A list of the words found in the Carian inscriptions is presented here, accompanied by a brief interpretation (whenever possible) and a short bibliographical note. It should be taken into account that in the cases of inscriptions without interpunction, the entry is the result of my segmentation, and must therefore be taken as hypothetical and viewed with caution.

The following is the order of the letters (in transcription) adopted here:

\[ a \ b \ b \ d \ e \ g \ i/j \ k \ l \ m \ n \ ñ \ o \ p \ q \ r \ s \ š \ t \ u/w \ y/ý/ \ z \ T \ ü \]

Note that the letters for the pairs of vowel/semivowel sounds have been put together. This allows us to clearly show the equivalences between forms such as \( ūσoλš \) (Egypt) and \( uσolš \) (Caria proper, where a specific letter for /w/ does not exist).

I exclude from the glossary the sequences consisting of one or two letters that appear in contexts that are very fragmentary, isolated and impossible to interpret. The coin legends are also excluded (see the appendix by K. Konuk).

\( aba’δ’ \)
C.Ka 8

\( abrqš persists \)
E.Ab 14

\( absims \)
C.Ka 5
Pronominal form?

In Adiego (1998a:25) \( absi’\) is tentatively connected to Lyc. \( ehbi < *ebesi \) ‘his’ (therefore \( ak[ms]kmt absi’ \) = ‘his (for ‘their’?) descendents’), but this hypothesis leaves final \( ms \) unexplained.
**ada**

C.Si 2a

Nom. sg. in the formula ἰρύν ἱκτὼς ὁδὸν = ada ἱκτωμός ‘Idrieus of Hekatomnos and Ada of Hekatomnos’.

Fem. PN: Ada (the Carian queen, Hekatomnos’ daughter and Idrieus’ sister and wife): Aδα in Greek sources, a typical Carian feminine name (cf. Αβα, Αλαστώα) documented particularly in the regions of Mylasa and Stratonikeia (Blümel KarPN:9).


**adymδι**

C.Si 1

Singular or plural nominative? Verbal form?

Cf. Adiego 2000:152. Final -δι could point to a nominative-accusative ending. Melchert (apud Hajnal (1995[97]:18, n. 15) suggests that it could be a verb in a reflexive construction (‘he made for himself’): ad (‘made’, cf. Lyc. ade) + μδ (particle) + δ (reflexive); y would be an anaptyctic vowel.

Cf. dymδα in Hyllarima?

**ait**

C.Ka 2

Possible verbal form: 3. plur. pret. ‘they have made’ = Lyc. aite (Car. ai- = Lyc. a(i) ‘to do, to make’).


**aitusi**

C.Ka 5

Perhaps related to ait. A segmentation aitu could offer a good connection with Anatolian imperatives (cf. Lycian tātu ‘they must put’): therefore aitu, ‘they must make’, ai- ‘to do, to make’ = Lyc. a(i) ‘id.’, but the resulting final word si would remain unexplained.


**ai[-]iqom**

E.AS 7

The segmentation of the word is very doubtful.