The Assyrian Grammar of Akkadian
The Remnant When Prophecy Failed
Assyrian Grammar
Theologica Word Book of the Bible
From Repentance to Redemption
A History of the Book in America: 1840-1880
Sin and Judgment in the Prophets
Folk Stories and Personal Narratives in Palestinian Spoken Arabic
MES Guide for Executives: Introduction to Akkadian
From Creole to Standard
Lifting the Sentence
Mesopotamian Myths
A Concise Dictionary of Akkadian
Somali Poetry
Victorian Quest Romance
West African Poetry
The Chameleon Poet
The Portable Bunyan
The Biblical Doctrine of Election
Golden Earrings
Mesopotamian Cosmic Geography
Speak, Bird, Speak Again
Assyrian-English-Assyrian Dictionary
Jeremiah and Lamentations
The Syrian Goddess
Publishing in the First World War
The Making of the Golden Bough
The Divine Election of Israel
The Legacy of Mesopotamia
Deuteronomy, Jeremiah
South African Textual Cultures
Mari and Karana
Complete Babylonian Africa
Writes Back
Complete Babylonian Beginner to Intermediate Course
Book History Through Postcolonial Eyes

A compendious dictionary of two official languages of the Assyrian Empire, Neo-Assyrian and Standard Akkadian, and the first English-Akkadian dictionary ever published. This volume is essential for every Assyriologist, Semitist, and interested layman, it contains about 13,000 Assyrian entries and about 23,000 English entries. Based on the Corpus of Neo-Assyrian text database and relying on the glossaries to previous SAA volumes, the Helsinki Assyrian Dictionary is, unlike other " Assyrian" dictionaries, actually a dictionary of Assyrian. It documents the language of the Neo-Assyrian period as reflected in the contemporary documents. In addition to Assyrian words and phrases, it also includes Babylonian words from letters to and from the Assyrian bureaucracy, words from royal inscriptions and other texts written in Standard Akkadian (the Assyro-Babylonian literary language), and many Aramaic words in common usage.


Jeremiah was called by God to tell an unheeding nation it was going to be judged and destroyed. Often he seemed to despair, yet he continued to utter God's truth fearlessly. R.K. Harrison provides structural analysis, and historical and cultural background to open up to modern readers one of the Old Testament's most fascinating books.

Before we can understand the message of Jesus, we must have some knowledge of the messianic concepts of his time. He That Cometh by Sigmund Mowinckel offers the most comprehensive study available of messianic thought in the Bible. Featuring here a new retrospective foreword by John J. Collins, He That Cometh first explores the antecedents of the term "Messiah" in the Old Testament, focusing on the idea of a coming future king in early Jewish eschatology. It then examines the messianic concept as used in later Judaism and in the early church. The book concludes with an impressive discussion of the phrase "Son of Man," the term Jesus himself used to interpret his own messianic mission. Every student of biblical history and theology can profit immensely from a careful study of this monumental work. Mowinckel's exhaustive documentation and his comprehensive analyses of both scriptural sources and modern scholarship have earned for this volume a high standing among studies of Jewish and Christian thought.

The relationship of repentance to redemption in Jeremiah is a problem compounded of authenticity and redaction. From an intensive analysis of the relevant texts and a review of the secondary literature, Untermann argues that the dominant trend of scholarship is methodologically flawed and biased. The Jeremianic texts dealt with in this study represent concepts and vocabulary which influence or logically precede Ezekiel and II Isaiah, fit the historical background of the late 7th and 6th centuries BCE, and relate to, but are essentially different from, the literature known as Deuteronomistic. Jeremiah's thought on the relationship of repentance to redemption is to be understood from the historical and ideological background of the prophet himself. This thought progressed through three stages: in Jeremiah's early prophecies and the demand for repentance and divine mercy are equal factors; between 597 and 587 repentance plays a secondary role to YHWH's mercy; during the period of the destruction of Jerusalem the prophet's despair at the people's inability to repent results in the elimination of the demand for repentance, so that redemption would now depend solely on God's mercy. Included in this study are excursuses on the prophets Amos, Hosea, Ezekiel and II Isaiah, which help to place Jeremiah's thought in historical perspective.

By analysing the folk stories and personal narratives of a cross-section of Palestinians, Sirhan offers a detailed study of how content and sociolinguistic variables affect a narrator's language use and linguistic behaviour. This book will be of interest to anyone engaged with narrative discourse, gender discourse, Arabic studies and linguistics.

This surprising study draws together the disparate fields of postcolonial theory and book history in a challenging and illuminating way. Robert Fraser proposes that we now look beyond the traditional methods of the Anglo-European bibliographic paradigm, and learn to appreciate instead the diversity of shapes that verbal expression has assumed across different societies. This change of attitude will encourage students and researchers to question developmentally conceived models of communication, and move instead to a re-formulation of just what is meant by a book, an author, a text. Fraser illustrates his combined approach with comparative case studies of print, script and speech cultures in South Asia and Africa, before paving out to examine conflicts and paradoxes arising in parallel contexts. The re-orientation of approach and the freshness of view offered by this volume will foster understanding and creative collaboration between scholars of different outlooks, while offering a radical critique to those identified in its concluding section as purveyors of global literary power.
Influence from Mesopotamia on adjacent civilizations has often been proposed on the basis of scattered similarities. For the first time a wide-ranging assessment from 3000 BC to the Middle Ages investigates how similarities arose in Egypt, Palestine, Anatolia, and Greece. The development of writing for accountancy, astronomy, divination, and belles lettres emanated from Mesopotamians who took their academic traditions into countries beyond their political control. Each country soon transformed what it received into its own, individual culture. When cuneiform writing disappeared, Babylonian cults and literature, now in Aramaic and Greek, flourished during the Roman Empire. The Manicheans adapted the old traditions which then perished under persecution, but traces persist in Hermetic works, court narratives and romances, and in the Arabian Nights. When ancient Mesopotamia was rediscovered in the last century, British scholars were at the forefront of international research. Public excitement has been reflected in pictures and poems, films and fashion.

The present edition of the Introduction to Akkadian is fully revised, and supplied with indices to the Akkadian vocabularies and sign-lists, an English-Akkadian glossary, and a paradigm of the strong verbs. The Introduction is intended as a tool in offering a twelve lessons or one semester course in essential Akkadian grammar. The reading exercises in transliteration and in cuneiform are designed to introduce the student to common vocabulary and basic cuneiform signs. The exercises are chosen from Old Babylonian, but signs are introduced, as is customary, in their Neo-Assyrian form. In addition to the twelve lessons, there are appendices dealing with Akkadian phonetics and metrology, indices, and a paradigm of the strong verb.

All you need to read and understand Babylonian.

A vast legacy of powerful creative writing was revealed when nineteenth-century scholars managed to decipher the mysterious wedge-shaped symbols of cuneiform script, inscribed on clay tablets over 5,000 years ago by the ancient Mesopotamians. Strikingly familiar themes emerged, forcing the Victorian world to review its belief in the Bible as the sole source of literal truth. Imagine the impact of the Epic of Gilgamesh -- the saga of a man in search of the secret of eternal life -- which includes scenes of a flood predating the story of Noah and the Ark. In contrast, an alternative version of human origins is described in the Mesopotamian Epic of Creation, while the tale of Etana foreshadows the Greek myth of Ganymede. These and other stories are here retold, based on the latest translations, and illustrated with the works of both contemporary and later artists inspired by the rediscovery of these ancient characters and themes. Not only are the myths a foundation of our Western literary tradition, they are also compelling stories in their own right.

A study of postcolonial literature, focusing on "its style, the detail of its texts, its voice: the various ways that it constitutes itself as literature. The plan of the book is to examine particular works from the point of view of their stylistic and formal characteristics." --Preface.

This title looks at the story of African literature and its dissemination in the latter half of the 20th century.

The Divine Election of Israel offers a comprehensive examination of Yahweh's election of Old Testament Israel. By means of a detailed, incisive, and fruitful philological-semantic analysis of the Bible's Hebrew text, Seok-Tae Sohn explores the connection between election and other major themes such as covenant, rejection, remnant and restoration. Sohn traces the historical development of the idea of election, and delineates the New Testament reflections of Old Testament election imagery. His discerning study not only expands our understanding of election in the Scriptures but also powerfully demonstrates the linguistic richness and organic unity of the biblical text.

Previous studies of African poetry have tended to concentrate either on its political content or on its relationship to various European schools. This book examines West African poetry in English and French against the background of oral poetry in the vernacular. Do the roots of such poetry lie in Africa or in Europe? In committing their work to writing, do poets lose more than they gain? Can the immediacy of oral performance ever be recovered? Robert Fraser's account of two centuries of West African verse examines its subjugation to a succession of international styles: from the heroic couplet to the austerity of experimental Modernism. Successive chapters take us through the Négritude movement and the emergence of anglophone free verse in the 1950s to the rediscovery in recent years of the neglected springs of orality, which is the subject of the concluding chapter.

An extraordinary historical epic of love and war in ancient Assyria during a time of dreadful omens, tortures, invasions, and a bloody civil war, from the bestselling author of Chain Reaction.

This book explores the publishing and reading practices formed and changed by the First World War. From an exploration of British and Australian trench journals to the impact of war on the literary figures of the home front, the essays provide new information about the production, circulation and reception of reading matter during this time.

A powerful saga of family love, honour and betrayal, set in Barcelona in the lead-up to the Civil War and Paris in the 1970s Let me tell you a story...The granddaughter of Spanish refugees, who fled Barcelona after the Civil War, Paloma Batton is an attentive student of the Paris Opera Ballet, that is, until she is visited by a ghost... Leaving her a mysterious gift - a pair of golden earrings - the ghost disappears, setting Paloma off on a quest. Paloma's exploration of her Spanish heritage, leads to a connection between the visitor and 'la Rusa', a woman who died in Paris in 1952, known for her rapid rise from poverty to flamenco star. Although her death was ruled a suicide, Paloma soon discovers that many people had reasons for wanting la Rusa dead... including Paloma's own grandmother. Golden Earring travels between Barcelona: before the Civil War, and Paris in the 1970s. It is a story of passion and betrayal, and the extremes two women will go to for love. Nothing is ever quite as it seems... Praise for Belinda Alexander: 'A wonderful story that had me reading until the early hours of the morning' Good Reading

Daley presents life in 19th century B.C. Mari and Karana, based on Babylonian records from Syria and Iraq. The private lives and all the social and religious aspects of the society are considered.
This book gives a fascinating account of the unique history of the national - creole - language of Mauritius and the process of standardization that it is undergoing in postcolonial times. The central question is how far a creative writer's activity may affect the status and linguistic forms of a regional language. The book focuses on the work of the author Dev Virahsawmy, who, particularly through his Shakespearean translations, is an active agent in the standardization of Mauritian creole. The approaches employed in From Creole to Standard combine a sociolinguistic examination of changing language attitudes with detailed textual studies of some of Virahsawmy's works to show the relation of his work to the process of language development. This book is relevant to the study of other creole languages undergoing standardization as well as to questions of language development more widely. Its strength lies precisely in its interdisciplinary approach, which addresses different readerships. Mooneeram's study is of great interest to both postcolonial thinking and sociolinguistics but also has important implications for debates about the role of canonical literary works and their transmission in the wider world. Her book is also a contribution to Shakespeare studies and the field of literary linguistics. There are interesting parallels between the contemporary situation of Mauritian creole and English in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Virahsawmy's adaptations and translations into creole echo the role Shakespeare's 'originals' played for English, and Mooneeram demonstrates how other writers have followed Virahsawmy in using literary usages to enrich the language.

A South Africa specific study in the field of 'Book History' - specifically colonial and postcolonial book history - featuring cultural/historical/literary methodology.

The authorship of this dictionary is enough to state that no Akkadianist will want to be without it. It is incredibly good value for money.

A collection of Palestinian Arab folktales which reflect the culture and highlights the role of women in the society.

This is a book which every minister worth his salt theologially ought to have; it will do his preaching more good than many volumes of ready-made sermons.' (A. M. Hunter in The Expository Times) 'A book by scholars for the intelligent layman and the working minister or lay preacher. All these will find here, readily available, help towards the better understanding of the text of the Bible.' (T. W. Manson in The Manchester Guardian) 'It is a rash undertaking to forecast the probable future of books. But this one will probably take its place with Peake's Commentary and the Hastings's Dictionaries as an indispensable tool for preachers.' (Methodist Recorder)

Late Victorian quest romance has recently attracted renewed attention from critics. Much of this interest has centred on its politics of gender, and its vision of Empire. This book prefers to view the genre in the light of debates within the then nascent sciences of Anthropology and Archaeology. Starting with a discussion of the nature of romance, it goes on to interpret the encounters with remote places and times, so it argues, these authors were asking their readers disconcerting questions about humankind, and about their own culture's institutions and beliefs. The book ends by considering the implications of such a view for the whole colonial enterprise.

Are you having trouble demonstrating to management what a manufacturing execution system (MES) is and what it can do for you? Or do you simply need to justify why you even need a MES? Perhaps you are the executive decision maker and just need some answers. Bianca Scholten, the author of the best-selling book, The Road to Integration: Applying ISA-95 in Manufacturing, shares her expertise on the topic in her latest easy-to-read guide to MES. In recent decades, says Scholten, industrial companies have invested much time and money in not only machine and production line automation but also in ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) systems. The MES falls between these two layers. Many of the preparatory activities (e.g., detailed production scheduling and recipe management), but also retrospective activities (e.g., data collection, reporting, and analysis) areprimitive at best. Ideal for CEOs, CFOs, and managers, Scholten sheds some light on how to get out of this outdated situation using real-world examples and the knowledge gleaned from IT, production managers, and other colleagues who have been through the MES experience. She covers MES selection, company expectations during implementation and initial use of the MES, advice on developing and maintaining a multi-site MES template, and return on investment. She also adds a bird's-eye view of the ISA-95 standard for better communication between systems and their applications.

Groundbreaking study of the prophets, based on Festinger's theory of dissonance. A clear account of current views of Israelite prophets and prophecy, of interest to social psychologists and theologians.

The poet George Barker was convinced that his biography could never be written. 'I've stirred the facts around too much,' he told Robert Fraser. 'It simply can't be done.' Eliot wrote of his 'genius'. Yeats thought him the most interesting poet of his generation. Dylan Thomas envied his power over women. War trapped him in Japan. In America he conducted one of the most celebrated love affairs of the century. He fathered fifteen children in several countries, three during one battle-torn summer. By the 1950s he was the toast of Soho. Barker was Catholic and bohemian, frank and elusive, tender and boisterous. In Eliot's phrase, he was 'a most peculiar fellow.' Robert Fraser's biography offers both a portrait of a talented, tormented and irresistibly entertaining man, and a broad cultural landscape. Around the central figure cluster painters like Francis Bacon, Lucian Freud, Johnny Minton and the 'Roberts' Colquhoun and MacBryde; writers such as Dylan Thomas, Walter de la Mare and Elizabeth Smart, whose By Grand Central Station I Sat Down and Wept hymns their liaison; the lugubrious humorist Jeffrey Bernard. After closing time at the Colony Room, Minton declared, they had to sweep up the jokes.

Do you want to engage with Babylonian culture and literature in the original language? The course will introduce you to a fascinating world of gods and demons, heroes and kings. The readings are drawn from myths, letters, law-codes, medical incantations, and other authentic, ancient writings. The language is presented in the Roman alphabet, with an explanation of cuneiform script, and the main features of Assyrian - cognate with Babylonian - are also explained. Learn effortlessly with a new easy-to-read page design and interactive features: Not got much time? One, five and ten-minute introductions to key principles to get you
How does a book become an international bestseller? What happens to it as it is translated into different languages, contexts, and societies? How is it changed by the intellectual environments it encounters? What does the transnational circulation mean for its reception back home? Exploring the international life of a particularly long-lived and widely traveled book, Isabel Hofmeyr follows The Pilgrim’s Progress as it circulates through multiple contexts—and into some 200 languages—focusing on Africa, where 80 of the translations occurred. This feat of literary history is based on intensive research that criss-crossed among London, Georgia, Kingston, Bedford (John Bunyan’s hometown), and much of sub-Saharan Africa. Finely written and unusually wide-ranging, it accounts for how The Pilgrim’s Progress traveled abroad with the Protestant mission movement, was adapted and reworked by the societies into which it traveled, and, finally, how its circulation throughout the empire affected Bunyan’s standing back in England. The result is a new intellectual approach to Bunyan—one that weaves together British, African, and Caribbean history with literary and translation studies and debates over African Christianity and mission. Even more important, this book is a rare example of a truly worldly study of “world literature”—and of the critical importance of translation, both linguistic and cultural.