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Sumerian Language and its Main Characteristics.

Phonology

The sounds of the Sumerian language consisted of vowels and consonants. The basic phonemes in Sumerian is as follows: four short vowels a, e, i and u. Two temi vowels y and w. And the following consoants p, b, h, m, t, d, n,k, g, 1, 1, 2, 5, q, and other letters used, but in a miner way.

Morphology

The Sumerian word can be formed by the following arrangement of letters; consonant plus vowel e.g., lù, 'man', ka, 'mouth'; consonant plus vowel plus consonant e.g., sag, 'heart', dug, 'good'; consonant plus vowel plus consonant plus vowel e.g., dara, 'fist-pot', buru 'to dig'; and also consonant plus vowel plus consonant plus vowel plus consonant e.g., balan, 'harp', kisib, 'seal'. There are however words which consist two or, rarey, three roots e.g., Lu-gal, 'king', ur-ma, 'lion', gu-nun-di, 'to cry'.

lomophonies

This is where several written signs express the same sound in the language

.g.,		
R	a	water, 16
严	å'e	force, قوق
司	e	'canal'
a	62	'house' d'iso
> ⋈	, è	'ascend' at it see
<= ≥	mi	'night' ليك
>	mí 2	woman' 51s1

'olyphonies.

angle parition sign expresses more than one sound to the