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May 14, 2011 - 13 posts - 5 authors

The Melancholy of Haruhi" או השניה של האנימה "The Melancholy of Haruhi"
"Suzumiya", כפי שגם אמרת(את השיר שרה [איאה](#) היראנו-Aya ...

أَيَا

ا, ايا , أَيَا Edward William Lane, An Arabic-English Lexicon

www.perseus.tufts.edu/.../text?...0015%... - Translate this page Perseus Project
أَيَا a vocative particle, (S, M, K,) used in calling him who is near and him who is distant:
[in the former case, ... (M.) AZ says, I have heard them say, [إِيَاءَهُ أَقُولُ](#) .]

أَيَا

www.reefnet.gov.sy/education/kafaf/Adawat/Aya.htm - Translate this page

[أَيَا]: حرف نداء. ومنه قول المجنون (الديوان / 196): أَيَا جَبَلِي نُحْمَانُ بِاللَّهِ خَلِيًّا نَسِيمَ الصَّبَا يَخْلُصُ إِلَيَّ نَسِيمَهَا. وقد
تُبْدَلُ همزتها هاءً فيقال: [هَيَا]. ومنه قول الحطيئة ...

أَيَا ظَاهِرًا يَا بَاطِنًا أَنْتَ ظَاهِرٌ - Beuguebaye

www.beuguebaye.com > Dars - Translate this page

Apr 16, 2014 - [ظَاهِرًا يَا بَاطِنًا أَنْتَ ظَاهِرٌ](#) (Ayâ zâhiran yâ bâtinan anta zâhiru(n)
[بَاطِنًا أَنْتَ ظَاهِرٌ](#) (wa yâ 'aynu 'ayniz-zâti nûruka bâhiru(n) وَيَا عَيْنُ عَيْنٍ ...

آيَا

آیا سوگیموتو - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/آیا_سوگیموتو ▼ Translate this page Persian Wikipedia

آیا سوگیموتو از ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد. پرش به: ناوبری، جستجو. آیا سوگیموتو ... مشارکت‌کنندگان ویکی‌پدیا،

«**Aya Sugimoto**»، ویکی‌پدیای انگلیسی، دانشنامهٔ ...

آیا اوئه تو - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/آیا_اوه_تو ▼ Translate this page Persian Wikipedia

آیا اوئه تو (انگلیسی: **Aya Ueto**؛ زادهٔ ۱۴ سپتامبر ۱۹۸۵ (۱۹۸۵-۰۹-۱۴)) یک هنرپیشه، صدا پیشه، و خواننده اهل

ژاپن است. وی از سال ۱۹۹۹ میلادی تاکنون مشغول فعالیت ...

آیا میدانید های عجیب **Aya Midanid Ajib** - اس ام اس عاشقانه و جدید ...

smsnewsms.blogspot.com/.../آیا-میدانید-های-عجیب-... ▼ Translate this page

آیا می دانستید فلانند بهترین آب آشامیدنی و هندوستان بدترین آب آشامیدنی را**Aya Midanid Ajib** Feb 18, 2014 -

در دنیا داراست **آیا** میدانید های عجیب. **Aya Midanid Ajib**

Aya (goddess)

Aya (or Aja) in Akkadian mythology was a mother goddess, consort of the sun god Shamash. She developed from the Sumerian goddess Šherida, consort of Utu.

1 History

Šherida is one of the oldest Mesopotamian gods,^[1] attested in inscriptions from pre-Sargonic times,^[1] her name (as “Aya”) was a popular personal name during the Ur III period (21st-20th century BCE), making her among the oldest Semitic deities known in the region.^{[2]:173} As the Sumerian pantheon formalized, Utu became the primary sun god,^{[2]:173} and Šherida was syncretized into a subordinate role as an aspect of the sun alongside other less powerful solar deities (c.f. Ninurta) and took on the role of Utu’s consort.

When the Semitic Akkadians moved into Mesopotamia, their pantheon became syncretized to the Sumerian. Inanna to Ishtar, Nanna to Sin, Utu to Shamash, etc. The minor Mesopotamian sun goddess Aya became syncretized into Šherida during this process. The goddess Aya in this aspect appears to have had wide currency among Semitic peoples, as she is mentioned in god-lists in Ugarit and shows up in personal names in the Bible (Gen 36:24, Sam 3:7, 1 Chr 7:28).^[1]

2 In myth

Aya is Akkadian for “dawn”,^[3] and by the Akkadian period she was firmly associated with the rising sun and with sexual love^{[2]:173} and youth.^[1] The Babylonians sometimes referred to her as *kallatu* (the bride), and as such she was known as the wife of Shamash. In fact, she was worshiped as part of a separate-but-attached cult in Shamash’s *e-babbar* temples in Larsa and Sippar.

By the Neo-Babylonian period at the latest (and possibly much earlier), Shamash and Aya were associated with a practice known as *Hasadu*, which is loosely translated as a “sacred marriage.” A room would be set aside with a bed, and on certain occasions the temple statues of Shamash and Aya would be brought together and laid on the bed to ceremonially renew their vows. This ceremony was also practiced by the cults of Marduk with Sarpanitum, Nabu with Tashmetum, and Anu with Antu.^{[2]:157}

3 References

- [1] van der Toorn, ed, Karel; Bob Becking, Pieter W. van der Horst, eds (1999). *Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible, 2nd Edition*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans; Brill. pp. 125–126. ISBN 0-8028-2491-9.
- [2] Black, Jeremy; Anthony Green (1998). *Gods, Demons and Symbols of Ancient Mesopotamia, an Illustrated Dictionary, 2nd Edition*. London: British Museum Press. pp. 157, 173. ISBN 0-7141-1705-6.
- [3] Jordan, Michael (2002). *Encyclopedia of Gods*. Kyle Cathie Limited.

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4.1 Text

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