**baṣārum (i/i) ‘to cut across’, nabṣarum ‘shortcut’**

< PS \*bṣ̂r (\*bṣr?) ‘to cut, to tear’

*The history of interpretations*

Ch.-F. Jean, ARM 2 (1950), p. 148: *na-ap-za-ra-am* [no translation]; p. 200: *a-ba*(?)-*aṣ-ṣa-ar* [no translation].

CAD B 134 (1965): *nabṣaru* s.v. **baṣāru** ‘to tear off’.

AHw. 619 (1966): **maṣāru(m)** ‘etwa umschreiten?’.

M. Birot, Syria 50 (1973), p. 4: *napzaram* ‘en se cachant’.

CAD M₁ 329 (1977): **maṣāru** ‘to move in a circle, to make a detour, to linger’.

CAD N₁ 328 (1980): **napzaram** ‘clandestinely’.

J.-M. Durand, ARM 26/1 (1988), p. 345: *pazârum* ‘se cacher’.

CDA 240, 271 (1999): **napzaram** ‘clandestinely’; **pazāru(m)** Mari ‘conceal o.s.’

W. Heimpel, MC 12 (2003), p. 240, 391-392, 432: ‘to take the shortcut’ [without normalization and commentary].

CAD P 310 (2005): **pazāru** ‘to abscond, go into hiding, to steal through’.

SAD I 80 (2018): **pazāru**, *bazāru*‘to abscond, to go into hiding, to steal through’. “In spite of the spelling with BA = bá [sic] is unlikely to derive from BṢR, “to tear off” (CAD B 134) but rather an assimilation /p/ > /b/ before voiced /z/.”

Cf. *pazārum* (?/a) ‘to hide away (from creditors)’ in Old Assyrian (CAD P 310, add CUSAS 34 1: 6-9).

1) ARM 2 78: 31-33

u4-*mu dan-nu* kaskal *ka-ṣí-im* ***na-ab-ṣa-ra-am***, *aš-šum* gú *la ni-il-la-ak* kaskal *li-ib-bi ma-a-tim-ma*, *a-na qa-aṭ-ṭú-na-nim*ki *ni-il-li-ik* “The weather is hard. We did not want to take the steppe route, **by a shortcut**, because of the luggage. We took the country road to GN.”

2) ARM 2 120=26 500: 17-22

*i-na sa-pí-ra-tim*ki, *ni-iš-ta-al-ma*, *šum-ma a-na ma-ri*ki *a-la-ak*, *šum-ma ka-ṣa-am-ma*, ***a-ba-aṣ-ṣa-ar***, *ta-ki-it-tam ni-ša-ap-pa-ar* “We will decide in GN1, and send you a confirmation, whether I will go to GN2 or **cut across** through the steppe.”

3) TH 72-2 (Syria 50, p. 4): 35-38

[…] *li-ti-iq-ma*, *mu-ši-tam-ma* ***na-ab-ṣa-ra-am*** *a-na a-di-i-im*ki, *li-il-li-ik-ma* i7*i-di-iq-la-at*, *li-bi-ir* “He should pass …, go to GN at night, **by a shortcut**, and cross the RN.”

4) ARM 26 169: 15´-18´

*a-nu-um-ma su-mu-ḫa-du-um*, *qa-du-um* 1 *me-at ṣa-bi-im iš-tu gu-ru*-diškurki,***ib-ṣe-er-ma*** *ar-ri-ma, e-li-*⸢*ka*?⸣ *i-ti-iq* “Look, PN with 100 troops **cut across** from GN through the *sloughs* and passed *by you*.”

5) ARM 26 498: 8-12

*a-*⸢*tam*⸣*-ru-um, qa-du-u*[*m*] *ṣa-bi-im* lú.ká.dingir.raki*,* ⸢*i-na bi-ni-im ú*⸣*-lu i-na ḫar-bé-e*ki*, ú-lu i-na ia-ab-li-ia*ki*, ka-ṣa-am-ma* ***i-ba-aṣ-ṣé-er***“PN, with GN1 troops, **will cut across** through the steppe via GN2, GN3 or GN4.”

6) ARM 27 65: 11-19

*ù iš-tu ra-*[*a*]*p-ši-im it-bé-e-ma*, *ka-ṣa-am-ma a-na an-da-ri-ig*ki,***ib-ṣé-er*** *ša-ni-tam*,30 anšehi.a *ša* lúmeš, *i-ma-ri-i* ì.giš *na-šu-*⸢*ú*⸣, *iš-tu tu-ul-tu-u*[*l*]ki,***ib-ṣí-ru-nim-ma****, i-na <li>-ib-bi na-wi-im-ma,* ⸢*a°*⸣*-*[*n*]*a qa-at-tu-na-an*ki[*i*]*m-qú-tu-nim* “Then he left GN1 and **cut across** through the steppe to GN2. 30 donkeys of the people of GN3 are carrying oil. They **cut across** from GN4 through the pastureland and appeared here in GN5.”

7) ShA 1 2: 39-40

[*g*]*e-er-ru ma-ar-ṣú ù* dumumeš *ši-ip-ri*, ***na-ab-ṣa-ra-am-ma*** *it-ta-na-la-ku* “The roads are difficult, and messengers **go** **across** (the country).”

8) ShA 1 13: 10-13, 27, 38-21

*i-n*[*a a-la-ak* (?)]***na-ab-ṣa-ri-im***, *še-p*[*é-tu-ni*] *ma-ar-ṣa*, *ù ṣa-*⸢*bu*⸣*-um ša a-na ši-ik-ša-bi-*⸢*im*⸣ki**, *ib-ṣí-ru-ma*** *i-*⸢*ru*⸣*-bu ma-li ni-*⸢x *i*⸣*-ma-aṣ-ṣí*  (…) ***na-ab-ṣa-ra-am***[[1]](#footnote-1) (…) lúmeš *tu-ru-ki-i*ki, *ma-la a-na ṣé-ri-ia ta-ṭà-ra-dam*, *i-na mu-ši-im* ***na-ab-ṣa-ra-am***, *la i-il-la-ku-nim* “In *taking* **the** **shortcut** our feet are sore, and the troop that **cut across** and entered GN1 is as large as … All the GN2 people that you will send me should not come at night **by a shortcut**.”

9) FM 8 43: 39-41

[*a-n*]*a qú-uṭ-ṭú-na-an*ki***a-ba-ṣé-er-ma***,[*i-nu-ma* …]*-*A *ši-na-ti a-ka-aš-ša-du*,[…]*-*⸢x⸣ *qa-ṣí-im-ma a-al-l*[*a-a*]*k* “I shall **cut across** to GN, and when I reach those …, I will go … of the steppe.”

**ḫaKûm (i/i) ‘to demand release’, ḫiKītum ‘object of a demand for release’**

*The history of interpretations*

G. Dossin, ARM 4 (1951), p. 130: “*ḫakûm* à rapprocher peut-être de l’hebreu חכה « attendre, espérer ».”

CAD Ḫ 33 (1956): **ḫakû** ‘to wait’.

AHw. 309 (1962): **ḫakûm** ‘erwarten’.

F. Joannès, ARM 26/2 (1988), p. 261: ‘faire des réclamations’.

J.-R. Kupper, ARM 28 (1998), p. 107: *hikîtum* ‘tromperie’; p. 136: *hakûm* ‘tendre un traquenard’.

CDA 101 (1999): **ḫakûm** ‘to take thought?’

J.-M. Durand, ARM 33 (2019), p. 31: *hikîtum* ‘attente, espoir’.

Cf. *ana šubtim ḫukkûm* ‘to lure into a trap’ in M.9336 (unpublished, cited by J.-M. Durand, LAPO 17, p. 94).

1) ARM 4 22: 15-23

I*ia-an-ta-ki-i*[*m*], Ilú.dnin.si4.an.na, I*wa-ti-ir-na-nam*, *ù* lúmeš *ra-ab-bu-tim-ma*, ***i-ḫa-Ku-ú*** *ù ki-a-am iš-pu-ru-nim*, *um-ma-mi iš-tu li-ṭì an-nu-tim*, *la ta-na-di-nam*, *ur-ra-am ú-lu ul-li-ti-iš*, *a-šar at-lu-ki-im ni-it-ta-la-ak* “They **demand the release** of PN1, PN2, PN3 and the (other) notables as well, so they wrote me as follows: ‘Since you do not give me these hostages, we shall go to where we have to go tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.’”

2) ARM 26 404: 38-41

*la*-[*ma* anše*ḫa-a-ru*] *iq-qa-ta-lu*, *ù ni-iš* dingir-*lim* *iš-ša-ka-nu* ***ḫi-Ke*-⸢*e*⸣-[*ma*]** *ša it*-[*ti-ku-n*]*u*, *i-ba-aš-še-e qí-bé-nim-ma* *lu-ú-w*[*a-š*]*e-er ki-ma a-wa*-[*tam*], *an-ni-tam iq-bi-šu-nu-ši-im* a.šà *mé-re-ša-am ib-qú*-*r*[*u*] “‘Before the donkey foal is sacrificed and the oath is imposed, **make a** **demand for release**: tell me what is *yours* so that I release it.’ When he said these words to them, they claimed a cultivated field.”

3) ARM 28 77: 17-20

*ù* [l]ú *ša-né*-[*em*], ***ḫi-Ki-it*** *a-bi-ia ša i-na q*[*a-ti-ia*], *i-ba-aš-šu-ú a-bi* [*l*]*i-iš-pu-r*[*a-am-ma*], *a-na-ku lu-wa-aš-še*-[*er-šu*] “Any other man who my father **seeks to get released**, if he is within my reach, my father should write me and I will release him.”

4) ARM 28 95: 58-61

[*aš-šu*]*m* lúmeš *šu-nu ba-lum be-lí-ia a-na ṣe-er iš-me*-d*da-gan*, *il-li-ku-ma ni-iš* dingirmeš *ìs-qú-ru*, lúmeš *šu-nu* *na-ka-ar be-lí-ia*, [*be*]-*lí* ***li-iḫ-Ki-šu-nu-ti*** lúmeš *šu-nu* dumumeš ḫa.naki, ⸢*ú*⸣-*ul* dumumeš *ma-t*[*i*]-*šu* “Since these men went to PN without my lord’s consent and took a sacred oath, these men are hostile to my lord. My lord should demand **their extradition**: these men are Haneans, they are not natives of his land.”

5) ShA 1 46: 16-25

⸢*a*⸣-*na an-ni-tim*, *a-wi-lam ša-ti la ta-ka-la-a-am*, ⸢*ù*⸣ 2 [lú] *mu-ki*-⸢*il*⸣-*ka*, *ma*-⸢*la*⸣ ***ta-ḫa-ku-ú***, 2 [l]úmeš *ú-wa-aš-ša-ra-ak-ku-u*[*m*], [*a*]-*n*[*a an-n*]*i-tim*, *a-bi* lú *ša-a-ti*, ⸢*la i-ka*⸣-*al-la-aš-šu*, *ù ma-ti-ma* ***ḫi*-*Ki***!***-tam***, *it-ti a-bi*-[*i*]*a ú-u*[*l*] *e-ri-iš* “For this reason, do not withhold this man from me. Two of your *servants*, as *soon* as you **demand release**, I will release for you two men. For this reason, my father should not withhold this man from me. I have never asked my father about **someone to be released**.”

**karāšum (u/?) ‘to camp’**

< karāšum ‘camp’ (AHw. 448, CAD K 210)

*The history of interpretations*

F. Joannès, ARM 26/2 (1988), p. 261: ‘aller’ [cf. CAD G 49: **garāšu B** ‘to come/go (to someone)’].

J.-M. Durand, BAH 136 (1990), p. 120 n. 69: ‘s’embarquer’ [“sens contextuel”].

J.-M. Durand, LAPO 17 (1998), p. 644-645: ‘aller par un raccourci’ [cf. CAD Q 128: **qarāšu** (*garāšu*) ‘to trim, carve (meat)’].

W. Heimpel, MC 12 (2003), p. 345: ‘to consort’ [cf. CAD G 49: **garāšu A** ‘to copulate’].

B. Kärger, Philippika 64 (2014), p. 217: ‘sich lagern, zusammensetzen, sich zueinander gesellen’ [cf. AHw. 242: **garāś/šum** ‘darauf zugehen’?].

1) ARM 26 404: 62-65

*a-ḫu-um a-ḫa-a*[*m*] *ni*-[*iš*] dingir-*lim* [*ú*]-*ša-ás-qí-ir-ma*, *a-na ka-si-im úš-bu iš-tu* ***ik-ru-šu*** *ù ka-sa-am iš*-[*tu*]-*ú*, *a-ḫu-um a-na a-ḫi-im qí-iš-tam iš-ši-ma aš-kur*-diškur *a-na ma-a-ti-šu*, *ú-ra-am-mi* “They made each other take a sacred oath and sat down to drink a cup. After they **camped** and drank a cup, they brought presents to each other and PN left for his country.”

2) FM 16 14: 16-20

*ki-ma e-te-qí-im-ma*, *be-lí i-na zu*-⸢*ru*⸣-*ub-ba-an*ki, ***li-ik-ru-úš-ma***, *nu-ba-at-tam a-na ter-qa*ki, *be-lí li-ti-iq* “After crossing (it),[[2]](#footnote-2) my lord should **camp** in GN1 and pass to GN2 in the evening.”

1. In a broken context. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The preceding lines are damaged. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)