DIGITAL CLASSICS ONLINE

Annotating Named Entities in the Trilingual Inscription at Ka'ba-ye Zartošt (ŠKZ)

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Abstract: This study examines proper names in the trilingual inscription of Shapur I at Ka'ba-ye Zartošt (ŠKZ) located in Naqsh-e Rustam, Fars province, Iran. We introduce a corpus of Greek, Middle Persian, and Parthian versions of the inscription aligned at both sentence and word levels, using the Ugarit translation alignment tool. Through manual extraction and categorization, nearly 400 Named Entities (i.e., proper names) were identified and classified as persons (PER), locations (LOC), or location derivatives (LOCderiv). The paper addresses methodological challenges encountered during the alignment of the text, as well as the extraction and classification of Named Entities, including ambiguities in determining proper names, variations in how some names have been recorded across different versions, and complexities in maintaining consistency in categorizing names across various languages. Additionally, we highlight the value of the aligned corpus as a lexicographical resource beyond Named Entity annotation. All datasets, including the aligned versions of the text and the extracted Named Entities, are openly accessible via GitHub and Zenodo to provide a foundation for further historical and computational research. Lastly, we explore the possibility of adding further annotation layers and linking the corpus to other datasets.

Introduction

The inscription of Shapur I at the Ka'ba-ye Zartošt, also referred to as ŠKZ or *Res Gestae Divi Saporis*, is a trilingual inscription carved on Ka'ba-ye Zartošt, an ancient building located at Naqsh-e Rustam, near Persepolis, in today's Fars province, Iran. The inscription is in three versions: Middle Persian, Parthian, and Greek. Though there are some differences, the content of the three versions is comparable. The Parthian version, in 30 lines, and the Middle Persian version, in 35 lines, are both carved in scripts explicitly used for royal inscriptions. The Greek version consists of 70 lines and was written in a late imperial script.[1] The Greek and Parthian versions are better preserved than the Middle Persian version, which is partially damaged.

The inscription was created by Shapur I (240–270 AD), the second Sasanian king of Persia in the 3rd century A.D. In the inscriptions, Shapur is identified as "King of kings of the Iranians and non-Iranians". In addition to listing the extensive territories he ruled, it outlines the details of his military triumphs, including his defeat and killing of Gordian III, his negotiations with Philip the Arab, the capture of Emperor Valerian, and his conquest of thirty-six Roman cities. The text then recounts the Zoroastrian sacred fires and religious sacrifices that Shapur supplied, and documents administrative structure and noble courtiers from the reigns of Papag, Ardashir, and Shapur I.[2]

1 Huyse (1999), 9–10.

2 Daryaee (2018).

The ŠKZ inscription contains a rich repository of nearly 400 proper names of both individuals and geographical locations. This paper introduces a parallel corpus of word-level alignment of the ŠKZ inscription, accompanied by a dataset of manually extracted Named Entities. Moreover, we will discuss the workflow for preparing the corpus and report on the challenges of classifying and annotating Named Entities within the inscription.

Building upon established philological scholarship, the contribution of this paper lies not in new textual interpretations but rather in the digital humanities approach to this well-studied inscription. All data, including the parallel corpus and the Named Entity dataset, are openly accessible on both GitHub[3] and Zenodo.[4]

Previous Projects and Studies

Erich F. Schmidt uncovered the inscription at Ka'ba-ye Zartošt in 1939.[5] In *Acta Iranica* 18, Michael Back provides a thorough explanation of the inscriptions' Middle Persian phonology and orthography, together with a discussion of the historical contexts, an etymological index, and the text of the inscription. Within the text, he offers an aligned version of ŠKZ in a tabular format, along with other inscriptions.[6] The Greek text is included only in its diplomatic version. The Middle Persian and Parthian versions are given solely in transliteration with no accompanying transcription. In addition to the three columns for the three versions of the inscription, two columns are also designated for the interpretative rendering of the Middle Persian and Parthian versions. The columns, however, do not provide exact word-level alignment. The word order of all versions has been kept unchanged, and in many cases where the word order differs between the versions, there is no semantic relevance between the words of one row. To give a clear example, in line 51 of the inscription (35/29/69 according to Back), the Greek phrase "εἰς βοήθιαν τῶν θεῶν" is in parallel with the Parthian "pty y'ztn 'dywrpy". The Greek word "βοήθιαν" is in the same row as "y'ztn" while "τῶν θεῶν" is parallel to "'dywrpy".[7] However, if the alignment were based on semantic relevance, the opposite would be true, which would require changing the word order in one of the versions.

The most notable study of this inscription is the work of Philip Huyse in two volumes as part of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*.[8] Published in 1999, the first volume provides a critical edition of the ŠKZ inscription, which includes all three versions aligned at the line level.[9] The Parthian and Middle Persian versions are given in both transliteration and transcription. Additionally, Huyse provides a separate German translation for each version of every line, offering the reader a reliable framework for comparing variants between versions of the inscription. The second volume offers a comprehensive commentary, detailed analysis of the phonology and morphology of the Greek version, an index, and images of the inscription. The extensive information on proper names and Greek recordings of them has been essential for this study.

The parallel corpus presented in this paper is compiled from several sources. The Parthian version is taken from Jake Nabel's digital resource,[10] which is based on the edition of Huyse. The Greek text is taken from the digital epigraphy collection of the Packard Humanities Institute, which uses the edition

3 https://github.com/farnoosh-shamsian/SKZ (last access 26.06.2025).

4 https://zenodo.org/records/15050878 (last access 26.06.2025).

5 Schmidt (1970), 39.

6 Back (1978), 284–371.

7 Back (1978), 369.

8 https://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/corpus-inscriptionum-iranicarum-c (last access 26.06.2025).

9 Huyse (1999).

10 http://parthiansources.com (last access 26.06.2025).

by Canali De Rossi. We added the Middle Persian version ourselves based on the edition of Huyse. Since the original line numbers in different versions of the inscription do not align, we have used paragraph numbers from Huyse's edition as the foundation for aligning the three versions of the inscription and for all references throughout this paper.

As for attempts at Named Entity annotation of the ŠKZ inscription, the results are inconsistent. The project ToposText provides automated annotation of the Greek version; however, the results are not entirely accurate when it comes to name disambiguation. For instance, distinguishing between different individuals named "Peroz" in the text presents a challenge, given that this name appears multiple times referring to various persons and also has the meaning "victor".[11] For instance, the word "Peroz" in "Π]η[ρ]ωσ-σαβουρ" in line 4 of the Greek text is mistakenly linked to the Wikidata entry Q310233 for "Peroz", the 18th Sasanian king.[12] However, in the context of the inscription, "Pērōz-Šābuhr" is a place name and also bears the meaning "Shapur the victor".[13] The inscription is also registered in the Trismegistos database with the identifier text/818077.[14]

Data Preparation and Translation Alignment

The alignment process began with the segmentation of all three versions – Parthian, Middle Persian, and Greek – into 51 parallel sentences, following Huyse's edition. To facilitate accurate tokenization, editorial signs in the text, such as square brackets indicating damaged sections in the inscription, were removed to prepare the text for word-level alignment. These signs, however, are present in the parallel corpus, which is aligned at the sentence level. The tokenization and word-level alignment were then performed using the Ugarit translation alignment tool developed at Leipzig University by Tariq Yousef.[15] The alignment of the versions of the inscription in Ugarit was the foundation for subsequent Named Entity extraction (fig. 1).

Fig. 1: Trilingual alignment of the first lines of ŠKZ in Ugarit.

Given the limited size of the corpus, it was not feasible to develop detailed guidelines for aligning the texts. Therefore, we adopted an adaptable yet consistent approach to alignment that adhered to the same principles outlined in the alignment guidelines for Greek-Persian alignment projects, with some

11 https://topostext.org/work/561 (last access 26.06.2025).

12 https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q310233 (last access 26.06.2025).

13 Huyse (1999), 24.

14 https://www.trismegistos.org/text/818077 (last access 26.06.2025).

15 Yousef et al. (2022).

flexibility to accommodate the specific characteristics of the languages involved in this corpus.[16] The Greek version of the inscription was used as the first text in the alignment process; however, this was purely for practical purposes and does not reflect a hierarchical prioritization among the three versions. Moreover, we emphasize that paired words or phrases in the alignments represent practical correspondences across the three languages and are not meant to be taken as equivalents. Here we distinguish between equivalence and functional translation equivalence, recognizing that the latter is not a precise semantic equivalent but rather a practical matching of corresponding textual elements.[17] For example, in tab. 1, we see that a Greek word in the genitive case, "θεῶν", has been aligned with the Parthian and Middle Persian "až yazdān" and "az yazdān". While this alignment reflects a translation choice in this context, it should not be taken as establishing "az" as a full equivalent of the Greek genitive. The Greek genitive can express a wide range of relations beyond origin, and "az" itself has multiple meanings, many of which do not correspond to the broader semantic scope of the genitive case.

Although the alignments did not follow a strict set of guidelines, our goal was to maintain consistency in alignment decisions, ensuring that words and sentences with comparable syntax are aligned similarly. One significant challenge in maintaining alignment consistency involves handling grammatical features that exist in only one of the languages of the inscription. For instance, in the phrase 'ἐκ γένους θεῶν" from line 1, we needed to determine how to align each Greek word with the Middle Persian phrase "kē čihr az yazdān" and the Parthian "kē čihr až yazdān". When adpositions or particles exhibited a similar grammatical relationship to that expressed by Greek cases, we aligned Greek words with their functional counterparts in Parthian or Middle Persian. This decision was then applied consistently throughout the entire corpus to ensure coherence across all three versions.

Greek	Parthian	Middle Persian	Type of pairing
ἐκ γένους	čihr	čihr	N-1-1
θεῶν	až yazdān	az yazdān	1-N-N
Ø	kē	kē	Ø-1-1

Tab. 1: Alignment pairs of a phrase in Line 1 of ŠKZ across three versions.

In cases where a word or a phrase is missing an equivalent in one version, it is aligned in the other two versions. In one example at line 10, the word "Wardyāz" is missing in the Greek but is aligned in the Middle Persian versions of the text:

> Greek :"ὅσα ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἔθνη καὶ περίχωροι ἦσαν, πάντα ἐκαύσαμεν καὶ ἠρημώσαμεν καὶ ἐκρατήσαμεν"
>
> Parthian: "čē abar Asūriyā šahr parβēr būd, hamag ādurwaxt, awērān ud wardyāz kerd"
>
> Middle Persian: "čē abar Asūriyā šahr parwār būd hamag ādursōxt ud awērān ud wardyāz kerd"

The alignment of function words – particularly particles and prepositions – presented occasional challenges requiring case-by-case decisions based on editorial commentaries. For example, at line 16 of the inscription, we encounter a situation where the adposition "pad" in both Parthian and Middle Persian is aligned with a Greek genitive case:

16 Shamsian (2023).

17 Munday (2016), 81.

Greek: “καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας Σάταλα πόλιν σὺν τῇ περιχώρῳ”

Parthian: “pad Kap<p>ōdakiyā: Sātal šahrestān aδ parβēr hamgōs”

Middle Persian: “pad Kap<p>ōdakiyā Sātal šahrestān az parwār hammis”

Greek	Parthian	Middle Persian	Type of pairing
καὶ	Ø	Ø	1-Ø-Ø
τῆς Καππαδοκίας	pad Kap<p>ōdakiyā	pad Kap<p>ōdakiyā	N-N-N
Σάταλα	Sātal	Sātal	1-1-1
πόλιν	šahrestān	šahrestān	1-1-1
σὺν	aδ	az	1-1-1
τῇ περιχώρῳ	parβēr hamgōs	parwār hammis	N-N-N

Tab. 2: Alignment pairs of a phrase in Line 1 of ŠKZ across three versions.

This decision is based on the German translation of Huyse in which the Middle Persian and Parthian are translated as “in Kappadokien” and the Greek as “von (=in) Kappadokien”.[18]

Following the alignment process, we extracted all alignment pairs from Ugarit in CSV format. Named Entities were then manually identified and annotated throughout the corpus. The Named Entities are categorized with three tags used in computational linguistics: PER for personal names, LOC, and LOCderiv for places and derivatives.

Although we did not align words without equivalents in two of the three languages and they are therefore absent from the alignment pairs dataset, we ensured to extract all Named Entities. For instance, “Ray” in line 50, which appears only in the Middle Persian text, is included in the named entity dataset; however, it does not appear in the alignment pairs.

Manual Extraction of Named Entities

Named Entity Recognition (NER) is a task of information extraction that involves finding mentions of Named Entities in a text and classifying their types corresponding to proper names and quantities of interest, such as people, places, organizations, time expressions, monetary amounts, and percentages. NER is a relatively mature technology in Natural Language Processing (NLP), whose goal is to extract semantic content from texts by acquiring structured data from unstructured information. NER is also showing a great interest from scholars working on historical languages, although in these cases, this technique presents significant challenges, if we consider the complexities of past languages and the fact that we don’t have new data from native speakers.[19]

The primary reasons for extracting Named Entities from historical sources are centered on their significance for textual analyses involving research in onomastics, prosopography, and historical geography. Moreover, digital resources today require more data in machine-readable formats. In this regard, Named Entities are significant because they can be extracted from our corpora and function as

18 Huyse (1999), 32.

19 Berti (2021), 398 with further bibliographic references.

anchors in the text for further linguistic analyses.[20] We therefore decided to extract Named Entities from the inscription of Shapur I, which is rich in proper names across the three linguistic versions of the text, to create new digital data and use it to present methodological challenges for future data extraction and annotation of proper names in historical inscriptions.

The process for extracting Named Entities from the inscription began with retrieving the alignment pairs of word-level alignments for all paragraphs in Ugarit. Then, the Named Entities within the text were identified and manually extracted. This process, while seemingly straightforward, required careful consideration of what constitutes a proper name.

To maintain consistency with our source editions, we have adopted the convention of treating capitalized words as proper names, as per the edition of Huyse. We also emphasize several complexities in the identification of Named Entities across the three versions of the inscription. Ambiguities can occur in several contexts: within a single language version, certain words fall somewhere in between proper names and other lexical categories. Furthermore, some Named Entities show significant variation in their representation across different versions of the inscription or are documented in multiple ways throughout the text. We also note that the capitalization of certain words varies between different scholarly editions. One instance is the word "Μασδαασνης" in the first line of the inscription, which is capitalized in PHI,[21] but not in the Greek version available in the edition of Huyse.[22]

To prepare the Named Entity dataset, we excluded articles and other enclitics from the alignment pairs, since they do not constitute part of the names themselves. It is also worth noting that we have not lemmatized the Named Entities in our dataset. This decision was largely driven by the ambiguity in determining the lemma for some names in the Greek version. Without sufficient comparative data on the morphological forms, lemmatization would have required an additional layer of interpretation. All Greek names in the dataset are preserved in the original morphological form within the text. References to the line numbers are provided for each occurrence, enabling a clearer understanding of the morphology within the syntactic and semantic context of the Greek sentence.

The categorization of Named Entities across the three languages occasionally presents classification challenges due to linguistic differences. A notable example occurs in line 38, where a geographical reference is categorized as a location (LOC) in both Parthian and Middle Persian, while the Greek version employs a plural adjective derived from a place name, which should be annotated as an instance of LOCderiv. In such cases, both categories are used as illustrated in tab. 3.

Greek	Parthian	Middle Persian	Line Number	Wikidata	Categorization
Μησανηνῶν	Mēšān	Mēšān	Line 38	Q3843570	LOC, LOCderiv

Tab. 3: Different recordings of the toponym "Meshan" in line 38 of ŠKZ.

The ŠKZ inscription presents unique challenges for Named Entity annotation beyond the typical disambiguation issues. While it is easier to classify the named entities in the Middle Persian and Parthian versions, the Greek text contains numerous ambiguous instances that fall into a gray area of classification. There are considerable examples of Persian words and terms transcribed into Greek, particularly in royal titles and official designations. In these cases, the Greek text preserves the Middle Persian word through transcription rather than translation. One instance is the word "Πιτιξιγαν" in line 49 of the inscription. While the Middle Persian and Parthian versions of this word are not capitalized in Huyse's edition and are written as "bidaxšgān", the Greek version is capitalized. "Bidaxš" is an Ira-

20 Berti (2019).

21 https://epigraphy.packhum.org/text/314697 (last access 26.06.2025).

22 Huyse (1999), 22.

nian title of high position that has also been attested in different languages.[23] The following is how the phrase that contains the word is translated to German by Huyse:[24]

Greek: Ἀρταξάρου Πιτιξιγαν", Translation: "Ardašīr, (den Sohn) des Bidaxš ('Vizekönigs')"

Parthian: "Ardašīr bidaxšgān", Translation: "Ardašīr, den Sohn des Vizekönigs"

Middle Persian: "Ardašīr ī bidaxšgān", Translation: "Ardašīr, den Sohn des Vizekönigs"

In instances similar to "Πιτιξιγαν," where one version is assumed to be a named entity due to capitalization, we have included it in our Named Entity dataset. When none of the versions include a capitalized word, similar to the case of "βιδιξ", it only appears in the alignment pair dataset.

Greek	Parthian	Middle Persian	Line Number
βιδιξ	bidaxš	bidaxš	Line 42
πιτιάξου	bidaxš	bidaxš	Line 45
πιτυάξου	bidaxš	bidaxš	Line 47
Πιτιξιγαν	bidaxšgān	bidaxšgān	Line 49

Tab. 4: Different recordings of the word "bidaxš" and its related terms in the Greek version of ŠKZ.

It is important to note that the alignment data can be employed for purposes beyond extracting Named Entities. The trilingual alignment itself serves as a lexicographical resource, providing valuable information for understanding certain words. One example that demonstrates the application of the alignments, as well as the complexity of the Greek version, is the word "dastgerd", which appears in the Greek text both as a transcription and as a translation and has been the subject of extensive scholarly debate.[25] Instances of this word are found in the alignment data but not in the Named Entity dataset, in line with our general approach of excluding uncapitalized terms from Named Entities. The word "dastgerd" has been defined as "estate",[26] "landed estate",[27] and "mansion"[28] in different lexicons. Recent studies by Jam[29] (in Persian) and Panaino[30] offer diachronic investigations of this term through a comparative analysis of attestations in the ŠKZ inscription alongside parallel occurrences in various texts in Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, and multiple Iranian languages. While the focus of this paper is on Named Entities, such philological studies underscore the importance of parallel corpora for terminological research.

23 Sundermann (1989).

24 Huyse (1999), 61.

25 Skalmowski (1993); Gignoux (1994); Dhabhar (1930).

26 Mackenzie (1971), 25.

27 Nyberg (1974), 59.

28 Durkin-Meisterernst (2004), 142.

29 Jam (2019).

30 Panaino (2022).

Greek	Parthian	Middle Persian	Line Number
κτίσματα	dastgerd	dastgerd	Line 30
δαστικερτας	dastgerd	dastgerd	Line 32
δαστικιρτ	dastgerd	dastgerd	Line 44
κτίσμα	dastgerd	Ø	Line 51
δαστικιρτην	dastgerd	Ø	Line 51

Tab. 5: Different recordings of the word "dastgerd" in the Greek version of ŠKZ.

Conclusions and Future Work

This paper introduces a word-aligned parallel corpus and a manually annotated Named Entity dataset for the trilingual inscription of Shapur I at Ka'ba-ye Zartošt (ŠKZ). The dataset, comprising nearly 400 Named Entities within the inscription, contains information on proper names and geographical locations attested across the three versions of ŠKZ in Greek, Middle Persian, and Parthian. We have described the methods and tools used in preparing the corpus and alignments, as well as the identification, extraction, and categorization of Named Entities in the texts. Moreover, we have discussed various challenges inherent in extracting Named Entities from a multilingual corpus, including cases in which a proper name is recorded differently in the same language or across languages, as well as cases where classification decisions are complicated.

The corpus, alignment data, and Named Entity dataset are openly accessible through GitHub and Zenodo. By making our dataset openly available, we hope to provide a foundation for further historical and computational research on this inscription. Future enhancements to this work include linking each Named Entity to corresponding Wikidata entries, adding diplomatic versions, transliterations, and original scripts for the Iranian languages, and incorporating line references based on Back's edition of the inscription, which would facilitate further comparison and documentation. Furthermore, adding contextual information extracted from Huyse's commentary and other sources would facilitate linking to external resources. Other steps include visualization of the geographical data and publishing the dataset alongside high-resolution photographs on digital platforms.

To conclude, we present all the Named Entities extracted from the inscription in its three languages: Middle Persian, Parthian, and Greek. The table is sorted by the Middle Persian version of each name as the primary column, followed by the Parthian and then the Greek version. Where multiple variations of a name appear in the Greek text, these are consolidated into a single cell rather than given separate rows; all attested Greek variants are included in sequence. The table thus serves as a concise reference for examining the correspondence of personal and place names between Middle Persian, Parthian, and Greek, including the internal variation found within the Greek text. More extensive versions of the datasets are available on Zenodo and GitHub.[31]

31 Data and paper have been prepared and written by Farnoosh Shamsian. Monica Berti has contributed to the selection of data, annotation of Named Entities, and discussion of related paragraphs of the paper.

Middle Persian	Parthian	Greek	Line Number
Abaršahr	Abaršahr	ἀνωτάτω ἔθνη	Line 3
Abrēnag	Abrēnag	Ἀβρηναχ	Line 41
Abursām Šabuhr	Abursām Šābuhr	Ἀβουρσαμ-σαβωρ	Line 48
Abursān	Abursām	Ἀβουρσαμ	Line 42
Adāniyā	Adāniyā	Ἄδανα	Line 25
Ādur-Anāhīd	Ādur-Anāhīd	Ἀδουρ-αναιδ	Line 33, 36
Ādurbāyagān	Ādurbādegān	Ἀδουρβαδηνήν	Line 2
Afrikē	Afrikiyā	Λυσιτανίας	Line 19
Alānān	Alānān	Ἀλανῶν	Line 2
Alexsandariyā	Alexsandariyā	Ἀλεξάνδριαν, Ἀλεξάνδριαν	Line 14, 24
Ānāt	Ānăt	Ἀναθαν	Line 11
Anazarbos	Anazarbos	Ἀγρίππαν	Line 26
Andēgān	Andēgān	Ἰνδηγαν, Ἀνδηγαν	Line 42, 46
Andiyōk	Andiyŏk	Ἀντιόχιαν	Line 13, 27
Anērān	Anērān	Ἀναριανῶν	Line 1, 30
Anīmūrīn	Anīmūrīn	Ἀνεμοῦριν	Line 27
Anōšag	Anōšag	Ἀνωσακ	Line 37
Apōmiyā	Apōmiyā	Ἀπαμίαν	Line 12
Ar<r>ān	Ardān	Ἀλβανίαν	Line 2
Arabiyā	Arabiyā	Ἀραβίας	Line 21
Arbāyestān	Arbāyestān	Ἀραβίαν	Line 2
Ardašīr	Ardašīr	Ἀρταξάρου, Ἀρταξάρου, Ἀρταξάρου, Ἀρταξιρ, Ἀρταξάρου, Ἀρταξάρου, Ἀρταξιρ, Ἀρταξάρου, Ἀρταξιρ, Ἀρταξιρ, Ἀρταξάρου, Ἀρταξάρου, Ἀρταξάρου	Line 1, 36, 41, 41, 41, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50

Ardašīr-Farr	Ardašīr-Farr	Ἀρταξιρουφρ	Line 42
Ardašīr-Šnōm	Ardašīr-Šnōm	Ἀρταξαρισνουμ	Line 46
Ardawān	Ardaβān	Ἀρταβάνου, Ἰρδουαν	Line 47, 50
Aristōn	Aristōn	Ἀριστίαν	Line 15
Armenāz	Armenāž	Λαρμέναζα	Line 13
Armin	Armin	Ἀρμενίαν, Ἀρμενίαν	Line 2, 9
Arminān	Arminīn	Ἀρμενίας, Ἀρμενίας, Ἀρμενίων	Line 33, 37, 38
Aršād	Aršād	Ἀστατ	Line 50
Artangiliyā	Artangiliyā	Ἀρτανγιλλα	Line 17
Āsiyā	Āsāyā	Ἀσίας	Line 20
Aspōrag	Aspōrag	Ἀσπωρικ	Line 40
Aspōragān	Aspōragān	-, Ἀσπωριγαν	Line 11, 40
Astriyā	Astriyā<->	Ἀμαστρίας	Line 19
Asūrestān	Asūrestān	Ἀσσυρίαν, Ἀσσυρίας, Ἀσσυρίαν, Ἀσσυρίᾳ	Line 2, 6, 6, 30
Asūriyā	Asūriyā	Συρίας	Line 10, -
Aygiyā	Āygā	Αἰγέαν	Line 24
Balāsagān	Balāsagān	— — —γηνήν	Line 2
Bandagān	Bandagān	Βανδιγαν	Line 50
Barēsagān	Barēsagān	Βερησιγαν	Line 43
Barragān	Barragān	Βαρριγαν	Line 48
Batnān	Batnān	Βάτναν	Line 16
Baydād	Baγdād	Βαδου	Line 50
Bebālis	Bēbāliš	Βαρβαρισσῷ, Βαρβαλισσὸν	Line 9, 11
bidaxšgān	bidaxšgān	Πιτιξιγαν	Line 49

Bīrt	Bīrt	-, Βίρθαν	Line 11, 29
Bīrt Arūbān	Bīrt-Arūbān	Βίρθαν Ἀσπωράκου	Line 11
Bitūniyā	Bitūniyā	Βιθυνίας	Line 20
Čāčestān	Čāčestān	Τσατσηνῆς	Line 3
Čašmag	Čašmag	Τιεσμακ, Τιασμικ	Line 37, 46
Čihrag	Čihrag	Τζερικ	Line 43
Dākiyā	Dākiyā	Δακείας	Line 19
Dēhēn	Dēhēn	Δηην	Line 42
Dēnag	Dēnag	Δηνακης, Δηνικ, Δηνακης, Δηνακη<ς>	Line 36, 41, 42, 44
Dīkōr	Dīkōr	Διχωρ	Line 15
Dirām	Dirān	Δηραν	Line 43
dizbedgān	dizbedgān	Δησβηδιγαν	Line 49
Dōlīx	Dōlōx	Δολίχην	Line 15
Domān	Domān	Δόμαν	Line 16
Dumbāwan	Dumbāwand	Τουμβαούντων	Line 47
Dūrā	Dūrā	Δοῦραν	Line 15
Ēpīfaniyā	Ēpīfaniyā	Ἐπιφάνιαν	Line 27
Ērān	Ērān	Ἀριανῶν	Line 1
Ērānšahr	Ērānšahr	τὸ τῶν Ἀριανῶν ἔθνος, Ἀριανῶν ἔθνους, Ἀριανῶν	Line 6, 1, 30
Ēwagān	Ēwagān	Ἀβγαν	Line 47
Ēwaxš	Abdaxš	Ἀβ<δ>αγας	Line 49
Farrag	Farrag	Φαρρεκ	Line 40
Farragān	Farragān	Φαρρικαν, Οὐιφεριγαν, Παρικαν	Line 40, 43, 45
Filip<p>os	Filip<p>os	Φίλιππον, Φίλιππος	Line 7, 8
Flāwiyās	Flāwiyās	Φλαυιάδα	Line 26

Fōnikiyā	Fonikāyā	Φοινείκης	Line 21
Frāt	Frāt	Φρέατα	Line 17
Frīg	Frīg	Φρείκου	Line 46
Frūgē	Frūgāyā	Φρυγίας	Line 20
Galātiyā	Galātīniyā	Γαλατίας	Line 20
Garmān	Garmāniyā	Γερμανῶν	Line 6
Garmāniyā	Garmāniyā	Γερμανῶν, Γερμανίας	Line 19, 21
Garmanos	Garmaniyos	Γερμανείκιαν	Line 15
Gay	Gaβ	Γη	Line 47
Gēlān	Gēlān	Γεληνῶν	Line 36
Gindaros	Gindaros	Γίνδαρον	Line 13
Gō<y>mān	Gō<y>mān	Γωμαν	Line 46
Gōg	Gōg	Γωωκ	Line 42
Gōrdanyos	Gōrdanyos	Γορδιανὸς	Line 6, 7
Gōt	Gōt	Γούθθων	Line 6
Gulag	Wardag	Οὐαρδικ	Line 50
Gundifarr	Gundifarr	Γυνδιφερ	Line 47
Gurgān	Wurgān	Γουργαν	Line 3
Halab	Halab	Βέρροιαν	Line 12
Hamadān	Hamadān	Ἀμιδαν	Line 48
Hamāt	Hamāt	Χαμαθ	Line 14
Harēw	Harēw	Ἡην	Line 3
Harrān	Harrān	Κάρρας, Καρρῶν	Line 18, 22
Hind	Hind	Ἰνδίας	Line 34
Hindestān	Hindestān	Ἰνδίαν	Line 3
Homfrād	Hōmfraδād	Χουμαφρατ	Line 43
Hōragān	Hōragān	Ὡριγαν	Line 40

Hormezd	Hormezd	Ὡρμισδ, Ὡρμίζ<δ>ου	Line 38, 49
Hormezdag	Hormezdag	Ὡρμισδακ	Line 38
Hrōm	Frōm	Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῆς	Line 6
Hrōmāyin	Frōmāyīn	Ῥωμαῖοι, Ῥωμαίων	Line 7, 7, 9, 9, 10, 24, 30
Hudug	Hudug	Χουδικ	Line 43
Husraw-ādur-Anāhīd	Husraw-Ādur-Anāhīd	Χοστρω-αδουραναιδ	Line 33
Husraw-Narseh	Husraw-Narseh	Χοστρω-ναρση	Line 34
Husraw-Ohrmezd-Ar-dašīr	Husraw-Ohrmezd-Ar-dašīr	Χοστρω-ορμισδαρταξειρ	Line 33
Husraw-Šābuhr	Husraw-Šābuhr	Χοστρω-σαβουρ	Line 33, 34
Īkōniyā	Īkōniyā	Ἰκόνιν	Line 29
Isawriyā	Isawriyā	Συρίας	Line 20
Ispāniyā	Ispaniyā	Ἱσπανίας	Line 19
Jahēn	J̌ahēn	Διεην	Line 43
J̌ōymard	J̌ōymard	Διωμερδου	Line 48
Kadugān	Kadugān	Κιδουκαν	Line 45
Kaf	Kaf	Καπ	Line 2
Kap<p>ōdakiyā	Kap<p>ōdakiyā	Καππαδοκίας	Line 16, 20, 23
Kārin	Kārin	Καρην	Line 42, 46
Kastābalāy	Kastābalā	Καστάβαλα	Line 26
Katabalā	Katabalā	Κατάβολον	Line 24
Katis<s>os	Katis<s>os	κατ’ Ἰσὸν	Line 24
Kerdīr	Kerdīr	Καρτειρ, Κιρδειρ	Line 49, 50
Kerdsraw	Kerdsraw	Κιρδιστρω	Line 47
Kermān	Kermān	Κερμαν, Κιρμανζηνῆς	Line 41, 44
Kēsar	Kēsar	Καῖσαρ, Καῖσαρ, Καῖσαρ, Καῖσαρ, Καῖσαρ, Καίσαρα, Καίσαρος	Line 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 22, 22

Kēsariyā	Kēsariyā	Μηιακαριρη	Line 28
Kīlikiyā	Kīlikiyā	Κιλικίας	Line 20, 23
Kīlindiros	Kīlindiros	Κελένδεριν	Line 27
Kinasrā	Kinašrā	Χαλκίδα	Line 12
Kir<r>os	Kir<r>os	Κύρρον	Line 13
Kirkīsiyā	Kirkisiyā	Κορκουσίωνα	Line 15
Kirmān	Kermān	Κερμανζηνήν	Line 3
Kōmānāy	Kōmānāyā	Κόμανα	Line 28
Kōrikos	Kōrikos	Κώρυκον	Line 25
Kūbistariyā	Kūbistariyā	Κύβιστρα	Line 28
Kušānšahr	Kušānšahr	Κουσηνῶν ἔθνη	Line 3
Lārandiyā	Lārandiyā	Λάρανδα	Line 29
Likōniyā	Likōniyā	Λυκαονίας	Line 20
Lūkiyā	Lūkiyā	Λυκίας	Line 20
Māh	Māδ	Μαδηνήν	Line 3
Mak<u>rān	Mak<u>rān	Μακραν	Line 3
Māl<l>os	Māl<l>os	Μαλλὸν	Line 25
Māmasastiyā	Māmāstiyā	Μομψουεστίαν	Line 24
Manbūg	Manbūg	Ἱεράπολιν	Line 11
Mard	Mard	Μαρδ	Line 42
Mardēn<a>gān	Mardēn<a>gān	Μερδιγαν	Line 40
Marw	Maryγ	Μαρου	Line 3, 41
Mayānrōdān	Maδyānrōdān	Μεσοποταμίας	Line 21
Mazūnšahr	Mazūnšahr	Μιζουν ἔθνος	Line 3
Mēšān	Mēšān	Μησανηνήν, Μησανηνῶν, Μησανηνῶν, Μησανηνῶν, Μησων	Line 2, 34, 36, 38, 44

Mihrag	Mihrag	Μεερ<ι>κ	Line 43
Mihrān	Mihrān	Μεεραν	Line 50
Mihrōzān<a>gān	Mihraβōzān<a>gān	Μεερωζινηγαν	Line 40
Mihrxwāst	Mihrxwāšt	Μερχουάστου, Μεερχουαστ	Line 43, 49
Mišīk	Mišīk	Μησιχίῃ, Μισιχην	Line 6, 8
Miyanpolos	Mīyanpolos	Μυῶν	Line 27
Mōrān	Mōrān	Μαυριτανίας	Line 21
Mōsiyā	Mōsiyā	Μυσίας	Line 19
Mōstinopolos	Mōstinopolos	Δομετίου	Line 28
Murrōd	Murrōd	Μυρρωδ	Line 37
Nādug	Nāδug	Ναδωκ	Line 49
Narseh	Narseh	Ναρσαίου	Line 34, 37, 45, 46, 48, 49
Narsehgān	Narsehgān	Ναρσηγαν	Line 48
Nāsbed<a>gān	Nāšbed<a>gān	Νασπαδιγαν	Line 50
Nerōniyās	Nerōniyās	Νερωνιάδα	Line 26
Nēw-Šābuhr	Nēw-Šābuhr	Νι-σαβωρ	Line 46
Nīkopolos	Nīkopolos	Νεικόπολιν, Νεικόπολιν	Line 14, 26
Nīrīz	Nīrīz	Νηρηζ	Line 50
Nodšīragān	Nōdšīragān	Ἀδιαβηνήν, Ἀδιαβηνῆς	Line 2, 44
Nōrikos	Nīrakos	Νωρικοῦ	Line 19
Ōdābaxt	Ōdābaxt	Ὀδαβαχθ	Line 38
Ohrmezd-Ardašīr	Ohrmezd-Ardašīr	Ὡρμισδαρταξιρ, Ὡρμισδαρταξιρ, Ὡρμισδ-αρταξάρου	Line 4, 33, 37
Ohrmezd<d>uxtag	Ohrmezdduxtag	Ὡρμισδ-δουκτακ	Line 38
Orsigān	Orsigān	Ἀρνηγαν	Line 40
Pā<k>čihr	Pāčihr	Παζηρου, Παζηρ	Line 43, 46

Pābag	Pābag	Παπάκου, Παπάκου, Παπάκου, Παβάκου, Παβακ, Παβάκου, Παβάκου, Παπάκου, Παπάκου, Παπακ	Line 1, 36, 40, 41, 42, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49
Pābagān	Pābagān	Παπακαν, Παπακαν, Παβάκου	Line 36, 42, 44
Pābīg	Pābič	Παβις	Line 47
Pahlaw	Parθaw	Παρθίαν, Παρθίᾳ	Line 2, 30
Pamfiliyā	Pamfilāyā	Καμπανίας	Line 20
Pannaniyā	Pannaniyā	Παννονίας	Line 19
Pār<a>dān	Pār<a>dān	Παραδηνήν	Line 3
Parišxwār	Parišxwār	Πρεσσουαρ	Line 2
Pārs	Pārs	Περσίδα, Περσίδα, Περσίδει	Line 2, 22, 30
Pāsfal	Pāsfard	Πασφερδ	Line 49
Pāsfalgān	Pāsfardgān	Πασφερδιγαν	Line 49
Paškabūr	Paškabūr	Πασκιβουρων	Line 3
Pērōz	Pērōz	Πηρώζου, Πηρωζ, Πηρωζ, Πηρώζου	Line 37, 38, 42, 45
Pērōz-Šābuhr	Pērōz-Šābuhr	Πηρωσ-σαβουρ, Πηρωσαβωρ	Line 4, 8, 47
Pērōzgan	Pērōzgan	Πηρωζιγαν	Line 45
Puhrag	Puhrag	Πωρικ	Line 40
Rākūndiyā	Rākūndiyā	Ῥακουνδιαν	Line 29
Rastag	Rastag	Ῥαστακ	Line 49
Rastagān	Rastagān	Ῥαστιγαν	Line 48
Raxš	Raxš	Ῥοξ	Line 42
Ray			Line 50
Refaniyos	Refaniyos	Ῥεφανέαν	Line 12
Rēšiyā	Rēšiyā	Ῥετίας	Line 19

Rind	Rind	Ῥινδ	Line 48
Rōdag	Rōdag	Ῥωδακης	Line 41
Rōdduxt	Rōdduxt	Ῥωδ-δουκτκ<α>κ	Line 37
Rōdōs	Rōdōs	Λυδίας	Line 21
Šābuhr	Šābuhr	Σαπώρης, Σαβουρ, Σαπώρου, Σαπώρου, Σαβουρ, Σαπώρου, Σαπωρ, Σαπωρ, Σαβωρ, Σαπώρου	Line 1, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 44, 45, 48, 49
Šābuhr šāhān šāh	amā xwadāyīf	δεσποτείαν ἡμῶν	Line 44
Šābuhr-Šnōm	Šābuhr-Šnōm	Σαπωρ-σνουμ	Line 47
Šābuhrduxtag	Šābuhrduxtag	Σαβουρ-δουκτακ	Line 37, 38
Sadāluf	Sadāluf	Σαταροπτ	Line 41
Sagān	Sagān	Σεγιστηνῶν, Σιγαν	Line 37, 37, 38, 41
Sagbus	Sagbus	Σαγβους	Line 43
Sagestān	Sagestān	Σεγιστανήν, Σεγιστηνῆς	Line 3, 34
Šāhmust	Šāmust	Σαιμούστου	Line 46
Šahrkerd	Šahrkerd	Σαρακάρτων	Line 47
Šamīšāt	Šamšāt	Σαμόσατα	Line 24
Šanbidgān	Šanbidgān	Σονβεδηγαν	Line 47
Sāsān	Sāsān	Σασάνου, Σασάνου, Σασαν, Σασάνου, Σασαν, Σασάνου	Line 36, 40, 42, 45, 50, 50, 50
Sāsāngān	Sāsāngān	Σασανγαν	Line 50
Sātal	Sātal	Σάταλα	Line 16
Sebastiyā	Sebastiyā	Σηβαστὴν, Σηβάστιαν	Line 25, 29
Selīnūs	Selīnūs	Σελινοῦν	Line 27
Selūkān	Selūkān	Σλωκαν	Line 48
Selūkiyā	Selūkiyā	Σελεύκιαν	Line 13, 14, 27
Sīgān	Sīgān	Μαχελονίαν	Line 2

Sinzar	Sīzar	Σίνζαρα	Line 14
Sridōy	Sridōy	Στρηδω	Line 46
Staxryād	Staxryād	Σταριαδ	Line 38
Šūd	Šūd	Σουιδ	Line 17
Sugd	Suγd	Σωδικηνῆς	Line 3
Sūrā	Sūrā	Σοῦραν	Line 11
Sūrēn	Sūrēn	Σουρην	Line 42, 46
Sūriyā	Sūriyā	Συρίας	Line 20, 23
Sūš	Sūš	Σουισαν	Line 17
Tahm-Šābuhr	Tahm-Šābuhr	Ταμ-σαβουρ	Line 46
Tarsos	Tarsos	Ταρσὸν	Line 25
Tīrmihr	Tīrmihr	Τιρμερ	Line 47
Tīyanā	Tūyanā	Τύανα	Line 28
Tiyānag	Tiyānag	Τιανικ	Line 48
Tōsar<a>gān	Tōsar<a>gān	Τουσσεριγαν	Line 43
Trākiyā	Trākiyā	Θρᾳκίας	Line 20
Tūrān	Tuγrān	Τουρηνήν	Line 3
Tūrestān	Turγestān	Τουρηνῆς	Line 34
Umā	Urnā	Οὐριμα	Line 12
Urhā	Urhā	Ἔδεσσα<ν>, Ἐδέσσων	Line 18, 22
Wala<x>š	Wala<x>š	Οὐαλάσσου, Οὐαλάσου	Line 44, 48
Waliyāranos	Wālaraniyos	Οὐαλεριανος, Οὐαλεριανοῦ, Οὐαλεριανὸν	Line 18, 22, 22
Wārāz	Wārāz	Γοράζου, Γουραζ	Line 42, 45
Warāzduxt	Warāzduxt	Γοραζ-δουκτ	Line 37
Wardān	Wardān	Οὐαρδαν, Οὐαρδάνου	Line 43, 50
Wardbed	Wardbed	Γουλβαδ	Line 48

Wardbed<a>gān	Wardbed<a>gān	Γουλιβηγαν	Line 50
Warhrān	Warhrān	Γουαραθραν, Γουαραθρανου, Γουαραθραν	Line 32, 36, 38
Warhrānbād	Warhrānbād	Γοαρθανιπατ	Line 40
Wārzan	Wārzan	Γουαρζιν	Line 47
Weh-Andiyōk-Šābuhr	Weh-Andiyŏk-Šābuhr	Γουε-αντιοχ-σαβωρ	Line 46
Weh-Ardašīr	Weh-Ardašīr	Γυε-αρταξάρων	Line 49
Wēzān<a>gān	Wēzān<a>gān	Γουεζηνιγαν	Line 40
Wifr	Wifr	Οὐιφερου	Line 43
Wifr<a>gān	Wifr<a>gān	Γυιφεριγαν	Line 48
Winnār	Winnār	Γυινναρ	Line 50
Wīrōy	Wīrōδ	Οὐορωδ	Line 50
Wiruzān	Wiržān	Ἰβηρίαν, Ἰβηρίας	Line 2, 44
Wisfarr<a>gān	Wisfarr<a>gān	Γουασπεριγαν, Οὐισπερηγαν	Line 43, 47
Wohnām	Wohnām	Γοαννάμου, Γοανναμ	Line 46, 47
Xānar	Xănar	Χαναρ	Line 16
Xūzestān	Xūzestān	Οὐζηνήν, Οὐζηνῇ	Line 2, 30
Xwar<r>ānzēm	Xwar<r>ănzēm	Χορνανζημ	Line 36, 37
Yahūdiyā	Yūdāyā	Ἰουδαίας	Line 21
Yazadbed	Yaz<a>dbed	Ἰησδιβαδ	Line 48
Zabr<a>gān	Zabr<a>gān	Ζαβρικαν	Line 43
Zādspraxm<a>gān	Šābuhr<a>gān	Σαβουργαν	Line 45
Zefīrōn	Zefīrōn	Ζεφύριν	Line 25
Zig	Zīg	Ζιγ, Ζηκ, Ζικ	Line 40, 43, 47
Zōmā	Zōmā	Ζεῦγμα	Line 12
Zurwāndād	Zurwāndād	Ζαρουανδατ	Line 50
		Ἀσίας	Line 21

≺H>amāzāsp	<H>amāzāsp	Ἀμαζασπου	Line 44
	Dunbāwand	Δουμβαουνδ	Line 42
	Gēlmān	Γηλιμαν	Line 42
	Razmayōd	Ῥισμαωδ	Line 47
	Mānzag	Μανζικ	Line 50
	Mānzag	Μανζικ	Line 50

Tab. 6: List of Named Entities in the Middle Persian, Parthian, and Greek versions of ŠKZ.

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Figure References

Fig. 1: Trilingual alignment of the first lines of ŠKZ in Ugarit.

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