

Derivatives of the root *lat* are *latta*, *lata'a*, *lataba*, *lataha*, *lataxa*, *latada*, *lataza*, *lataja*, *latama*. For the modern *latlat* = *ratrata* cf. *lakina* which means originally to *chew* the words. In German, *Worte* or *Silben kauen* means to *utter* or *pronounce with hesitation* or *imperfectly*, to articulate indistinctly (French *mâchonner ses paroles*).

The root *laš* is found in *lašša*, *lašata*, *lašaha*, *lašasa*, *laša'a*, *lašama*, *lašija*. For *laš* cf. *lazza* and *lazaha*. See my remarks in *AJSL* 22, 205. 257; 23, 241. 248. 252; *GK*²³, p. 107, n. 1.

Johns Hopkins University

Paul Haupt

Heb. *sed*, haughty — Assy. *sittu*, remnant

In *GB*¹⁶ Heb. סֵד or סֵד is combined with Assy. *šâdu* (impf. *išâdu*) to glow; but this etymology (suggested by Jensen, *KB* 6, 390) is untenable. It is true, the *š* instead of *š* might be due to partial assimilation as in Syr. ܫܝܬܝܢ , *righteous* — ܫܝܬܝܢ (*JAOS* 28, 116) or סֵד , *echo* in the Siloam Inscription (*ZDMG* 65, 565, 1) = سدى , but the etymological equivalent of Heb. סֵד = Arab. سدى in Assyrian is *sittu*, remnant.

I pointed out above (p. 56) that Heb. הסית , to induce or seduce is a byform of הסיד , from סוד , whereas *GB*¹⁶ s. v. סֵד refers to Delitzsch's theory that הסית means to induce a person to change his mind, alter his opinion (*he altered him* — he converted him, persuaded him). According to *AL*⁵ 172^a *situ* (which would be a form like *mitu*, dead, or *nixu*, quiet — *mayitu*, *naixu*) means *other*, plur. *sitûti*, the others, and *sittu* (a feminine form of *situ*) denotes *remnant*, remainder; but this explanation is unsatisfactory.

Nor can we assume that *sittu* stands for *sirtu* = *si'ratu* — سائر , although we have for הסית (*ZDMG* 69, 168, 21) the form הסית ; سائر appears in Hebrew as שאר , consequently we must have a š in Assyrian (*JAOS* 28, 115). For the same reason Schrader's explanation that *sittu* corresponds to ست (*KAT*³ 576) is impossible, since است appears in Hebrew as שת .

Assyr. *sittu*, remnant, stands for *sīdtu*, just as אִתִּי, with me — *idtī* (יִדְתִּי) my side (GB¹⁶ 77*, l. 6). In Arabic this stem **سِ** appears, with partial assimilation of the **ד** to the **ג**, as **سِيد**, just as we have Assyr. *zabālu*, to carry — Heb. סָבַל, or Ethiop. *zabāḡa*, to strike, instead of *sabāḡa* — Assyr. *šabāḡu* (ZDMG 64, 708, 20). Arab. **سِيادة**, means *increment, excess, surplus, residue*. In legal parlance *surplus* denotes the *residuum* of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid. In Assyrian, *sīttu* means exclusively *residue, remnant, remainder, rest*.

On the other hand, Assyr. *atāru* (= *yatāru*) means *to increase, to exceed*, whereas Heb. נֹתַר = *to be left over, remain*; יִתַּר = *abundance, excess and remainder, remnant*. Heb. יִתַּר and Arab. **سِيد** have originally the same meaning (*overflow, surplus*). The caudate lobe of the liver is in Hebrew יִתַּר הַכֶּבֶד; in Arabic **سِيادة لِكَبِد**. The primary meaning of both terms is *excrescence*. HK 125 thinks it remarkable that no one has called attention to the Syr. **ܟܘܨܪ ܟܘܒܪܐ**; he has evidently overlooked my note in ZDMG 61, 195. In Hebrew, יִד means *to be excessive, i. e. overbearing — overwhelming* (cf. Mic. 76,*) or *haughty*; it means also *to overflow, boil over, boil, seethe*.

For the plural with preservation of the fem. **ת**, Assyr. *sittāti*, *sittāti* or (with **سِالة** *sittēti*) cf. *littātu*, progeny, from *litu* — *lidtu*, offspring — **לדת** (لِد) or *birtātu*, fortification, from *birtu*, fortress (*Est.* 7) or *lītāti*, victories, plur. of *litu*, strength, power, fem. of *lē'u*, strong (stem **לֵא**; cf. ZAT 29, 282; JAOS 32, 17). Similar formations in Hebrew are **שַׁמְתוֹת, דַּלְתוֹת, קַשְׁתוֹת** instead of Assyr. *qašāti*, *dalāti*, *šapāti* (HK²⁸ § 87, k; § 95, f; AG² § 95, note).

Johns Hopkins University

Paul Haupt

Semachonitis — Jungled Region

In my address on *Armageddon* (JAOS 34, 419; cf. WF 208, n. 60) I have shown that both *Meroz* and *Merom* (in the *Waters of Merom*) are corruptions of *Megiddo* (cf. GB¹⁶ xvii^b,