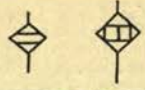


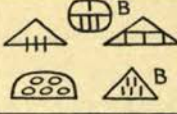

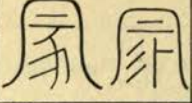




































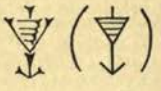
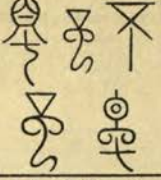
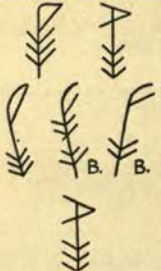


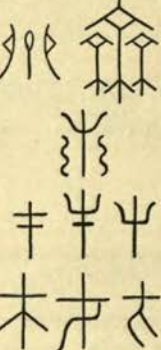

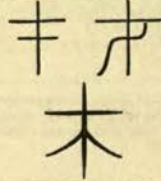

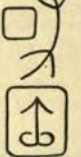


	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
107	 <p>NUR, SIR, (SIL, DUR), light. ( D15)</p>	 <p>xi, nyit, J, nichu, djitsu, the sun. (日). See no.39. nit, P72.</p>
108	 <p>DUL (from DUN), DU, a mound. ( D235) <i>Atumulus, showing bodies piled within it.</i></p>	 <p>Yung, chung, a burial mound. (The 'tied pig' is no more original than the pig in kia, house, no.98.)</p>

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
98		GA, (GAL), house. (𒄀 D403)		ka, ko, kia, J.ka, ke, A.gia, OS go-t; P609, house; home; cf. Mongol qer, house. (家). (A Chinese pointed roof instead of apparent flat one)
98b		(GASH), ESH, house. (𒄁 D345)		
99	 	GUN, UNU, residence; capital city. (𒄂 D346.) UNU, place (𒄃 D347.)	  	king, kin, a mound; a capital city. (京).
100	  	LU, DAB, DIB, in various senses. (𒄄 D454; 4-56.) (enclosure+rod)	 	lu, lap, tip, dip: vid. PP793; 881; 917; 985; 1037a. (Also din, fields, from Sumerian E-DIN.) (田)
101	 	ĠAD, ĠUD, BA(D), PA, MUATI (MWAD), LU, rod, stylus, etc. (𒄅� D66)	 	yut, ut, put, pit, lut, stylus; pencil. R129; P252. (筆) The Chinese fig. has added the hand holding the style.
102	 	BAL, low, lower side, bottom. (𒄆 D17.) (2) BAL, to draw up water; A-BAL, irrigation (A, water).	  	pei, pi, bai, P475 ba-t, ba-k, low. (卑.) Hand added below. pat, pa, bah, K. pal, A. bat, to draw water. (拔). P137+hands. fat, fa, OS bat, to irrigate. (发). P137+R. water.
103		KUR, hill, land, country. (𒄇 D267.) (2) read SHAD, NAD, GIN.	 	k'ü, ku, mound, hill; division of land; a place. (丘.邱). shan, mountain; hill. R46; P52(山) hien, kin, qin, ur, hien, to elevate. Gallery, P52.
104	 	GUN, GU, neck; throat. (𒄈 D352.)	 	kiang, k'oung, gong, P55, neck; throat. (亢). Shiao-wen: zên-king yé
105		DU, to walk. Archaic variant of Foot-sign, no.80 C.T.v 81-7-27,50		chü, chok, hu-k, to step with right foot. Shiao-wen: pu chi yé, fo halt (and then) go on. (屮).
106	 	SHANGA, SHAG, SHA, bright, pure, good, happy; to smelt, purify, refine metals (𒄉 D137.) See Introd. Fig. a palm-tree being purified (fertilized).	  	ch'ok, sak, shwo, sha, J. saku, shaku, bright (c Rad. fire), G10174: to melt, fuse metal; to refine; bright (c Rad. metal), 10175. P978. lok, ngok, lak, yak, joy; happy, 7331. (All the Chinese old forms preserve the tree-symbol.)

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS
93	 <p>U-SHU, worm, caterpillar (<i>mūnu</i>) (2) alone (<i>edū</i>). (→ 𒌶 D24.)</p>	 <p>shu, shuk, worm, caterpillar (蜀). With Radical dog, hu, tuk, alone (𠩺). P92f.</p>
94	 <p>GIN, GI (<i>kanū, kan</i>), reed; rod, staff, shaft (of spear), etc. (→ 𒄠 D295.)</p> <p>(2) GIN, GI, right; upright, just, faithful.</p>	 <p>kan, kon, kiie, keifi, stem, staff, pole, shaft, stick, etc. R5l. (干).</p> <p>i, ngi, J. qi, right; upright, just, faithful. (義). (Chou wen).</p>
95	 <p>ZI, ZID, right, just; justice. (→ 𒌶 D297; Dēc. Pl. 3A.) (Also read ZIG.) (Reed + grow or flour- ish: D295 + 135?)</p> <p>(2) ZI, substance, stuff (<i>bašū</i>; <i>bušū</i>?). But see next entry, no. 96.</p>	 <p>ts'i, ch'i, zi, dzi, even, level, equal; correct. (𠩺). dzit, P934 (also 𠩺). (Prim. char. trebled, to suggest level look of a field of grain in ear. hwo-meh 'u sui-shang ping yé.)</p> <p>ts'ai, dzai, ze, ch'ai, stuff; materials; things, property, etc. (才).</p> <p>(Ts'ai mu-chi ch'ü yé. "First growth of vegetation".)</p>
96	 <p>DAL, DI(G), DI, SHA, sheen, splendour; to collect; spoil, booty (→ 𒄠 D40).</p>	 <p>ts'ai, chai, ze, dzai, J. sai, zai, A. tai, force, power; wealth, property; stuff, etc. (才).</p>
97	 <p>UG, (CUG), UKU, people, nation, country (→ 𒌶 D421; cf. 420.)</p> <p>Written house-great or many (D423 + D43: E<sup>2</sup>NUN). Oudea B, viii. 16, ug-ga. Vid. CT. xii. 27; Lex. s. v. KA-NAG.</p>	 <p>kok, kuo, kouk, kuk, koku (國). nation; country. (Prim. fig. falsely analysed, and its elements rearranged.)</p>



	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
86		KUSH, ŠUR, SUR, breathe, sigh, rest, stop; etc. (𒌶 D192.) <i>Fig. the head covered or veiled, so as to conceal the eye and other features (cf. no. 62; 63).</i>		yeh, Amoy k'iat, J. ket-, A. hier, head, R181. <i>As Phonetic, also sut, in hsü, J. shu, su, to wait or stop a while. (The char. is P525 kit, sut; 竟.) (The prim. fig. has become head + man in Chinese.) Also read hyp. yp; cf. no. 62 3AG and GUB, KIB (Hommel 106).</i>
87		ME, spell, charm; soothsayer; (dial. of MU, id.) Cf. no. 41? Also read SHIB, I-SHIB, to divine, a diviner; spells, charms. (T-D430.)		wu, mu, vu, fu, J. bu, wizard, witch. (𒌶), P305. ship, shé, to divine (𒌶). (The prim. char. altered (𒌶) so as to suggest the word kung, work; and RR, man, hands, etc. added.)
		MASH, diviner (T-D29.)		wu, mu, wizard (ul. supr.) P305. OS mo-t?
88		I-ZIN, E-ZEN, I-ZUN, a feast or periodical festival. (𒌶 D364)		hsün, siün, sun, hs'un, J. djun, a fixed period of days or years; a set time (旬). P264
		DUG, to die, dead (𒌶 D367) <i>(Ideogram: feast + god.)</i>		hsün, sun, žung, to die for (gain, virtue, one's country); to bury living with dead (wives or slaves with nobles). (With RR man, dog, evil.)
89		SU(N) increase; add to; from the first confused with ZU(N), inform, reach; increase, add to. (𒌶 D190; 188.)  (2) SU, also read RUG, body, flesh (zumru, žru).		shên, shin, sên, K. sîn, to stretch, extend, increase; inform, report, notify (申). Prim. fig. opened at top, to suggest hands pulling.  žou, yuk, žu, nqiu, J. shiku, niku, A. nyuk, flesh, R130. (肉).
90		ĠAR, ĠUR, ĠIR, to draw, e.g. a plan on the ground; to engrave or sculpture reliefs; boundary lines. (𒌶 D212.)		kai, OS kat, kit, notches cut on a stick; to draw boundary lines. Vid. Chalmers 114; and cf. 𒌶 k1, to cut a notch; 𒌶 k1, to carve or engrave (𒌶). (Confused with 𒌶 fêng, pong, rank and tangled 𒌶 vegetation; cf. Shuo wen.)
91		MUSH, (GUSH?) a serpent or snake. (𒌶 D188.) Cf. Japanese mushi, worm; ma-mushi, viper.		fui, kui, hui, wai, kwai, J. ki, kwai, serpent, viper, venomous snake, etc. (𒌶) (𒌶). R142 kut, wu. Vid. Chalmers 188, 62932; 5182.
92		MUN, worm, maggot, crawler. Vid. ZANA-MUL ap. Lex.  (2) read DIM, TIM, cord, cable, (MUN: CT xii.12.) (𒌶 D22.) Cf. D23.		mên, min, bin, mêng, R205. Det. of various reptiles, etc. As a phonetic also ting, ding, from dim, in 𒌶 ying, sing, OS ding, a fly; 𒌶 shing, zing, fêng, string, cord, rope, cable (𒌶).

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
79		GIM, GI, (-ngim, ngi) DIM, (DE) like, as; thus; if. (𒄀 D303) <i>Pict. of clay mould for figurines (of human shape). Cf. no. 77.</i>		nai, lai, dai, a Particle; then, therefore; it is so; if. Also ning, nim, PB. (𒄀)  zēng, zing, dzing, nyīng, as, according to; in like manner; thus. (𒄀). <i>The primitive figure is reversed in the Chinese forms.</i>
80		DUN, DU, GIN, to walk; to go on. (𒄁 D304). <i>Picture of a human foot.</i>		yin, in, zēn, OS din, R54, to journey, move on. (𒄁)
81		MU, charm, spell (also read TU-chou!). <i>Written mouth + pure. (Cf. D203 and 143.) Pictogram: mouth + plant on vessel; id. nos. 12 and 63.</i>		wu, mou, mu, wu, fu, bu, a witch, wizard; recite, spells = chou, wu-chou. (𒄂). <i>Pict. a plant + mouth repeated (Chalfant's Bones.)</i>
82		SIG, green. (-SING, SIM) Also read SI. (𒄃 D101; 391; 458). <i>A modification of the eye-symbol, no 38; suggesting the colour of the iris.</i> (2) SIG, bright; pure. (3) SIG, beget; be born.		ts'ing, ch'ing, J.sei, green. As a phonetic, also ts'ai; P420. (青) (ts'ing is also blue, grey and ever black.) ts'ing, ch'ing, J.sei, id. (青), bright; pure.  shēng, J.sei, id. (生), beget; be born.
83		GUN, lord, lady, king, queen, high, exalted. MUN, U, id. dial. (UGUNU, UMUN; 𒄄 D 474; 475).  MUN, LN, U, lord, king, high. (< D 474).		hwang, wong, oa, J. kwō, wō, the Ruler or Sovereign; high, exalted, august. OS gon, won (mon). P574 (gong). (皇)  wang, wōng, oa, J. ō, A. wōng, ruler; king; royal. OS won, mon, P65. (Edkins: gong.) (王)
84		LIG, strong; mighty. (𒄅� D412) (Cf. no 18).  (2) read KAL, strong, firm.  (3) read KAL, precious, costly; foremost, best, chief, noble.		lik, li, strength; power. (力)  kai, kai, ka, ka-t, P113, firm, great (介)  kwai, kwei, ko-t, P866, noble, honourable; precious, costly (貴)
85		KUSH, U, some kinds of vegetation. (𒄅� D87.) <i>Fig. a network of entangled growth (cf. D422).</i>		hui, hū, hwei, J.ki, P244a kit, ngōt, plants; herbs; vegetation. <i>The three cross-lines of the primary fig. broken and curved upwards to suggest plants (cf. R45).</i> (𒄅�)



	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
72		DUN, to dig. Also read SHUL (SHUN). Rooting and digging is characteristic of swine; hence the connexion of the sign with no. 71. (𠄎 D250.)		Wu R32 (1'u, earth), chuan, sin, hwan, to turn up the soil in ploughing. 1'on, 1'un, P584. (𠄎).
73		KUR (GUR), horse. (AN-SHU, ass) (GUR=MUR.) (𠄎 D226.) Determinative or Class-sign in groups denoting horses, asses, mules, and camels. See introd.		ma, mo, mo-t, Mongol mori, horse. R187; P642. (𠄎). Radical or Determinative - 𠄎 live in characters denoting horses, asses, mules, and camels.
74		IG, a one-leaved door. Also read GAL. Vid. infra. IG, from GIG or GUG? CT xi. 24. (-T(1: D45).  (2) read GAL, to open.		hu, fu, wu, J, ko, OS go(t), go(k), a one-leaved (inner) door; R63; P101. (𠄎).  k'ai, J, kai, OS ka(t), to open. P72a. (開). First fig. a double door with Phonetic; second, double door with bar, and two hands removing it.
75		(G)USH, to erect, set up. (𠄎 D26). (A phallos.)  GUR, to lift, raise, take up. (𠄎 D105). Pictogram: a vessel poised on the head by an arm, in the usual Oriental fashion. Cf. no. 62; D105.		kü, köü, ki, to raise, lift up, e.g. hand, eye, a cup. OS ku-t = quš (or gur). P 953. (𠄎). (These four figures may all be modified from the phallos. They may also be of diverse origin, as suggested in the Sumerian column.)  ki, chi, to lift up; Chalmers 63; 249. Two hands holding up a jar. (Head omitted, and another hand added for symmetry.)
76		GAL: BI, ice; frost, cold. (𠄎 D444+2). Cf. GAL-BA. id. (BI, BA= BIN, BAN.)  𠄎 (𠄎)		ping, pen, bäng, OS bim, bin, R15, i.e.; cold; frost (𠄎). (The Chinese symbol preserves the upper half of the primitive group, in slightly modified form.)
77		GAL, GUL, great. (𠄎 D98.) (Resembles Egyptian <i>se-ti</i> or feather-crown: cf. Erman <i>Eg. Gr. Table of Signs</i> TO Iby, King, and D99, GAL-LU, Great Man, King. See also the sculptured fig. ap. De Sarzec <i>Découvertes</i> , Pl. 1 <sup>re</sup> a.)		kü, köü, k'i, OS qu-t, P144, chief; great; big; large. Inverted fig. (𠄎)  The two mid-strokes of prim symbol joined at top.
78		GAL (GAN), GUL (GUN; cf. GIN, man), man; a man. Also read LU, MUL. Cogn. with GIN, DIN, NIN, SHIN, (GA) - SHAN, etc., meaning man, male, lord, (woman, lady). Pict. of a clay figurine seen in profile, and showing neither arms nor feet. (𠄎 D289; cf. 291.) Cf. no. 79. (𠄎)		yên, nyin, nang, nqiang, zên, nin, man-kind; a man; a woman. (𠄎). (Upper part of orig. outline retained, cross-lines, for eye and ribs, omitted.) Some old forms recall the man sign, no. 18; 19; e.g.

立 k'uei, 𠄎 li

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT	CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
65		<p>Read KUM, Flame, sheen (= KUN, to shine).</p> <p>Read NE, NI, His; you, thou, prefix to obv. (NI from N61).</p>	 kuang, kong, light, brightness; OS kom. (𤇀) (Orig. fig. altered to fire + man) ni, ngi, li, ne, thou; you. (𤇁). Fire-char. inverted.
66		<p>GI, DISH, one. (Y D119); ASH, DIL, one. (= DI). Alone. (ASH = GASH).</p>	 yet, a, yit, il, nyit, one. Amoy chit-fit = ch3. R1 (=). kit, ket, kyöl, alone (𠂇). (Omit added RR.)
67		<p>LIL, stormy wind, violent gust or blast (= TT D423). (A sail of reed matting. One of the house pictograms. Vid. Lex. EN, E, house.)</p>	 lit, liet, lih, K, yöl, a violent gust of wind; a squall. (𤇄); (𤇄). Ku wen of the Phonetic lit, liet, lie, liet, yöl (𤇄).
68		<p>IM, EN (= AM, AN = GAM, GAN = BAM, BAN), the wind. (𠂇) D221. (Vid. no. 31 supra.)</p>	 fēng, pēng (= bam), hung, hong (= kom, gam), the wind. P571; R182 (風). (Head of pictogram reversed, and otherwise altered.) With R180 = am, an, en, ngan, a hurricane.
69	  	<p>GI6, MI (MI-G, MUG; vid. SU-MUG, darkness, ap. Lex.) black; dark. Doubled, read KUKKU and GI-GI6, darkness.</p> <p>(2) Read GE, night; GEA, GIGA, id. (The symbol has also the value GA.) (= D262). Fict. darkness falling from the concave sky. But the oldest known form is sky + vii; which seems to mean that the Seven Evil Spirits darken the sky and cause night. (Cf. C.T. XVI. xix. 30ff.)</p> <p>(3) Read GIN, black, CT xii. 30. (SAG-GIGGA "the Black Head"; was an old Babylonian phrase for mankind at large and for the subjects of the Bab. sovereigns, perhaps conceived as coextensive with mankind.)</p>	 hek, hēk, hak, het, hei, ho, J. koku, black; dark. R203; PB62, hek, mek. (𤇉). (Prim. fig. altered to suggest that fire blackens windows!) ye, yei, yi, ya, night; darkness. yik fik, P396. (𤇊). (Luh shui liang gives 16 variants, but the essential elements - the concave over the four strokes of fire - preserve a trace of real connexion with the preceding Chinese char. and the Sum. prototype of both.) K'ien, k'ím, J. kin, ken, black (𤇋). K'ien-li, the black-haired people, = the Chinese; K'ien-shau, the Black-Heads, same meaning. yüen-fang k'ien-shau wei tsih, "The Black-Heads of distant regions had not yet come together" - into the unity of the empire. (Vid. Giles, 1701.) yün, Amoy hun (kun), wēn, un, vān, clouds; cf. yin, dark; hades.
70		<p>E-GA, overflow; Flood. Written water + dark.. (D470; 262.)</p>	 yu, wu, vu, vo, Amoy ho (ko), rain. R173; go, mo. (雨).
71		<p>SHA6, (SHIG, SHUG; Assy. use). SIK, swine; wild boar. (𠂇) D18.) Primitively pictogram: head and mane of a wild boar. Assimilated to no. 7.</p>	 shi, shi-k, R152, a hog; a pig, swine (Shi, II, vii, VIII. a). Hair treated as legs (豸). Fuan, f'un, f'wan, a pig walking, P584. (Shiao wēn: shi tsau yé.) (豸).



	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
58 (continued)		DAM-TAB, concubine (Br. III7f: 𒀭𒀭). 𒀭𒀭		ts'ip, ts'iap, ch'öp, t'iep, concubine. (妾). 𒀭
58a		DAM, spouse. (More or less modified and used as a "Borrowed Character" in Chinese.)		t'ung, dung, tong, dö, a boy; a girl OS dom = Sumerian DAMU, DUMU, child (no 3). The char for DAM, spouse, is used phonetically; perhaps for the reason suggested in Shwo wên. (董) Cf. perhaps also the following: chung, t'ung, the middle OS dom (中)
59		SHESH, ŠIS, brother. (D8; B167 𒀭𒀭). 2. Read U-RU(N), U-RIN (Urin-ru); GIN, CT xii, 30.		ti, te, tai, ti-t, younger brother (弟). (wei shu-chi tzü ti yé, "a thong tied, knot after knot") k'un, kwên, kun, elder brother (昆). [Cf. hing, heng, hiung, kei, kong, king, P198, id. 52.]
60		GUSH-KIN, gold (ruddy or red-gleaming metal). Cf. Armenian uoški, gold (a loan-word?). (𒀭𒀭𒀭).		kin, kim, J. kin, kon, metal; gold (金). Cf. Jap. kogane, yellow metal, gold. R167.
61		GUL, hostile; evil. Pict: eye+dog. (𒀭𒀭 D245). Cf. nos. 29; 38; 50 supra.		k'ü, kwik, k'ek, k'uk, P594a, hostile-looking. Cf. Shwo wên K'üen shi-mao, "dogs looking", i.e. with ill intent; "eyeing" something. (臭)
62		SAG, the head; chief; front; beginning. (𒀭𒀭 D191). Pips also read GUB, Pict: head, eye, and neck. Cf. no. 86 infra.		shau, shou, su, siu, head; chief; front; beginning. shok, sok, R185; cf. Japanese saki, the front (首). Neck omitted, indication of hair added in first fig. 首
63		KA, mouth, read GUG, GU, speak, speech. Modified from no. 62. (𒀭𒀭 D195).		k'ou, k'au, ku; kak, kok, kit, P272, 342, 243, mouth; speech. R30 (口) yök, yüü, yüe, viet, to speak, R73 (= güg, gud, mud). (曰) (Neck om. as in 62, and head inverted or opened, cf. Gudea's form. For the small diacritic line in the second character, vid. nos. 38, 39, 40.)
64		The fire-symbol; see p. 7f. BIL, BI, MU (CT xii, 8), IZ, US (= GIZ, GUS), to burn; fire. (Pictogram: a burning torch? Al. "the fire-drill") (𒀭𒀭 D82)		fu, fo, hwi, hwo, fire (火); fire; flame; to burn. R86. (Lower half of primitive fig. omitted, as in 62 and 63. Cf. however, the third, old form, a fu, wên, or ornamental char.) 火



	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
41		BAR, to divine (𒄀 D432). Cf. no. 87. Originally perhaps the figure of a lituus or augur's wand.		puk, pu, paik, bu, poh, pok, boku, to divine, R25 (𠄎).
42		PIG, also read SIG, weak, feeble, ill (II D256). (Sun-symbol, fig. 39, inserted.)		ping, pin, bing, the third of ten stems. (with R104, sickness; weak, ill). (𠄎).
43		(E)RIN, (E)RIM, bowman, soldier (cf. D173). Cf. no. 44.		yin, ying, din, P82, to draw a bow (弓). (figures bow + string; hands + bow.)
44		PAN (BAN - GAN; cf. GAM, to bow, bend). (𒄀 D118). M6854.  GAM, to bow, bend. (𒄀 D121; cf. D118; 173.) Originally a picture of a string bow.		kung, kong, kom, R57, a bow (like the Sumerian, bent in at the middle). (弓). (With P460, bang, bam, ban, it is peng, pen, bang, a stiff or stretched bow = Sum. BAN.) The old Chinese archers used a bow bent in at the centre. Edkins.
45		ITU, ITI, (ID, UD), (cf. GUD, bright; shine), the moon; a month (𒄀 D236f). See No. 39.		ü, yü, yet, get-, gwa-t-, ngüet, the moon; a month, R74 (月).
46		SAR, SHAR, SHER, growing things; greens; herbage; plants. (𒄀 D152). DEP II, ISO. Also read NI-SHA, NI-SI (9) MA, MU: see no. 13.		ts'ai, ch'ai, tsá, J. sai, tsai, tsit, zhi, shi, P768, plants; vegetation; herbs; edible greens; grass (Shwöh wên; WW) (𠄎).  ts'au, ts'au, ch'au, ts'ü, ch'ü, ts'ü-t, R140, plants; vegetation (𠄎). (Shwöh wên: pai hui, "all sorts of plants".)
47		SHI, SHUSH, SHUB (?), to go in, to enter (I. < D257).		zü, yêp, zai, to go in, enter (入).
48		(U-)KUSH, gourds, cucumbers, etc (𒄀 D125).		kua, kuwo, ku-t, P172, R97, gourds, cucumbers, melons and the like (瓜).
49		DUB, TUB, (DIÖ, TEÖI), to heap up earth. AkIn to TAB, double; DAB, DIB (LU), heap up: vid. Lex. (Also cf. DAG, add to.) (𒄀 D385.)		hyp, tyt, hiek, hiap, deh, dah, to double, fold, pile up (𠄎). Luh-shu üng: 互 kuawen k'i tzü.
50		DI, syn. of SI, to be straight, and trans. to make or set right or straight, in the phrase SI-DI, SI, .... DI, id.; also adj. and nom. upright, righteousness; director, governor (ptep.) (𒄀 D253 and 47)  Pictogram: an eye with the pupil prominent = looking, or looking straight ahead. This eye-symbol is polyphonic and besides DI is read SA, SAL, SIM, SI-LIM, SIR. The gen. idea is looking at or into a thing; hence examining, judging, consulting, deciding, settling, etc. See Lex. s. u. SA (SAN), counsel; SI-LIM, right state, welfare, peace.		chih, chik, ch'ü, sik, hik, t'ih, dzi, P41 dik, straight; upright; direct; to be or go straight, and trans., to set straight; that which leads or directs, etc. (直). (Shwöh wên: ching-kien yé, "seeing straight" or "looking ahead".) cf. no. 38 supra.  The corresponding Chinese words (vid. Lex.) are now distinguished by the use of different Phonetics; but this fact hardly obscures their etymological relation to the Sumerian terms.

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
32		GÜ, GÜE (GÜWE?), a bird (𐎠𐎺). Also read MU-SHEN = MU-TIN, bird. Vid. Lex.		niu (nyu, ngu?), niäu, liäu, ngä, a bird; also liu, tau, cheu, cho, etc. R196. (鳥). Cf. also yen, in, tin?; kin (P140); another bird-symbol, obs. in that sense: (鳥).
33		RI, RIG, DI, DIG, to fly, of a bird; to blow, of the wind; a blast (𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎺). Vid. Lex.		liäuliäu, li-k, lo-k, P768, flying high; soaring, T4; wind blowing; a blast, gale, or steady breeze 羽. (Primitive figure, no doubt, that of a flying or soaring bird, altered to wings above streaming hair = tail feathers?)
34		SIM, SIN (sinänu), the swallow; the bird of fate. Also read NAM, fate, decision of the gods, will of Heaven; the destiny or fortunes of men as so appointed and caused. NAM-TAR, "fate-decider", the Plague-demon. (𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎺 D42)		in, yen, ing, tin, P997, a swallow (in = sin) (鳥). nan, T4, adversities, calamities, misfortunes; sent by Heaven (Tien chi fang nan, Shi III. ii. X. 2); such as floods, pestilence, famine, etc. (災). Cf. no, na, na-n, to exorcise the demons which cause pestilence; no-shen, the gods of the pestilence (災).
35		KUN, to be bright; to shine (𐎠𐎺 D66). (2) read GAD, GUD, rod of authority, sceptre or baton (𐎠𐎺 D66).		kung, one of metals (石). See Chalmers, II. kxæi, kxæi, kxæa-t, nga-t (PP239; 410; 421), a short baton or sceptre. (Symbol inverted and doubled.) (圭).
36		EN, IN, lord; king = UN, MUN, GUN. (𐎠𐎺 D34). Pictogram: a hand holding a rod, whip, or the like symbol of power.		yin, yün, ruler, governor (qin, P279); (尹). Pict. of a hand holding a rod or the like. Cf. kiün, kwün, kun, sovereign, ruler, G3269.
37		DUG, TUKU, to take, hold, get (II-D301). A hand holding a weapon? (Cf. D299f.)		chou, chiü, Hiu, tu-k, P83, the second of the twelve Branches (丑). A hand holding a weapon? Chalmers 97.
38		BAD, MAÖ, the eye; two values of the pictogram (𐎠𐎺 D38). (2) SHI, this, that, the selfsame (SHI = NE, NI). (𐎠𐎺).		muk, mu, mok, boku, the eye (目). tze, chiü, chi, zi, self; oneself (自).
39		UD, UTU, UG, sun; day (𐎠𐎺 D234). (2) BAR, PAR, BABBAR (BAR-BAR), white; bright; the sun (𐎠𐎺). (3) TAM, TAN. (𐎠𐎺).		yê, ngyit, nik, sun; day (日). pak, pai, ba, bak, white; bright (白). (pak = pa:). tan, tang, dazên, day (旦).
40		TAR, a value of the knife-pictogram; to cut off (𐎠𐎺 D12). (2) TIM, another value of the same (𐎠𐎺). Cognate SHUM, to slaughter.		tau, to-t, knife, R18 (刀). žen, zim, din, nin, edge, blade, knife, etc. (刃). to kill, slaughter.



	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
25		<p>MU, MU-G (ZAG-MUG), tree, wood (𒍪 D6). (This char. has also the values GU and SUG; <i>vid.</i> CT xii. 30.)</p> <p>MU = NU, not (NGU?). Br. B19. (𒍪 D6).</p> <p>MU, MU-(GAN), year (𒍪; 𒍪 → 𒍪).</p>		<p>mu, muk, tree; wood; wooden. R75 (木).</p> <p>wei, mei, mteoi, mi, vi, bi, not (未).</p> <p>nien, ngieñ, ngi, nen, a year (年) (Symbols modified to suggest grain + thousand.)</p>
26		<p>SHE, SHUG, corn; grain (𒍪 D140). (An SHUG de GUG, KUG, ad instar KID, SHID?) Cf. S; 20.</p>		<p>gok, sok, shuk, P167, 115, grain (禾) huso, growing grain, G3943. Cf. siu, sok, suk, K, su, grain in ear, P443, su, suk, hsiu, shoku, grain, G10340.</p>
27		<p>PAP, father (𒍪 D154). Also kinsman, elder, of a brother; chief or foremost. CT xii. 16. (A stand or support? of no 51, and the ideogram for AD, father, mother, which is house + stand, D376. The 'stand' might be a tripod, though not figured so because of practical difficulties)</p>		<p>fu, teu, vi, pu, po, R88 bo, father (父). Also uncle; elderly relatives of the same surname (父) (ku wên). (Prim. symbol modified to suggest a hand holding a stick. <i>Vid.</i> no. 36; 57. One arm of the cross is bent round, or half of it omitted, and a rod is added.)</p>
28		<p>MAÜ, great, high, exalted (𒍪 D25). Penis mit Hoden: Hommel. Cf. 18 and 19.</p>		<p>bak, pak, P63, fu, vi, pu, man, hero husband (夫). (Arms added to upper fig. to suggest a man.) Cf. also mêng, mang, great, chief, in some seal-forms, e.g. 𒍪, 𒍪 (= 子) see 19.</p> <p>mau, mo, mo-k (P175?), fourth of the Twelve Branches, possibly another variation of the same original (𒍪). (An penis figurate per scrotum pendens? cf. kwan, testes, ap. Luh shu lüng.)</p>
29		<p>The dog-symbol; values LI, TASH, TAN (𒍪 D438).</p> <p>(Pictogram of raised foreleg: see p. 15.)</p>		<p>The dog-symbol, phonetic values li, toi, kon, P72 - R94 <i>Vid.</i> Lex. (犬). The primitive symbol has been closed at the top and opened at the bottom, and the cross-lines have been added to it, in order to suggest the head and ears of the animal. Shuo wên says a dog with foot uplifted.</p>
30		<p>GIN, axe; shekel weight (𒍪 D447f). CT xii, 11</p>		<p>kin, axe, catty or Ch. pound, R69. (Primitive figure turned round.) (斤)</p>
31		<p>TU, wind; gale (𒍪 D221). Pictogram of flying bird? Cf. no. 33, for this combination of ideas.</p>		<p>chui, tsui, lu-k, P472, R172, wind, gale (隹) A determinative of birds. 隹 (hou-wên)</p>

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
14		DUG, vessel, winecup (𒅗 D380).		iu, yu, zu, du-k, P324, figure of a wine-cup (酉).
15		GAL, place, settlement, station, town. (GAL=GAN) (𒅗 D358)		fang, pang, huang, Amoy hong (kong) place, region (bam, ban, gam, gan) (方).
16		MUL (MUN), man, men (𒅗 D289). See also No 78.  MUL (MUN), female, woman. See 56; 57 infra.		min, mèn, the people; mankind (民).  min, mèn, the people; mankind (民) (See ngu, mu, 56; 57.)
17		DIN-GIR, DI-GIR, DIM-MER, DIMER, a god, a king (𒅗 D5).		ti, de, di-k, a god; God, the Emperor (帝).
18		NI-TAG, male, man; set up; raise; high (𒅗 D26). (Picogram of penis erect). Cf. 28.		ta, tai, da, du, great, high, noble (大) R37; P23 tak, tap, taf. (Cf. also tai, ta, exalted, a term of high respect, and its old forms 食南而 (大).
19		male, stand, set up; upright, erect (𒅗 D26). Read NI-TAG; cf. LAG, to stand up. Also read GISH, male, upright; USH (GUSH) stand, fr. and mtr.; and GU-RUSH; cf. GUB, stand; be fixed. (Vid. Rem. p. supr.)		stand up, stand, make to stand, set up, fix, fixed (立). lap, lip, lik, li, rip, ngip, riu, rit-sz; G6954.
20		Read ESH-SHU, ear of corn (𒅗 D5). Cf. SHE, SHUG, grain. See 7 (ESH-SHU, assimilated fr. AN-SHU = GAN-SHUG; vid. Lex.)		sui, su-k, ear of corn. Cf. P167. (采)  mi, bi, rice and other grains (米); cf. suk, su, shoku, grain, miller, etc. (粟).
21		DIN, TIN, male, man, servant (𒅗 D160). Picogram of testis; hence other meaning life.		chên, chin, shin, t'ên, male (Shu V. xxix. 4), servant, minister (臣). Phonetic in 身 shin, t'ên, renes, testes. shên, shin, t'ên, the body, one's life or lifetime.
22		TE-MEN, TIM-MEN, documents inscribed on clay buried in foundations (𒅗 D217). The character also denotes ornament.		wen, mên, marks, writings, texts, documents (文). (tien, t'ên, t'ie, documents.) (wen is also elegant, ornamental)
23		GAL, MUL, ghost, demon (𒅗 D217; 440). (TE, TEN, fear + LAL, full.)		kuai, kuai, ku-r, R194, P684, ghosts; demons; spirits (鬼); mui, mei, mai, masoui, demon (鬼); mui, mei, mi, ghost (鬼), ma', muf, mit, P134.
24		SHUG, SHUKU, food, bread etc. (𒅗 D217).		shik, shih, sek, shoku, to eat; to drink (食).



	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
1		TIL (TIN), complete; finished (← D278). TIL (TIN), TI, live etc. (← D16).		ting, ten, mature; an adult male (丁).
2		E-DIM (E-DIN), heaven (← D278).		hien, hin, ten, tieng, heaven (天).
3		DU, child, son, daughter. Also read TUR, little young; DAMU, DIMU, child; SHIR, SHAG (← D358). NU-NU, young ones; offspring (← D283).		tzü, chü, shü, ni, child, son (子). (Sum. char. halved and arms added. 孖孖 = ma, twins = Sum. MASH.) yu, yau, to-k, so-k (R52; P50a), small, tender (孺). Shuo Wen: figure of a babe. Vid. Chalmers 80.
4		DU, RU, to make (← D317).		liu, liäu, ryö, riu, to finish, to have done (了).
5		KUL, seed; sperm (← D12). Char. called Tree not complete. It resembles the Tree-char. Vid. no. 25.		kuei, kyü, ku-t, menses (經). ho, huö, hu, ku-t, growing grain; crops (禾). Char. called Tree-child grain. A slight modification of the Tree-char.
6		NUN, ZIL (ZIN, ŽIN), SIL, great (← D43).		nin, žên, nim, n'ing, sheng, P90a, great (巨).
7		NIR, SHER, male, hero, husband, lord (← D73).		shi, zhi-t, R33, P28a, man, husband, warrior, gallant man, officer (士).
8		TUD, TU; TUR, TU; beget, be born; go in; go out (of the sun, Br. 107). Also read KU, GU (GUB); SIII 25f. (← D147).		ch'ut, ch'ü, chul, shui, beget; born; go in; go out. t'ut, k'ut, P52a; 207 (cf. G.262). (土).
9		GUR, GUR-GUR, go about or around (← D449). NI-GIN, surround (← D450). GUR, return (← D53). GAN, enclosure; garden, field, (← D20).		hui, qu-t, revolve, go round, return. Phonetically also k'au, kon, k'üen, kin, yüen, qon, round, go round, surround, enclose, etc. R31; P51a (回). hui, qu-t, return (回). yüen, yen, on, gon, P647, garden (園).
10		EN-GUR, the Deep or Abyss of Waters under and around the Earth (apsid). (← D462) (For GUR see Lex. s.v. GI-GUR, hole, depth). The locality of Hades.		yün, yen, yüen, the abyss; the Deep or Ocean. h'au, shang t'ien po zu yüen, "the soul goes up to heaven, the Shade enters the Abyss" (淵).
11		TUL (DUL), well (DUN; cf. DUN to dig). (← D462). Also read (BUR) BU, PU, hole, pit, well; see Lex. s.v. BUR, BURU.		ching, ting, well, pit (井). (cf. Sum. l-DIM, well, spring.)
12		LI, abundance (a vessel with vegetable offering). (← D143).		li, picture of a sacrificial vessel heaped up with vegetables. Only used as a Phonetic. P926 (豐).
13		MA, MU, shooting or coming forth of grain and vegetation gen (seed, trees, plants, reeds etc.). (← D152).		miu, miäu, mieu, mio, byö, young growth of grass and vegetables (葷; 蔬); sprouts, shoots; growing grain. G785 (苗).