

РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
Институт восточных рукописей

ТАНГУТЫ в Центральной Азии

*Сборник статей
в честь 80-летия
профессора Е.И.Кычанова*



МОСКВА
Издательская фирма
«Восточная литература»
2012

УДК 94(5)
ББК 63.3(5)
Т18

*Издание выполнено при поддержке
Фонда Цзян Цзин-го
(Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for
International Scholarly Exchange), Тайвань*

Составитель и ответственный редактор
И.Ф. Попова

Тангуты в Центральной Азии : сб. ст. в честь 80-летия проф. Е.И. Кычанова / сост. и отв. ред. И.Ф. Попова ; Ин-т восточных рукописей РАН. — М. : Вост. лит., 2012. — 501 с. : ил. — ISBN 978-5-02-036505-6 (в пер.)

Сборник, в который вошли статьи отечественных и зарубежных ученых, посвящен 80-летию известного российского востоковеда, доктора исторических наук, профессора Е.И. Кычанова. Проблематика сборника задана основными доминантами многолетнего исследовательского творчества юбиляра, который, являясь в первую очередь тангутоведом и опираясь на широчайшую источниковедческую базу, блестяще разработал многие актуальные проблемы истории государственности, права, этногенеза, письменного наследия народов Китая и Центральной Азии. Большинство авторов статей постарались показать, как вопросы, поставленные в свое время в работах Е.И. Кычанова, получили дальнейшее развитие в науке.

ISBN 978-5-02-036505-6

© Институт восточных рукописей РАН, 2012
© Редакционно-издательское оформление.
Издательская фирма
«Восточная литература», 2012

On the Tangut Verb Prefixes in “Tiansheng Code”

Professor Evgeny I. Kychanov is internationally recognized as a leading researcher in the field of Tangut and Xi-Xia dynasty studies.¹ The range of his academic interest is so wide that it has covered all the main issues of Tangutology: history, law, culture, religion, language and script. In the 1980s, he published a fundamental work entitled “The Revised and Newly Endorsed Codes for the Designation of the Reign of ‘Celestial Prosperity’ (1149–1169),”² which was acclaimed by scholars all over the world.³ This book contains a study and Russian translation of the Tangut Code edited in the *Tiansheng* 天盛 reign period of the Xi-Xia dynasty. It was discovered in the dead city of Khara-Khoto by P.K. Kozlov in 1909. The original (hereafter referred to as the ‘Code’) is now preserved in the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts, Russian Academy of Sciences, in St. Petersburg.

This paper focuses on the study of the verb prefixes which appear in the Code.

1. The Tangut grammar

1.1. Verb construction

In terms of linguistic typology Tangut belongs to the so-called subject–object–verb (SOV) group of languages. The verb is indispensable in the sentence.⁴ Usually the structure of the Tangut verb phrase is: **Prefix (negative, perfect, and so on)–Verb stem–Auxiliary verb–Pronominal suffix–Particle.**

¹ The corpus of his excellent works was published recently. See Kychanov 2008.

² Kychanov 1987–1989.

³ Shi Jinbo, Nie Hongyin and Bai Bin 1994; Shi Jinbo, Nie Hongyin and Bai Bin 1999; Shimada 2003; Du Jianlu 2005, etc.

⁴ The construction of Tangut verb phrases was analyzed by the Russian scholar, Ksenia B. Kepping, and some other researchers. See Kepping 1985.

Grammatically, the Tangut ‘sentence’ requires only a verb (stem) in the verb phrase.

Verb complex

01)
 𗨮 𗨭 𗨮 𗨭 𗨮 𗨭 𗨮 𗨭
 ²lyuq ²dza:r ¹mi: ³lhe? ¹mi: ²di: ²nga
 body extinguish Neg receive listen AV Suff(1sg)
 “I have never heard to extinguish the body”

There exists ‘Verb Agreement’ (or ‘Pronominalization’) in the Tangut verb but only agreement with the first and second person is marked (personal pronoun – pronominal suffix).

Agreement in a sentence⁵

02)
 𗨮 𗨭 𗨮 𗨭 𗨮 𗨭 𗨮 𗨭 𗨮 𗨭 𗨮 𗨭
 ²nga ²zi: ²ge: ¹me: ²ne: ¹phan ²a ²o ¹gyu ²dza:r ²pho: ²nga
 S O1 O2 CM V1 V2 AV S(Agreement)
 I everyone rest not exist nirvāna to put in extinguish cause Suff(1sg)
 “I put everyone in nirvāna without rest, and extinguish”

1.2. Verb prefix

The Tangut language has various verb-prefixes which have different functions. The prefixes preceding the verb are divided into following groups according to their meaning:

- 1. So-called ‘Pref1/2’ which is in question
- 2. Negative or prohibition
- 3. Interrogative
- 4. Demonstrative pronoun (bound form) 𗨮 ¹chI:

Some adverbs (e.g. ‘also’) can precede the verb stem, as well.

Tangut prefixes include some pairs, in which initial consonants are the same. The first series of the prefixes indicates the direction or perfective, and the second series represents the ‘optative’ meaning. The former series is usually called ‘Prefix series 1’ (hereafter ‘Pref1’) and the latter ‘Prefix series 2’ (hereafter ‘Pref2’).

Below the set of Pref1/2 from Nishida Tatsuo’s previous works⁶ is shown.

⁵ Arakawa 2010, p. 155.

⁶ Nishida 1989, p. 419r.

Table 1: The set of verb prefixes

Expected direction, Tangut script, phonetic reconstruction⁷, and marks for research

| Direction | Pref1 | | Pref2 | |
|------------|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| | Perfect (or Direction) | | Optative | |
| upward | 𐰇 ¹ a?- | 1A | 𐰇 ¹ e:- | 2E |
| downward | 𐰇 ¹ na:- | 1N | 𐰇 ² ne:- | 2N |
| to here | 𐰇 ¹ kl:- | 1K | 𐰇 ¹ ke:- | 2K |
| over there | 𐰇 ² wl:- | 1W | 𐰇 ² we:- | 2W |
| inward | 𐰇 ² da:- | 1D | 𐰇 ² de:- | 2D |
| outward | 𐰇 ² rl:r- | 1R | 𐰇 ² ryeq'2- | 2R |

According to some scholars' opinion⁸ one more prefix, namely 𐰇²dl:-,⁹ belongs to Pref1. This suffix is chosen as the object of our study and for its purpose we refer to it as '3D' belonging to 'Prefix series 3' (hereafter 'Pref3'). Table 2 presents the correspondence of some scholars' views on the direction indicated by these prefixes.

Table 2: The correlation of the scholar's view

| Nishida 1989 | | Kepping 1985 | | Gong 2003 | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1A-2E | upward | 1A-2E | upward | 1A-2E | upward |
| 1N-2N | downward | 1N-2N | downward | 1N-2N | downward |
| 1K-2K | here | 1K-2K | toward | 1K-2K | here, inside |
| 1W-2W | there | 1W-2W | away from | 1W-2W | there, outside |
| 1D-2D | inside | 3D-2D | reception | 3D-2D | toward the speaker |
| — | — | 1D | loss | 1D-2D | away from the speaker |
| 1R-2R | outside | 1R-2R | (direction not found) | 1R-2R | (direction not found) |

Though the opinions of the scholars on some directions of the action expressed by the prefix are different, for the moment, we will follow Nishida's view.

Nishida¹⁰ supposed that Pref2 is derived from Pref1. The table 3 shows the schema.

Table 3: The derivation of the verb prefixes

| Structure | Function |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Pref1 + Verb Stem | > Directional marker > Aspect marker (perfect) |
| Pref2 (<Pref1 + 'e:) + Verb Stem | > Optative marker |

⁷ The system of phonetic transcription is given according to Arakawa 2002, pp. 59–61. '1' means 'high-level tone' and '2' means 'low-rising tone'.

⁸ Kepping 1985; Gong 2003, etc.

⁹ Nishida (1989, p. 420r) regards it as an 'optative' marker which is out of the set.

¹⁰ Nishida 1989, p. 420l.

2. Some results of our study on the Code

The object of our investigation is the whole text of the Code,¹¹ with the exception of the 16th chapter which is not intact.

Table 4: Chapters and numbers of the collection

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Ch. 1: ИHB. № 2570, 4187 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第一 |
| Ch. 2: ИHB. № 152, 8084a | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第二 |
| Ch. 3: ИHB. № 169, 2576, 2578, 4188 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第三 |
| Ch. 4: ИHB. № 157, 2575, 8084b | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第四 |
| Ch. 5: ИHB. № 158 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第五 |
| Ch. 6: ИHB. № 160 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第六 |
| Ch. 7: ИHB. № 161 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第七 |
| Ch. 8: ИHB. № 113 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第八 |
| Ch. 9: ИHB. № 164, 165, 166, 173, 2575, 6740, 7126 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第九 |
| Ch. 10: ИHB. № 171a, 171r, 2332, 7214 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十 |
| Ch. 11: ИHB. № 176, 178, 180 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十一 |
| Ch. 12: ИHB. № 114, 181 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十二 |
| Ch. 13: ИHB. № 186, 219, 5451 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十三 |
| Ch. 14: ИHB. № 194 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十四 |
| Ch. 15: ИHB. № 196, 8084b | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十五 |
| Ch. 17: ИHB. № 710 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十七 |
| Ch. 18: ИHB. № 5040 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十八 |
| Ch. 19: ИHB. № 200, 201, 2579, 2584, 2608 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第十九 |
| Ch. 20: ИHB. № 203, 2569, 7511 | 天盛改舊新定律令 (甲種本) 第二十 |

Totally, we have counted over 5,160 samples functioning as prefix. The numbers for Pref1/2/3 in the Code are given below.

Table 5: Number of occurrences of each prefix

| Pref1 | | Pref2 | | Pref3 | |
|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|----|
| 1A | 286 | 2E | 360 | | |
| 1N | 41 | 2N | 62 | | |
| 1K | 503 | 2K | 1101 | | |
| 1W | 222 | 2W | 1001 | | |
| 1D | 344 | 2D | 873 | 3D | 63 |
| 1R | 93 | 2R | 212 | | |
| total | 1489 | total | 3609 | total | 63 |

¹¹ We used the facsimile published in *Ecang Heishuicheng wenxian* (1998, hereafter, HM8) as the standard text of the Code.

In the Code we can see the high frequency of the occurrence of prefixes in question, particularly Pref2, even though the parts of Tangut text which seemed to be unclear, fragmental, and have mistakes were excluded.

The further analyzing the function of Pref1/2/3 omits their use in phrases. However, it can be of value for other scholarly discussions so the examples are given below (see Section 3).

3. Some phrases and idioms with Pref1

3.1. 𐰇 as measure or unit

𐰇¹’a?- 1A besides being used as a prefix it represents grammatical function of ‘measure or unit’. In the Code it actually means ‘one’.

03)

𐰇𐰇¹’a? ¹keu: ‘one year’ (Ch. 7, HM8_162Ar2)¹²

04)

𐰇𐰇¹’a? ²lyuq ‘one body’ (Ch. 7, HM8_161Br2)

3.2. 𐰇¹kI: for an element of some phrases

In the Code prefix 𐰇¹kI: 1K is also used as an element of some idioms.

05)

𐰇𐰇¹kI: ²dyen ‘always, certainly’ (Ch. 12, HM8_257A17)

06)

𐰇𐰇¹ldi:q’ ¹kI: ‘What (is)’ (Ch. 15, HM8_303A17)¹³

4. Pref1/2/3 in the Code

4.1. The verb following the prefixes

In the Code different verbs are identified. See the appendix (the list of the verbs following the prefixes). The total number of kinds is given below.

Table 6: The number of kinds of verbs following the prefixes

| Pref1 | | Pref2 | | Pref3 | |
|-------|----|-------|----|-------|---|
| 1A | 52 | 2E | 43 | | |
| 1N | 20 | 2N | 19 | | |
| 1K | 88 | 2K | 62 | | |
| 1W | 68 | 2W | 76 | | |
| 1D | 74 | 2D | 59 | 3D | 7 |
| 1R | 23 | 2R | 30 | | |

¹² Hereafter in brackets we show the place where the prefix is used. For example, ‘Ch. 8, HM8_162Ar2’ means ‘In chapter No. 7 of the Code, in the 2nd line of the right page, Plate A (the upper plate), p. 162 of HM8.’

¹³ When used separately 𐰇¹ldi:q’ also means ‘what.’

The directions of the movement or of the action expressed by the verbs are:

- 1A: raise, promote, finish...
- 1N: subtract, demote, set...
- 1K: belong to, indicate, dispatch, drop...
- 1W: go out, send, go over, stop...
- 1D: lose, throw away, give (way), declare, damage...
- 1R: do, make, go/come...
- 2E: raise, promote, finish, prepare, fight...
- 2N: fall, believe, set...
- 2K: inform, pay, reach, gather, fall into, dispatch...
- 2W: draw back, repay, receive, take (off), send...
- 2D: give, kill, do, get, take, lose, have, go...
- 2R: do, live, tell, go/come...
- 3D: steal, get illegally...

Below we will discuss the prefixes from the point of view of their meaning. A verb very rarely requires several prefixes. However, some verbs demand particular prefixes. Since a trace of the ‘direction of the movement’ might exist in the meaning of a verb, the verb requires prefixes with the same meaning from the series of Pref1/2, whose initial consonants are the same. See the examples.¹⁴

- 𗵑¹a?- 1A - 𗵑¹e:- 2E
𗵑𗵑 : 𗵑𗵑 ‘arise, raise’
- 𗵑¹ki:- 1K - 𗵑¹ke:- 2K
𗵑𗵑 : 𗵑𗵑 ‘hit’
- 𗵑²wI:- 1W - 𗵑²we:- 2W
𗵑𗵑 : 𗵑𗵑 ‘take (away)’
- 𗵑²rI:r- 1R - 𗵑²ryeq’2- 2R
𗵑𗵑 : 𗵑𗵑 ‘do’

Prefix 𗵑²dI:- 3D is followed by the verbs with close meaning; for example, ‘steal, capture, rob...’ i.e. to get something illegally or forcibly. See the examples in the Code:

- 07)
𗵑𗵑 𗵑 𗵑 (Ch. 3, HM8_095A15)
how Pref3 steal
“How (he) stole...”
- 08)
𗵑 𗵑 𗵑 (Ch. 8, HM8_181Br1)
what Pref3 take
“What (he) took...”

The verbs following prefixes 1D and 3D seem to show ‘complementary distribution’ as far as we observe the examples in the Code. The verbs following 1D never

¹⁴ See the same examples in Kepping 1985, pp. 208–212.

follow 3D, whereas the verbs following 3D never follow 1D.¹⁵ Whereas it is interesting that the verbs following 2D follow both 1D and 3D. Therefore, 3D resembles 1D in distribution; that is to say, Pref3 is similar to Pref1.

In this study we omit and do not consider the cases in which idiomatic verbs of more than one syllable are used (such as e.g. the verb 臈臈, to ‘judge’):

- 09)
 臈 臈 臈 臈 臈 (Ch. 13, HM8_277Br7)
 crime two rank Pref1 judge
 “Having judged 2nd rank crime...”

Though such cases are in the minority they need further consideration.

4.2. The construction of the verb phrase

In this section, we will discuss the prefixes from the point of view of their ‘form’; namely verb (phrase) structure. As it was shown in Kepping 1985 (pp. 176–177) other elements (臈(¹lɔ:q), 臈(¹mi:), and 臈(¹ti:)) having adverbial, negative, prohibitive meaning correspondingly) are sometimes inserted between Pref1 and the verb. See the same examples in the Code:

- 10)
 臈 臈 臈 臈 臈 臈 (Ch. 1, HM8_059Ar5)
 every person conscious murder Pref1 also judge
 “When a person commits homicide consciously, he has already been judged...”
- 11)
 ...臈 臈 臈 臈 臈 (Ch. 11, HM8_251A16)
 seed Pl Pref1 Neg punish
 “...seed and so on, never punish...”

Moreover, we found the ‘Pref2-Neg-Verb stem’ structure in the Code.

- 12)
 臈 臈 臈 臈 臈 (Ch. 9, HM8_198B11)
 that time on Pref2 Neg stay
 “At that time, (someone) does not hope to stay...”

In the following cases, two elements (negative and demonstrative pronoun marker) are inserted between Pref1 and the verb.

- 13)
 臈 臈 臈 臈 臈 臈 (Ch. 9, HM8_201A18)
 if crime commit who Pref1 Neg Dem dispatch
 “If someone would commit a crime, never dispatch him...”

¹⁵ The only one exception is 臈 (Li 1997, 0306) ‘borrow’: 臈 (Ch. 4, HM8_116A17 and Ch. 19, HM8_354A13), 臈 (Ch. 11, HM8_251Ar4).

- 14)
 籍 徧 哢 葭 𪛗 徧 𪛗 (Ch. 13, HM8_283B18)
 land circle in Pref2 Neg Dem go
 “In the area, (someone) does not hope to go there.”

4.3. Some rare examples

We can observe some rare cases when Pref1/2 precedes a copula or a verb of existence (negative existence), which can be an important criterium for the classification of the Tangut verbs. See the examples.

- 15)
 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 (Ch. 17, HM8_323B14)
 also word true Pref1 Dem be
 “It is also actual case...”

- 16)
 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 (Ch. 13, HM8_275A11)
 namely proof¹⁶ Pref2 not exist
 “That is to say, there is no proof...”

Below we will show some irregular cases when ‘double’ prefixes precede the verb.

[2R-1W-verb]

- 17)
 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 (Ch. 12, HM8_267B13)
 that Pl CM live place Pref2 Pref1 make
 “Their living place, made (it)...”

[2R-2K-verb]

- 18)
 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 (Ch. 10, HM8_225B17)
 what own follow do can Pref2 Pref2 dispatch
 “According to what (he) has, a person capable will be dispatched.”

The function of Pref2: 𪛗 2R here remains to be proved.

5. Conclusion

This paper presents the recent results of our study on the Tangut prefixes in the Code. There are over five thousand examples of Pref1/2/3 (mainly Pref2) usage in the text. Compared with other Tangut materials, it presents abundant information for the investigation of the use of prefixes.

¹⁶ The word 𪛗 𪛗 means ‘testimony, proof, witness’ from Kychanov 2006, p. 545, 3825-1.

The text of the Code reveals that the meanings of the verbs which follow each prefix express some similar tendencies in the direction of their motion or action. Besides, we have found some examples of complex verb phrases (such as ‘Pref1–Neg–Dem–Verb stem’) and interesting Pref–Verb sequences which were not registered in previous studies. Their analysis will contribute to the future study of the verb (phrase) structure of the Tangut language.

Abbreviations

AV: auxiliary verb
 CM: case marker
 Dem: demonstrative (pronoun)
 Neg: negation
 O: object
 Pl: plural (morpheme)
 Pref1/2/3: prefix series 1, 2 or 3
 S: subject
 Suff: suffix
 V: verb
 1sg: first person singular

References

- Arakawa 2002 — Arakawa Shintarō 荒川 慎太郎. “Seika-bun Kongō-kyō no kenkyū” [Studies on the Tangut Version of the *Vajracchedikā Prajñāpāramitā*] 西夏文金剛經の研究. PhD Litt diss. Kyoto University, 2002.
- Arakawa 2010 — Arakawa Shintarō 荒川 慎太郎. “Seika-go no kaku-hyōshiki ni tsuite” [On Tangut Case-marking] 西夏語の格標識について. In *Grammatical Phenomena of Tibeto-Burman languages 1* 『チベット＝ビルマ系言語の文法現象 1 格とその周辺』. Ed. by Sawada Hideo. Tokyo: Research Institute for the Languages and Culture of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 2010, pp. 153–174.
- Du Jianlu 2005 — Du Jianlu 杜建録. ‘*Tiansheng lüling*’ *yu Xi-Xia fazhi yanjiu* [‘*Tiansheng Code*’ and Study of the Law System of Xi-Xia] 《天盛律令》與西夏法制研究. Yinchuan: Ningxia renmin chubanshe 銀川: 寧夏人民出版社, 2005.
- Ecang Heishuicheng wenxian — *Ecang Heishuicheng wenxian* [Khara-Khoto Manuscripts Collected in Russia] 俄藏黑水城文獻. Vol. 8. Ed. by Shi Jinbo and E.I. Kychanov. Shanghai: Shanghai guji chubanshe 上海: 上海古籍出版社, 1998.
- Gong 2003 — Gong Hwang-Cherng 龔煌城. “Tangut”. In *The Sino-Tibetan Languages*. Ed. by G. Thurgood and R.J. LaPolla. London: Routledge, 2003, pp. 602–620.
- Kepping 1985 — Кепинг К.Б. *Тангутский язык. Морфология*. М.: Наука, ГРВЛ, 1985.
- Kychanov 1987–1989 — *Измененный и заново утвержденный кодекс девиза царствования Небесное процветание (1149–1169)*. В 4-х кн. Изд. текста, пер. с тангутского, исслед. и примеч. Е.И. Кычанова. М.: Наука, ГРВЛ, 1987–1989 (Памятники письменности Востока LXXXI, 1–4).
- Kychanov 2006 — *Словарь тангутского (Си Ся) языка. Тангутско-русско-англо-китайский словарь*. Сост. Е.И. Кычанов. Со-сост. Аракава Синтаро. Киото: Университет Киото, 2006.

- Kuchanov 2008 — Кычанов Е. И. *История тангутского государства*. СПб.: Факультет филологии и искусств СПбГУ, 2008 (Исторические исследования).
- Li 1997 — Li Fanwen 李範文. *Xia-han zidian* [Tangut-Chinese Dictionary] 夏漢字典. Beijing: Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshe 北京: 中國社會科學出版社, 1997 (2nd edition 2008).
- Nishida 1989 — Nishida Tatsuo 西田 龍雄. “Seika-go” [The Tangut Language] 西夏語. In *Gen-gogaku Daijiten* [The Sanseido Encyclopedia of Linguistics] 言語學大辭典 Vol. 2. Ed. by T. Kamei, R. Kono, and E. Chino. Tokyo: Sanseido 東京: 三省堂, 1989, pp. 408–429 (世界言語編 (中) The World Languages, Pt. 2).
- Shi Jinbo, Nie Hongyin and Bai Bin 1994 — *Xi-Xia Tiansheng liling* [Tangut Tiansheng Code] 西夏天盛律令. Trans. by Shi Jinbo 史金波, Nie Hongyin 聶鴻音 and Bai Bin 白濱. Beijing: Kexue chubanshe 北京: 科學出版社, 1994 (中國珍稀法律典籍集成甲編 5 [The Collection of Rare Chinese Law-codes, Pt. 1]).
- Shi Jinbo, Nie Hongyin and Bai Bin 1999 — *Tiansheng gaijiu xinding liling* [The Revised and Newly Endorsed Codes for the Designation of Reign ‘Celestial Prosperity’] 天盛改舊新定律令. Trans. and commented by Shi Jinbo 史金波, Nie Hongyin 聶鴻音 and Bai Bin 白濱. Beijing: Falü chubanshe 北京: 法律出版社, 1999.
- Shimada 2003 — Shimada Masao 島田 正郎. *Seika hōten shotan* [Preliminary Study on the Tangut Law] 西夏法典初探. Tokyo: Sōbunsha 東京: 創文社, 2003.

Appendix

List of the verbs

Tangut script, code number of the script (after Li 1997), its meaning (mainly from Kuchanov 2006), and the number of occurrences in the texts (three times and over).

Pref1

| | |
|--|---|
| 𐰇 1'a?- [1A] | 𐰇 3747 “patrol, sentry” 3 |
| 𐰇 0009 “arise, give birth, be born” 7 | 𐰇 3841 “tie, bind, rope” 3 |
| 𐰇 0063 “lift, raise” 7 | 𐰇 4459 “cease, cut off” 6 |
| 𐰇 0166 “notify, inform” 4 | 𐰇 4762 “step, go, walk” 24 |
| 𐰇 0425 “fight, enemy” 4 | 𐰇 4827 “sequence, continue” 15 |
| 𐰇 0706 “correspond, similar, time” 16 | 𐰇 4906 “wear, dress up” 4 |
| 𐰇 0716 “kill, slaughter” 8 | 𐰇 5043 “decide, resolve” 30 |
| 𐰇 0721 “crack, break, get broken” 3 | 𐰇 5212 “discuss, deliberate” 10 |
| 𐰇 1092 “prepare, supply” 3 | 𐰇 5712 “finish, end” 30 |
| 𐰇 1199 “help, assist” 3 | 𐰇 5791 “send, appoint, release” 4 |
| 𐰇 1204 “face” 6 | 𐰇 5842 “change, translate” 4 |
| 𐰇 1599 “get, seize” 11 | |
| 𐰇 1770 “take, seize” 5 | 𐰇 1'na:- [1N] |
| 𐰇 2430 “punish, penalty” 9 | 𐰇 1616 “enter” 3 |
| 𐰇 2725 “circle, encircle” 10 | 𐰇 1640 “cross (over), go away” 5 |
| 𐰇 3506 “raise, promote (rank, position), elevate” 10 | 𐰇 2833 “calm, certainly” 7 |
| | 𐰇 5902 “reduce, be diminishing, weaken” 4 |

𦉰 ¹kl:- [1K]

𦉰 0013 “pass through, inspect” 7
 𦉱 0046 “see, discover” 3
 𦉲 0166 “notify, inform” 12
 𦉳 0462 “oppress, force” 4
 𦉴 0500 “beat, commit a crime” 3
 𦉵 0615 “know, understand, recognize” 3
 𦉶 0676 “go, move, get off” 3
 𦉷 0733 “report, inform” 13
 𦉸 0902 “to be solid, truth, stately” 8
 𦉹 1616 “enter” 3
 𦉺 1747 “show, point out, indicate” 32
 𦉻 1762 “lazy, slow” 6
 𦉼 1957 “near, relative” 9
 𦉽 2221 “belong to, possess” 77
 𦉾 2331 “contribute, pay tax” 25
 𦉿 2341 “win, victory, benefit” 3
 𦊀 2356 “chase, pursue” 5
 𦊁 2474 “pass through, go away, leak” 4
 𦊂 2537 “stop, rest, remain” 18
 𦊃 2679 “reach, arrive” 17
 𦊄 2699 “know” 7
 𦊅 2815 “present, tribute” 4
 𦊆 2939 “hit, touch” 10
 𦊇 3015 “obtain, catch, gain” 3
 𦊈 3456 “come, appear” 5
 𦊉 3678 “appear, go out, leave, rise” 8
 𦊊 3828 “pass, present as a gift, send forward” 4
 𦊋 4226 “enter, fall in” 5
 𦊌 4401 “take, hold” 3
 𦊍 4506 “burn, ignite” 7
 𦊎 4732 “store, bosom, reserve” 3
 𦊏 4868 “wish, hope” 4
 𦊐 5026 “hear, listen” 3
 𦊑 5065 “enter, fall into (trap), sink” 22
 𦊒 5402 “arrive, reach” 5
 𦊓 5449 “put, place” 3
 𦊔 5631 “beat one another, fight, wrestle” 3
 𦊕 5670 “available, connect, hang, join” 3
 𦊖 5766 “take aim, aim at, at will” 4

𦊗 5845 “trade, sell” 5
 𦊘 5871 “send, dispatch” 22
 𦊙 5979 “tie, arrest, bind” 16

𦊚 ²wl:- [1W]

𦊚 0023 “obtain, get” 4
 𦊛 0524 “command, order” 3
 𦊜 0676 “go, move, get off” 4
 𦊝 1100 “recompense, repay” 3
 𦊞 1640 “cross (over), go away” 7
 𦊟 1868 “take away, diminish, reduce” 7
 𦊠 2474 “pass through, go away, leak” 4
 𦊡 2510 “pierce, penetrate” 3
 𦊢 2797 “go out” 6
 𦊣 2912 “return, retreat” 4
 𦊤 3159 “bear, receive, suffer” 6
 𦊥 3194 “full, complete, satisfied” 3
 𦊦 3436 “close relative” 4
 𦊧 3497 “hinder, obstacle, barrier” 7
 𦊨 3600 “call, invite, ask” 9
 𦊩 3678 “appear, go out, leave, rise” 24
 𦊪 3844 “go, send” 4
 𦊫 4022 “delay, stop” 8
 𦊬 4059 “investigate, examine” 6
 𦊭 4069 “exhort, urge, advise” 5
 𦊮 4480 “separate, distinguish” 3
 𦊯 4489 “make, cause, send” 4
 𦊰 4517 “eat” 7
 𦊱 4658 “eat, drink” 3
 𦊲 5173 “pull out, save” 5
 𦊳 5682 “measure, compare, examine” 3
 𦊴 5759 “send away, expel, drive” 8
 𦊵 5982 “fall, lose” 3

𦊶 ²da:- [1D]

𦊶 0256 “not to be, lose, die, kill” 15
 𦊷 0476 “have” 4
 𦊸 0841 “bend, distort, be inclined” 12
 𦊹 1105 “give” 27
 𦊺 1427 “throw, give up, lose” 19
 𦊻 1616 “enter” 8

- 𪚩 1762 "lazy, slow" 5
 𪚪 1817 "know, understand" 5
 𪚫 1839 "lose, perish" 4
 𪚬 2082 "inquire, ask, question" 3
 𪚭 2226 "do, become, make" 13
 𪚮 3072 "die" 17
 𪚯 3527 "doubt, maybe, probably" 3
 𪚰 3576 "clear, understand, differ, be discovered" 33
 𪚱 3808 "empty, void" 6
 𪚲 3844 "go, send" 9
 𪚳 4115 "village, open (field, country)" 5
 𪚴 4174 "move" 3
 𪚵 4225 "kill" 13
 𪚶 5024 "change, exchange, vary" 5
 𪚷 5071 "send, dispatch" 7
 𪚸 5346 "seek, look for, search" 9
 𪚹 5377 "wound, injure, harm" 19
 𪚺 5670 "available, connect, hang, join" 4
 𪚻 5746 "separate, cut off, move off" 3
 𪚼 5791 "send, appoint, release" 4
 𪚽 5875 "sell (and buy)" 16
 𪚾 5982 "fall, lose" 3
- 𪚿 ²rI:r- [1R]
 𪚿 1045 "talk, say, report, word" 3
 𪚿 4401 "take, hold" 3
 𪚿 4469 "go (toward), leave for" 9
 𪚿 4489 "make, cause, send" 7
 𪚿 5113 "do" 44
 𪚿 5612 "speak, explain" 4
- Pref2**
 𪚿 ¹e:- [2E]
 𪚿 0009 "arise, give birth, be born" 26
 𪚿 0063 "lift, raise" 15
 𪚿 0099 "finish" 3
 𪚿 0425 "fight, enemy" 40
 𪚿 0733 "report, inform" 10
 𪚿 0835 "report, plan" 15
 𪚿 1092 "prepare, supply" 24
- 𪚿 1269 "combine, concentrate" 20
 𪚿 1815 "correct, edit" 5
 𪚿 2492 "compare, estimate, measure" 19
 𪚿 3099 "live, stay, be in" 6
 𪚿 3506 "raise, promote (rank, position), elevate" 60
 𪚿 3606 "see, look at, observe" 3
 𪚿 3708 "cut off, break off" 3
 𪚿 4401 "take, hold" 5
 𪚿 4507 "guide, lead" 3
 𪚿 4906 "wear, dress up" 3
 𪚿 5043 "decide, resolve" 20
 𪚿 5146 "summon, call, invite" 8
 𪚿 5671 "abandon, expel" 5
 𪚿 5682 "measure, compare, examine" 7
 𪚿 5712 "finish, end" 14
 𪚿 5842 "change, translate" 13
- 𪚿 ²ne:- [2N]
 𪚿 2697 "mark, label" 8
 𪚿 2827 "tie (up), bind, arrest" 4
 𪚿 2833 "calm, certainly" 6
 𪚿 2939 "hit, touch" 3
 𪚿 5474 "fall, throw/shift responsibility on" 8
 𪚿 5621 "add, increase" 5
 𪚿 5779 "seal, *mudra*, brand" 5
- 𪚿 ¹ke:- [2K]
 𪚿 0013 "pass through, inspect," 22
 𪚿 0166 "notify, inform" 6
 𪚿 0212 "feed" 3
 𪚿 0462 "oppress, force" 22
 𪚿 0513 "be (get) angry" 37
 𪚿 0733 "report, inform" 131
 𪚿 0768 "reach, as, match up to" 6
 𪚿 1090 "torture, beat" 3
 𪚿 1269 "combine, concentrate" 6
 𪚿 1514 "suppress, put down" 9
 𪚿 1608 "similar, equal, same" 90
 𪚿 1941 "gather, assemble" 4

- 辮 2331 “contribute, pay tax” 77
 辮 2474 “pass through, go away, leak” 16
 𨮒 2827 “tie (up), bind, arrest” 4
 𨮒 2939 “hit, touch” 23
 𨮒 2984 “measure, price, worth” 46
 𨮒 3015 “obtain, catch, gain” 23
 𨮒 3606 “see, look at, observe” 48
 𨮒 3668 “cultivate field, plant” 5
 𨮒 3756 “follow, continue” 4
 𨮒 3758 “sew, inherit” 11
 𨮒 3828 “pass, present as a gift, send forward” 22
 𨮒 3832 “repair, build” 6
 𨮒 3993 “registration, record, note” 4
 𨮒 4153 “assemble, gather” 100
 𨮒 4226 “enter, fall in” 20
 𨮒 4401 “take, hold” 9
 𨮒 4442 “demand, ask for” 3
 𨮒 4485 “present, direction, turn” 10
 𨮒 4732 “store, bosom, reserve” 3
 𨮒 5065 “enter, fall into (trap), sink” 58
 𨮒 5113 “do” 7
 𨮒 5173 “pull out, save” 6
 𨮒 5402 “arrive, reach” 52
 𨮒 5411 “repair, build” 15
 𨮒 5449 “put, place” 11
 𨮒 5670 “available, connect, hang, join” 25
 𨮒 5779 “seal, *mudra*, brand” 8
 𨮒 5845 “trade, sell” 8
 𨮒 5871 “send, dispatch” 87
 𨮒 5985 “watch, spy, inspect” 8

 𨮒 ²we:- [2W]
 𨮒 0374 “regret, repent” 197
 𨮒 0390 “cut, chop (off/down/out)” 25
 𨮒 0524 “command, order” 5
 𨮒 0648 “keep, remain” 9
 𨮒 0702 “look for, seek” 33
 𨮒 0729 “report” 5
 𨮒 1092 “prepare, supply” 13
 𨮒 1100 “recompense, repay” 68

 𨮒 1357 “equal, compare” 20
 𨮒 1382 “repent” 5
 𨮒 1514 “suppress, put down” 77
 𨮒 1736 “work, manage” 8
 𨮒 1769 “protect, guard, defend” 4
 𨮒 1868 “take away, diminish, reduce” 60
 𨮒 2136 “separate, divide” 4
 𨮒 2396 “sit” 6
 𨮒 2474 “pass through, go away, leak” 4
 𨮒 2492 “compare, estimate, measure” 13
 𨮒 2709 “level, smooth (land)” 9
 𨮒 2769 “divine, divination” 10
 𨮒 2912 “return, retreat” 5
 𨮒 2931 “count, be registered” 91
 𨮒 3159 “bear, receive, suffer” 67
 𨮒 3194 “full, complete, satisfied” 10
 𨮒 3600 “call, invite, ask” 20
 𨮒 3844 “go, send” 15
 𨮒 4059 “investigate, examine” 20
 𨮒 4480 “separate, distinguish” 10
 𨮒 4489 “make, cause, send” 5
 𨮒 4503 “send, servant, serve” 3
 𨮒 4507 “guide, lead” 24
 𨮒 5173 “pull out, save” 9
 𨮒 5390 “open, untie” 9
 𨮒 5477 “measure” 4
 𨮒 5671 “abandon, expel” 7
 𨮒 5682 “measure, compare, examine” 4
 𨮒 5746 “separate, cut off, move off” 4
 𨮒 5754 “catch, arrest, seize” 3
 𨮒 5759 “send away, expel, drive” 34
 𨮒 5875 “sell (and buy)” 3
 𨮒 5982 “fall, lose” 24

 𨮒 ²de:- [2D]
 𨮒 0147 “ask, demand, request” 7
 𨮒 0390 “cut, chop (off/down/out)” 5
 𨮒 1105 “give” 165
 𨮒 1599 “get, seize” 55
 𨮒 1770 “take, seize” 29
 𨮒 1839 “lose, perish” 26

緝 2082 "inquire, ask, question" 27
 緝 2226 "do, become, make" 94
 緝 2430 "punish, penalty" 27
 緝 2724 "contain, have, there is" 3
 緝 2829 "(be) big, great" 4
 緝 3099 "live, stay, be in" 9
 隄 3456 "come, appear" 3
 隄 3474 "break, destroy" 3
 隄 3502 "return, transfer, transport" 6
 隄 3576 "clear, understand, differ, be dis-
 covered" 42
 隄 3835 "liberate, release, turn out" 24
 隄 4225 "kill" 118
 隄 4269 "hold, grasp" 30
 隄 4481 "go (away/toward)" 29
 隄 5024 "change, exchange, vary" 17
 隄 5346 "seek, look for, search" 36
 隄 5523 "allow, permit" 22
 隄 5671 "abandon, expel" 3
 隄 5708 "distinguish, discriminate" 3
 隄 5746 "separate, cut off, move off" 3
 隄 5751 "divide, division" 4
 隄 5754 "catch, arrest, seize" 4
 隄 5791 "send, appoint, release" 4
 隄 5845 "trade, sell" 4
 隄 5875 "sell (and buy)" 14
 隄 5982 "fall, lose" 8

緝 ²ryeq'2- [2R]
 隄 0535 "follow, according to" 20
 隄 0612 "guide, go together" 6
 隄 0993 "cattle-breeding, grazing, herd" 4
 隄 1278 "say" 7
 隄 1332 "pass, exchange, transfer" 6
 隄 2258 "watch, supervise" 4
 隄 3099 "live, stay, be in" 23
 隄 3456 "come, appear" 5
 隄 3844 "go, send" 4
 隄 3852 "go, move" 3
 隄 4269 "hold, grasp" 4
 隄 4489 "make, cause, send" 3
 隄 5113 "do" 91
 隄 5449 "put, place" 5
 隄 5754 "catch, arrest, seize" 5
 隄 5791 "send, appoint, release" 3

Pref3

隄 ²dl:- [3D]
 隄 0147 "ask, demand, request" 6
 隄 1770 "take, seize" 26
 隄 3780 "steal" 3
 隄 5754 "catch, arrest, seize" 22
 隄 5886 "steal, rob" 3