



SEMANA
MESOPOTÂMICA

OFICINA

ESCRITA CUNEIFORME E LÍNGUA ACÁDICA: CONCEITOS BÁSICOS

PROFA. DRA. KÁTIA MARIA PALM POZZER
DEPARTAMENTO DE ARTES VISUAIS,
INSTITUTO DE ARTES,
UFRGS

23, 24 E 25 DE JUNHO
DAS 09 ÀS 12 HORAS

INSCRIÇÕES: SALA 325, DIA 17/06/2015
VAGAS LIMITADAS

MAIORES INFORMAÇÕES:
[HTTP://LECA.UFPEL.EDU.BR/DETALHES-EVENTOS/25](http://leca.ufpel.edu.br/detalhes-eventos/25)

REALIZAÇÃO



Oficina

*Escrita Cuneiforme e
Língua Acádica:
conceitos básicos*

*Profa. Dra. Katia Maria Paim Pozzer
Laboratório do Mundo Antigo e Medieval - LAMAM
História da Arte - DAV- IA - UFRGS*

Programa da Oficina

1. Contexto histórico da invenção da escrita

Origens

Estágios

2. Desenvolvimento do Sistema Gráfico Cuneiforme

Etapa Pictográfica

Etapa Silábica

3. As Línguas Mesopotâmicas

Língua Suméria

Língua Acádica

História dos Deciframentos

4. Leitura da Escrita Cuneiforme

Os Sinais

As Sílabas

A Palavra

A Frase

O Documento

Os Numerais

5. A Língua Acádica: princípios básicos

A Fonética

Consoantes

Vogais

Sílabas

6. A Raiz e a Formação das Palavras

7. A Declinação das Palavras

Gênero

Número

Caso

8. O Verbo































Conjugação
























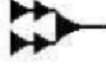






Sistemas

9. A Formação dos Escribas

As Escolas































As Bibliotecas

Alfabeto cuneiforme de Ugarit					
					
'a	b	g	h	d	h
					
w	z	h	t	y	k
					
š	l	m	d	n	z
					
s	c	p	s	q	r
					
t	g	t	i	u	s ₂



























 'a	 b	 g	 h	 d	 h
 w	 z	 h	 t	 y	 k
 š	 l	 m	 d	 n	 z
 s	 's	 p	 š	 q	 r
 t	 g	 t	 'i	 'u	 s ₂

A Cuneiform "Alphabet"

A	↖	N	↗↗
B	↖↖	O	▶
C	↖↖↖	P	↖↖
D	↖↖↖↖	Q	↖↖↖
E	↖↖↖↖↖	R	↖↖↖↖
F	↖↖↖↖↖↖	S	▼
G	↖↖↖↖↖↖↖	T	↖
H	↖↖↖↖↖↖↖↖	U	↖↖
I	↖↖↖↖↖↖↖↖↖	V	↖↖↖
J	↖	W	↖↖↖↖
K	▶	X	↖↖↖↖↖
L	↖↖	Y	↖↖↖
M	↖↖↖	Z	↖

 'a	 b	 g	 h	 d	 h
 w	 z	 h	 t	 y	 k
 s	 l	 m	 d	 n	 z
 s	 c	 p	 s	 q	 r
 t	 g	 t	 i	 u	 s ₂

A Cuneiform "Alphabet"

A		N	
B		O	
C		P	
D		Q	
E		R	
F		S	
G		T	
H		U	
I		V	
J		W	
K		X	
L		Y	
M		Z	

Cuneiform Numerals

1		10	
2		20	
3		30	
4		40	
5		50	
6			
7			
8			
9			

The Babylonians used an empty space to indicate zero until after circa 300 BC when a zero symbol was introduced. They used no sexagesimal point (i.e., “decimal point”) and the absolute size of a number had to be guessed from context.

With this set of numerals we can construct any sexagesimal place value number: e.g.,

61 = which is not 2 =

(but we are being more careful than Mesopotamian scribes always were);

119 = ; etc.

Os Numerais

1	┆	11	┆┆	21	┆┆┆	31	┆┆┆┆	41	┆┆┆┆┆	51	┆┆┆┆┆┆
2	┆┆	12	┆┆┆	22	┆┆┆┆	32	┆┆┆┆┆	42	┆┆┆┆┆┆	52	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆
3	┆┆┆	13	┆┆┆┆	23	┆┆┆┆┆	33	┆┆┆┆┆┆	43	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	53	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆
4	┆┆┆┆	14	┆┆┆┆┆	24	┆┆┆┆┆┆	34	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	44	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	54	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆
5	┆┆┆┆┆	15	┆┆┆┆┆┆	25	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	35	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	45	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	55	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆
6	┆┆┆┆┆┆	16	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	26	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	36	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	46	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	56	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆
7	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	17	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	27	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	37	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	47	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	57	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆
8	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	18	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	28	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	38	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	48	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	58	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆
9	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	19	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	29	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	39	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	49	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	59	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆
10	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	20	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	30	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	40	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆	50	┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆┆		

Os Numerais

┆	one	┆┆	two	┆┆┆	three	┆┆┆	four
┆┆┆	five	┆┆┆	six	┆┆┆	seven	┆┆┆	eight
┆┆┆	nine	<	ten	<┆	eleven	<┆┆	twelve
<┆┆┆	thirteen	<┆┆┆	fourteen	<┆┆┆	fifteen	<┆┆┆	sixteen
<┆┆┆	seventeen	<┆┆┆	eighteen	<┆┆┆	nineteen	<<	twenty
<<<	thirty	<<	forty	<<┆	fifty-one	┆	sixty
┆<┆┆┆	seventy-five	┆<<	one hundred	┆┆	one hundred twenty	<┆┆┆<<┆┆	one thousand two

zag-til-la-bi- šè