stress** from the *ē*, without making it a short vowel. This draws attention to the matter of stress, as opposed to vowel length, in Akkadian, and as an Appendix I have included a survey of how the macron as an indication of vowel length is used by Assyriologists.

**Keywords:** Assyriology, Neo-Assyrian Period, Syntax, Scribes, Phonetics.

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## النبرة في اللهجة الاشورية الحديثة جون نيكولاس بوستكيت (\*)

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### الملخص:

في هذه المقالة القصيرة أوضحت كيف كتب كتبة العصر الاشوري الحديث وفي معظم الحالات لصيغتي الرفع والنصب المفرد لكلمة *de-e-nu* *ك dēnu* ولكن نادرا ما ادخلوا حرف العلة -e- عندما نفس الكلمة في حالة المفرد المجرور متبوعة بضمير المتصل *šú* وعادةً ما يكتبون *šú -ni -ina de*. من هذا استنتج بان الإضافة للضمير المتصل قد وضعت النبرة / الشدة على المقطع السابق ، بدون جعل *-i-* حرف علة طويل كما سيكون الحال اذا كان الشكل في صيغة الجمع وإزالة النبرة من حرف العلة -ē- ، بدون جعله حرف علة قصير. هذا يلفت الانتباه الى مسألة النبرة على عكس حرف العلة الطويل في اللغة الاكدية ، وكملاحق أدرجت مسحا لكيفية استخدام المد من قبل علماء الاشوريات كمؤشر على حرف علة طويل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: علم الاشوريات، العصر الاشوري الحديث، الاعراب، الكتابة، الصوت.

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## Introduction:

While preparing an edition of legal documents excavated at Nimrud by M.E.L. Mallowan in the North-West Palace in 1952 I was reminded of a scribal habit I had noticed many years before, which could have bearing on the thorny issue of stress in Akkadian, or at least in Neo-Assyrian as reflected in these 8th-7th century conveyance texts from Kalhu. It concerns scribal practice or habit in the writing of the word *dēnu* in the supplementary clauses of conveyance texts – sales of land and persons – where it can usually be translated as “lawsuit”.

Three standardized phrases are regularly encountered, though not with total consistency. They are:

- i. *tuāru dēnu dabābu laššu* “There is no withdrawal, (valid) lawsuit) (or) litigation” (some texts, especially the early 8<sup>th</sup> century texts in Edubba 10 write only *tuāru dabābu* without *dēnu* and are not included here).
- ii. *mannu ša ..... dēnu dabābu ubta”ûni* “whoever ..... and initiates a lawsuit (or) litigation”
- iii. *ina (la) dēnišu idabbub-ma la ilaqqe* “he will plead in his (non-)lawsuit (but) not succeed” (of the texts excerpted here Ex. 58, 77, 95, 100, 104, 108, 121, 122, 1 25, 131, and 139, probably all 7<sup>th</sup> century, have *la*).

In Tables 2-6 are listed examples of passages where two or three of these phrases are preserved intact or can be restored with certainty, so as to show the different occurrences of *dēnu* written plene (*de-e-nu*) or without the *-e-* (*de-nu* or *de-ni-šû*). The examples in Table 2, from 7th century texts found in the North-West Palace, make it evident that in the majority of cases a plene writing *de-e-nu* was used in clauses i and ii, where the word was a nominative or accusative singular, whereas in the examples of clause iii *de-ni-šû* was never given the extra *-e-*.

The examples in Table 2 come from Kalhu, and from the 7th century. It seemed desirable to see if this distinction can be paralleled in other places and times. Hence Table 3 takes examples from Kalhu in the earlier 8th century (edited in Ahmad & Postgate, Edubba 10) and Table 4 uses conveyances from the Governor’s Palace at Kalhu, edited in CTN 2, mostly from later in the 8th

century. In Tables 5 and 6 examples are listed from SAA 6 and SAA 14, with a few 8th century texts but the majority from the 7th century. None of these lists is exhaustive, and I have selected passages where at least two and preferably three of clauses i, ii, and iii are preserved, because this shows the contrast given by the scribe between the nominative and accusative *dēnu* forms and the genitive forms with suffix, *de-ni-šú* (although some passages are included for other reasons). The resulting picture is not as precisely focussed as the examples in Table 2, with some interesting differences, but the one salient point that emerges is that only very rarely do we see a plene writing *de-e-ni-šú* in clause iii, in fact only in Ex. 115, 116, 138 (?) and 151.

The obvious deduction from this is that the quality of the vowel indicated by the plene writing in the nominative and accusative forms is no longer present in clause iii, and the issue immediately presents itself, whether this is pure vowel length or some other quality such as stress. My assumption is that in *dēnu* the pure long vowel of the *ē* would have remained, but that in clause iii the **stress** has shifted from the first syllable to the genitive *i*, which has itself acquired stress from the addition of the enclitic suffix *-šu*.

Some support for this may be provided by two exceptional occurrences of a plene writing for this *i* met in other phrases: EN *de-ni-e-šú* (Ex. 67) and EN *de-e-nu-i-šú* (Ex. 87). These two examples are from the column labelled iv, where various other occurrences of *dēnu* in conveyance texts are listed. The phrase *lū bēl dēni-šu*, inviting deities (sometimes also the royal image) to act as an arbiter if the validity of the transaction is denied by the purchaser, only appears in Tables 2, 5 and 6 and so was perhaps first introduced during the 7<sup>th</sup> century. A third example EN *de-ni-e-šú* is found as Ex. 12 in a different context, followed by the usual EN *de-ni-šú* a few lines further on. Just as in the first syllable the vowel probably retained its **length**, but not its **stress**, so here the plene writing of the genitive *i* need not indicate vowel **length**, but **stress**, the

stress shifting from the first syllable to the second from the effect of the enclitic suffix.

If the *i* of *de-ni-* were a long vowel it would of course be a plural form, but there is no reason to think that the noun in these contexts is plural, and this is a good reason for thinking that the rare plene writings here are indicating **stress**, not vowel length. It is inherently unlikely that in spoken Akkadian there was no audible difference between *ana bēli-šu* “for his lord” and *ana bēlī-šu* “for his lords”, but it is highly probable that the vowel before *-šu* was stressed. Writings such as *de-e-nu* convey both length and stress, while the rare examples of *de-e-ni-šú* (Ex. 115, 116, 138<sup>?</sup>, 151 and 125), all from 7<sup>th</sup> century Nineveh no doubt reflect an unstressed but still long vowel. When transcribing it therefore seems desirable to write *dēnu* or *dēnī-šu* (there is no generally accepted convention for indicating stress, but I have adopted von Soden’s use of the acute accent, as found in GAG §65a [see Table 11]; for typographical reasons it has not been possible to show a vowel with both macron and acute accent). There is no reason to suppose that when unstressed a naturally long vowel need lose its length, any more than we need in Akkadian to remove the macron from *kaššāpum* “sorcerer” when a “sorceress” (*kaššāptum*) is mentioned (see §3 in the Appendix below). The possibility that in some instances “the long (or stressed) vowel in the suffix morpheme somehow dragged away from the stem vowel the phonetic feature which resulted in plene spelling in the simple form” was alluded to in Worthington 2010, 186), but the attestations of *dēnu* listed there on p. 191, not being drawn from legal texts, had no “suffix morpheme” and so did not demonstrate this so clearly as here.

### Other things

While the essential point of this article has now been presented, a few points which emerge from the collected examples which may be of interest. The frequent absence of *dēnu* in clause iii in the early 8<sup>th</sup> century text has already been mentioned. It is also noticeable that the plene writing of clauses i and ii is

much more consistent in 7<sup>th</sup> century texts (pattern E, in Tables 2, 5 and 6) than in Tables 3 and 4 (pattern C). Ex. 78 (*ana de-e-ni* twice) is useful in providing a genitive form without enclitic suffix where as we would expect both the length and the stress would have remained on the first syllable. Similarly in Ex. 82 *de-e-šu* (*dēn-šu*), 73 and 94 (*de-en-šú*) and 97 (*di-in-šú*) we expect both length and stress to remain on the noun.

Note also: the occasional use of *ana* in place of *ina* (7 examples; also *a-de-ni-šú* Ex. 1), the writings *de-(e-)ni* where we expect *dēnu* (Exx. 55; 60; 62; 92; 98; 147), and the unusual writings *de-en-nu* (Ex. 71) and *de-en-šú* (Ex. 69, we expect *dēnī-šu*). Finally, in ND 2082:20 the personal name Aššur-dēnī-amur *dēnī*, which has the 1<sup>st</sup> person possessive suffix /ī/ is written simply *de-ni*, perhaps indicating that here too the stress had shifted to the second syllable.

### Stress

For Akkadian the concept of stress (as opposed to vowel length) has never been explicitly addressed (with the exception of Knudsen 1980, also Aro 1971, 250), but the evidence of the differing writing of *dēnu/i* “lawsuit” in these Neo-Assyrian legal documents strongly suggest that stress had a role to play in the spoken dialect. The uses of the macron in transliterated Akkadian are reviewed here in the Appendix (which is a revised version of a poster displayed at the 65<sup>e</sup> Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale at Paris in 2019), see especially §4 with Table 11.

**Table 1: occurrence of forms in Tables 2-6**

	i	ii	iii	1	2	3	4	5	1-5
A	de-nu	de-nu	de-ni-šú	0	7	4	3	4	18
B	de-nu	de-e-nu	de-ni-šú	1	0	0	0	1	2
C	de-nu	–	de-ni-šú	0	2	1	0	0	3
D	de-nu	de-nu	de-e-ni-šú	0	0	0	0	1	1
E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	de-ni-šú	4	3	3	11	13	24
F	de-e-nu	de-nu	de-ni-šú	0	0	0	2	2	4
G	de-e-nu	de-ni	de-ni-šú	0	0	0	1	0	1
H	de-e-nu	–	de-ni-šú	0	0	0	5	1	6
I	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	de-e-ni-šú	0	0	0	0	3	3
J	di-i-[nu]	di-i-nu	de-ni-šú	0	0	0	1	0	1
K	–	de-nu	de-ni-šú	0	0	1	0	1	2
L	–	de-e-nu	de-ni-šú	0	0	1	3	1	5
M	–	de-e-nu	de-e-ni-šú	0	0	0	0	1	1

**Table 2: Texts from the North-West Palace at Kalhu**

			i	ii	iii	iv	Date	
Tablet No.	<i>Iraq 16</i> p.		tuāru dēnu dabābu	dēnu dabābu ubta'uni	ina (la) dēnišu(nu)	various other		
ND 2306	(37)		[lost]	[ ]-nu	a-de-ni-šú		676	1
ND 2329	43	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú		664	2
ND 2330	43	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú		656	3
ND 2314	40				ina de-ni-šú		646/8	4
ND 2323	40		de-e-nu		ina la de-ni-šú		PC	5
ND 2341	46					EN de-ni-šú	PC	6
ND 2327	42	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	EN de-ni-šú	PC	7
ND 2325	42	B	de-nu	de-e-nu	ina la de-ni-šú	–	PC	8
ND 2082	34	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–		9
ND 2313	39		de-nu	[lost]	[lost]	–	[lost]	10
ND 2344	47		de-e-nu	[lost]	[lost]	–	[lost]	11
ND 2316:8 ND 2316:13	40		–	–	–	EN de-ni-e-šú EN de-ni-šú	PC	12 13

**Table 2: Texts from Kalhu in Edubba 10**

			i	ii	iii	iv	Date	
Tablet No.	Edubba 10		tuāru dēnu dabābu	dēnu dabābu ubta'uni	ina (la) dēnišu(nu)	various other		
ND 577	No. 28	A	de-nu	de-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	793/773	14
ND 685	No. 17	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	790	15
ND 704	No. 5		—	de-e-nu	—	—	788	16
ND 675	No. 18		—	de-e-nu	—	—	779	17
ND 543	No. 9		—	di-i-nu	—	—	765	18
ND 544	No. 29	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	a-na de-ni-šú	—	762	19
ND 548	No. 31		—	de-e-nu	—	—	754	20
ND 556	No. 32	A	de-nu	de-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	747	21
ND 693	No. 38	A	de-nu	de-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	746	22
ND 701	No. 39	A	de-nu	de-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	744	23
ND 699	No. 41	A	de-nu	de-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	744	24
ND 677	No. 42	A	de-nu	de-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	742	25
ND 686	No. 36	A	de-nu	de-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	736	26
ND 542	No. 34	E	de-e-[nu]	de-e-[n]u	i-na de-ni-šú	—	736	27
ND 545	No. 44	C	de-nu	—	i-na de-ni	—	uncertain	28
ND 705	No. 11		—	di-i-nu	—	—	[lost]	29
ND 674	No. 14		—	de-e-nu	—	—	[lost]	30
ND 561	No. 22		—	de-nu	i-na de-ni-šú	—	[lost]	31
ND 680	No. 51	C	de-nu	—	i-na de-ni-šú	—	[lost]	32

**Table 3: texts from Kalhu in CTN 2**

			i	ii	iii	iv	Date	
Tablet No.	CTN 2		tuāru (dēnu) dabābu laššu	dēnu dabābu ubta'uni	ina (la) dēnišu(nu)	various other		
ND 251	6	E	de-e-nu	de-]e-nu	ina de-ni-š[ú]	—	735	33
ND 203	15	L	—	de-e-nu	a-na de-ni-šú	—	791	34
ND 496	17		d[e-	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	—	783	35
ND 495	22	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	—	756	36
ND 229	23	A	de-nu	de-nu	[ina d]e-ni-šú	—	754	37
ND 473	24	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	—	746	38
ND 472	25	E	de-e-nu	de-e-[n]u	[ina de]-ni-šú	—	744?	39
ND 475	26	E	de-e-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	—	743	40
ND 206	27		de-nu	de-e-nu	[lost]	—	743	41
ND 276	29		de-nu	—	ina de-ni-šú	—	727	42
ND 474	9	K	—	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	—	[lost]	43
ND 204	30		de-e-nu	de-e-nu	[lost]	—	[lost]	44
ND 264	35	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina [de]-ni-šú	—	[lost]	45
ND 480	57		[lost]	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	—	[lost]	46

**Table 4 Texts from Nineveh (and Dur-Šarrukin) in SAA 6**

			i	ii	iii	iv	Date	
Tablet No.	SAA 6		tuāru (dēnu) dabābu laššu	dēnu dabābu ubta'uni	ina (la) dēnišu(nu)	various other		
K 326	17		–	de-nu	–	–	747	47
Ki 1904- 10-9, 43	23	H	de-e-nu	–	ina de-ni-šú	–	727	48
K 352 +	10		[ ]	de-e-n[u]	ina de-ni-šú	–	717	49
Rm 189	6	H	de-e[-nu]		ina de-ni-š[ú]	–	713	50
TCL 9	31	L	–	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	709	51
TCL 9	34	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	709	52
TCL 9	32	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	707	53
Ki 1904- 10-9, 133	119	E	de-e-nu	de-e[-nu]	ina de-ni-šú	–	699	54
Ki 1904- 10-9, 161+	125		–	de-e-ni	–	–	8	55
80-7-19, 49	96	G	de-e-nu	de-ni	ina de-ni-šú	–	695	56
TCL 9	37		de-e-nu	de-e-nu	–	–	694	57
82-3-23, 134	40	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina l]a de-ni-šú	–	693	58
Rm 156	42	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	692	59
K 294	142		de-e-ni	de-ni	–	–	692	60
Sm 1678	48	E	[d]e-e-nu	[d]e-e-nu	ina de-e-ni-šú	–		61
81-2-4, 149	89		de-ni	de-ni	–	–	686	62
82-5-22, 34	90	J	di-i[-nu]	di-i-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	683	63
80-7-19, 353	98	H	de-e-nu	–	ina de-ni-šú	–	682	64
Ki 1904- 10-9, 189	257	F	de-e-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	680	65
82-5-22, 38	264		–	–	–	de-e-nu ša sartennu ...emedūni	680	66
Rm 165	265		–	–	–	EN de-ni-e-šú	679	67
Sm 199+	7	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina [d]e-ni-šú	–	[lost]	68
K 1495	8		de-nu	de-nu	a-na de-en-šú	–	[lost]	69
80-7-19, 138	15		de-e-n[u]	de-e-nu	ina d[e-	–	[lost]	70
Sm 1342	27		de-en-nu	de-en-n[u]	[.....]	–	[lost]	71
K 447	50	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	[ina de-n]i-šú	–	[lost]	72
K10474	51	E	de[-e-nu]	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú			
82-5-22, 151	58		[de]-e[-nu]	[lost]	ina de-ni-šú	de-en-šú day[yānū la išammu]	[lost]	73
Bu 89-4-26, 122	86	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	74
Sm 1677	99		de-e-nu	[ ]-nu	[ina] de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	75
K439+	101	L	–	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	698	76
81-2-4, 150	110	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina la de-ni--šú	–	681	77
BM 123360	133		–	–	–	a-na de-e-ni iqtarbu ana de-e-ni likalka	694	78
Bu 91-5-9, 209	161	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	686	79
Ki 1904- 10-9, 139++	174	C	de-nu	–	ina de-ni-šú	–	685	80
Th 1905-4-	207		d[e-	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	678	81

9, 43								
83-1-18, 337	210		d]e-nu (or de-]e-nu)	[lost]	ina de-ni-šú	de-e-šú DI.KUD la išammu'u	676	82
83-1-18, 269	212		[lost]	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	676	83
Ki 1904- 10-9, 192+	275		de-nu	de-nu	–	–	675	84
K 285	278	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	674	85
K 1601	284	H	de-e-nu	–	ina de-ni-šú	–	672	86
83-1-18, 353	298		de-[	de-e-nu	a-na de-e-ni-šú	EN de-e-nu-i- šú	671	87
83-1-18, 560	289		de-nu	de-nu	[lost]	–	670	88
K 327	301	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	670	89
Bu 91-5-9, 166+	305	A	de-nu	[de-n]u	ina de-ni-šú	–	669	90
K 1140	306	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	669	91
82-5-22, 29	319		de-e-ni	de-e-ni	ina de-ni-šú	–	665	92
K 324	325		[lost]	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	663	93
K 446	326	F	de-e-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	de-en-šú D[I....	[lost]	94
K 1447	335	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina la de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	95
Sm 291	217		[lost]	de-n[u (ARU) de-e[-nu (ADD)	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	96
Ki 1904- 10-9, 44	218		de-nu	de-nu	a-na de-ni-šú	di-in-šú <sup>d</sup> DI.KUD la išammû	[lost]	97
Rm 168	140		de-ni	de-ni	a-na d[e-ni-šú]	–	[lost]	98
81-2-4, 152	250	H	de-e-nu	–	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	99
K 3146+	251		de-[e-]nu	d[e-	ina l[a d]e-ni-šú	–	[lost]	100
K 453	253	L	–	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	101

Table 5: texts from Nineveh in SAA 14

			i	ii	iii	iv	Date	
Tablet No.	SAA 14		tuāru (dēnu) dabābu laššu	dēnu dabābu ubta'uni	ina (la) dēnišu(nu)	various other		
Th 1905-4-9, 45+	463		[lost]	de-[	[ina] de-nim-šú	–	739	102
K321	8		de-nu	de-nu	] de-[	–	668	103
K 281	24	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina la de-ni-šú	–	659	104
K13133+	84		–	–	–	de-nu ša <sup>d</sup> I[M] ....emedūni	653	105
Ki 1904-10-9, 58	90	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	[64]9	106
K 279	103		–	–	–	de-e-nu ša PN	639*	107
K 353	105		de-nu	[lost]	ina la de-ni-šú	–	639*	108
K 362	107		–	–	–	de-e-nu ša PN idbubūni	638*	109
K309A	29	L	–	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	636*	110
K 459+	112	K	–	de-nu	ina de-ni-[šú]	–	634*	111
K 293	114	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	634*	112
K 408	17	E	de-e-nu	d]e-e-nu	a-na de-ni-šú	–	633*	113
K 301	34		de-e-nu	de-e-nu	–	–	630*	114
K282	35	I	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-e-ni-[šú]	–	630*	115
K 298	36	I	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	de-e-ni-šú	–	630*	116
K 415	123		–	–	–	de-e-nu ša P[N	630*	117
TIM 111.1	425	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	630*	118
K329	39	F	de-e-nu	de-nu	–	EN de-ni-šú	625*	119
K 3721	154	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	627*	120
K 311	40	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina la de-ni-šú	–	625*	121
K 420	42	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina la de-ni-šú	–	625*	122
K441	43	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	624*	123
K 302	46	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	623*	124
K 295	161	M	–	de-e-nu	ina de-e-ni-šú	–	623*	125
K 7682	162	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	622*	126
K305	47		de-e-nu	de-e-nu	–	–	617*	127
IM 76899	435		[ ]-nu	[d]e-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	612*	128
Bu 91-5-9, 182	19		de-e-n]u	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šu	–	[lost]	129
K 430	21	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	130
K 424+	48	B	de-nu	de-e-nu	ina la de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	131
K425	49	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	–	132
Rm 553	7		[lost]	d]e-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	133
82-5-22, 110	79	A	de-nu	de-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	134
K 1439	14		de-e-[nu	de-[	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	135
K 458	96		[lost]	[d]e-ni	–	EN de-ni-šú	[lost]	136
K 429	188	J	de-e-nu	de-nu /	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	137
81-7-27, 68	193	D	de-nu	de-nu	ina de-e-ni-[šú] so Parpola Assur 2/5.60. ADD & ARU: de-ni-[šú]	–	[lost]	138
82-3-23, 25	195		de-e-nu	[lost]	in]a la de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	139
82-5-22, 35	197		[lost]	de]-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	140
81-2-4, 155	207	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	141
K 1859	210		de-nu	de-nu	[lost]	–	[lost]	142
K10412+	213	H	de-e-[nu]	–	ina] de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	143
79-7-8, 32	215		[lost]	de-nu	ina] de-ni-šú	–	[lost]	144

K 434	220	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	—	[lost]	145
K 452	223		de-]en-nu	—	[lost]	—	[lost]	146
80-7-19, 31	241		d]e-ni	—	ina] de-ni-šú	—	[lost]	147
BM 123369	398		de-e-[nu	de-[	ina de-ni-šú	—	[lost]	148
IM f.s.	450		—	—	—	de-e-[nu	[lost]	149
K442	473	E	de-e-nu	de-e-nu	ina de-ni-šú	—	[lost]	150
Rm 62	474	I	de]-e-nu	[lost]	ina] de-e-ni-šu	—	[lost]	151