

Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian (EDH)

BY

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

Mikes International is pleased to publish this Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian electronically written by Professor Alfréd Tóth, thus making it available to everyone in the world. This is the first edition of the author's life-work, on which he worked 17 years.

The Hague (Holland), January 22, 2007

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CONTENTS

Publisher's preface	III
<i>1. Foreword</i>	1
<i>2. Introduction into Sumerian-Hungarian research</i>	4
<i>3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?</i>	14
<i>4. Comparing Hungarian etymologies from standard etymological dictionaries</i>	35
<i>5. Sumerian and Hungarian</i>	40
<i>6. Hungarian and the other Finno-Ugric languages</i>	157
<i>7. Caucasian and Hungarian</i>	223
<i>8. Bantu and Hungarian</i>	238
<i>9. Etruscan and Hungarian</i>	254
<i>10. Tibeto-Burman and Hungarian</i>	296
<i>11. Munda languages and Hungarian</i>	336
<i>12. Dravidian languages and Hungarian</i>	390
<i>13. Chinese and Hungarian</i>	473
<i>14. Japanese and Hungarian</i>	567
<i>15. Turkish and Hungarian</i>	602
<i>16. Austronesian and Hungarian</i>	688
<i>17. Mayan languages and Hungarian</i>	713
<i>18. Conclusions</i>	745
<i>19. Index of the Hungarian and other words</i>	748
<i>20. Index of the Sumerian words</i>	773
About the author.....	788

1. Foreword

This “Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian” – for which I propose the abbreviation “EDH” – is based on the assumption that the Hungarian (Magyar) language is the direct successor of Sumerian. With this assumption – for which the present author is convinced that there is enough evidence (cf. Chapters 2 and 3) –, EDH strongly competes with and contradicts the traditional Hungarian etymological dictionaries, that are based on the assumption that Hungarian belongs to the Finno-Ugric (FU) languages:

- Budenz, József
Magyar-ugor összehasonlító szótár
Budapest 1873-1881
New impression with an introduction by Gyula Décsy under the title:
A Comparative Dictionary of the Finno-Ugric Elements in the Hungarian Vocabulary
Bloomington, IN 1966
- Szarvas, Gábor
Magyar nyelvtörténeti szótár a legrégebb nyelvemlékről a nyelvújításig (3 vols.)
Budapest 1890-1893
- Gombocz, Zoltán/Melich, János
Magyar etymológiai szótár (incomplete)
Budapest 1914-1930.
- Bárczi, Géza
Magyar szófejtő szótár
Budapest 1941
New impression Budapest 1994
- Benkő, Loránd et al.
A magyar nyelv történeti-etimológiai szótára (4 vols.)
Budapest 1967-1984
- Lakó, György et al.
A magyar szókészlet finnugor elemei etimológiai szótára (3 vols.)
Budapest 1968-1978
- Benkő, Loránd et al.
Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Ungarischen (3 vols.)
Budapest 1993-1997

Obviously, each 10 or 20 years, there was a need for a new (and expensive) multi-volumes etymological dictionary of Hungarian, that is very singular, since it happened in no other known language.

Furthermore, if one compares the “crucial words” – alleged borrowings from Slavonic or Turkic and words of “unknown” or “doubtful origin” -, one will find, as a rule, in each of the fore-mentioned dictionaries quite different etymologies (cf. Chapter 4).

All these dictionaries are ordered alphabetically according to the Hungarian lemma and none of these books are written in English. EDH, however, differs in two ways from the already published etymological dictionaries of Hungarian: Firstly, it is written in English that is more widespread than Hungarian or German. Secondly, EDH is also ordered alphabetically according to the Hungarian lemma, but separately for each language or language family: Sumerian and Hungarian (Chapter 5), Hungarian and the other Finno-Ugric languages (Chapter 6), Caucasian and Hungarian (Chapter 7), Bantu and Hungarian (Chapter 8), Etruscan and Hungarian (Chapter 9), Tibeto-Burman and Hungarian (Chapter 10), Munda languages (Chapter 11), Dravidian languages and Hungarian (Chapter 12), Chinese and Hungarian (Chapter 13), Japanese and Hungarian (Chapter 14), Turkish and Hungarian (Chapter 15), Austronesian and Hungarian (16), Mayan Languages and Hungarian (Chapter 17).

A chapter about conclusions (Chapter 18) and two indices (Chapters 19 and 20) conclude EDH.

The fundament of all comparisons between Hungarian and Sumerian is the complete list, given in Chapter 5, from Colman-Gabriel Gostony’s “Dictionnaire d’étymologie sumérienne” (Paris 1975), a milestone for Sumerian-Hungarian research. This means: We do not take as a basis a regular Hungarian dictionary and compare all or some of its words with the words in a dictionary of another language, disregarding sound-laws and operating on kling-klang-etymologies. We set as only fact the hypothesis, that the 1042 etymologies in Gostony (1975) are correct, since they have never been disproved. In other words: We reduce the many then-thousands of Hungarian words of the following three best dictionaries:

- Czuczor, Gergely/Fogarasi, János
A magyar nyelv szótára (6 vols)
Pest 1862-1874
Available on CD Rom from Arcanum Adabázis Kft., Budapest (arcadat@axelero.hu)
- Ballagi, Mór
A magyar nyelv teljes szótára (2 vols. in 1)
Budapest 1873
New impression Budapest 1998
- Halász, Előd/Földes, Csaba/Uzony, Pál
Magyar-német nagyszótár – Ungarisch-deutsches Grosswörterbuch
Budapest 1998

to a relative small common Sumerian-Hungarian basis of 1042 entries and compare this list with the already mentioned languages: A word from another languages enters the list only, if it corresponds with one of the 1042 words and no other Hungarian word than one of these 1042 will be compared to another language, even if they are plenty of examples to be found in the extremely rich Sumerian-Hungarian literature (cf. Chapter 2). The only exception is Etruscan (cf. Chapter 9), being a corpus-language with an extremely restricted vocabulary. Of course, comparing three instead of two

languages also reduces massively the chance of mistaken etymologies. For the sound rules I refer to Gostony (1975) concerning the Sumerian-Hungarian part and to the dictionaries of the other languages, from which we have taken our data, for the other parts, but I do not repeat the sound-rules here - neither do the FU dictionaries. Yet, almost all of the works used in EDH can be found in a big university library in America and in Europa or borrowed via interloan.

All the maps that are used in this book are copyrighted by Wikipedia.

The author hopes that EDH will be able to establish itself as a reference work for all the peoples who have always adhered to the Sumerian-Hungarian theory or do not believe anymore in FU and Uralic linguistics. If EDH will cause some adherents of FU/Uralic linguistics to convert to Sumerian-Hungarian linguistics, then it has reached more than its author ever could hope.

Finally, I give EDH two sad, but true quotations by two of the greatest Sumerian-Hungarian researchers on its way:

Spread the word and be not surprised if you are assailed, perhaps even by people
who call themselves Hungarians.

(Ida Bobula, Budapest 1900 – Gaffney, SC, USA, 1981)

Mert nem az az igaz, ami igaz, hanem amit a világ igaznak – tart.

(Because not that is true, what is true, but what the world – holds for true.)

(Viktor Padány, Vatta (Borsod) 1906 – Melbourne, Australia 1963)

Tucson, AZ, USA, 29.10.2006

Alfréd Tóth

2. Introduction into Sumerian-Hungarian research

1. Preliminary remarks

Sumerian-Hungarian research has at least four drawbacks: First, there is – unlike in Finno-Ugristics and Uralistics - no complete bibliography of Sumerian-Hungarian studies, although the literature is enormous. Second, because during the communist era Sumerian-Hungarian research was forbidden in Hungary, many publications had to appear abroad in more or less ephemeral journals and obscure publishing houses. Third, the majority of these publications – again unlike FU- and Uralistic studies - are written in Hungarian, so they are not understandable for most non-Hungarians. Fourth, there are not only pearls amongst the Sumerian-Hungarian studies. Especially in linguistics, many works have been written by non-linguists, even by non-academics. Therefore, this introduction has also the purpose of leading the beginner to the scientifically valuable publications.

2. History of Sumerian-Hungarian research

The standard work that gives an overview of the beginnings of Sumerian-Hungarian research is:

- Érdy, Miklós
The Sumerian, Ural-Altaic, Magyar Relationship: A History of Research
A sumír, ural-altaji, magyar rokonság története
Part I : The 19th Century
I. Rész: A 19. század
New York 1974

This work has the advantage, that it is bilingual (Hungarian and English), but the disadvantage, that Part II (concerning the 20th century) never appeared. A relatively short, but reliable “substitute” for Part II with a long bibliography is the following article:

- Dombi, Charles (Károly)
The controversy on the origins and early history of the Hungarians
In: www.hunmgyar.org/tor/controve.htm

Here we learn the names of the decipherers of Sumerian who also connected it immediately to the “Turanian” languages (the former name of the “Ural-Altaic” family), especially Hungarian: Edward Hincks (1792-1866), François Lenormant (1837-1883), Jules Oppert (1825-1905) and Henry C. Rawlinson (1792-1866). The decipherment of the Cuneiform writing, in which the two basic languages of ancient Mesopotamia, Sumerian and Akkadian, were written between ca. 3000 – 400 B.C., was started by Georg Friedrich Grotefend as early as in 1802, but only in 1850, Rawlinson finished it.

Therefore, before 1850, there is also no Sumerian-Hungarian research. But since (as we will see in chapter 3), there are many Akkadian loanwords in Sumerian, one should never forget the following work whose aim was to prove that Hungarian is related to the Semitic languages:

- Kiss, Bálint
Magyar régiségek (Hungarian Antiquities)
Pest 1839

Hence, it is true, that the Finno-Ugric theory, initiated by János Sajnovics (1770) and Sámuel Gyarmathi (1799) is older and competed with the still older theory of the Turkish origin of Hungarian, but it is mistaken to speak about the so-called “second Hungarian-Turkish war” (“a második Magyar-Török háború”) after 1850. The connections established between the newly detected Sumerian and the Hungarian language that were most strongly propagated by two non-Hungarians, the French archeologist Lenormant and the German linguist Fritz Hommel (1854-1936), both university professors, spread quickly all over the world and found their entrance f. ex. also in some editions of the “Encyclopaedia Britannica” between 1860 and 1880.

But things changed: Already during the so-called Bach-era 1848-1859, but at last since the Hungarian-Austrian “Ausgleich” in 1867, the Habsburgs ordered Austrian and German professors for the chairs in linguistics and history to Budapest. One of them was the German Josef Budenz who published on behalf of the Viennese court between 1873 and 1881 his “Magyar-ugor összehasonlító szótár” (“Comparative Hungarian-Ugric Dictionary”), where the long forgotten hypothesis of Sajnovics and Gyarmathi was freshened up again. It is obvious, what the Habsburgs wanted to show: The Hungarians, who were not more than slaves in the eyes of the Habsburgs, were not allowed to trace their origins back to the Sumerians, the first high culture that existed on earth. Rather, a connection with the Lapps, the Voguls and the Ostyaks, who lived in the 19th century still in the stone-Age, was established. Political propaganda and banishment of the adherents of the Sumerian-Hungarian theory helped a lot. After the downfall of the Austrian-Hungarian double-monarchy in 1918, the communists took over Hungary already in 1919 under the leadership of Béla Kún, then extensively in 1945 and from 1956-1989, so that the communists directly continued the Anti-Sumerian-Hungarian campaign started by their enemies, the Habsburgs, since in the end, both the Habsburgs and the communists agreed in their opinion that the Hungarians are subhuman creatures.

Nowadays, Finno-Ugristics is fully established, all Sumerian-Hungarian research is considered to be “unscientific”, representatives of this theory are blacklisted, publishing in Hungary is possible, but still difficult, because the communists are still sitting on key positions in all sectors of education (and elsewhere). Yet, there is hope, since the chairs of the FU representatives started to shake already a couple of years ago. The Tartu school of Uralistics has given up since a long time the concept of the Uralic tree-model and thus the genetic relationship of the Uralic languages:

- Künnap, Ago
Breakthrough in Present-Day Uralistics
Tartu 1998

Angela Marcantonio has proven, that there is no FU language family either:

- Marcantonio, Angela
The Uralic language Family: Facts, Myths and Statistics
Oxford 2002

László Marác, like the two fore-mentioned scholars a university professor, has shown both in Hungarian and in English, that in reality not the Sumerian-Hungarian, but the FU theory is unscientific:

- Marác, László
A finnugor elmélet tarthatatlansága nyelvészeti szempontból (Original of the following English translation)
In: www.kitalaltkozepekor.hu/maracz_finnugor.html
- Marác, László
The untenability of the Finno-Ugric theory from a linguistic point of view
In: www.acronet.net/~magyar/english/1997-3/JRNL97B.htm

Marác has shown, that the FU theory is circular and thus unscientific: One proves, what one already presupposes to have been proven. E.g. one compares only languages of the Finno-Ugric family in order to “prove” that these languages belong to the Finno-Ugric family. Otherwise, no Finno-Ugric could refuse comparisons of Hungarian with Sumerian, Turkish, Japanese, etc. When the mathematician Bertrand Russell proved Gottlob Frege in the end of the 19th century, that in his logic there is circularity – the so-called Russell-paradox of a set of sets that either contains or does not contain itself -, then this result had devastating consequences for mathematics, since mathematics was based since Cantor on logic. Russell’s paradox thus did not only split set theory in two different set theories, but changed the very fundament of mathematics (cf. e.g. the Bourbaki School). But nothing like that happened until now in Finno-Ugristics. Even if circularity can be shown to a kindergarten child – for example with Epimenides’ paradox: “I am lying” -, the vast majority of Finno-Ugrists do not show any understanding.

Marác showed also a real alternative to comparative historical reconstruction: the so-called “word-bushes” or “clusters”: One puts together words with identical or similar form and content and orders them into bushes. This pure synchronic procedure is non-circular, because in an agglutinative language like Hungarian there are no such phenomena like ablaut that involve previous diachronic knowledge in synchronic analysis. One should not forget, either, that the method of historical reconstruction was adopted from the Indo-European languages and successfully applied to the Semitic languages - because both of them have ablaut, but it has not proven to be valuable for any other language family. Moreover, in isolating languages like Chinese and the almost whole range of Austronesian languages between Madagascar in the West and Easter Island in the East, one has no other possibility to decide, if two or more words are genetically related or not, since in these languages we have to deal with monosyllabic roots (and not to speak about the total absence of older texts in most of the latter languages). Here, too, Marác’s method applies: If a certain word is a member of a word-bush, then all the words, that belong to this bush are genetically related to one another, but if it stays alone, then it must be a borrowing. These bushes can be taken easily from the huge Hungarian dictionary by Czuczor and Fogarasi:

- Czuczor, Gergely/Fogarasi, János
A magyar nyelv szótára (The Dictionary of the Hungarian Language). 6 vols.
Pest 1862-74
Available since 2003 on CD at Arcanum Adatbázis Budapest

3. How Hungarian history looks like from the Sumerian-Hungarian point of view

The best and most exhaustive work on general Hungarian history (including linguistics, too) is:

- Götz, László
Keleten kél a nap (The Sun Rises in the East). 2 vols.
Budapest 1994
Original typewriter copy in 4 vols.: Altötting and Vienna 1981-84

An extremely well written and compact introduction into all aspects of Sumerian-Hungarian history (including linguistics, folklore and anthropology) gives:

- Bobula, Ida
Origin of the Hungarian Nation
Gainesville, FL 1966

This little book, that has only 68 pages (and for which one has to pay astronomical prices in antique book stores) is an abridged version of one of the three of the author's more extensive PhD Dissertations:

- Bobula, Ida
Sumerian Affiliations
Washington, D.C. 1951,

but unfortunately, this book has never been printed but only distributed in photocopies. (The Louis Szathmáry collection of the University of Chicago, who has the best collection of Sumerian-Hungarian studies throughout the US, has a copy, that can be borrowed.) But this book was revised and translated in Spanish:

- Bobula, Ida
Herencia de Sumeria
Mexico City 1967

and gives also many valuable maps about the early wanderings of the Sumerians into the Carpathian basin.

Amongst the other books of the same author, the following posthumous collection of minor writings is important:

- Bobula, Ida
A sumer-magyar rokonság (The Sumerian-Hungarian Relationship)
Buenos Aires 1982.

Of special value is the following truthfully monumental work:

- Padányi, Viktor
Dentumagaria
Buenos Aires 1963, new impressions Veszprém 1989, Budapest 2000 and others

The best overview of Hungarian's whole history from the beginnings to our time in a very broad scientific and political context gives

- Marác, László
Hungarian Revival. Political Reflexions on Central Europe
Nieuwegein (Netherlands) 1996; The Hague (Netherlands) 2007, Mikes International
(http://www.federatio.org/mikes_bibl.html)

Besides the already cited linguistic works of the same author, the only reliable linguistic studies are:

- Csőke, Sándor
Szumír-magyar egyeztető szótár (Sumerian-Hungarian Comparative Dictionary)
Buenos Aires s.a.
- Csőke, Sándor
A sumér ősnyelvről a magyar élőnyelvig (From the Sumerian Primeval Languages to the Hungarian Living Language)
New York 1969
- Csőke, Sándor
Sumér-magyar összehasonlító nyelvtan (Sumerian-Hungarian Comparative Grammar)
Buenos Aires 1972
- Csőke, Sándor
Sumér-finn-mongol-török összehasonlító nyelvtan. 2 vols. (Sumerian-Finnic-Mongolian-Turkish Comparative Grammar)
Buenos Aires 1974
- Csőke, Sándor
Három tanulmány (Three Studies)
 1. Finnugor nyelvek nincsenek (There are no finno-Ugric languages)
 2. As ószláv nyelv sumér-urálaltáji elemei (The Sumerian-Ural-Altaic elements of the primeval Slavonic language)
 3. A magyar nyelv állítólagos szláv jövevényszavai (The alleged Slavonic loanwords of the Hungarian language)
 Eberstein (Austria) 1977

Especially interesting for place and proper names are the two following works:

- Bobula, Ida
Kétezer magyar név sumir eredete (Ten thousand Hungarian names of Sumerian Origin)
Montreal 1970
- Novotny, Elemér
A sumer és a magyar alapszókinccs egyezése (Comparison of the Sumerian and the Hungarian basic vocabularies)
Budapest 1985
(A privately bound big collection of photocopied typewritten essays that exist only in 1 copy in the US: in the University of Chicago Library under the calling number PH2074.N686 1985.)

To use only with care are all works by Jós Ferenc Badiny (also known as Francisco Badiny Jos and Francisco Jos Badiny). The best and only one written in a sort of English is:

- Badiny, Francisco Jos
The Sumerian Wonder. With the collaboration of M. Brady, M. von Haynal, G. Enderlin and Dr. E. Novotny
Buenos Aires 1974

Characteristic of all of the many books and articles by Badiny is, that he presupposes a continuity between Sumerian and Hungarian, i.e. according to him and his followers, Sumerian never died out, and today's Hungarian is thus nothing but a late form of Sumerian.

In the following, we will present an outline of the main points of Sumerian-Hungarian history from the following article by Charles Dombi. (All quotations from Dombi, whose article is not paginated, are marked; what is not marked, is by me, especially the passage about the Transilvanian origin of the Sumerians: Dombi assumes that the Sumerians are autochthonous in Mesopotamia and wandered from there to Transilvania):

- Dombi, Charles (Károly)
Hungarian historical chronology
In: www.hunmagyar.org/tor/mythist.htm

The Hungarians trace their origin back to Nimrod, who lives in the Hungarian mythology as Mén-Marót (pseudo-etymologically influenced by Hung. mén "stallion"). He as his wife Eneth had two sons, Magor and Hunor, who became the forefathers of the Magyars (Hungarians) and the Huns. The standard works for Hungarian mythology are:

- Kandra, Kabos
Magyar mythologia (Hungarian mythology)
Eger 1897, new impression San Francisco 1978

- Ipoly, Arnold
Magyar mythologia. 2 vols. (Hungarian mythology)
Pest 1854, 2nd edition Budapest 1929

“Byzantine sources mention that the Magyars were also known as the Sabirs who originated from Northern Mesopotamia, which was referred to as Subir-ki by the Sumerians who also originated from this land. Numerous other ancient and medieval sources also refer to the Scythians, Huns, Avars and Magyars as identical people. Independently from the various political regimes which have ruled over Hungary and which have imposed the current official version of the origins and history of the Hungarians, modern scientific and scholarly research has confirmed the Sumerian-Scythian-Hun-Avar-Magyar ethnolinguistic relationship and continuity”.

The following map shows the antique Mesopotamia. The Sabirs came perhaps from the Zagros Mountains:



The standard work for the antique and medieval testimonies of the peoples mentioned is:

- Moravcsik, Gyula
Byzantinoturcica. 2 vols.
(The second volume gives all the words and names that were ascribed by the antique and medieval scribes to the people mentioned.)
Budapest 1942 and 1958

5500 B.C. The Proto-Sumerians wander from Transylvania, where the age of the clay tablets of Tatárlaka has been testified by C14 analysis, towards Mesopotamia, where they start the Copper Age. Since Hungary is rich in copper, the Proto-Sumerian metallurgists may have brought their technical knowledge from their homeland into Mesopotamia. These Proto-Sumerians may be considered already as Hungarians, since their writing, that is identical with early Sumerian pictographic writing found in the cultures of Uruk-Warka IV- (ca. 3500-3200 v. Chr.) and Jemdet-Nasr (ca. 3100-2900 v. Chr.), corresponds to the Székely runes (Hung. rovásírás, literally “carve-writing”, from Hung. róni “to carve” and from here English rune, German Rune).

The standard works to these topics are:

- Badiny, Jós Ferenc
Igaz történelmünk vezérfonala Árpádig (Manual of Our True History Until Árpád)
Budapest 2001
- Torma, Zsófia
Ethnographische Analogien (Ethnographic analogies)
Jena 1894
- Vlassa, Nicolae
Chronology of the neolithic in Transylvania, in the light of the Tărtăria settlement's stratigraphy.
In: Dacia 7, 1963, pp. 485-495
- Labat, René/Zakar, András
A sumér és akkád ékjelekről (About the Sumerian and Akkadian Cuneiform Signs)
Garfield, NJ 1976

3000 B.C. “Sumerian colonies are established from the Atlantic Ocean through the Mediterranean and Danubian basins to India and Central Asia (Turan), and from the Caucasus to Northeast Africa. The vast belt of Eurasian grasslands stretching from the Carpathian mountains to the Altai range, bordered in the North by the Eurasian forest belt and in the South by the Caucasus and Iranian plateau, is gradually settled by Sumerians and Sumerian-related people from Mesopotamia, Transcaucasia and Iran. These Near Eastern settlers became the peoples which were later referred to as the Scythians, Huns, Avars and Magyars among others”. The Carpathian basin was reached by the Scythians in the 6th century B.C., the Huns in the 5th century A.D., the Avars in the 6th century A.D. and by the Magyars in the 9th century B.C.

“First appearance of nomadic Semitic tribes in Sumerian Mesopotamia. Semitic people begin to settle in increasing numbers in Mesopotamia. The Sumerian civilization exerts a dominant influence upon the development of later Semitic cultures”.

-
- 2455 B.C. “The Semitic Akkadians impose their hegemony upon the Sumerian city-states. Mesopotamia is devastated by wars, the population is decimated, oppressed and enslaved by the Akkadians. Many Sumerians flee to their colonies”.
- 1900 B.C. “The Semitic Babylonians impose their hegemony upon Mesopotamia”.
- 1115 B.C. “The Semitic Assyrians impose their hegemony over the Near East after centuries of warfare. The ensuing devastation, decimation, deportations and oppression alter the ethnic composition of the Near East, including Mesopotamia, as the Semitic element increases and the Sumerians decrease”.
- 612 B.C. “The Sumerian-related Chaldeans, Medes and Scythians annihilate the Assyrian empire. The Scythians dominate the vast Eurasian grasslands from the Carpathian basin to the Altai during centuries”
- 539 B.C. “After overthrowing the Median Empire, the Persians conquer Mesopotamia and the rest of the Near East”.
- 256 B.C. “After the fall of Persia, the Parthian Empire rules over Mesopotamia, Armenia and Iran. The Turanian Parthians, custodians of the ancient Sumerian civilization, resist the Eastern expansion of the Roman Empire. In 226 A.D., the Persian Sassanids overthrow the Parthian Empire which experiences a revival between 272 and 326 A.D.
- 2nd c. A.D. “The Hun empire reaches its greatest extent from the Pacific to the Aral sea, from Siberia to the Partian Empire and China. The Huns face centuries of struggle against an increasingly offensive and encroaching Chinese imperialism and expansionism. Facing mounting pressures from China in the East, the Huns begin the expand into Europe. In the 4th century A.D., the Huns begin their Western military campaigns, In 375 A.D., the Huns defeat the Goths, setting in motion the great migration of Germanic tribes which also contributed to the collapse of the Roman Empire”.
- 5th c. “The Huns continue their crushing military campaigns against the Roman Empire. The Huns expel the Romans from the Carpathian basin (Pannonia and Dacia were occupied by the Romans after they had perpetrated genocidal warfare against the indigenous inhabitants of these Carpathian regions) and the Hun empire establishes its center of power in the Carpathian-Danubian region. Following Atilla’s death under suspicious circumstances in 453, the Hun’s Germanic allies turn against them and the bulk of the Hunnic tribes regroups to the East of the Carpathians, leaving a rear-guard tribe in the Eastern Carpathians. This Hunnic tribe still inhabits this region today and they are the Hungarian Székely people”.
- 562 “The Avar-Huns establish their empire in Central and Eastern Europe, with the Carpathian basin as the center of power. The Avars continue their centuries-long struggle against the encroaching German and Byzantine empires”.
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- 9th c. “Following the settlements of Jewish refugees from the Near East in the Khazar empire, the ruling dynasty of the Khazars, another Turanian people, is converted to Judaism and seeks to impose this religion upon all its subjects. This precipitates a civil war which leads to the collapse of the Khazar empire. Several rebel Khazar tribes join the Hungarian federation which was led by the Magyar tribe. At that time the Hungarians were established in their own independent state of Dentumagyaria, between the Avar and Khazar empires”.
- 859-96 “After the collapse of the Khazar Empire, the Magyars and the other Hungarian tribes move West into the Etelköz region, where the Covenant of Blood takes place. This Covenant effectively creates the Magyar (Hungarian) nation which proceeds with the reconquest of the Carpathian basin and its surrounding regions. After expelling foreign encroaching powers from the Carpathian region and uniting with their previously settled Hun-Avar ethnic kin, the Magyars establish the Hungarian state in 896 as the successor state to the Hun and Avar empires”.

After around 3000 B.C., the Akkadians started to torment the Sumerians, which led them to emigration, but only a part of them became the later Scythians, Huns, Avars, Parthians and Magyars. As will be shown in this book, a relatively big part of the Sumerians wandered not to the North, but to the South, they spread out all over Tibet, India, China, Japan, etc. and as far as to the South Sea, where they left their traces in the languages and cultures of the Oceanian people. That part of the Sumerians, however, who took the way North via Caucasus into the Carpathian basin must have met on its way one or more aboriginal peoples, who may have joined the later Hungarians before they separated and spread out as far as to the later Finland, Estonia and Lapland: They became what is mistakenly called today the “Finno-Ugrians”, and the small common stock of cognates (cf. chapters 3 and 4) may find its explication by borrowing from the Sumerian-Hungarians.

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

Even in traditional Finno-Ugric or Uralic departments, the existence of a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family has been doubted for a couple of years. But while more and more scholars are convinced, that the former Uralic language family is nothing but a Sprachbund, most Finno-Ugrists defend their position as representatives of a language family.

In this chapter, using the 100 words Swadesh-list and considering 10 Finno-Ugric and 2 Samoyed languages, it will be shown that neither the one nor the other assumption is justified. The politically motivated construction of a Finno-Ugric language family in the 18th century shows such a small basis of common words that would put back Proto-Finno-Ugric or Proto-Uralic long before 10'000 B.C. and therefore leads itself ad absurdum. On the other side, it will be shown that the theory of the Sumerian origin of Hungarian, commonly accepted before the invention of the Finno-Ugric and Uralic language families (cf. Érdy 1974), is acceptable also from a language-statistical point.

The 12 Uralic as well as the Sumerian and Akkadian Swadesh lists were compiled from dictionaries (cf. the bibliography, Chapter 19). Unfortunately, the Ostyak dictionary of Karjalainen (1948) and the Mordwin dictionary of Paasonen (1990-96) were not available to me, because the Library of Congress does not borrow reference works. From the living languages only the Finnic and Estonian lists could be controlled by native speakers in the spring of 2003 in the Institute of Uralistics of the University of Szombathely (Hungary). The Hungarian list was compiled by the present author according to his native speaker's proficiency.

Since, as it is known, the Swadesh list was and is still discussed controversially, I would like to mention here only a few recent cases, in which the list could be applied successfully, i.e. where the calculations that follow from the list are matching with the chronological data of non-statistical linguistics: Elbert (1953) for Polynesian languages; Rabin (1975) for Semitic languages, Blažek for Sumerian (including Emesal), Akkadian, Elamitic, Kassitic, Hurrian, Urartian and Hattic; Forster, Tóth and Bandelt (1998) for 17 Rotoromance/Ladinic dialects and recently Forster and Tóth (2003) for Celtic languages.

	Hungarian	Sumerian	Akkadian
1	én	ĝa-e „I” (Gostony, no. 811) ma, mac, me „I” (Zakar, p. 32)	
2	te	za, zae, zi, sí „?” (Zakar, p. 32)	
3	mi	me „we” (Gostony, no. 814; Zakar, p. 32)	
4	ez	e ₄ „this, that” (Halloran/Hámori, A 2)	
5	az	aš „a” (Gostony, no. 835)	
6	ki?	a-ba ₁₁ „who?” (Gostony, no. 818)	
7	mi?	mí „who?” (Gostony, no. 816)	minam, miima „what?” (Zakar, p. 33)
8	nem	na-àm/nù-a,m „no, not” (Gostony, no. 58) na, nam „no, not” (Zakar, p. 33)	
9	min-d-en-ki	em-nam (Halloran/Hámori, p. 18)	mimmiium „all” (Zakar, p. 33)
10	sok-an	eš (Halloran/Hámori, p. 20)	
11	egy	ge, gi „one” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 37, 43) edu, ed „one” (Zakar, p. 34) ig „broken number” (Zakar, P. 34) aš, g'eš „one, alone” (Halloran/Hámori, E 6) sag', as (Halloran/Hámori, p. 21)	
12	kettő	kad/kat _{4,5} , katu „hand” (Gostony, no. 214; Zakar, p. 34)	
13	nagy	nu ₅ (.g) (nu-)g/nun/na/nad „big” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 46, 1 51; Gostony, no. 154, 167-170; Zakar, p. 34)	nadu „groß” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 46; Zakar, p. 34)
14	hosszú	uš „long” (Gostony, no. 113, 171) he-su-su-ud „long” (Zakar, p. 34) guz (Halloran/Hámori, p. 27)	
15	kis/kicsi	kiši/kišim „ant” (Gostony, no. 749) gudadu „small, little” (Zakar, p. 35)	
16	nő	na-na „to become”/nu „statue, little idol” nunuz „Ei, shoot, young animal” (Gostony. nos. 387, 470, 771)	
16a	asszony	gasan, gazan „lady”	assatum „wife, spouse” (Zakar, p. 35)

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

(Gostony, no. 457; Halloran/Hámori, p. 31)

- 17 fér-fi bár, bára „ruler” (Halloran/Hámori, E 17)
 èr/èri/erum „male servant” (Gostony, no. 493;
 Halloran/Hámori, p. 32)
- 18 szem-ély si-am̄s-lu „eye-human” (Zakar, p. 35; Halloran/Hámori, p. 33)
- 19 hal ha + lu „fish + people” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 22)
 kua „fish” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 49)
 ku₆/ha „fish” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 45; Gostony, nos. 730, 731;
 Zakar, p. 36)
- 20 madár musen/mutin (Bobula, Herencia, p. 23)
 mušen, musen „bird” (Gostony, no. 740; Zakar, p. 36;
 Halloran/Hámori, p. 35)
- 21 kutya kudda „biter” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 45)
 ku-ti-a „biter” (Zakar, p. 36)
- 22 tetű uh(u) (Blažek, p. 10)
- 23 fa pa „twig, tree” (Gostony, no. 792; Zakar, p. 36)
- 24 ma-g mu + ag „seed + to work” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 50)
 múd „blood”/ma₅ „to grind”/mu „grain” (Gostony, nos. 243, 400, 810);
 Halloran/Hámori, p. 41; Zakar, p. 36)
- 25 levél lum, lam „(dry) leaves (?)” (Zakar, p. 36)
- 26 gyökér dúr(-a); suhuš, suhé; eren; i-ris-na (Blažek, p. 11)
- 27 kéreg kus „skin, leather” (Halloran/Hámori, K 29)
- 28 bőr bar „side; skin” (Gostony, no. 205^{bis}; Zakar, p. 37;
 Halloran und Hámori, p. 48)
- 29 hús kus „skin, body” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 23)
 űš „embryo”/uzu „meat”/kuš „skin” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 30;
 Gostony, nos. 113, 203, 204; Halloran/Hámori, p. 49)
 kus (kuš?), guz „hand” (Zakar, p. 37)
- 30 vér bír „blood” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 45)
 bur „blood” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 49)
 bar „side; skin” (Gostony, no. 205; Zakar, p. 37)

		ùri (Halloran/Hámori, p. 50)	
31	csont	ġir-pad-du/da (Blažek, p. 7)	sientum „bone” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 118) esentu, esimtu „bone” (Zakar, p. 38)
32	zsír	i/ia [šamnu] „oil, fat” (Gostony, no. 556; Zakar, p. 38)	zal „fat” (Zakar, p. 38)
33	tojás	nunuz (Blažek, p. 8)	
34	szarv	si + rus „horns-beater” (Gostony, no. 767; Zakar, p. 38; Halloran/Hámori, p. 55)	
35	far-ok	kun (Blažek, p. 12)	
36	toll	dal „to fly” (Bobula, Origin, p. 33; Halloran/Hámori, p. 57)	
37	haj	ka + ú „hair” (Gostony, no. 220) kulla „membrane, skin” (Halloran/Hámori, K 7)	
38	fej	be „sír” (Gostony, no. 514; Zakar, p. 39) pa „head” (Zakar, p. 39) pa „point, peak” (Halloran/Hámori, F 19)	
39	fül	bur „ear” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 50) pi „ear” (Gostony, no. 226)	
40	szem	en „eye” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 53) še/ši + àm „cereals-grain” (Gostony, no. 69; Zakar, p. 39; Halloran/Hámori, p. 33)	seim „grain” (Zakar, p. 39) zimu „Auge” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 45; Zakar, p. 39)
41	orr	ur „dog” (Gostony, no. 734) (k)i-ir „nose” (Zakar, p. 39)	
42	száj	šu + ai „mouth + opening” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 33) sù „lip”/sa4 „to name, to call” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 45; Gostony, nos. 221, 311; Zakar, p. 40)	saptu „lip” (Zakar, p. 40)
43	fog	pa-d „to bite” (Halloran/Hámori, F 35) pag „to catch; to close” (Zakar, p. 40)	
44	nyelv	eme + il „tongue + to lift” (Gostony, no. 227; Halloran/Hámori, p. 69)	
45	karom	u; si (= horn) (Blažek, P. 8)	
46	láb	lah4 „to push, to take s.o. away” (Gostony, no. 254)	

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

47	térd	dùg, dug ₃ „knee” (Gostony, no. 233; Halloran/Hámori, p. 73)	
48	kéz	kad/kat _{4,5} /gš̄/ki-ši-ib „hand” (Bobula, Herencia, P. 45; Gostony, No. 214, 251, 252; Zakar, p. 40; Halloran/Hámori, p. 75)	kappu „hand” (Zakar, p. 40)
49	has	háš, haš „thigh”	hasu „intestins, lungs” (Zakar, p. 41)
50	nyak	gú „neck” (Gostony, no. 248; Zakar, p. 41; Halloran/Hámori, p. 78) kuk „joint” (Halloran/Hámori, p. 79)	
51	mellek	gaba, ga; ti-ti; zi; šà; ubur (Blažek, p. 7)	
52	szív	zi „gorge, throat”/šag „heart” (Gostony, nos. 52, 209) sa, sa-a „heart” (Zakar, p. 41)	
53	máj	bà „liver” (Gostony, no. 34; Halloran/Hámori, p. 82)	
54	inni	im-ma „thirst” (Gostony, no. 319) immeli „to drink” (Zakar, p. 42) naš, nañ (Halloran/Hámori, p. 83)	
55	enni	eš „eats” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 45) esa „nourishment” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 33) su _{5,6} (Halloran/Hámori, p. 84) és's'a „full up, satisfied” (Halloran/Hámori, E 20)	
56	harapni	kurs (Halloran/Hámori, p. 85)	
57	látni	lá (Halloran/Hámori, p. 86)	
58	hallani	aka (Halloran/Hámori, p. 89)	
59	tudni	tu ₆ -dug ₄ -ga [tudukku] „invocation” (Gostony, no. 3)	idu-u „to know, to recognise” (Zakar, p. 42)
60	aludni	usàras „sleeps” (Bobula, Herencia, pp. 53, 54) a-a-lum „to sleep” (Gostony, no. 472) u, udi, usa „sleep; to sleep” (Zakar, p. 43)	
61	halni	^u alal [alallu] „bad demon”/ hul „fatal” (Gostony, nos. 31, 98) hal „to go down” (Zakar, p. 43; Halloran/Hámori, p. 94)	halaku „to disappear” (Zakar, p. 43)
62	ölni	ul ₇ „to beat; to lead” (Gostony, no. 371)	

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

63	úszni	uzmušen [uzu] „goose” (Gostony, no. 773) a-usum „raft” (Zakar, p. 43)	
64	repülni	lil „wind, air”, lal „to be in the air” (Zakar, p. 43) rí „to throw” (Halloran/Hámori, R 8)	
65	menni	mud „becilt sich” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 51) en „to go”, men/me „to be; to move” me-en/ma-an „there is” (Zakar, p. 44)	ki-min „to go” (Zakar, p. 44)
66	jönni	gin „to go” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 51; Gostony, no. 255; cf. dial. gyönni, Zakar, p. 44) du „goes” (Zakar, p. 44)	
67	fek-üd-ni	ukú „to make flat, to fall down” (Gostony, no. 394)	
68	ülni	úr [utlu]/urx „lap” (Gostony, nos. 245, 471)	
69	állni	gal, mal „to be, to exist”, alad „bull”, ga-al „to be, to exist”, galz „to be” (Zakar, p. 45)	
70	adni	sum// zeğ; sı; rig; mu, ni-ba, düg(-ga), du ₁₀ //zeb; ku7-kur; şà-ga (Blažek, p. 9)	udu „taxes” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 118) id-din, hadu, nadanu „to give” (Zakar, p. 45)
71	mondani	mu „to say” (Gostony, no. 301)	
72	nap	nap „winter sun; gods” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 43; Gostony, no. 48) nab „heaven” (Zakar, P. 45)p	nap „god” (Zakar, p. 45)
73	hold	ud „light, moon” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 30, 43; Zakar, p. 46) hud „to shine; light” (Bobula, Herencia, pp. 54, 2 28) húl + ud „enjoyment + light” (Gostony, no. 88) ud _{4,8} „moon”; had „to shine” (Halloran/Hámori, p. 106)	
74	csillag	zalag, zallag „star”; zall „to be bright” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 43; Gostony, no. 91; Zakar, p. 46; Halloran/Hámori, p. 107)	
75	víz	bi + eš „drop + water” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 33) íd „river”/biz/bis „drop” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 43; Gostony, nos. 54, 657; Zakar, p. 46; Halloran/Hámori, p. 108)	
76	eső	e „slope” (Gostony, no. 188) su (Halloran/Hámori, p. 109)	siutu „sunset”, usan „evening” (Zakar, p. 47)

77	kő	ku „to found” (Gostony, no. 353) ka „basalt” (Zakar, p. 47; Halloran/Hámori, p. 111)	
78	homok	ukum „cloud of dust” (Gostony, nos. 61, 198; Halloran/Hámori, p. 112; cf. hamu!)	
78a	póronđ	epirri „dust” (Zakar, p. 47)	epiru „dust” (Zakar, p. 47)
79	főld	u ₂ + u ₇ + du „acre” (Zakar, p. 48) par-im „dry land” (Halloran/Hámori, F 36)	
80	felhő	ubilla „soot” (Halloran/Hámori, p. 114)	
81	fűst	i-izi (Blažek, P. 12)	
82	tűz	te „flame” (Bobula, Herencia, pp. 43, 52) de-izi „fire”, izi „id.” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 43; Bobula, Origin, p. 33; Halloran/Hámori, p. 116) tu ₆ „invocation” (Gostony, no. 453) izi, deizi „fire”, tu-izi „magic, stake, fire” (Zakar, p. 48)	
83	hamu	ukum „dust” (Gostony, nos. 61, 198; Halloran/Hámori, p. 118; cf. homok) kúm „hot” (Halloran/Hámori, K 42)	hamatu „to burn”, hamu „to destroy” (Zakar, p. 48)
84	égni	ug „burning heat” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 43) é „house, temple”/ág „to measure”/es „to be dried out” (Gostony, nos. 8, 305, 330) šeng ₆ „to be hot, to cook, to heat” (Halloran/Hámori, E 3)	
85	út	ud („?”)(Bobula, Rokonság, P. , 64) íd „river” (Gostony, no. 54) u „to drive”, kut „road” (Zakar, p. 49)	usu „way” (Zakar, p. 49)
86	hegy	he + ģe „mass + abundance” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 43) he-gal „abundance” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 51) gug, gur, kur „to roll” (Zakar, p. 49)	eddu „pointed” (Zakar, p. 49)
87	piros	rusu, urudu (Halloran/Hámori, p. 122)	pīlū „dark read” (Gostony, no. 177; Zakar, p. 50)
87a	vörös	si ₄ „dark read” (Gostony, no. 177) russu „red-shining clothes”, urudu „copper; red”, rus „red” (Zakar, p. 50)	
88	zöld	sig ₇ , se ₁₂ „green” (Gostony, no. 176; Zakar, p. 50)	

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

		Halloran/Hámori, p. 124)	
89	sárga	sig „yellow” (Bobula, Kétezer, p. 70) sig ⁷ , se ¹² „green” (Gostony, no. 176; Zakar, p. 50; Halloran/Hámori, p. 124)	ar-ka „yellow”, arku „yellowish” (Zakar, p. 50)
90	fehér	bar, paar „white” (Bobula, Herencia, pp. 46, 48) babbar, bar ₆ „white” (Gostony, no. 155; Zakar, p. 50; Halloran/Hámori, p. 125)	
91	fekete	bu „dark” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 46) gig „schwarz, dunkel” (Halloran/Hámori, P. 126)	bikitu „eclipse of the sun” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 46)
92	éj(szaka)	gíg, ge ₆ „dark; night” (Gostony, no. 49) gi-e „night” (Zakar, p. 51)	
93	forró	bar „to burn” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 54)	
94	hideg	hal-ba „coldness, frost” (Zakar, p. 51; Halloran/Hámori, p. 130) si-e-di „coldness” (Zakar, p. 51)	
95	tele/teli	dil „perfect, full” (Bobula, Origin, p. 33) tíl „to be old, to be at the end” (Bobula, Kétezer, p. 79) tíl-la „to live; life” (Gostony, no. 71) de „full”; til „complete” (Zakar, p. 52; Halloran/Hámori, p. 131)	
96	új	ù „to spread out; to sleep” (Gostony, no. 417)	
97	jó	la „excellence” (Bobula, Herencia, p. 46) i(-a) “the revered, praised thing” (Gostony, no. 13)	
98	kerek	kar + ag „to turn around” (Bobula, Kétezer, p. 54) kar „to avoid”, gilil, kililu „ring, circlet garland” (Zakar, p. 52) kar, gar, gur (Halloran/Hámori, p. 134)	erru “ring, circlet” (Zakar, p. 52)
99	szár-az	sig, sahar „dry, dried out” (Zakar, p. 53; Halloran/Hámori, p. 135)	su-ur „to dry out”, siru „steppe” (Zakar, p. 53)
100	név	na „to name” (Zakar, p. 53) nam, na (Halloran/Hámori, p. 137)	nibu „name” (Zakar, p. 53)

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

	Hung.	Vog.	Osty.	Syry.	Voty.	Cher.	Mordw.	Finn.	Eston.	Lapp.	Ngan.	Selk.
1	én ^a	äm ^a	mä ^a	me ^a	mon ^a	miń ^a	mon ^a	minä ^a	mina ^a	mōn ^a	myń ^a	man ^a
2	te ^a	naŋ ^b	naŋ ^b	te ^a	ton ^a	tiń ^a	ton ^a	sinä ^a	sina ^a	dōn ^a	tana ^a	tan ^a
3	mi ^a	man ^a	moŋ ^a	mije ^a	mi ^a	mä ^a	miń ^a	me ^a	me ^a	mī ^a	myń ^a	me ^a
4	ez ^a	ań-ti ^b	tam ^c	eta ^a	ta ^d	ty ^e	et'e ^a	tämä ^f	see ^g	tata ^h	tam ⁱ	nam ⁱ
5	az ^a	ań-ta ^b	tom ^c	esija ^d	so ^e	tu ^f	što ^g	tu ^h	too ^h	to- ^h	tanda ⁱ	tina ^j
6	ki ^{2a}	χā ^b	χoj ^b	kin ^a	kin ^a	kū ^a	k'ī ^a	ken ^a	kes ^a	gī ^a	ku- ^a	kuti ^a
7	mi ^{2 a}	mār ^a	moj ^a	muj ^a	ma ^a	mō ^a	meže ^a	mikā ^a	mis ^a	mī ^a	ma- ^a	qaj ^b
8	nem ^a	ä ^b	nem ^a	nem ^a	evyl ^c	nē ^d	a ^b	li ^e	mitte ^f	ib ^g	ni- ^a	ašša ^h
9	mindenki ^a	ār-khan ^b	azà ^c	bide ^d	vań ^e	čēla ^f	vese ^g	kaikki ^h	kōik ^h	tiuna- ⁱ	bonsa ⁱ	muntik ^k
10	sokan ^a	sew ^a	ār ^b	una ^c	uno ^c	šukē ^d	sjar'ja ^e	monta ^f	palju ^g	ätna- ^h	núka- ⁱ	kočči ⁱ
11	egy ^a	akw ^b	ij ^c	et'ī ^d	og ^b	ik ^b	vejke ^b	yksi ^b	üks ^b	ok'tá ^c	noj ^f	ukkir ^g
12	kettő ^a	kit ^a	kāt ^a	kik ^a	kik ^a	kok ^a	kavto ^a	kaksi ^a	kaks ^a	guok'te ^a	sity ^a	šitti ^a
13	nagy ^a	jāni ^b	ūn ^c	giriś ^d	badžim ^e	kugu ^f	nokš ^g	suuri ^h	suur ^h	stučera- ⁱ	ńarka ^j	kepil ^k
14	hosszú ^a	khāšā ^a	χuw ^b	kuž ^a	kuž ^a	kužu ^a	kuvaka ^c	pitkä ^d	pikk ^d	kuoke- ^e	najba- ^f	čumpil ^g

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

15	kis/kicsi ^a	aj ^b	āj ^b	d'zol ^c	pitsi ^d	izin ^e	viškine ^f	pieni ^g	väike ^g	alake ^{-h}	mago ⁻ⁱ	kípa ⁱ
16	nő ^a	nī ^a	ni ^a	getír ^b	kišno ^c	batē ^d	nī ^a	nainen ^e	naine ^e	kuiēna ^f	ny ^a	néna ^e
17	férfi ^a	χum ^b	χū ^b	veres ^c	kart ^d	marī ^e	ščjora ^f	mies ^g	mees ^g	teuētū ^{-h}	kojūmu ⁱ	qup ^j
18	személy ^a	lil ^b	l'il ^b	lol ^b	lul ^b	jēŋ ^c	loman ^{bd}	henkilö ^e	isik ^f	niera ^g	xorē ^h ilsat ⁱ	
19	hal ^a	χul ^a	χut ^a	t'seri ^b	t'soryg ^b	kol ^a	kal ^a	kala ^a	kala ^a	guolle ^a	koly ^a	qelil ^a
20	madár ^a	tāuliŋ-vuj ^b	šiški ^c	kitsa ^d	tylo-burda ^e	kajēk ^f	narmun ^g	lintu ^h	lind ^h	lode ⁻ⁱ	dama ⁻ⁱ	šünčeka ^k
21	kutya ^a	āmp ^b	āp ^b	kit'sei ^c	puni ^d	pi ^e	pine ^d	koira ^f	koer ^f	holju ^g	bañ ^h	kanak ⁱ
22	tetű ^a	teχe-m ^a	toytem ^a	toj ^a	tāj ^a	ti ^a	čičav ^b	tāi ^a	tāi ^a	dik'ke ^a	nomtu ^c	untī ^d
23	fa ^a	-pā ^a	juχ ^b	pu ^a	pu ^a	pu ^a	čivto ^c	puu ^a	puu ^a	naoke ^{-d}	muńku ^e	po ^a
24	mag ^a	tajim ^b	tip ^{-c}	tuš ^d	kenem ^e	ozēm ^f	vid'me ^g	siemen ^h	seeme ^h	sāj'uo ⁱ	sênkē ⁱ	šünči ⁱ
25	levél ^a	laptā ^a	lūba ^a	kor ^b	kvar ^b	lěštaš ^c	lopa ^d	lehti ^e	leht ^e	lasta ^{-e}	xora ^{-f}	čāpi ^g
26	gyökér ^a	pārēkh ^b	lēr ^c	vuž ^d	viži ^d	bož ^d	undovks ^e	juunī ^f	juur ^f	ruēttsase ^{-g}	toxi ^h	konti ⁱ
27	kéreg ^a	kēr ^a	tontē ^b	kor ^c	kat'š ^d	kumēž ^e	ker ^{-e}	kkarna ^f	haukuma ^g	gārrā ^a	kasu ^d qāzi ^d	
28	bőr ^a	sāw ^b	soχ ^c	ku ^d	kudsi ^e	kobášte ^f	ked'g	iho ^h	nahki	skide ⁱ	saxy ^k opi ⁱ	
29	hús ^a	nāwel ^b	noχi ^c	jai ^d	jozvi ^e	šil ^f	s'velf	liha ^g	liha ^g	perēku ^{-h}	nom ⁻ⁱ	qiti ⁱ

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

	Hung.	Vog.	Osty.	Syry.	Voty.	Cher.	Mordw.	Finn.	Eston.	Lapp.	Ngan.	Selk.
30	vér ^a	vūr ^a	uer ^a	vír ^a	vír ^a	βer ^a	ver ^{ta}	veri ^a	veri ^a	várrá ^a	kam ^b	kem ^b
31	csont ^a	lu ^b	low ^b	lí ^b	lí ^b	lu ^b	lovaža ^c	luu ^b	luu ^b	takte ^{-d}	atê ^c	le ^b
32	zsír ^a	vōj ^b	woj ^b	vij ^b	vej ^b	šél ^c	kur ^d	rasva ^e	rasv ^e	suērja ^f	dir ^g	ür ^h
33	tojás ^a	muŋj ^b	muń ^b	kol'k ^c	kukei ^d	mun ^{-b}	al ^e	muna ^b	muna ^b	münnie ^b	mênu ^b	ej ^f
34	szarv ^a	ānt ^b	ānēt ^b	śur ^a	śur ^a	šur ^a	sjuro ^a	sarvi ^a	sarv ^a	čoar've ^a	ńamto ^c	āmti ^b
35	farok ^a	lēi ^b	pozi ^c	bež ^c	biž ^c	poč ^c	pulo ^d	hānta ^e	saba ^f	scičpe ^{-f}	tojbu ^g	máčásimil ^h
36	toll ^a	tóla	toyet ^a	bord ^b	tíli ^a	pěštěl ^c	tolga ^a	sulka ^d	sulg ^d	olēke ^{-e}	eptu ^f	tar ^g
37	haj ^a	āt ^b	soχ ^c	śi ^d	jírši ^e	üp ^f	čer ^g	hius ^h	juuksedi	vuop'tei	nerby ^k	ku ^l
38	fej ^a	pāŋk ^a	oχ ^b	jur ^c	puŋ ^a	buj ^d	prja ^e	pää ^a	pea ^a	oiēve ^{-f}	kou ^g	oli ^h
39	fül ^a	pāl ^a	pet ^a	pel ^a	pel ^a	pe-leš ^a	pile ^a	korva ^b	kōrv ^b	bael'lje ^a	ńojbuo ^c	kō ^d
40	szem ^a	šām ^a	sem ^a	śin ^a	śin ^a	sinzā ^a	selme ^a	silmā ^a	silm ^a	čāl'bme ^a	sejme ^a	saji ^a
41	orr ^a	ńol ^b	ńol ^b	nir ^c	nir ^c	ner ^c	sudod	nenä ^c	nina ^c	ŋuŋe ^c	ńuńka ^c	intāl ^f
42	száj ^a	sūp ^a	uŋčl ^b	vom ^c	im ^d	upša ^e	kurgo ^f	suu ^a	suu ^a	ŋalčme ^{-g}	ńań ^h	āk ⁱ
43	fog ^a	pāŋk ^a	peŋk ^a	piń ^a	piń ^a	pü ^a	pej ^a	pü ^a	pü ^a	patne ^{-b}	tími ^c	tími ^c

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

44	nyelv ^a	ńilm ^a	ńálem ^a	kil ^b	kil ^b	jj-lme ^a	kel ^b	kieli ^b	keel ^b	kiela- ^b	siède ^c	še ^c
45	karom ^a	kwons ^b	kuš ^c	giž ^c	giži ^c	küč ^c	kenže ^d	kynsi ^d	sörmeküüs ^e	kadsa- ^f	kézu- ^c	qati ^d
46	láb ^a	lāyēl ^b	kur ^c	kok ^d	kuk ^d	jol ^e	pil'ge ^f	jalka ^g	jalg ^g	juölēk'ie ^g	ńuoj ^h topi ⁱ	
47	térd ^a	sāns ^b	šāš ^b	pid'žes ^c	pyzes ^c	pulbuj ^d	kumaža ^e	polvi ^f	pölv ^f	pučlawa- ^f	xuoga ^g	puli ^h
48	kéz ^a	koat ^a	ket ^a	ki ^a	ki ^a	ki ^a	ked ^a	käsi ^a	käsi ^a	giettä ^a	dütü ^b	uti ^c
49	has ^a	khwärmä ^b	jěš ^c	ruš ^d	köt ^e	müşküř ^f	peke ^g	maha ^h	köht ^e	čoičve- ⁱ	mína- ⁱ	pärqi ^k
50	nyak ^a	sip ^b	säpēl ^b	gol'a ^c	gul'o ^c	šü ^d	kir'ga ^e	kaula ^f	kael ^f	čepeote- ^g	baka- ^h	teti ⁱ
51	mellek ^a	mail ^a	mēyet ^a	mores ^b	mil ^a	mel ^a	mälhkä ^a	rinta ^c	rind ^c	miel'gä ^a	sinsē ^d	kili ^e
52	szív ^a	šim ^a	sem ^a	šelem ^a	šulem ^a	šüm ^a	sedej ^a	sydän ^a	süda ^a	wa'imuo ^b	soa ^c	setymyt ^d
53	máj ^a	mait ^a	mūyet ^a	mus ^a	mus ^a	mokš ^a	makso ^a	maksa ^a	maks ^a	müökxsie ^a	mita ^b mit ^b	
54	inni ^a	äj- ^a	ješ- ^a	ju- ^a	ju- ^a	jüä- ^a	simem ^b	juoda ^a	jooma ^a	jukkä- ^a	by- ^c	ütiqo ^d
55	enni ^a	tī- ^a	li- ^a	šoj- ^a	ši- ^a	koč ^b	jarsams ^c	syödä ^a	sööma ^a	ŋalmate- ^d	ńam- ^e	amqo ^f
56	harapni ^a	puri ^b	porti ^b	jiřni ^c	leka- ^d	purde ^c	suskoms ^f	purra ^c	hammustama ^g	poro- ^e	saku- ^h	ootal- ⁱ
57	látni ^a	wāy ^b	aŋkěrmě ^c	vidlini ^d	adž- ^e	užam ^f	neems ^g	nähdä ^h	näğema ⁱ	vučičene- ^j	ńedu- ^k	qoqo ^l
58	hallani ^a	khwōli ^a	χütem ^a	kilni ^a	kilini ^a	ko-lam ^a	kulems ^a	kuulla ^a	kuulma ^a	gullât ^a	dindi- ^b	üntičiqo ^c

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

	Hung.	Vog.	Osty.	Syry.	Voty.	Cher.	Mordw.	Finn.	Eston.	Lapp.	Ngan.	Selk.
59	tudni ^a	χαρίσι ^b	χῶσι ^b	tèdni ^a	tod- ^a	šínéal ^c	sodams ^d	tuntea ^a	teadma ^c	dow'dât ^a	ceny- ^f	tenimiqo ^g
60	aludni ^a	χυji ^b	a'tta ^a	užni ^c	iziny ^c	umalmě ^d	udoms ^a	nukkua ^c	magama ^f	oaddet ^a	kundu- ^g	qontoqo ^h
61	halni ^a	khâli ^a	χ□ t- ^a	kulni ^a	kulini ^a	ko'lem ^a	kuloms ^a	kuolla ^a	koolma ^a	jamate ^b	kuo- ^a quqo ^a	
62	ölni ^a	äl- ^a	vel- ^a	vini ^a	vi-/vij- ^a	puštmo ^b	kulovtoms ^c	tappaa ^d	tapma ^d	haperte- ^c	ko- ^f	qetqo ^g
63	úszni ^a	uj- ^a	ut'ta ^a	ujni ^a	vij- ^a	i'äm ^a	ujems ^a	uida ^a	ujuma ^b	vuoggjât ^a	dambi- ^c	urqo ^d
64	repülni ^a	jäli ^b	pörlē- ^c	lèbni ^d	lobani ^d	čoqeštäläm ^e	livtjams ^f	lentää ^g	lendama ^g	halane- ^h	tâir- ⁱ	timpiqo ⁱ
65	menni ^a	mini ^a	mentä ^a	munnni ^a	men- ^a	mi'em ^a	jutams ^b	mennä ^a	minema ^a	mânnât ^a	mena- ^a	qöšqo ^g
66	jönni ^a	ji- ^a	jö- ^a	lokni ^b	lyktyny ^b	tolam ^c	sams ^d	tulla ^c	tulema ^c	jorēpe- ^e	tuj- ^f	qenqo ^h
67	feküdni ^a	χυji ^b	ilχoi- ^b	kuilini ^c	kill'i- ^c	bozam ^d	put- ^d	maata ^c	lamadama ^f	jakqahe- ^g	tundej- ^h	ippiqo ⁱ
68	ülni ^a	ünli ^b	ömēsti ^c	pukalni ^d	pukini ^d	šínéc ^e	aštems (osado) ^f	istua ^g	istuma ^g	kovohe- ^h	nom- ⁱ	omninti- ⁱ
69	állni ^a	l'ül'i ^b	lōj- ^b	sulalni ^a	sil- ^a	šolgem ^a	aštems (stjado) ^c	seisoa ^d	seisma ^d	čuežute- ^c	nânsy- ^f	matqiqo ^g
70	adni ^a	miry ^b	mij- ^b	šetni ^c	šotini ^c	pualam ^d	maksoms ^e	antaa ^a	andma ^a	vade- ^f	mi ^b	miqo ^b
71	mondani ^a	latt ^b	jästē- ^c	šuni ^d	verani ^c	manam ^f	merems ^g	sanoa ^h	ütlemai	mo'pkete- ⁱ	mundē- ^k	ketiqo ^l
72	nap ^a	χâtäl ^b	χat ^b	šondi ^c	šundi ^c	kecé ^d	čipaj ^e	aurinko ^f	päike ^g	peičve- ^h	dery- ⁱ	čeli ⁱ

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

73	hold ^a	jāηχēp ^b	tīlēš ^c	telis ^c	tolež ^c	tělézē ^c	kov ^d	kuu ^d	kuu ^d	manu- ^e	kice- ^f irä ^g	
74	csillag ^a	sāw ^b	kōs ^c	kod'zul ^d	kižil' ^d	šudēr ^e	tešte ^f	tāhtī ^g	tāht ^g	naste- ^h	xotade- ⁱ	qišqāi
75	víz ^a	vūt ^a	jeng ^b	va ^a	vu ^a	βet ^a	ved ^a	vesi ^a	vesi ^a	t'sätsie ^c	bydy ^a	üt ^a
76	eső ^a	rakw ^b	jer ^c	zer ^d	zor ^d	jür ^e	piseme ^e	sade ^f	vihm ^g	harēmu- ^h	sora- ⁱ sorintäi	
77	kő ^a	k□ ^a	kew ^a	iz ^b	kü ^a	kü ^a	käv ^a	kivi ^a	kivi ^a	kerēke- ^c	datou ^d	pü ^e
78	homok ^a	jēm ^b	χis ^c	lia ^d	luo ^d	ošma ^e	čivar ^f	hiekk ^g	liiv ^d	satuj ^h	duo ⁱ	čuri ⁱ
79	föld ^a	mā ^b	mou ^b	mu ^b	mu ^b	rok ^c	moda ^d	maa ^b	maa ^b	ulēme- ^e	mou ^b	tetti ^f
80	felhő ^a	tul ^b	peleŋ ^a	pil ^a	pil'em ^a	pel ^a	pel ^a	pilvi ^a	pilv ^a	bál'vá ^a	ciru- ^c marki ^d	
81	füst ^a	posim ^a	puzerŋ ^a	tšin ^b	šyn ^b	šikš ^c	kačamo ^d	savu ^e	suits ^f	suēva- ^e	lěpty- ^g	purqi ^h
82	tűz ^a	toát ^a	tut ^a	bi ^b	ül ^c	tul ^c	tol ^c	tuli ^c	tuli ^c	tolo- ^c	tuo- ^a	tü ^a
83	hamu ^a	khōl'em ^a	xōjem ^a	pejim ^b	peñ ^c	lómož ^d	kulov ^e	tuhka ^f	tuhk ^f	tollomij ^g	sime ^h	šimi ^h
84	égni ^a	tēi ^b	te- ^b	d'zižalni ^c	džuany ^d	jülem ^e	pultams ^f	palaa ^g	pōlema ^g	polte- ^g	lańy- ^h	čāpiqo ⁱ
85	út ^a	lāηχ ^b	jūš ^c	tui ^d	šures ^c	urem ^f	ki ^g	polku ^h	tee ⁱ	vacaotaoka- ⁱ	sode- ^k	wetti ^l
86	hegy ^a	äχ ^b	joy ^b	d'zib ^c	gurež ^d	kurēk ^d	ine pando ^e	vuori ^f	mägig ^g	puēlta- ^h	dika- ⁱ qe ⁱ	
87	vörös ^a	kēlp ^b	urtä ^c	ger ^d	gord ^d	joškar ^e	jakstere ^f	punainen ^g	punane ^g	ruēpse- ^h	deba- ⁱ	ńarqi ⁱ

3. Is there a Finno-Ugric or Uralic language family?

	Hung.	Vog.	Osty.	Syry.	Voty.	Cher.	Mordw.	Finn.	Eston.	Lapp.	Ngan.	Selk.
88	zöld ^a	ńār ^b	ńarē ^b	vež ^c	vož ^c	užar ^d	piže ^e	vihreä ^f	roheline ^g	ruētne- ^h	toda- ⁱ	padyn ⁱ
89	sárga ^a	kasm ^b	ńarē ^c	šel ^d	tśuz ^e	sar ^f	ožo ^g	keltainen ^h	kollane ⁱ	viske- ^j	toda- ^k	patil ^l
90	fehér ^a	jāŋk ^b	nāui ^c	t'sot'skem ^d	tödy ^e	oš ^f	ašo ^f	valkea ^g	valge ^g	velēke- ^g	syr ^h	seri ⁱ
91	fekete ^a	pāŋk ^b	piti ^c	śed ^d	śöd ^d	šem ^e	raužo ^f	musta ^g	must ^g	čaope- ^h	seńkē ⁱ	sāq ⁱ
92	éj(szaka) ^a	jā ^a	jeja ^a	voja ^a	uja ^a	jüt ^b	ve ^a	yö ^a	öö ^a	iggjā ^a	xi ^c	pit ^d
93	forró ^a	isēm ^b	kawrēm ^c	peš ^d	peš ^d	šokšo ^e	pši ^f	kuuma ^g	kuum ^g	tuolt ^h	xejku- ⁱ	qečil ^l
94	hideg ^a	aserēm ^b	iški ^c	kin ^d	kežit ^e	julgēn ^f	kel'me ^g	kylmä ^g	külm ^g	kalšas ^h	cesē-ičasiq ⁱ	
95	tele/teli ^a	tail ^a	tēt ^a	del ^a	vil ^b	tícmaš ^c	peškse ^d	täysi ^a	täis ^a	tievase- ^c	muntu- ^f	tiril ^g
96	új ^a	il'p ^b	jalēp ^b	vil ^a	vil ^a	ù ^a	od ^a	uusi ^a	uus ^a	odás ^a	minda- ^c	šenti ^d
97	jó ^a	jāmes ^a	jem ^a	bur ^b	umoj ^c	porē ^d	parod ^d	kyvä ^e	hea ^f	puēre ^d	nagā ^g	soma ^h
98	kerek ^a	lākwēŋ ^b	lakēŋ ^b	gegres ^c	kogres ^c	jirgeškē ^d	kirksala ^e	pyöreä ^f	ümar ^g	jorēpe- ^h	dujka- ⁱ	kol'al ^l
99	száraz ^a	sūn ^b	kanzēm ^c	kos ^d	kös ^d	ojar ^e	kos'ke ^d	kuiva ^f	kuiv ^f	koiēoke- ^g	xeke- ^h	tekkipil ^l
100	név ^a	nām ^a	nem ^a	ńim ^a	ńim ^a	lem ^a	lem ^a	nimi ^a	nimi ^a	nāmmâ ^a	ńim ^a	ńim ^a

The evaluation of the three Swadesh lists results in the following percentages:

Hungarian = Sumerian: 91%

Hungarian = Akkadian: 27% (2%)

These indications that are on the first sight contradictory, have to be understood as follows: From the 27 words, that Hungarian shares with Akkadian, 25% are to be considered either as Sumerian borrowings in Akkadian or as Akkadian borrowings in Sumerian. For 2 Hungarian words there is not (yet?) a Sumerian etymology. To say it in other words: 93% of the Swadesh list has a Mesopotamian etymology – while, as one remembers, Proto-Uralic has only 24.54% and Proto-Finno-Ugrian-Uralic even only 23.33% common words.

The extremely high percentage of 27% Akkadian-Semitic words in Hungarian goes along with an observation by Ida Bobula: „I am convinced that the Hungarian language bears the stamp of not an early, but of a very late stage of Sumerian culture. This is shown by the quantity of Semitic cultural loanwords in Hungarian; from Akkadian and Babylonian“ (Bobula 1996, p. 51; cf. also Bobula 1951, p. 11, note 3). Gostony, too, who did not work with the Swadesh list either, but etymologized all available Hungarian words, came to the conclusions that from the (according to his counting) 1050 words in his Sumerian etymological dictionary 923 are shared with Hungarian words, this are 87.9% (cf. also Oláh 1980, p. 12). These results show firstly a pretty exact correspondence between two methodically fully different approaches and secondly their independency of the Swadesh list.

Aside from that, Gostony has shown that Hungarian and Sumerian correspond in 51 of 53 grammatical (phonetical, morphological and syntactical) features (Gostony 1975, pp. 175ss., esp. 194ss.). The correspondances between Hungarian and the „Turanian“ and „Non-Turanian“ languages are according to Gostony (1975, pp. 201s.): Hungarian: 51; Turk languages: 29; Caucasian languages: 24, northern Finno-Ugric languages: 21; Tibeto-Burmanic languages: 12; Munda-Khol languages: 9; Paleo-Sibirian languages: 8; Oceanic languages: 7; Akkadian: 5; Sanskrit: 5; Dravidian languages: 5; Chinese: 5, Indo-European languages: 4; Bask: 4; Hamitic languages: 3; Japanese: 3.

In view of that, Charles Dombi comes to the following conclusion: “Thus, from the evidence left by this process of colonization, it appears that the Sumerian city-states were able to exert a preponderant economic, cultural, linguistic and ethnic influence during several thousand years not only in Mesopotamia and the rest of the Near East, but also beyond, in the Mediterranean Basin, in the Danubian Basin, in the regions North of the Caucasus and of the Black Sea, the Caspian-Aral, Volga-Ural, and Altai regions, as well as in Iran and India. It seems therefore that the Sumerians and their civilization had a determining influence not only on later Near-Eastern civilizations, but also on the Mediterranean, Indian, and even Chinese civilizations, as well as on the formation of the various Eurasian ethno-linguistic groups” (Dombi 2001, p. 7).

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The evaluation of the 12 Uralic lists results in the following percentages:

Hungarian = Vogul: 41%
 Hungarian = Ostyak: 36%
 Hungarian = Syryen: 34%
 Hungarian = Votyak: 35%
 Hungarian = Cheremis: 31%
 Hungarian = Mordwin: 29%
 Hungarian = Finnic: 33%
 Hungarian = Estonian: 31%
 Hungarian = Lapponic: 26%
 Hungarian = Nganasan: 14%
 Hungarian = Selkup: 12%
Average: 29.27%

Vogul = Ostyak: 59%
 Vogul = Syryen: 28%
 Vogul = Votyak: 32%
 Vogul = Cheremis: 28%
 Vogul = Mordwin: 22%
 Vogul = Finnic: 30%
 Vogul = Estonian: 29%
 Vogul = Lapponic: 21%
 Vogul = Nganasan: 15%
 Vogul = Selkup: 13%
Average: 27.6%

Ostyak = Syryen: 31%
 Ostyak = Votyak: 31%
 Ostyak = Cheremis: 29%
 Ostyak = Mordwin: 23%
 Ostyak = Finnic: 25%
 Ostyak = Estonian: 25%
 Ostyak = Lapponic: 25%
 Ostyak = Nganasan: 16%
 Ostyak = Selkup: 11%
Average: 24.0%

Syryen = Votyak: 64%
 Syryen = Cheremis: 33%
 Syryen = Mordwin: 27%
 Syryen = Finnic: 31%
 Syryen = Estonian: 30%
 Syryen = Lapponic: 23%
 Syryen = Nganasan: 16%
 Syryen = Selkup: 11%
Average: 29.38%

Votyak = Cheremis: 37%
 Votyak = Mordwin: 30%
 Votyak = Finnic: 34%
 Votyak = Estonian: 35%
 Votyak = Lapponic: 25%
 Votyak = Nganasan: 14%
 Votyak = Selkup: 12%
Average: 26.7 %

Cheremis = Mordwin: 30%
 Cheremis = Finnic: 32%
 Cheremis = Estonian: 30%
 Cheremis = Lapponic: 26%
 Cheremis = Nganasan: 14%
 Cheremis = Selkup: 12%
Average: 24.0%

Mordwin = Finnic: 29%
 Mordwin = Estonian: 25%
 Mordwin = Lapponic: 23%
 Mordwin = Nganasan: 12%
 Mordwin = Selkuph: 11%
Average: 20.0%

Finnic = Estonian: 73%
 Finnic = Lapponic: 34%
 Finnic = Nganasan: 15%
 Finnic = Selkup: 14%
Average: 34.0%

Estonian = Lapponic: 31%

Estonian = Nganasan: 15%

Estonian = Selkup: 13%

Average: 19.67%

Laponic = Nganasan: 12%

Lapponic = Selkup: 8%

Average: 10.0%

Nganasan = Selkup: 22%

Average: 22.0%

Average Finno-Ugric: 31.91%

Average Uralic: 24.54%

Total average Finno-Ugric-Uralic: 23.33%

Generally, according to Swadesh (1955) a language keeps each 1000 Jahre 86% from its vocabulary. Therefore we get the following table:

After 1000 years:	86%	After 7000 years:	34.8%
After 2000 years:	73.96%	After 8000 years:	29.92%
After 3000 years:	63.6%	After 9000 years:	25.73%
After 4000 years:	54.7%	After 10'000 years:	22.13%
After 5000 years:	47.04%	After 11'000 years:	19.03%,
After 6000 years:	40.46%	etc.	

According to the calculated percentages, Proto-Uralic should have existed therefore about 9000 years ago. The separation of the Samoyed languages (Nganasan and Selkup) from Lapponic should have happened even about 11'000 years ago, i.e. still 2000 years before Proto-Uralic, whose members they are! As one can see very easily, both the hypothesis of a Finno-Ugric and of an Uralic language family lead themselves ad absurdum.

Languages with such small common lexical stock can best be considered Sprachbünde (loose language complexes), but never language families. Principally, also the question arises, if it is possible to reconstruct languages at 11'000 and more years back. Concretely speaking, this would mean – since the Uralic languages are a member of the Nostratic “language family” -, that the latter must be still several thousands, if not ten-thousands of years older than Proto-Uralic: an assumption that very probably has to be considered in the light of glottogony as pure nonsense.

4. Comparing Hungarian etymologies from standard etymological dictionaries

We compare the etymologies of the 100 words in the basic Swadesh-List, as given in the following four standard Hungarian etymological dictionaries, whose abbreviations we use in the list that follows:

Bárczi = Bárczi, Géza: Magyar szófejtő szótár. Budapest 1941

Benkő 1 = Benkő, Loránd (ed.), A magyar nyelv történeti-etimológiai szótára. Budapest 1967ff.

Lakó = Lakó György (ed.), A magyar szókészlet finnugor elemei. 3 vols. Budapest 1967ff.

Benkő 2 = Benkő, Loránd (ed.), Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Ungarischen. 3 vols. Budapest 1992ff.

Further abbreviations: UR = Uralic origin, FU = Finno-Ugric origin, U = Ugric origin, Tu = borrowing from a Turk language (including Turkish), Sl = borrowing from a Slavic language, — = unknown or uncertain origin. == (only in Lakó) means, that the word in question is not present in all (or in none of) the UR or FU languages.

As usual, derivations do not count, i.e. only the etymology of the stem of a word is considered (ex. g. fark, férfi, személy, etc.).

	Hung.	Engl.	Bárczi	Benkő 1	Lakó	Benkő 2
1	adni	to give	FU	FU	==	FU
2	állni	to stand	FU	FU	==	FU
3	aludni	to sleep	FU	FU	==	FU
4	az	that	FU	UR	==	UR
5	bőr	skin	U/FU?	UR?	==	UR
6	csillag	star	FU?	FU?	==	FU
7	csont	bone	FU?	—	==	—
8	égni	to burn	FU	FU?	==	FU?
9	egy	one	FU?	—	==	—
10	éj	night	FU	FU	==	FU
11	én	I	FU	—	UR	—
12	enni	to eat	FU	FU	==	FU
13	eső	rain	FU	UR	==	UR
14	ez	this	U	UR	==	UR

4. Comparing Hungarian etymologies from standard etymological dictionaries

15	fa	tree	FU	UR	==	UR
16	farok	tail	FU	UR	==	U (UR?)
17	fehér	white	—	—	==	—
18	fej	head	FU	FU (UR?)	==	UR
19	fekete	black	U?	U?	==	U?
20	feküdni	to lie (down)	FU?	—	==	—
21	felhő	cloud	FU	FU	==	FU
22	férfi	man	FU	FU	==	FU
23	fog	tooth	FU	FU	==	FU
24	forró	hot	—	FU? UR?	==	—
25	föld	earth	—	—	==	—
26	fül	ear	FU	FU	==	FU
27	füst	smoke	U? (FU?)	U	==	U
28	gyökér	root	FU	U	==	U
29	haj	hear	U	U	==	—
30	hal	fish	FU	UR	==	UR
31	hallani	to hear	FU	FU (UR?)	FU	—
32	halni	to die	FU	UR	==	UR
33	hamu	ashes	FU	U (FU?)	==	FU?
34	harapni	to bite	FU?	—	==	FU?
35	has	belly	—	—	==	—
36	hegy	mountain	—	FU? (UR?)	==	—
37	hideg	cold	—	—	==	—
38	hold	moon	FU	UR	==	UR
39	homok	sand	Tu	Tu	==	Tu
40	hosszú	long	FU	UR	==	UR
41	hús	meat	—	—	==	—
42	inni	to drink	FU	FU	==	FU
43	jó	good	U	U	==	U
44	jönni	to come	U (FU?)	U (FU?)	==	U (FU?)
45	karom	claw	—	—	==	— (lacking)
46	kéreg	bark	FU	FU	==	FU (lacking)
47	kerek	round	FU?	FU	==	FU
48	kettő	two	FU	—	UR	FU (UR?)
49	kéz	hand	FU	FU	UR	FU
50	ki?	who?	FU	FU (UR?)	==	FU (UR?)
51	kis	small	Tu	Tu	==	Tu
52	kő	stone	FU	FU	==	FU
53	kutya	dog	—	—	==	—
54	láb	leg, foot	FU?	—	==	UR

4. Comparing Hungarian etymologies from standard etymological dictionaries

55	látni	to see	—	UR?	==	UR?
56	levél	leaf	U (FU?)	U (FU?)	==	—
57	madár	bird	—	—	==	—
58	mag	seed	—	FU	==	FU?
59	máj	liver	FU	UR	FU	UR
60	mell	breast	FU	FU	==	FU
61	menni	to go	FU	UR	==	UR
62	mi	we	FU	UR	UR	UR
63	mi?	what?	FU	UR	==	UR
64	minden	all	—	—	==	—
65	mondani	to say	FU?	UR?	==	UR?
66	nagy	big	—	—	==	—
67	nap	day, sun	—	—	==	—
68	nem	no, not	FU	FU	==	FU?
69	név	name	FU	UR	==	UR
70	nő	women	—	—	==	UR
71	nyak	neck	—	—	==	—
72	nyelv	tongue	—	FU	==	FU
73	orr	nose	FU	FU (UR?)	==	FU (UR?)
74	ölni	to kill	FU	FU	==	FU
75	piros	red	—	—	==	—
76	repülni	to fly	FU	—	==	—
77	sárga	yellow	Tu	Tu	==	—
78	sok	many, much	FU	FU	==	FU
79	száj	mouth	FU	UR	==	UR
80	száraz	dry	FU	FU	==	FU
81	szarv	horn	FU	FU	==	FU
82	szem	eye	FU	UR	UR	UR
83	személy	person	FU	UR	==	UR
84	szív	heart	FU	UR	==	UR
85	te	you (sg.)	FU	UR	==	UR
86	tele	full	FU	FU	==	—
87	térd	knee	Tu	Tu	==	Tu
88	tetű	louse	FU	FU	==	FU?
89	tojás	egg	FU	—	==	—
90	toll	feather	FU	UR	==	UR
91	tudni	to know	FU	UR	==	UR
92	tűz	fire	U	U	==	U
93	új	new	FU	FU	==	FU
94	úszni	to swim	FU	UR	==	UR

95	út	way, street	—	UR	==	U (UR?)
96	ülni	to sit	U	—	==	—
97	vér	blood	FU	FU	FU	FU
98	víz	water	FU	UR	==	UR
99	zöld	green	—	—	==	—
100	zsír	fat	Sl	Sl	==	Sl

We now evaluate this list and show the development of Finno-Ugric linguistics in the past 65 years. Statistics of word origin brings the following results:

	UR	FU	U	Tu	Sl	doubtful	uncertain/unknown
Bárczi	0	56	5	4	1	13	21
Benkő 1	24	26	5	4	1	14	25
Lakó	5	3					
Benkő 2	26	23	4	3	1	15	28

The same Bárczi, according to whom only 61% of the basic vocabulary of Hungarian is shown here to be FU and U, asserted in his book “A magyar nyelv életraja” (Budapest, 3rd ed. 1975) that the share of FU or U words, respectively, is “not under 75%”.

Considering that UR was before the 4th millennium BC, FU about the 3rd mill. BC and U around the 1st mill. BC (cf. István Fodor, Verecke híres útján, Budapest 1975), between 13% and 15% of the Hungarian basic vocabulary ranges in a time space of not less than 3000 years (these are the “doubtful” words, that have been marked in the list by the question mark).

Despite (or because?) of increasing research in Samoyedic linguistics, the percentage of uncertain/unknown etymologies grew from 21% to 28%.

If one follows the very strict rules imposed to historical language comparison by Gerhard Doerfer in his article “Bemerkungen zur linguistischen Klassifikation” (“Remarks to linguistic classification”, in: Indogermanische Forschungen 76, 1971), only 8% of the Hungarian basic vocabulary have a “proven” UR, FU, or U origin, i.e. for 92% of the basic vocabulary there is nothing such as a “proof”, that UR or FU build a “language family” and U builds one of the nodes of this “family”. This goes together with the results of Angela Marcantonio in her article “A case study within Uralic” (2004): “The key Ugric node, on which the family was historically based, has never been reconstructed, and it is widely recognized that Hungarian is radically different in morphology, lexicon and phonology from its supposed siblings in the Ugric node”.

In an earlier publication “Is there a Finno-Ugric or even an Uralic language family?” (2006), I have already demonstrated on the basis of the Hungarian basic words themselves, that there is neither an Uralic nor a Finno-Ugric family. In this present article I have shown, that according to the etymological

reconstruction of the Hungarian basic vocabulary by the four standard etymological dictionaries, there isn't either an Uralic nor a Finno-Ugric language family. Uralistics and Finno-Ugristics change their opinion about UR, FU, U, loanwords or uncertain and unknown origin of Uralic and Finno-Ugric words with each dictionary – without being able to show the reasons. One of these possible reasons is for sure not better insight on the basis of further results, since – as Marcantonio correctly remarked: “Most studies of the Uralic languages (...) do not state the sound-rules on which the correlations are supposed to be based”. Therefore, the main result of the present study is, that Uralistics and Finno-Ugristics are pseudo-sciences that work on the basis of kling-klang-etymologies.

5. Sumerian and Hungarian

Preliminary remarks: Gostony's "Dictionnaire d'étymologie sumérienne" (Paris 1975) is ordered – as one would await from a Sumerian dictionary – according to the Sumerian words and word-groups. Yet, the ordering is not alphabetical, but according to special themes, i.e. semantically. (Inside of the semantic groups the order is not alphabetical either.) Moreover, the book has no register (a general disease of French scientific works). Furthermore, the semantic grouping of the Sumerian words results in the fact, that one and the same Hungarian word can occur (and many really do) more than one time. Several Sumerian words, too, appear more than once. These problems are the first reason, why I decided to order Gostony's dictionary alphabetically according to the Hungarian words. In doing so, we get 1042 etymological articles, whose first line consists of the Hungarian entry, the second line of the sources (Sumerian dictionaries, vocabularies, glossaries, etc. used by Gostony) and the third line of the Sumerian etymon. The second reason, why I give here the full Sumerian-Hungarian list is, of course, because none of the languages, that will be compared with this list, contains all and the same entries as the Sumerian-Hungarian list.

- 1 a, az "that"
ŠL 480; Gost. 835
Sum. aš
- 2 Aba (proper name)
Gost. 902
Sum. Aba
- 3 ablak "window"
ŠL 128; MSL V 186; Gost. 462
Sum. ab-lal
- 4 adni "to give"
ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305
Sum. ag, ang
- 5 ág "branch"
ŠL 334; Gost. 124
Sum. á

- 6 agy “brain”
ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; Gost. 211
Sum. ugu
- 7 ágy “bed”
ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 796
Sum. aka
- 8 aj “fold”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to carve”
ŠL 334; Gost. 929
Sum. a-zu
- 9 akarni “to want”
ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304, 433a, 685
Sum. ag, aka
- 10 akó “Ohm (measure for wine)”
MSL III 143; Gost. 668
Sum. aka
- 11 akol “fence for sheep”
Gost. 716
Sum. udul, utul
- 12 ál- “false”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604
Sum. alam, alan
- 13 Aladár (proper name)
ŠL 322; 335; Gost. 20
Sum. d-Alad
- 14 alak “form”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604
Sum. alam, alan

-
- 15 alkotni “to form, to build”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604
 Sum. alam, alan
- 16 állni “to stand”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874
 Sum. gal, al
- 17 álom “sleep; dream”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 472, 604
 Sum. a-a-lum, alam, alan
- 18 alom “strew”
 Gost. 729
 Sum. u8-alum
- 19 aludni, alszik, aluv- “to sleep”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604
 Sum. alam, alan
- 20 ám “well”
 Gost. 830
 Sum. am
- 21 ángy “sister-in-law”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 469
 Sum. e-gi4-a
- 22 anya “mother”
 Gost. 436
 Sum. ama
- 23 annyi “so much”
 Gost. 847
 Sum. ne, e-ne
-

-
- 24 apa “father”
Gost. 434
Sum. ab, ab-ba
- 25 apró “small”, aprólék “small parts of meat”, aprólékos “meticulous”, apróság “trifle”
ŠL 437; MSL III 155; Gost. 751
Sum. amar
- 26 ár “flood”
ŠL 579; Gost. 37, 141
Sum. a, a-ma-ru
- 27 ár “price”
ŠL 401; 152b, c; Gost. 606
Sum. har(-ra)
- 28 Arad (place name)
MSL III 345; Gost. 519, 919
Sum. arad
- 29 áramolni “to stream”, áramolás “current”
Gost. 141
Sum. a-ma-ru
- 30 arany “gold”
ŠL 451; 381; Gost. 284, 285
Sum. ar, ará
- 31 aratni “to harvest”
ŠL 594/2; 56, 5; MSL III 269, 270; Gost. 397, 802, 803
Sum. ur4, uru
- 32 árnyék “shadow”
ŠL 451; Gost. 284
Sum. ar
-

-
- 33 Árpád “proper name”
Gost. 905
Sum. A-a-ni-pad-da
- 34 ásni “to dig”, ásó “spade”
Gost. 639
Sum. al-zu
- 35 asszony “woman”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457
Sum. gal, gašan
- 36 átkozni “to curse”, átok “curse”
ŠL 339; Gost. 17
Sum. aš-tug
- 37 átváltani “to change (money)”
LM 579; Gost. 933
Sum. a-bal
- 38 atya “father”
Gost. 435
Sum. ad, ad-da
- 39 baj “trouble”
ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. ad 288
Sum. bal
- 40 báj “charme”
ŠL 461; Gost. 34
Sum. ba
- 41 bal “left”, balog “left-handed”
ŠL 9; 352a; MSL III 79/1; Gost. ad 288, 588
Sum. bal, ba
-

- 42 Balla (place name)
Gost. 927
Sum. balla
- 43 balta “axe”
Gost. 648
Sum. bal
- 44 bálvány “idol”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604
Sum. alam, alan
- 45 ban, ben (inessive suffix)
ŠL 69; Gost. 366, 861
Sum. be, bad, ba
- 46 bánya “mine”
Gost. 664
Sum. ma-na
- 47 bárány “lamb”
ŠL 74/345; Gost. 650
Sum. udu-bar-rin-na
- 48 barom “cattle”
ŠL 203/24; Gost. 651
Sum. bulum
- 49 bársony “velvet”
Gost. 679
Sum. bar
- 50 be- “in- (verbal prefix)”
ŠL 69; Gost. 366
Sum. be, bad

-
- 51 bekapni “to wolf down”
 ŠL 36; Gost. 351
 Sum. ku
- 52 bendő, old bende “paunch”
 ŠL 73; 144; Gost. 222, 449
 Sum. ti, banda
- 53 bér “salary; rent”, bérelni “to rent”
 ŠL 152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518
 Sum. ubara
- 54 beszélni “to speak”, beszéd “speech”
 ŠL 214/16, 31; Gost. 300
 Sum. be
- 55 betérni “to stop off at”
 ŠL 58; Gost. 298
 Sum. kur9
- 56 bika “bull”
 ŠL 421/3, 6; Gost. 737
 Sum. alim
- 57 birka, birge, bürge “sheep”
 Gost. 653
 Sum. bargal
- 58 bírni “to possess; to stand; to be able to”, bíró “judge”, bírság “fine”, birtok “property”
 ŠL 11/2, 7; Gost. 495
 Sum. bur
- 59 bocsa(j)tani, old buls- “to let”
 ŠL 11/4; Gost. 367
 Sum. bur, bul
-

- 60 bog “knot”
ŠL 3; Gost. 616
Sum. mug
- 61 bogár “beetle”
ŠL 79x; Gost. 782
Sum. bur5
- 62 bol, ból (elative suffix)
ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288
Sum. bal
- 63 boldog, bódog “happy”
Gost. 132
Sum. ba-dug(-ga)
- 64 bolha “flea”
Gost. 756
Sum. uhu
- 65 bor “wine”
ŠL 349/1, 2, 4; 349; Gost. 574, 711
Sum. bur
- 66 borda “rib”
ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a
Sum. bar
- 67 borjú “calf”
Gost. 649
Sum. buru
- 68 borona “harrow”
ŠL 56/20; Gost. 642
Sum. ma-a-ru

-
- 69 boszorkány “witch”
 ŠL 19/1, 2, 411; Gost. 25
 Sum. buzur
- 70 bödön “keg”
 LM 143; Gost. 536, 671
 Sum. dug-udul₄, bu-gi-in
- 71 bõgni “to howl”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 780
 Sum. ug₄
- 72 bögre “cup”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 538
 Sum. urrub, ursub
- 73 bögyör, bugyor “bundle”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 538
 Sum. urrub, ursub
- 74 bölény “buffalo”
 ŠL 421/3, 6; Gost. 737
 Sum. alim
- 75 bőr “skin”, bőrönd “suitcase”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a, 206
 Sum. bar, bár
- 76 bú “grief, sorrow”, bús “sad”
 ŠL 230/15, 16; Gost. 819
 Sum. du
- 77 búb “parting (hair); bonnet”
 ŠL 455; Gost. 684
 Sum. u-bu-bu-ul
-

- 78 búcsú “farewell”
ŠL 11/4; Gost. 367
Sum. bur, bul
- 79 bűdös “stinky”
ŠL 536; Gost. 115
Sum. bid3, be5, bi7
- 80 bűz “to stink”
ŠL 483/15; 536; 511/12; Gost. 94, 115, 704
Sum. hab, bid3, be5, bi7
- 81 cölöp “stake”
ŠL 96; Gost. 491
Sum. bulug
- 82 csacsi “fool”
ŠL 208; Gost. 752
Sum. anše
- 83 csákány “pickaxe”
ŠL 126; Gost. 356
Sum. šum
- 84 csákó “paper hat”
MSL III 251; Gost. 621
Sum. sag-šu
- 85 család “family”
ŠL 554; Gost. 444
Sum. sal, sal-la
- 86 csapni “to catch”
ŠL 68/13; Gost. 273
Sum. šub

-
- 87 csata “battle”, csatolni “to tie up”
 ŠL 549; Gost. 593
 Sum. šudul, šudun
- 88 csatorna “conduit, channel”
 Gost. 659
 Sum. še x
- 89 csáva “bate (tannery)”
 ŠL 102; 586/41, 87b; Gost. 591
 Sum. šuba
- 90 csecs “tits; udder”
 ŠL 331; Gost. 458
 Sum. šeš
- 91 csekély “scarse”
 ŠL 595; Gost. 545
 Sum. gin
- 92 csekni, old “to beat, to hit”
 ŠL 295; Gost. 322
 Sum. sig
- 93 csel “ruse, trick”, cselekedni “to make, to do”
 ŠL 152/4, 8; 44; Gost. 103, 241
 Sum. sil5, šilig
- 94 csemege “delikatessen”
 ŠL 215; Gost. 789
 Sum. šem
- 95 csempe “tile”
 Gost. 674
 Sum. še-ba
-

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- 96 csendes “quiet”, csend “quietness”
 ŠL 103a/3; 376; Gost. 63, 349
 Sum. še12-me-(en), ten
- 97 csépelni “to thresh”, csép “threshing flail”
 ŠL 68; 537/10, 20; Gost. 274, 275
 Sum. šib, dib
- 98 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
 Gost. 659
 Sum. še x
- 99 csere “exchange”, cserélni “to exchange”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 347
 Sum. gi4
- 100 cserény “stable, woven fence”
 ŠL 494/7, 9, 10; Gost. 726
 Sum. šurim
- 101 cserép “broken piece, fragment”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 537, 673
 Sum. zurzub, še-ib
- 102 cserezni “to tan”
 ŠL 331; Gost. 413
 Sum. šeš1
- 103 csetepaté “riot”
 ŠL 549; Gost. 593
 Sum. šudul, šudun
- 104 csiga “snail”; csigázni “to wind up, to lift”
 ŠL 55; Gost. 742
 Sum. šika
-

- 105 csík, old sik “stripe”
ŠL 539; Gost. 527, 761
Sum. sig
- 106 csikarni “to pinch”
ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577
Sum. si-gar
- 107 csikó “foal”
ŠL 551; Gost. 783
Sum. sig-ga
- 108 csikorogni “to shriek”
ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577
Sum. si-gar
- 109 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370
Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
- 110 csillapítani “to calm down”
ŠL 126/58; Gost. 370
Sum. zil(-la)
- 111 csín “elegance”
ŠL 440; 468; Gost. 303, 573
Sum. dim, kug-dim
- 112 csinálni “to make, to do”
ŠL 440; Gost. 303
Sum. dim
- 113 csinos “pretty”
ŠL 8; Gost. 160
Sum. šen

- 114 csíny “trick, prank”
ŠL 152/4, 8; Gost. 103
Sum. sil5
- 115 csípni “to pinch”
ŠL 68; Gost. 274
Sum. šib
- 116 csíra “germ”
ŠL 71/2; Gost. 242
Sum. šir
- 117 csoda, csuda “wonder, miracle”
ŠL 119h; 190/2-5, 13; Gost. 119
Sum. sukud
- 118 csokor “bunch of flowers”
Gost. 230
Sum. suhur
- 119 csomó “knot”
ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609
Sum. šum, zum
- 120 csonka “crippled”, csonkítani “to cripple”
ŠL 126; Gost. 356
Sum. šum
- 121 csordulni “to flow over”
ŠL 491; Gost. 368
Sum. zar
- 122 csótár “dilapidated house”
ŠL 549; Gost. 593
Sum. šudul, šudun

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- 123 cső “pipe”
Gost. 612
Sum. ...te
- 124 csöbör “bucket”
ŠL 309; Gost. 537
Sum. zurzub
- 125 csök “penis (animal); knot”, csökevény “rest, remnant”
ŠL 201/2; Gost. 589
Sum. suh6
- 126 csökkenni “to diminish”, csökkenteni “to reduce”, csökni “to diminish”
ŠL 295; Gost. 322
Sum. sig
- 127 csökönyös “stubborn”
ŠL 295; Gost. 322
Sum. sig
- 128 csömör “disgust, nausea”
ŠL 384; Gost. 131
Sum. ša-gar
- 129 csúcs “peak”
ŠL 354; Gost. 186, 516
Sum. šuš, šu-si
- 130 csuka “pike”
ŠL 354/b; 407b, f; Gost. 213
Sum. šu-ha
- 131 csúnya “ugly”
ŠL 126; 429; Gost. 356, 753
Sum. šum, sun-na

- 132 csupor “little pot”
ŠL 309; Gost. 537
Sum. zurzub
- 133 csurogni “to run, to flow”, csurranni “to flow slowly”
ŠL 101, 7; 491; Gost. 308, 368
Sum. šur, zar
- 134 csüngeni “to depend”
ŠL 93/2; Gost. 795
Sum. šinig
- 135 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”
Gost. 173
Sum. dugud
- 136 dajka “nurse”
ŠL 319; Gost. 702
Sum. ga
- 137 dal “song”, old dalu, dalolni “to sing”
ŠL 211; MSL III 323; Gost. 108, 517
Sum. tal, gala
- 138 darab “piece”
ŠL 108; 377/3; Gost. 86
Sum. dur
- 139 darázs “wasp”
ŠL 400/4 (?); Gost. 745
Sum. giriš
- 140 de!, old ge! “indeed!!”
Gost. 833
Sum. ga-

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- 141 dél, delet “midday; south”
 ŠL 74x; MSL 57/5; Gost. 62, 102
 Sum. dal-la, dal, da-al
- 142 delej “magnetism”
 ŠL 74x; Gost. 62
 Sum. dal-la
- 143 derék “honest”
 MSL III 142/176; Gost. 187
 Sum. diri(g)
- 144 derék “waist”
 ŠL 123; Gost. 419
 Sum. dirig
- 145 derű “sunshine”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 182
 Sum. duru
- 146 deszka “board”
 ŠL 86; 335; Gost. 617, 618
 Sum. gi-dal, giš-da
- 147 dézsa “bucket”
 Gost. 614
 Sum. dusu
- 148 dicsérni, dücsérni “to praise”, dicséret “praise”
 LM 480; ŠL 15; 338; Gost. 23, 295, 342
 Sum. d-DIŠ, dug4, de
- 149 díj “salary; tax”
 Gost. 485
 Sum. di
-

- 150 dinnye “melon”
ŠL 550/17, 19; Gost. 805
Sum. tiĝilu, tiĝila
- 151 dísz “decoration”
LM 480; Gost. 23
Sum. d-DIŠ
- 152 disznó “pig”
ŠL 467; Gost. 715
Sum. dun(-a)
- 153 dob “drum”
ŠL 138; Gost. 190
Sum. dub
- 154 dobni “to throw”
ŠL 138; Gost. 340
Sum. dub
- 155 dolog “thing”, dolgozni “to work”
ŠL 278/3-5; MSL III 125/321; Gost. 130
Sum. galga
- 156 domb “hill”, domború “vaulted”
ŠL 459; 400/2, 3; Gost. 61a, 228, 262
Sum. du6, dubur, du6, dul
- 157 dorong “stick, club”
ŠL 536/27; Gost. 594
Sum. giš-lukul
- 158 döfni “to stab”
ŠL 441; Gost. 258
Sum. du7

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- 159 dög “carrion”
LM 229; Gost. 500
Sum. tag
- 160 dől̄ni, dűl̄ni “to fall”
ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; 595/19; Gost. 262, 372, 623
Sum. du6, dul, tun, tu10, dun, tun
- 161 dōngöl̄ni “to stamp out”
ŠL 224; Gost. 257, 717
Sum. dù, dumgal
- 162 dōnteni “to turn upside down; to decide”
ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; 595/19; Gost. 372, 623
Sum. tun, tu10, dun, tun
- 163 dördül̄ni “to thunder”
ŠL 10; Gost. 89
Sum. gir-gir(-ri)
- 164 döröḡni “to thunder”, dörgés “thunder”
ŠL 10; Gost. 89
Sum. gir-gir(-ri)
- 165 dörzsöl̄ni “to rub, to scrub”
Gost. 426
Sum. tuš
- 166 dűl̄ni “to devastate”
ŠL 330/42b; 467; Gost. 261, 422
Sum. du14, dun
- 167 dús “rich”
ŠL 230/15, 16; Gost. 819
Sum. du

168 duzzadni “to swell”, duzzasztani “to make swell”

ŠL 11/40; Gost. 260

Sum. du9

169 duzzogni “to sulk”

ŠL 11/40; Gost. 260

Sum. du9

170 düh “rage”, dühös “furious”

ŠL 138/14; Gost. 234

Sum. dih

171 dűlő “slope”

ŠL 459; Gost. 61a, 262

Sum. du6, dul

172 e (interrogative postposition)

Gost. 846

Sum. e

173 e, a, je, ja (possessive suffix 3rd pers. sg.)

Gost. 854

Sum. a

174 e, ez “this”

Gost. 846

Sum. e

175 é (genitive suffix)

Gost. 855

Sum. e, ge

176 ebihal “tadpole”

ŠL 420; 205; Gost. 768

Sum. ab-ku6

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- 177 edény “pot”
 ŠL 143; 168/8; Gost. 536, 670
 Sum. dug-udul4, edin
- 178 ég “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330
 Sum. é, e8
- 179 egér “mouse”
 MSL IV 59/99; Gost. 197
 Sum. egir
- 180 égni “to burn”
 MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330
 Sum. ag, ang, e8
- 181 egy, old ig “1”, egyenes “straight”, egyed “individual”, egyetem “university”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 181, 823
 Sum. gi-na, dil
- 182 egy “church”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 8
 Sum. é
- 183 éj “night”
 ŠL 427; Gost. 49
 Sum. gig, ge6
- 184 ejteni “to drop”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 189, 429
 Sum. ešemen, e
- 185 ék “wedge”, ékjel, ékszer “jewels”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; ŠL 80; 347; Gost. 305, 561, 562, 600
 Sum. ag, ang, ig, ek, igi-gal, aga
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- 186 ek, ak, ok (plural suffix)
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305
 Sum. ag, ang
- 187 eke “plow”
 ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 697, 796
 Sum. iku, aka
- 188 el- “away (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 328, 860, 874
 Sum. ud-du, e, i, al
- 189 elbocsá(j)tani “to let free”
 ŠL 11/4; Gost. 367
 Sum. bur, bul
- 190 elcsípni “to catch”
 ŠL 68; Gost. 274
 Sum. šib
- 191 eldőlni “to turn upside down, to decide”
 ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; Gost. 372
 Sum. tun, tu10
- 192 elég “enough”
 MSL VI 59/99; Gost. 197
 Sum. egir
- 193 elfogyni “to run out”
 ŠL 152/8; Gost. 403
 Sum. ug9
- 194 elhagyni “to leave”
 Gost. 404
 Sum. u-gu
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- 195 elhúynyi “to pass away”
 ŠL 536/39; Gost. 393
 Sum. hun
- 196 ellen “against”
 ŠL 459; Gost. 934
 Sum. dul-du
- 197 elleni “to give birth (animals)”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 328
 Sum. ud-du
- 198 elme “mind, sense”
 ŠL 536/48; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V 13; Gost. 111, 579
 Sum. umuš, um-mi-a, um-me-a
- 199 élni “to live”
 ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874
 Sum. il, gal, al
- 200 eme “female”
 Gost. 208
 Sum. en-bar
- 201 emelni “to lift”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164, 401
 Sum. nim
- 202 emlék “memory”, emlékezni “to remember”
 ŠL 536/48; Gost. 111
 Sum. umuš
- 203 emlő “breast, teat”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437
 Sum. um(-u)
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- 204 emse “sow”
 ŠL 208; Gost. 752
 Sum. anše
- 205 én “I”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811
 Sum. ĝa-e
- 206 en, ön, on, -n (superessive suffix)
 LM 13; ŠL 13; Gost. 35, 822, 873
 Sum. An, an, ni(-)11
- 207 en, on (verbal suffix 3rd pers. of sg., e.g. megy-en, etc.)
 Gost. 872
 Sum. ni, a-ni, e-ne, a-ne
- 208 en-, ön- “self”
 Gost. 812
 Sum. ni
- 209 end (future suffix.)
 Gost. 875a
 Sum. e-dè
- 210 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
 ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16
 Sum. en-ag
- 211 engedni “to let, to allow”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305
 Sum. ag, ang
- 212 engem “me (accusative)”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811
 Sum. ĝa-e
-

- 213 enyelegni “to flirt”
ŠL 32; Gost. 227
Sum. eme
- 214 enyém “mine”
ŠL 233; Gost. 811
Sum. ĝa-e
- 215 enyhe “mild, soft”, enyh “relief, comfort”
ŠL 399/7, 15; Gost. 56
Sum. im, em
- 216 ennyi “so much”
Gost. 847
Sum. ne, e-ne
- 217 enyv “glue”
ŠL 399/7, 15; Gost. 56
Sum. im, em
- 218 ép “intact, healthy”
ŠL 324; Gost. 8
Sum. é
- 219 epe “gall”
ŠL 207, 535/9; Gost. 238
Sum. ib
- 220 építeni “to build”, épülni “to get built”
ŠL 324; Gost. 8
Sum. é
- 221 érdem “merit”, érdemes “deserving”
ŠL 50; Gost. 493
Sum. er, eri, erum

- 222 eredni “to arise”, eredet “origin”
ŠL 185; Gost. 237
Sum. ur7, ur6
- 223 eresz “gutter”
ŠL 255; Gost. 479
Sum. ur
- 224 érezni “to feel”
ŠL 579; 56/5; Gost. 329, 802
Sum. er, uru
- 225 érkezni “to arrive”
ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314
Sum. ir
- 226 erkölcs, old erkőcs “moral”
Gost. 501
Sum. arhuš
- 227 érni “to be worth; to reach; to touch”
ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314
Sum. ir
- 228 ernyő, old ernye “protection, shelter; umbrella”
Gost. 791
Sum. erin
- 229 erő “strength, force”
ŠL 50; 56, 5; Gost. 493, 802
Sum. er, eri, erum, uru
- 230 érték “worth”
ŠL 50; Gost. 493
Sum. er, eri, erum

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- 231 eskű, esküv- “oath”, esküdni “to swear”
 ŠL 452; Gost. 104
 Sum. izkim
- 232 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429
 Sum. ešemen, e
- 233 ész, eszet “reason”, eszme “idea”, eszmélni “to reflect”
 ŠL 536/26, 48; Gost. 110, 111
 Sum. uš4, umuš
- 234 eszköz “tool”
 ŠL 296; Gost. 787
 Sum. isu
- 235 eszterga “lathe”
 Gost. 596a
 Sum. aštar-ga
- 236 ett, ött, ott (locative suffix)
 Gost. 857
 Sum. ta11
- 237 ezer “1000”
 Gost. 885
 Sum. eš
- 238 fa “tree; wood”
 ŠL 295, 1; 295/4, a-p; 565; Gost. 792
 Sum. pa
- 239 falu “village”
 ŠL 38/2; Gost. 682
 Sum. alum (Akk.)
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- 240 far “ass”
 ŠL 74/58, 86, 105; Gost. 205a
 Sum. bar
- 241 faragni “to carve”, faragó “carver”
 ŠL 349/65; Gost. 575
 Sum. bur-gul
- 242 fecske “swallow”
 Gost. 759
 Sum. peš-kun
- 243 fehér, fejér “white”
 ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572
 Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
- 244 fejsze “axe”
 Gost. 637
 Sum. pašu
- 245 fekete “black”
 ŠL 482; Gost. 394
 Sum. uku
- 246 feküdni, feksz-, fekv- “to lie down”
 ŠL 482; Gost. 394
 Sum. uku
- 247 fel “up”
 ŠL 13; Gost. 35
 Sum. An
- 248 fél (felet) “half”, felezni “to divide in half”
 ŠL 589/27; 74/58, 105; 2/4, 12, 13; MSL V 10, 20; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 384, 631, 862
 Sum. ha-la, bar, ba, hal, ba-ra
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- 249 fel-, föl- “up (verbal prefix)”
ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 405
Sum. il
- 250 feleség “wife”
ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384
Sum. hal
- 251 félni “to be afraid”, félelem “fear”
ŠL 78; Gost. 892
Sum. hu-luh-ha
- 252 félre “aloof”
Gost. 862
Sum. ba-ra
- 253 fenn, fent “up”
ŠL 13; Gost. 35, 822
Sum. An, an
- 254 féreg “worm; wolf”
ŠL 444/19; MSL 114/205; Gost. 736
Sum. pirig
- 255 férfi “man”
ŠL 50; Gost. 493
Sum. er, eri, erum
- 256 férj “husband”
ŠL 50; Gost. 208, 493
Sum. en-bar, er, eri, erum
- 257 fézni “to fit (in a space)”
ŠL 132; Gost. 379
Sum. par

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- 258 figyelni “to watch out”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217
 Sum. igi
- 259 findzsa “cup”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 541
 Sum. pisan
- 260 fiú “son; boy”
 ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456
 Sum. ibila
- 261 fogni “to seize”, fogadni “to receive”, foganni “to be expecting a baby”
 ŠL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381
 Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
- 262 fogyni “to diminish”
 ŠL 69; 152/8; Gost. 363, 403
 Sum. bad bis, ug⁹
- 263 folyani “to flow”, folyó “river”
 ŠL 2; 60; Gost. 68, 385, 555
 Sum. hal, hal bis, pa⁶
- 264 foncsor “amalgam”, foncsorítani “to amalgamate”
 ŠL 41; Gost. 473
 Sum. banšur
- 265 forogni “to turn around”, forgó “maelstrom”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a
 Sum. bar
- 266 fő, fej “head”
 ŠL 69; 295; 565; Gost. 514, 792
 Sum. be, pa
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267 főni, főlni “to cook (v/i)”, főzni “to cook (v/t)”

ŠL 172; Gost. 350

Sum. bil

268 fújni “to blow”; fúvatni “to blow, to blow out”

ŠL 371; LM 515; Gost. 339

Sum. bu, bu5

269 fúrni “to drill”

ŠL 511/11; 411/39, 40, 98; Gost. 665, 703, 710

Sum. bur, pu, bur(u)

270 fű (fűvet) “grass”

ŠL 318; MSL III 69/13; Gost. 698

Sum. u

271 fül “ear”

Gost. 226

Sum. pi

272 fűlni “to be heated”, fűteni “to heat”

ŠL 172; Gost. 350

Sum. bil

273 fűzni “to fix”, fűzet “exercise book”

ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502

Sum. u-zug

274 gabona “grain”

Gost. 696

Sum. gan-ba

275 gácsér “male duck”

ŠL 394/32; Gost. 763

Sum. ga-šir-mušen

- 276 Galga, Galgócz (place name)
ŠL 278; Gost. 921
Sum. galga
- 277 Galla (place name)
Gost. 926
Sum. gal-la
- 278 ganaj, ganéj “dung, manure”
Gost. 695
Sum. gan
- 279 garat “throat; mill funnel”
ŠL 106; Gost. 240
Sum. gu
- 280 gatya “large farmer’s pants”
ŠL 90; MSL III 228; Gost. 525
Sum. gad(-a)
- 281 gaz “scoundrel”, gizgaz “weed”
ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786
Sum. giš
- 282 gazda “farmer”
ŠL 62; 192/6; Gost. 507, 607
Sum. ga5-šu-du8
- 283 gázolni “to wade; to run s.o. over”
ŠL 192; Gost. 290
Sum. gaz
- 284 gége “throat”
ŠL 106; Gost. 240
Sum. gu

- 285 gém “heron”
ŠL 60/10; Gost. 764
Sum. gam-gam-mušen
- 286 genny “pus”
ŠL 446; Gost. 149
Sum. gig
- 287 gép “machine”
LM 354; Gost. 552, 618
Sum. gešpu
- 288 gerencsér, old gölöncsér “potter”
ŠL 46/4, 8; Gost. 542
Sum. šakir
- 289 gerenda “beam”
ŠL 483/81; Gost. 611
Sum. girinum
- 290 gím “hind”
ŠL 554; Gost. 439
Sum. geme
- 291 góc “center”
ŠL 295/a, b; 295/1a, c; Gost. 27
Sum. garsu, garza, kuš4
- 292 golyhó “dimple”
ŠL 376/77a; Gost. 30
Sum. gallá
- 293 golyva “goiter”
ŠL 106; Gost. 240
Sum. gu

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- 294 gomb “button”, gomba “mushroom”
 ŠL 362; 134, 11; Gost. 79, 80, 801
 Sum. gam, um-dug4-ga
- 295 gond “worry”, gondolni “to think”
 ŠL 108/1; 106/11; MSL III 152/367; Gost. 82
 Sum. gun
- 296 gordon “double bass”
 ŠL 575/4100; 423/3867; Gost. 586
 Sum. gig-uru-tum
- 297 góré “maize barn”
 ŠL 542/2; Gost. 712
 Sum. gur7
- 298 gödör “pit”
 Gost. 661
 Sum. kidar
- 299 gőg “arrogance”, gőgös “arrogant”
 ŠL 427; 106; Gost. 49, 240
 Sum. gíg, ge6, gu
- 300 gömb “ball, sphere”, gömbölyű “round as a ball”
 ŠL 362; Gost. 79
 Sum. gam
- 301 göncölszekér “Great Bear”
 LM 129a; Gost. 142
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir
- 302 görbe “crooked; curve”, görbíteni “to bend, to crook”, görbülni “to bend”
 ŠL 333; 88; 67; Gost. 126, 161, 162, 283, 416
 Sum. gar-ba, gub-ba, gib
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- 303 görcs “knot”
ŠL 313/6; Gost. 548
Sum. ge
- 304 gördülni “to roll (v/i)”
ŠL 483; Gost. 799
Sum. girag
- 305 görgetni “to roll (v/t)”
ŠL 483; Gost. 799
Sum. girag
- 306 göröngy “native soil”
ŠL 483; Gost. 798
Sum. girin
- 307 guba “farmer’s coat”
Gost. 675
Sum. gubbu
- 308 gubbasztani “to squat, to crouch”
ŠL 206; Gost. 265
Sum. gub
- 309 gulya “herd of cattle”
ŠL 297; MSL III 137/94; Gost. 721
Sum. gud, gu4
- 310 gumó “tuber”
ŠL 134/11; Gost. 801
Sum. um-dug4-ga
- 311 gurulni “to roll (v/i)”
ŠL 111; Gost. 333
Sum. gur

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- 312 gúzs “willow band”
 ŠL 366 verso, 87; 559; Gost. 486, 547
 Sum. gudibir, gu
- 313 gügyögni “to blabber”
 ŠL 15; Gost. 295
 Sum. dug4
- 314 gyakni, old “to sting with the corns”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582
 Sum. gag
- 315 gyakori “often”, gyakorolni “to exercise”
 ŠL 169; Gost. 408
 Sum. dah
- 316 gyalog “on foot”, gyalogolni “to walk”
 ŠL 332; LM 66; Gost. 315, 316, 423
 Sum. alaku (Akk.), gug4
- 317 gyám “guardian”
 ŠL 554, 557; Gost. 439, 440
 Sum. geme, dam
- 318 gyarapítani “to increase (v/t)”, gyarapodni “to increase (v/i)”
 ŠL 123; Gost. 419
 Sum. dirig
- 319 gyártani “to produce”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 336
 Sum. gar, ga-ga
- 320 gyékény “reed mace”
 Gost. 785
 Sum. gi-kid, gi-kin
-

-
- 321 gyenge “weak”
 ŠL 15; 446; Gost. 145, 149
 Sum. dim-ma, gig
- 322 gyep “lawn”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 784
 Sum. gi
- 323 gyepló “rein”
 ŠL 122a/2; Gost. 569
 Sum. dellu
- 324 gyér “seldom”
 Gost. 823
 Sum. dil
- 325 gyere, jer “come (imperative 2nd pers. of sg.)”
 ŠL 444; Gost. 231
 Sum. gir
- 326 gyermek, gyerek “child”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437
 Sum. um(-u)
- 327 gyertya “candle”
 ŠL 256/1; Gost. 24
 Sum. gagia
- 328 gyilkolni “to kill”, gyilkos “killer”, gyilok “dagger”
 Gost. 488
 Sum. gil
- 329 gyógyulni “to recover”, gyógyítani “to heal”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146
 Sum. i(-a), dug
-

-
- 330 gyors “quick, fast”
 ŠL 322/59; Gost. 505
 Sum. guruš
- 331 gyökér “root”
 201/2; Gost. 589
 Sum. suh6
- 332 gyömöszölni “to press, to fill”
 Gost. 291
 Sum. gum
- 333 gyöngy “pearl”
 ŠL 446; 60; Gost. 150, 157, 701
 Sum. gig, dim4(-ma), gig, še-gig
- 334 gyönyörű “splendid”
 ŠL 60; Gost. 157
 Sum. dim4(-ma)
- 335 győzni “to win”, győző “winner”
 ŠL 296; 559; 296; Gost. 345, 510, 787
 Sum. giš, giš-guza, isu
- 336 gyújtani “to light”
 ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361
 Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
- 337 gyula “vice king”
 ŠL 559/13 a, c, d; Gost. 511, 907
 Sum. gula
- 338 gyulladni “to become inflamed”, gyúlni “to ignite”
 ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361
 Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
-

- 339 gyúrni “to knead”
ŠL 597; 46/4, 8; Gost. 336, 542
Sum. gar, ga-ga, šakir
- 340 gyűjteni “to collect”
ŠL 173; 371; Gost. 200, 361
Sum. gibil, gid(-da)
- 341 gyűlni “to accumulate”
ŠL 173; Gost. 200
Sum. gibil
- 342 gyümölcs, old gimilsu “fruit”
ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786
Sum. giš
- 343 gyúrni “to crumple, to crease”
ŠL 67/1, 2; Gost. 327
Sum. gil
- 344 gyűrű “ring”
ŠL 401; Gost. 399, 605
Sum. hur, gur
- 345 ha “if”
Gost. 825
Sum. ga, ge, gu
- 346 hab “foam”
ŠL 579; Gost. 38
Sum. a-ab-(ba)
- 347 hadd! “let!”
Gost. 825
Sum. ga, ge, gu

- 348 hágó “path in the high mountains”
ŠL 230; Gost. 582
Sum. gag
- 349 hagyni “to let”
Gost. 404
Sum. u-gu
- 350 haj “hair”
ŠL 167; MSL 150/342; Gost. 220
Sum. ka + u
- 351 hal “fish”
ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731
Sum. ku6, ha
- 352 hála “thanks”
ŠL 550; Gost. 99
Sum. húl
- 353 haladni “to proceed”
ŠL 550; Gost. 99, 385
Sum. húl, hal bis
- 354 halál “death”
ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98
Sum. lú-alal, hul
- 355 hallani “to hear”, hallgatni “to listen; to be quiet”
MSL III 128/367; Gost. 101
Sum. hal
- 356 halmozni “to pile up”
ŠL 143; Gost. 106
Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun

- 357 hálni “to sleep”
ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384
Sum. hal
- 358 halni “to die”
ŠL 456; Gost. 98
Sum. hul
- 359 halom “pile”
ŠL 143; Gost. 106
Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
- 360 hamar “quick, hurried”
Gost. 824
Sum. a-mar-u
- 361 hamu “ashes”
ŠL 212; Gost. 198, 199
Sum. ukum, kum-ma
- 362 hangya “ant”
Gost. 750
Sum. gan-ga
- 363 harácsolni “to plunder, to devastate”
ŠL 132; Gost. 606
Sum. har(-ra)
- 364 harag “anger”
ŠL 22; Gost. 194
Sum. urgu
- 365 haramia “robber”
MSL III 3330; Gost. 521
Sum. ha-ra

-
- 366 háramolni “to fall to s.o.”, hárulni “to fall to s.o.”, hárítani “to divert, to deflect”
 ŠL 401; 152 b, c; MSL V 9-1; Gost. 606
 Sum. har(-ra)
- 367 hars “linde”, harsfa “lindentree”
 ŠL 146/1, 3; Gost. 790
 Sum. giš-hašhur
- 368 has “belly”
 ŠL 190; Gost. 248
 Sum. haš
- 369 hasítani “to split”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 270
 Sum. haš
- 370 haszon “use, advantage”, hasznos “useful”
 Gost. 144
 Sum. á-áš
- 371 hat “6”
 ŠL 190; 598b; Gost. 248, 841
 Sum. haš, aš, a-aš
- 372 hát “back”
 ŠL 190; Gost. 248
 Sum. haš
- 373 hát “well ...”
 Gost. 825
 Sum. ga, ge, gu
- 374 határ, old hudur “border”, határolni “to mark off”, határozni “to decide”
 ŠL 96; Gost. 272, 491
 Sum. kud, bulug
-

- 375 hatni “to have effect”
Gost. 272
Sum. kud
- 376 hattyú “swan”
Gost. 732
Sum. ka-ku(-a)-hu
- 377 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”
ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452
Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
- 378 hazudni “to tell a lie”, hazug “lying”
ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502
Sum. u-zug
- 379 Hebed (proper name)
Gost. 900
Sum. Ha-ba-ad
- 380 hegedű “violin”
Gost. 585
Sum. ne-gi-gi-du16
- 381 hegy “mountain”
ŠL 230; Gost. 582
Sum. gag
- 382 hej! “hey!”
Gost. 825
Sum. ha, he, hu
- 383 hely “place”, helyezni “to put”
ŠL 461; Gost. 40
Sum. ki, ke

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- 384 helyszél “edge of a place”
 ŠL 249; Gost. 465
 Sum. kisal
- 385 henger “cylinder”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 620
 Sum. ki-gar
- 386 hez, höz, hoz (allative suffix)
 Gost. 858
 Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
- 387 hiány “defect, fault”, hiba “fault”
 ŠL 461; 86/58, 60; Gost. 40, 41
 Sum. ki, ke, ri-ba-na
- 388 híd “bridge”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54
 Sum. íd
- 389 hideg “cold”
 ŠL 97/21; Gost. 66
 Sum. sid + ag
- 390 híg “thin, liquid”
 ŠL 86/58, 60; Gost. 41
 Sum. ri-ba-na
- 391 hínár “seaweed”, according to Gost. “kind of swamp, fatal abyss, swalling humans (as well as animals)”
 Gost. 6
 Sum. hinar
- 392 hívni “to call”, hű (hívet) “faithful”
 ŠL152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518
 Sum. ubara
-

393 hizlalni “to fatten”, hízni “to get fat”

ŠL 143; Gost. 106

Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun

394 hogy “that, in order to, because”

Gost. 825

Sum. ga, ge, gu

395 hogyne “of course, sure”

Gost. 832

Sum. ga-na

396 hold, hód “moon”

ŠL 550; Gost. 88

Sum. húl

397 holló “raven”

ŠL 78, 228; Gost. 754

Sum. hu

398 homok “sand”

LM 212; Gost. 61

Sum. ukum

399 hon “homeland”

ŠL 195/2; Gost. 482

Sum. nu

400 horog “crook”

UET 351; Gost. 533a, 605

Sum. ha-bur-da, hur

- 401 horolni “to draw (a line)”
LM 401; Gost. 398
Sum. hur
- 402 horzsolni “to rub”
ŠL 12; Gost. 270
Sum. haš
- 403 hosszú “long”
ŠL 211; Gost. 171
Sum. uš
- 404 hozni “to bring”
Gost. 858
Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
- 405 hő, hév “heat”
ŠL 143; Gost. 106
Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
- 406 hölgy “lady”
Gost. 435
Sum. ad, ad-da
- 407 Huba (proper name)
Gost. 903
Sum. Huba
- 408 hullani “to fall”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”
ŠL 456; Gost. 98
Sum. hul
- 409 húnyni “to turn a blind eye”
ŠL 536/39; Gost. 393
Sum. hun

- 410 húr “string, chord”, hurok “loop”
ŠL 401; Gost. 605
Sum. hur
- 411 hús “meat”
ŠL 384; 171; MSL III 151; ŠL 7; Gost. 113, 203, 204
Sum. uš, uzu, kuš
- 412 husáng “stick, club”
ŠL 395c/3, 4; Gost. 596
Sum. kuš-usan
- 413 húzni “to pull”
LM 401; Gost. 398
Sum. hur
- 414 hűbér “fief”
152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518
Sum. ubara
- 415 hűlye “idiot”
ŠL 336; Gost. 932
Sum. lil
- 416 hűs, hűvös “cool”
Gost. 66
Sum. sid
- 417 idő “time; weather”
ŠL 381; 52; Gost. 42, 44
Sum. ud, ud-(d)a, itu
- 418 ifjú “young”
ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456
Sum. ibila

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- 419 ig (terminative suffix)
 ŠL 123; Gost. 561
 Sum. ig, ek
- 420 igaz “true”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217
 Sum. igi
- 421 ige “word; verb”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217, 877
 Sum. igi, i-ga, in-ga, an-ga
- 422 igen “yes; very”
 Gost. 878
 Sum. igi-in, igi-en
- 423 ígéрни “to promise”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217
 Sum. igi
- 424 igézni “to enchant”, igézet “enchantment”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217
 Sum. igi
- 425 így “so, like that”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217
 Sum. igi
- 426 íj “bow”
 ŠL 68-30; Gost. 551
 Sum. illu, lu-illuru
- 427 illetni “to touch; to deserve”, illeték “duty, tax”, illeszteni “to fit into, to adapt”
 ŠL 166/b; Gost. 508
 Sum. illat (probably < Akk.)
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- 428 ima “prayer”, imádni “to adore”
ŠL 152, 117, 118; ŠL 142; Gost. 15, 317
Sum. mú-mú, i
- 429 ime “ecce”
Gost. 828
Sum. i-ne
- 430 Imre (proper name)
Gost. 688
Sum. imri
- 431 indulni, indulni “to depart”
ŠL 148/17, 52; 381; Gost. 140, 328
Sum. in-di, ud-du
- 432 ing “shirt”
ŠL 148/6, 7; Gost. 526
Sum. in
- 433 inger “stimulus, charm”
ŠL 356; Gost. 793
Sum. giš-immar
- 434 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
ŠL 28; Gost. 319
Sum. im-ma
- 435 íny, üny “gums”
ŠL 15; 376; Gost. 76, 223
Sum. inim, unu
- 436 ipar “industry, trade”, iparos “industrial, trader”
ŠL 23/1; Gost. 484
Sum. ibira

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- 437 ír “balm, ointment”
 ŠL 231; 225; Gost. 556, 557, 718
 Sum. i, ia, irig, ir, bappir
- 438 iramodni “to flee, to escape”
 ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314
 Sum. ir
- 439 irigy “jealous”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 195
 Sum. erim
- 440 iró “buttermilk”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 556
 Sum. i, ia
- 441 ismerni “to know”
 ŠL 536/48; Gost. 111
 Sum. umuš
- 442 isten “god”
 ŠL 480; LM 480; Gost. 22, 23
 Sum. išten, d-DIŠ
- 443 iszony “horror, disgust”
 Gost. 741
 Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
- 444 ítélet “opinion, judgment”
 ŠL 457; Gost. 485
 Sum. di
- 445 itt “here”
 Gost. 857
 Sum. ta11
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- 446 ivar “sex”, ívni “to spawn”
Gost. 224
Sum. ubur
- 447 íz “taste”
ŠL 449/122e; 339; Gost. 583, 809
Sum. igi-kak, ziz
- 448 izzadni “to sweat”
ŠL 172; Gost. 450, 557
Sum. il, irig, ir
- 449 izzani “to glow”, izzás “glowing”
ŠL 172; MSL IV 36/99; Gost. 191, 450
Sum. izi
- 450 járni “to go; to come”
ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606
Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)
- 451 járom “yoke”
ŠL 50/3; Gost. 578
Sum. erum
- 452 járulni “to step in front of s.o.”, járulék “appendix, supplement”
ŠL 401; 152b, c; Gost. 606
Sum. har(-ra)
- 453 jég “ice”
ŠL 551; Gost. 64
Sum. šeg⁹
- 454 jel “sign”
ŠL 142; Gost. 13
Sum. i(-a)
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- 455 jó “good”, jól “well”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146
 Sum. i(-a), dug
- 456 jó, old “river”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54
 Sum. íd
- 457 jog “law”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13, 317
 Sum. i(-a), i
- 458 jószág “cattle”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13
 Sum. i(-a)
- 459 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256
 Sum. gin, du
- 460 juh “sheep”
 ŠL 494; Gost. 724
 Sum. u8
- 461 junh, old “bodysoul (vs. breathsoul)”
 ŠL 15; Gost. 76
 Sum. inim
- 462 kábítani “to intoxicate”, kábulni “to be intoxicated”
 ŠL 483/15; 511/12; Gost. 94, 704
 Sum. maš, háb
- 463 kacagás, kacaj “laughter”, kacagni “to laugh”
 Gost. 133
 Sum. ka-zal
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- 464 kád “tub”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 539
 Sum. dug
- 465 Kalán (place name)
 Gost. 925
 Sum. kal
- 466 kaland “adventure”
 ŠL 322; Gost. 153
 Sum. kalag(-gâ)
- 467 kalász “ear”
 ŠL 72; Gost. 806
 Sum. kul-la
- 468 kancsó “jug”, kanna “can”
 ŠL 14/1; 367/15; Gost. 534
 Sum. gan, giš-gan
- 469 kanyar “bend, curve”, kanyarítani “to fling, to hurl”, kanyarodni “to bend, to curve”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464
 Sum. kun, kun4
- 470 kapa “hoe”, kapálni “to hoe”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 353
 Sum. ku
- 471 kaparni “to scratch”
 Gost. 271
 Sum. kaparu (Akk.)
- 472 kapni “to receive; to catch”
 ŠL 36; Gost. 351, 686
 Sum. ku, ka
-

- 473 kaptafa “shoe lath”
LM 109; Gost. 638
Sum. Kabta
- 474 kaptár “beehive”
Gost. 714
Sum. kabta
- 475 kapu “gate”
ŠL 133; Gost. 463
Sum. ka
- 476 kar “arm”
ŠL 322; 74/58, 105; MSL III 78/4, 79/1, 7; Gost. 152, 205, 522
Sum. kal, kalg, kùš, kur x
- 477 kár “damage; a pity”
ŠL 60; 376/2, 3, 4, 8, etc. ; Gost. 122, 553
Sum. kúr, kar
- 478 karbantartani “to maintain, to service”
MSL III 78/4, 79/1, 7; Gost. 522
Sum. kur x
- 479 kard “saber, sword”
LM 223; Gost. 647
Sum. kar
- 480 karika “ring”
ŠL 60; Gost. 105
Sum. kur(-kur)
- 481 karó “stake, post”
Gost. 554
Sum. kar bis

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- 482 kása “mush, mash”
 ŠL 214; Gost. 719, 935
 Sum. kaš, ga-še-a
- 483 kasza “scythe”, kaszálni “to mow”
 ŠL 46/4-7; Gost. 646, 807
 Sum. kaz, kud-da
- 484 kazal “haystack”
 Gost. 645
 Sum. gazigal
- 485 kebel “bosom”
 ŠL 167; Gost. 202
 Sum. gab(a)
- 486 kedv “mood”, kedvelni “to love”
 Gost. 306
 Sum. ki-ag, ke-ag
- 487 kegy “favor”, kegyes “gracious, merciful”
 ŠL 468; 41; Gost. 165, 572, 573
 Sum. kug, ku-babbar, kug-dim
- 488 kěj “voluptuousness”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 107
 Sum. kili, hili
- 489 kék “blue”
 ŠL 591; Gost. 148a
 Sum. gig
- 490 Kelen (place name)
 ŠL 312; Gost. 489, 914
 Sum. kalam, Kalam
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- 491 kelendő “finding a ready market”
ŠL 322; Gost. 152
Sum. kal, kalg
- 492 kelengye “dowry”
Gost. 490, 913
Sum. Ki-en-gi
- 493 kelleni “to must”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332
Sum. gal
- 494 kelme “fabric, cloth”
ŠL 322; 532; 99; Gost. 599
Sum. kal(g)-me(-en)
- 495 kelni “to rise, to get up”
Gost. 428
Sum. kur
- 496 kém “spy”
ŠL 554; Gost. 439
Sum. geme
- 497 kende, old kundu “ancient title of dignity”
MSL III 125; Gost. 523
Sum. kin-gal
- 498 kendő “cloth”
Gost. 678
Sum. kandu (Akk.)
- 499 ként, kép, képp(en) (formal suffix)
Gost. 863
Sum. gim, dim

- 500 kenyér “bread”
ŠL 469/5; Gost. 693
Sum. kurum6
- 501 kép “picture”, képezni “to build, to form”
ŠL 440; Gost. 219, 931
Sum. ka, kim
- 502 kerek “round”, kerék “wheel”
LM 129a; Gost. 142, 531
Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
- 503 kergetni “to chase”, kergülni “to get sick from turning quickly around”
LM 396; Gost. 430
Sum. hi-gar
- 504 kerítés “fence”
Gost. 554
Sum. kar bis
- 505 kert “garden”
MSL I, 71; Gost. 663
Sum. kiri
- 506 kerülni “to avoid; to come; to cost”
ŠL 111; Gost. 333, 554
Sum. gur, kar bis
- 507 kés “knife”
ŠL 296; Gost. 787
Sum. isu
- 508 keskeny “small, narrow”
ŠL 166; Gost. 53
Sum. kaskal

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- 509 kész “ready”, készíteni “to prepare (v/t), to make ready”, készülni “to get ready, to prepare (v/i)”
 ŠL 70/32; Gost. 432, 787
 Sum. katu, isu (Akk.)
- 510 két, kettő “2”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; Gost. 214, 252
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib
- 511 kéve, kepe “sheaf”
 ŠL 101/13; Gost. 643
 Sum. ka-pa-lu (Akk.)
- 512 keverni, kavarni “to stir”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 383
 Sum. he-he
- 513 kéz “hand”
 ŠL 354b; MSL III 139; ŠL 559; 296/2-6; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, giš, ki-ši-ib, giš-guza
- 514 ki, kinn, kint “out, outside”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 40
 Sum. ki, ke
- 515 kiabálni “to shout”
 ŠL 92x/23; Gost. 118
 Sum. akkil
- 516 kiáltani “to shout”
 ŠL 92x/23; Gost. 118
 Sum. akkil
- 517 kicsi, kicsiny “small, little, tiny”
 ŠL 281 a/1, 2; 290/2, 8; MSL III 249; Gost. 749
 Sum. kiši, kišim
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- 518 kiejteni “to drop out; to pronounce”
ŠL 308; Gost. 189, 429
Sum. e
- 519 kígyó “snake”
ŠL 376; Gost. 347
Sum. gi4
- 520 Kikinda (place name)
Gost. 920
Sum. ki-kin-da
- 521 kilenc “9”
Gost. 844
Sum. ilimmu
- 522 kín “agony”
ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937
Sum. kin, kiĝ
- 523 kincs “treasure”
ŠL 468; Gost. 571
Sum. guš-kin
- 524 kívánni “to wish”
ŠL 143; 406; Gost. 421
Sum. kam
- 525 kócsag “heron”
Gost. 743
Sum. kassag
- 526 kocsmá, korcsma “inn”
ŠL 214; Gost. 719
Sum. kaš

- 527 kod, ked (frequentative infix)
ŠL 354/b; Gost. 214
Sum. kad, kat4,5
- 528 komoly “serious, earnest”
MSL III 151/360; Gost. 184
Sum. galam
- 529 konkoly “Kornrade (poisonous kind of carnation), weed”
ŠL 461; 159g; Gost. 794
Sum. kankal
- 530 kopogni “to knock”
LM 427; Gost. 352
Sum. ku10
- 531 kor “age”, kor (temporal suffix)
ŠL 366; Gost. 120, 121, 428
Sum. kur, ku-ur
- 532 kór “ill, sick”
ŠL 58, 60; Gost. 299
Sum. tur5 bis
- 533 korán “early”, koracs, old “adolescent”
ŠL 366; 322/59; Gost. 120, 505
Sum. kur, guruš
- 534 korcs “hybrid”
ŠL 318/b; 214; Gost. 205, 719
Sum. kùš, kaš
- 535 korong “slice”
ŠL LM 483; LM 69x; 366; Gost. 77, 78, 120
Sum. gurùn, gurun, kur

- 536 korszó “jug, mug (beet)”
ŠL 46/4, 8; Gost. 542
Sum. šakir
- 537 kosár “basket”
Gost. 614
Sum. dusu
- 538 koszorú “garland”
Gost. 280
Sum. kasaru (Akk.)
- 539 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353
Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
- 540 köhögni “to cough”
ŠL 392; MSL 79/12; Gost. 246
Sum. uh-luh
- 541 kömény, kemény “caraway”
ŠL 465; Gost. 808
Sum. gamun
- 542 könny “tear”
ŠL 119/2; Gost. 83
Sum. kàn
- 543 könnyű “light, easy”
ŠL 595; Gost. 545
Sum. gin
- 544 könyök “elbow”
ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464
Sum. kun, kun4

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- 545 könyv “book”
 ŠL 15; 538; LM 15; Gost. 76, 937, 938
 Sum. inim, kin, kiĝ, kimu
- 546 köpni “to spit”
 Gost. 757
 Sum. uh
- 547 köpülni “to make butter”
 Gost. 420
 Sum. gub
- 548 kör “circle”
 ŠL 60/33; 111; Gost. 105, 333
 Sum. kur(-kur), gur
- 549 kősöntyű “bracelet, necklace”
 ŠL 468; Gost. 571
 Sum. guš-kin
- 550 köszönni “to greet, to welcome; to thank”, köszönteni “to welcome”
 ŠL 559; Gost. 510
 Sum. guza
- 551 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda
- 552 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
 ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786
 Sum. kiši, keš, giš
- 553 kulcs “key”
 MSL V 56; Gost. 628
 Sum. giš-ig
-

- 554 kúszni “to climb”
ŠL 562/2; Gost. 738
Sum. kušu
- 555 küldeni, külgeni “to send”
ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937
Sum. kin, kiĝ
- 556 külön “apart, separated”, különb “better”
Gost. 136
Sum. kili(b)
- 557 kürt “horn (music instrument)”
ŠL 424/5; Gost. 584
Sum. kir
- 558 küszöb, old kézöb “threshold”
ŠL 314; 142; Gost. 532, 533, 886
Sum. kišib, idib, i-dib
- 559 küzdeni “to fight”
Gost. 281
Sum. kešda
- 560 láb “leg, foot”
Gost. 254
Sum. lah4
- 561 láng “flame”
SL 322/35d; Gost. 19
Sum. dingir Lamma
- 562 lapát “shovel”
MSL III 103; Gost. 640
Sum. lapatum

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- 563 le- “down (verbal prefix)”; lent, lenn “down”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 334
 Sum. la
- 564 lé (levet) “bouillon”, leves “soup”
 ŠL 109; Gost. 713
 Sum. lal
- 565 lebbencs “Fleckerl (pasta strips for bouillon)”
 LM 424; Gost. 244
 Sum. lipiš
- 566 legelni “to graze”
 ŠL 395c; Gost. 354
 Sum. rig
- 567 legény “boy, lad, fellow”
 ŠL 458; Gost. 506
 Sum. laga(r) (< Akk. lagaru)
- 568 Lehel “proper name”
 Gost. 910
 Sum. lugal
- 569 lélek “breathsoul (vs. bodysoul)”, lélegezni “to breathe”, lelkes “inspired, fiery”
 ŠL 313; 330; Gost. 69, 447
 Sum. líl, lu
- 570 lelteni “to meet, to find”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 335
 Sum. lal
- 571 lenni, lesz, lev- “to be; to become”
 ŠL 330; Gost. 447
 Sum. lu
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- 572 lép “spleen”
ŠL 106; Gost. 244
Sum. lipiš
- 573 lép “honeycomb”
ŠL 109; Gost. 713
Sum. lal
- 574 levente (auch EN) “épée (kind of sword)”
ŠL 144; Gost. 449, 906
Sum. banda, Lu-banda
- 575 liszt “flour”
ŠL 536; Gost. 720
Sum. zid
- 576 locsolni “to water”
ŠL 321/3; Gost. 325
Sum. luh, lah
- 577 loholni “to hurry”
ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 326
Sum. lah4
- 578 lom “junk, rubbish”
ŠL 79; Gost. 581
Sum. lam6
- 579 lomb “leaves”
ŠL 565/4, 8; Gost. 709
Sum. lum
- 580 lopni “to steal”
Gost. 431
Sum. lul

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- 581 lökni “to push”
 ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 254, 326
 Sum. lah4
- 582 löttyenni “to run over (water, etc.)”
 ŠL 321/3; Gost. 325
 Sum. luh, lah
- 583 Lugos (place name)
 Gost. 916
 Sum. Lagaš
- 584 ma “today”
 ŠL 61/40; Gost. 45
 Sum. mu
- 585 macska “cat”
 ŠL 76; 74; Gost. 728
 Sum. maš-da
- 586 madár “bird”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 740
 Sum. mušen
- 587 mag “seed”, magzat “embryo”
 ŠL 567/4; 81; 33/2; Gost. 243, 346, 400, 810
 Sum. mud, ma5, mu
- 588 magam “myself”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811
 Sum. ĝa-e
- 589 magas “high”, magasztos “sublime, grand”
 Gost. 163
 Sum. mah
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- 590 Magoch (proper name)
ŠL 314; Gost. 29
Sum. sanga (Zäntha-Magus)
- 591 magolni “to swot, to cram”
ŠL 81; Gost. 346
Sum. mud
- 592 máj “liver”
ŠL 472; Gost. 34, 339
Sum. bà, bu, bu5 (bul)
- 593 majd “then”
Gost. 859
Sum. mu-
- 594 málha “baggage”
Gost. 655a
Sum. malga
- 595 mámor “intoxication”, mámoros “drunk”
ŠL 342/75a; Gost. 127
Sum. mamu(-da)
- 596 manó “goblin”
Gost. 664
Sum. ma-na
- 597 mány, mény (collective suffix)
ŠL 471; 570; Gost. 836
Sum. min, man
- 598 mar “higher part of the back of the horse”
ŠL 567/4; Gost. 243a
Sum. murgu

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- 599 marha “bull”
 ŠL 420/2; Gost. 723
 Sum. ama-arhu
- 600 mártani “to dip”
 Gost. 14, 658
 Sum. me
- 601 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
 ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864
 Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
- 602 mászni “to climb”
 ŠL 374; Gost. 739
 Sum. muš
- 603 mázsa “double centner”
 ŠL 342; Gost. 544
 Sum. ma
- 604 medence “basin, pelvis”, meder “riverbed”
 Gost. 658
 Sum. me
- 605 meg- (aoristic verbal prefix)
 Gost. 448, 859
 Sum. mu-lu, mu
- 606 még “still”
 LM 433; Gost. 778
 Sum. nim bis
- 607 megye “government district”
 ŠL 342; 335; Gost. 503
 Sum. ma-a, ma-da
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- 608 méh “bee”
 ŠL 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; 433/22a; Gost. 90, 164, 776
 Sum. nim-gir, nim, num
- 609 méh “womb”
 ŠL 554; Gost. 239, 441
 Sum. mi
- 610 meleg “warm”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 19, 129
 Sum. dingir Lamma, mu-lam, me-lam
- 611 mely? “which?”, mely “which”
 Gost. 866
 Sum. me
- 612 mély “deep”
 ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777
 Sum. me, má(-a), meli, nim
- 613 mén “stallion”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164
 Sum. nim
- 614 menni “to go”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267
 Sum. gin, me
- 615 meny “daughter-in-law”
 Gost. 460
 Sum. munus
- 616 menny “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 95; 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; Gost. 84, 90, 164, 401, 777
 Sum. mun, nim-gír, nim
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- 617 mennydörgés “thunder”
ŠL 433; Gost. 90
Sum. nim-gír
- 618 mennyi “how much”
ŠL 471; 570; Gost. 836
Sum. man
- 619 meredek “steep”
ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567
Sum. murub4
- 620 méreg “poison”, mérges “poisonous; angry”
ŠL 347/5; 481; Gost. 116, 335
Sum. me-ir, lal
- 621 merev “stiff, rigid”, merő “stiff, rigid”, merőleges “vertical”
ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567
Sum. murub4
- 622 meríteni “to dive into; to scoop”, merülni “to sink”
ŠL 122; Gost. 568, 658
Sum. ma(-a), me
- 623 mérni “to measure”, mérték “measure”
ŠL 532; Gost. 14, 492
Sum. me
- 624 mese “fairytale”
ŠL 76; Gost. 95, 302
Sum. máš. me
- 625 mez “cover, clothes”
ŠL 532; Gost. 615
Sum. me-te

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- 626 mező “field, meadow”
 ŠL 342, 335; Gost. 503
 Sum. ma-a, ma-da
- 627 mi “we”
 Gost. 814
 Sum. me-
- 628 mi? “what?”
 ŠL 70a; 61; Gost. 816, 818, 867
 Sum. mi, a-ba11
- 629 mi, ami “what”
 Gost. 815, 817
 Sum. bi, a-ba
- 630 midón “when (conj.)”
 Gost. 868
 Sum. me-da
- 631 móka “joke”
 Gost. 474
 Sum. mud5
- 632 mókus “squirrel”
 Gost. 474
 Sum. mud5
- 633 moly “moth”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 746
 Sum. mul
- 634 mondani “to say, to tell”, monda “sage (kind of legend)”, mondás “uttering”, mondat “sentence”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 301
 Sum. mu
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- 635 mony “egg; testicles”
 ŠL 95; 394/6, 7; Gost. 84, 771
 Sum. mun, nunuz
- 636 mosolyogni “to smile”
 ŠL 102, 103; Gost. 229
 Sum. muš
- 637 múlni “to pass (time)”
 ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a
 Sum. mul, mulu
- 638 munka “work”, munkás “worker”
 ŠL 95; Gost. 84
 Sum. mun
- 639 mű (művet, mívet) “work”, műhely “workshop, működni “to function, to work”, művelni “to do, to make; to cultivate”, művész “artist”
 ŠL 61; 532; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V/13; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580
 Sum. mu, me, um-mi-a, um-me-a, um-uš
- 640 nád “reed”
 Gost. 585
 Sum. ne-gi-gi-du16
- 641 nagy “big”
 ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170
 Sum. nu5(.g), (nu-)g, nun, nu5, na, nad
- 642 nak, nek (dative suffix)
 Gost. 849
 Sum. na
- 643 nál, nél (adessive suffix)
 Gost. 849
 Sum. na
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- 644 nap “day; sun”
ŠL 129/2; Gost. 48
Sum. nap, nab
- 645 nász “wedding; father-in-law”
ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771
Sum. nunuz
- 646 ne (prohibitive particle)
Gost. 850
Sum. na bis
- 647 ne! “there!”
Gost. 848
Sum. ne
- 648 nedv, nedű “juice, moisture, wetness”, nedves “wet, moist”
ŠL 35; Gost. 318
Sum. nag
- 649 négy “4”, negyven “40”
Gost. 839
Sum. limmu
- 650 nem (negative particle)
ŠL 79/8; Gost. 58, 876
Sum. na-àm, nu-àm, nu
- 651 nem “sex, gender”, nemes “noble”
ŠL 79/9; Gost. 57
Sum. nam
- 652 néma “mute”
Gost. 876
Sum. nu

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- 653 Nemere (wind demon)
Gost. 898
Sum. Ninurta
- 654 nemez “felt”
ŠL 79, 211; Gost. 598
Sum. uš
- 655 nemtő “guardian angel”
Gost. 899
Sum. Nin-ti
- 656 nemzeni “to produce”
ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771
Sum. nunuz
- 657 néne “older sister”, néni “aunt”
ŠL 556; MSL V 126/340; Gost. 442
Sum. nin
- 658 nép “people”
ŠL 339; 366/7; Gost. 446, 812, 930
Sum. ni(ri-a), ni, na-ab
- 659 név “name”
ŠL 61; Gost. 46
Sum. mu
- 660 nézni “to see, to watch”
ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848
Sum. ni, ne
- 661 ni (infinitive suffix)
Gost. 848
Sum. ne
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- 662 ni! “look!”
Gost. 848
Sum. ne
- 663 no! “now!, then!”
Gost. 831
Sum. na
- 664 nő “woman”
ŠL 75/1, 19, 81, 90; Gost. 470, 771
Sum. nu, nunuz
- 665 nőni, növ- “to grow”, nővelni “to increase, to augment”, növény “plant”
ŠL 72; Gost. 387, 700, 771
Sum. na-na(-am), nu5, nunuz
- 666 nőszeni old “to marry”
Gost. 771
Sum. nunuz
- 667 nyáj “herd, flock”
ŠL 339; Gost. 446
Sum. ni(ri-a)
- 668 nyak “neck”
Gost. 240
Sum. gu
- 669 nyaláb “bundle”
ŠL 483/41; Gost. 708
Sum. lagab
- 670 nyék, old “borderland”
Gost. 240
Sum. gu

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- 671 nyelv, nyé “handle”, nyélgyártó “carpenter”
 ŠL 444/7; 560; Gost. 549, 550, 585
 Sum. nè, nagar, na-an-gar, (nè)gi-gi-du16
- 672 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227
 Sum. eme
- 673 nyereg “saddle”
 ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425
 Sum. nir
- 674 nyerni “to win”
 ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425
 Sum. nir
- 675 nyolc “8”
 ŠL 598d; Gost. 843
 Sum. ussu
- 676 nyom “trace”, nyomás “pressure”, nyomni “to press”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss. ; Gost. 59
 Sum. nam(tar)
- 677 nyomor “misery, need”, nyomorú “miserable”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss. ; Gost. 59
 Sum. nam(tar)
- 678 nyugodni, nyugszik “to rest”, nyugat “west”
 ŠL 431; Gost. 411
 Sum. nud, nad, na
- 679 nyüg “load, burden”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 74
 Sum. níg
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- 680 ó, ő (suffix of present participle)
Gost. 869
Sum. a, ä
- 681 ok “reason, cause”, okozni “to cause”
ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304
Sum. ag
- 682 okos “bright, clever”
ŠL Gost. 911
Sum. Ukuš
- 683 olló “scissors”
ŠL 228; Gost. 530
Sum. ullu
- 684 ólom “lead”
ŠL 13; MSL IV 24/179; Gost. 603
Sum. an(-na)
- 685 om, am, em, ém (possessive suffix)
ŠL 233; Gost. 811
Sum. ĝa-e
- 686 ón “tin”
ŠL 13; MSL IV 24/179; Gost. 603
Sum. an(-na)
- 687 or-, orv- “wild”
Gost. 735
Sum. ur-mah
- 688 ordas “wolf, Isegrim”
Gost. 735
Sum. 735

- 689 ordítani “to roar, to howl”
ŠL 24; Gost. 287
Sum. ara9
- 690 oroslán “lion”
Gost. 735
Sum. ur-mah
- 691 orr “nose”
ŠL 575/3; III 132/6; Gost. 481, 734
Sum. ur, ur-saĝ
- 692 ország, old uru-zag “land, state”
ŠL 332/19; 38; 332; 401; Gost. 81, 478, 480
Sum. zag, uru + zag, hursag, harsag
- 693 ostor “whip”
ŠL 334/60; Gost. 595
Sum. aštar
- 694 óta “since”
ŠL 381; Gost. 42
Sum. ud, ud-(d)a
- 695 ott “there”
Gost. 857
Sum. ta11
- 696 öböl “bay”
ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722
Sum. ub, ab
- 697 ököl “fist”
ŠL 334; 322; Gost. 125, 152
Sum. á-kal, kal, kalg

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- 698 öl “lap”
 ŠL 203/3; MSL V/274; Gost. 245, 471, 570
 Sum. ur, ur x, ul-ul
- 699 ölni “to kill”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 371
 Sum. ul7
- 700 ömölni “to flow, to stream”
 Gost. 343
 Sum. umun
- 701 ön “himself”
 ŠL 99; Gost. 9
 Sum. en
- 702 önteni, old ömönteni “to pour”
 Gost. 343
 Sum. umun
- 703 őr “guard”, őrs “guarding place”, őrizni “to guard”, őrszem “guarding place”
 ŠL 401/99; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 331; 393; 575/2, 3; Gost. 33, 332, 395, 494, 734
 Sum. ur5-úš, gál, urù, erim, ur
- 704 ördög “devil”
 ŠL 577; Gost. 2
 Sum. u-dug4
- 705 öreg “old”, örök “eternal”, örökség “heritage”
 MSL VI 59/99; 209; Gost. 197, 247
 Sum. egir
- 706 őrlölni “to grind”, őrlő “grinding stone”
 ŠL 401; MSL III 3; Gost. 286, 633, 634
 Sum. àra, a-ra, ur x
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- 707 örülni “to enjoy”, öröm “joy”
ŠL 451; 56; Gost. 284, 396
Sum. ar, úru
- 708 örv “collar; whorl”
ŠL 38; Gost. 477
Sum. uru bis
- 709 örvény “maelstrom”
ŠL 456; Gost. 97
Sum. urú
- 710 ős, old üs, is “ancestor”
ŠL 69; 480; Gost. 112, 835
Sum. uš2, aš
- 711 össze “together”
ŠL 211; Gost. 827, 865
Sum. uš-sa, eš
- 712 ösztön “instinct”, ösztökélni “to drive on, to urge on”
ŠL 383; MSL III 176; ŠL 210; Gost. 225, 332, 788
Sum. geštug, gal, geš-tin, giš-tin
- 713 öszvér “mule”
ŠL 181/3; 185/3; MSL V 276; Gost. 459
Sum. uš-bar
- 714 öt “5”
Gost. 840
Sum. ia, id
- 715 öv “belt”
ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722
Sum. ub, ab

- 716 óz “roe deer”
ŠL 122/1, 2; Gost. 733
Sum. uz3
- 717 özön “flood”
ŠL 152/2; Gost. 4
Sum. ezen
- 718 özvegy “widower, widow”
ŠL 181/3; 185/3; MSL V 276; Gost. 459
Sum. uš-bar
- 719 pad “bench”, padlás “loft”, padló “floor”
ŠL 152/8; Gost. 515
Sum. bad
- 720 pálca “stick”
MSL V, 51, 12; Gost. 630
Sum. pa-al
- 721 pálma “palm tree”
ŠL 295; 565; Gost. 792
Sum. pa
- 722 pamut “cotton”
ŠL 3; Gost. 616
Sum. mug
- 723 pap “priest”
ŠL 60; MSL 104/101, 100; Gost. 468
Sum. pa-ap, pab
- 724 parancs “order, command”, parancsolni “to order, to command”
Gost. 883
Sum. barag

- 725 patak “brook”
Gost. 656
Sum. pa
- 726 pép “mush, mash”
ŠL 224; Gost. 718
Sum. bappir
- 727 peregni “to spin (round)”
ŠL 352a; Gost. 588
Sum. balag
- 728 petty “dot, spot”
ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758
Sum. peš
- 729 piros “red”; pirítani “to roast”
ŠL 113; Gost. 177
Sum. si4
- 730 pohár “glass”
ŠL 309/22a; Gost. 590
Sum. bahar
- 731 pók “spider”
ŠL 511/33; 398; Gost. 755
Sum. pu-uh
- 732 pokol “hell”
ŠL 60/27; Gost. 28
Sum. pa(b)-hal
- 733 polyva, polva “chaff”
ŠL 148/5; Gost. 644
Sum. pu-u

- 734 ponty “carp”
ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758
Sum. peš
- 735 por “dust”
ŠL 381; Gost. 706
Sum. par, za-par
- 736 pottyanni “to thud, to plop”; potyogni “to thud, to plop”
ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758
Sum. peš
- 737 pöcök “peg”
ŠL 96; Gost. 491
Sum. bulug
- 738 pökni “to spit”
Gost. 757
Sum. uh
- 739 rá- “on top of (verbal prefix)”
Gost. 852
Sum. ra
- 740 ra, re (sublative suffix)
Gost. 852
Sum. ra
- 741 rab “prisoner”
ŠL 49/3, 4; Gost. 619
Sum. rab
- 742 ragyogni “to shine”
ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 183, 373
Sum. rug, lag-lag

743 rakni “to put”, rakodni “to load, to ship, to reload”

Gost. 264, 344, 369

Sum. ra (+ ag)

744 rázni “to shake”

ŠL 206; Gost. 263

Sum. rá (+ uš)

745 reggel “morning”, reggeli “breakfast”

ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 373

Sum. lag-lag

746 rejteni “to hide”

ŠL 86; Gost. 294

Sum. ri, re

747 rém “horror; ghost”, rémülni “to get scared”

ŠL 482/2, 3; Gost. 93

Sum. rim

748 rend “order”

ŠL 393/3; Gost. 75

Sum. rín(+ dù)

749 rés “crack, slit”

ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85

Sum. liš

750 rész “part”

ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85

Sum. liš

751 réz “copper”

ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85

Sum. liš

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- 752 ringeni “to swing, to rock”
 ŠL 393/3; Gost. 75
 Sum. rín(+ dù)
- 753 rög “clod”
 ŠL 483/36, 56; 314; MSL III 239; ŠL 483; Gost. 174, 707, 800
 Sum. lugud, lag, lagab
- 754 ró-ka (ending) “fox”
 ŠL 355/2, 7, 8, 32; Gost. 775
 Sum. ka5-a
- 755 (meg)rökönyödni “to get baffled”
 Gost. 388
 Sum. lah
- 756 ról, ről (delative suffix)
 Gost. 853
 Sum. ra11
- 757 rom “ruin”, rombolni “to destroy”, romlani, romolni “to spoil, to get broken”, rontani “to spoil, to damage”
 LM 565; ŠL 565; Gost. 135, 292, 344
 Sum. gum, hum, ra
- 758 rossz “bad”
 LM 565; ŠL 402/1; Gost. 135, 158
 Sum. gum, hum, huš, ruš
- 759 rövid “short”
 ŠL 483/36, 56; Gost. 174
 Sum. lugud
- 760 rúd “pole”
 ŠL 132; Gost. 602
 Sum. urudu
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- 761 rúgni “to kick s.o.”
 ŠL 441; 86; Gost. 259, 294, 344, 418
 Sum. ru5, ri, re, ra
- 762 rügy “bud”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 797
 Sum. rin1
- 763 ság, ség, seg “hill” (in place names)
 Gost. 924
 Sum. šag
- 764 sajtó “press, winepress”
 Gost. 666
 Sum. šahtu (Akk.)
- 765 sanyargatni “to torture”, sanyarogni “to get tortured”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 357
 Sum. šal(-šal)
- 766 sár “dirt, mud”
 ŠL 212; Gost. 60
 Sum. sahar
- 767 sárga “yellow”
 MSL III 127/362; Gost. 176
 Sum. sig7
- 768 sarló “sickle”
 Gost. 880
 Sum. šarur
- 769 Sarudhalom (place name)
 Gost. 923
 Sum. Šu-ru-ud-hu-um-ki
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- 770 Savaria (place name)
Gost. 917
Sum. Subartu
- 771 segíteni “to help”
ŠL 356; 454; Gost. 331
Sum. šag
- 772 sejl “hey!”
Gost. 870
Sum. ši, ša
- 773 sekély “shallow”
ŠL 692; Gost. 147
Sum. sig
- 774 selyem “silk”
ŠL 457; Gost. 201
Sum. silim
- 775 sereg “army”
ŠL 396/15; Gost. 512, 513
Sum. šar, šargeš
- 776 seregély “starling”
Gost. 766
Sum. šir-bur, šir-aš, šir-ga-mušen
- 777 sérteni “to hurt; to insult”, sérülni “to hurt o.s.”
ŠL 371/10; Gost. 389
Sum. sír
- 778 sertés “pig”, serte, sörte “bristle”
ŠL 53; Gost. 760
Sum. šah

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- 779 sietni “to hurry”
 ŠL 449, 381; Gost. 427, 871
 Sum. ši-ed, ši
- 780 sík “even, flat”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147
 Sum. sig
- 781 siker “success”
 ŠL 112; Gost. 378
 Sum. si-sa
- 782 silány “bad”
 Gost. 725
 Sum. sila
- 783 sima “even, flat”
 ŠL 457; Gost. 201
 Sum. silim
- 784 síp “whistle”, sípos “whistler”
 ŠL 395; Gost. 543
 Sum. zib, sip, šip
- 785 sirály “seagull”
 Gost. 766
 Sum. šir-bur, šir-aš, šir-ga-mušen
- 786 sírni “to cry”
 ŠL 437/6, 12, 9; 152/3; LM 544, 541; Gost. 375, 390, 412
 Sum. zur bis, sir, še8
- 787 sisak “helmet”
 ŠL 112; 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767
 Sum. si
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- 788 só “salt”
ŠL 229; Gost. 123
Sum. za
- 789 sok “many, much”
ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461
Sum. su
- 790 sólyom “falcon”
LM 329; ŠL 126/31; Gost. 772
Sum. šur-du-mušen
- 791 sor “row”, sorolni “to class, to classify”
ŠL 152; Gost. 313
Sum. sar
- 792 só, só (el-só, usw.) (ending)
Gost. 858
Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
- 793 sör, ser “beer”
Gost. 692
Sum. še-a
- 794 sörény “mane”
ŠL 354; Gost. 608
Sum. šu-nir
- 795 sötét “dark”
ŠL 545/126; 545/2; Gost. 117
Sum. šu
- 796 suba “sheep fur”
Gost. 676
Sum. subatu (Akk.)

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- 797 sújtani “to hit, to beat”
 ŠL 354; 411; Gost. 337, 338
 Sum. šu...ti, šu4
- 798 suk “measure (an inch Zoll?)”
 ŠL 102/8; Gost. 433
 Sum. suku
- 799 súly “weight, load”, súlyos “heavy”
 ŠL 354; 371; LM 515; Gost. 212, 339
 Sum. šu, bu, bu5
- 800 Sulya (proper name)
 ŠL 354; Gost. 592
 Sum. lu-šu-i(-a)
- 801 Suna, Tchuna (proper name)
 Gost. 901
 Sum. Šu-na
- 802 sunyi “crawling”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 356
 Sum. šum
- 803 Surány (place name)
 ŠL 101; Gost. 922
 Sum. šuran
- 804 súrolni “to scour, to scrub”
 ŠL 255; 354; Gost. 415, 592
 Sum. šu ... ur, šu-i(-a)
- 805 suta “left handed; clumsy”
 ŠL 373; Gost. 820
 Sum. sud(-da)

- 806 sügér “perch”
ŠL 403/24; MSL III 357a; Gost. 769
Sum. suhur-ku
- 807 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
ŠL 469; Gost. 693
Sum. kurum6
- 808 süly “scurvy”
ŠL 536/26; Gost. 100
Sum. šul
- 809 sülyedni “to sink”
Gost. 894
Sum. su-su
- 810 sűrű “dense”
Gost. 185
Sum. sir
- 811 sz (ending of the 2nd pers. of sg.)
Gost. 813
Sum. za-e
- 812 sza, sze (old imperative ending)
Gost. 813
Sum. za-e
- 813 szablya “saber”
MSL V 372; Gost. 625
Sum. zu-bu
- 814 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”
ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a
Sum. šab

- 815 száj “mouth”
ŠL 82/3; Gost. 221, 311
Sum. su, sa4
- 816 szajkó “acornjay”
ŠL 82/8; Gost. 744
Sum. sa4-a-hu
- 817 szakáll “beard”
ŠL 396; Gost. 233
Sum. dug
- 818 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
ŠL 102; Gost. 323
Sum. suh
- 819 szál “thread”
MSL III 185; Gost. 529
Sum. sa-a
- 820 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”
ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386
Sum. dal
- 821 szám “number”, számolni “to calculate”
ŠL 187; MSL III 201; V 31, 217; Gost. 563
Sum. šam
- 822 szamár “donkey”
ŠL 437; MSL III 155; Gost. 751
Sum. amar
- 823 szánni “to dedicate”
ŠL 164; Gost. 377
Sum. sum, sun

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- 824 szántani “to plow”
Gost. 641
Sum. sun
- 825 szaporodni “to reproduce”
ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461
Sum. su
- 826 szarv, szaru “horn (animal)”; szarvas “stag”
ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767
Sum. si
- 827 szedni “to pick (fruit, etc.)”
ŠL 332/19; 314-17; Gost. 81, 406, 560
Sum. zag, šita5
- 828 szédülni “to be dizzy”, szédület “dizziness”
ŠL 373; Gost. 179, 820
Sum. sud, sud(-da)
- 829 szeg “nail”
Gost. 210
Sum. sag, šaĝ
- 830 szeg, szög “corner, angle”, szegély “rim, border”, szegés “seam”, szeglet, szöglet “corner, angle”, szegni, old “to hem; to cut in; to break one’s word”, szegődni “to serve; to join”
ŠL 332/19; 84; 567; UET 333, 361; MSL V 234; Gost. 81, 321, 546, 596b, 629
Sum. zag, zig, sig4, siga, si-gi4-da, sag
- 831 Szeged (place name), sziget “island”
Gost. 928
Sum. sag-ud-da
- 832 szegény “poor”
ŠL 692; Gost. 147
Sum. sig
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- 833 szegy, szügy “brisket”
 ŠL 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 209
 Sum. šag
- 834 szégyen “shame”, szégyenkezni, szégyelleni “to be ashamed”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 148
 Sum. sikil, ki-sikil
- 835 szék “seat, stool”
 Gost. 210
 Sum. sag, šaĝ
- 836 szekér “handcart”
 LM 129a; ŠL 486; Gost. 142, 531
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
- 837 szekerce “axe”
 ŠL 449/122e; Gost. 583
 Sum. igi-kak
- 838 szél “border, edge”, széles “wide, broad”
 Gost. 143, 180, 497
 Sum. sal-la, sal, sil, sila
- 839 szél “wind”
 MSL V 74/306; Gost. 21, 192
 Sum. d-Zalam, sig-sig
- 840 szelíd “tame”
 Gost. 159
 Sum. zid-(da)
- 841 szellem “spirit, mind”
 Gost. 21
 Sum. d-Zalam
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- 842 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnitzel; slice”
ŠL 12; Gost. 269
Sum. sil
- 843 szem “eye”
ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691
Sum. ši, še
- 844 szemelni “to select, to sort”
ŠL 79, 11; Gost. 402
Sum. sim
- 845 szemét “garbage”
SL 536/64 ss.; Gost. 114
Sum. še
- 846 szemölcs “wart”
Gost. 475
Sum. samag
- 847 széna “hay”
Gost. 654
Sum. še-en-na
- 848 szende “soft, gentle”, szenderülni “to fall asleep; to pass away”
ŠL 314; Gost. 29, 159
Sum. sanga, zid-(da)
- 849 szenny “dirt”, szennyezni “to dirty”
ŠL 231/21, 22; Gost. 358
Sum. zanga
- 850 szép “beautiful, handsome”
MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175
Sum. sa-a

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- 851 szepegni “to act timidly”
 ŠL 26; Gost. 376
 Sum. sub
- 852 szer “means”, szerelni “to mount, to install”, szerezni “to acquire”, szerszám “tool”
 ŠL 112; 152; 57; Gost. 378, 414, 498
 Sum. si-sa, šer, esir
- 853 szer, szor “-times”
 Gost. 891
 Sum. še
- 854 szeretni “to love”, szerelem “love”
 ŠL 437/3; Gost. 374
 Sum. zur
- 855 szesz “mind; alcohol”
 ŠL 339; Gost. 809
 Sum. ziz
- 856 szét- “apart (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 373; Gost. 179, 820
 Sum. sud, sud(-da)
- 857 szigorú “severe”
 ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577
 Sum. si-gar
- 858 szíj “strap”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 636, 767
 Sum. a-si, si
- 859 szik “alkaline soil”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147, 662
 Sum. sig
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- 860 szikkadni “to dry out”
 Gost. 662
 Sum. sig
- 861 szilaj “impetuous”
 Gost. 725
 Sum. sila
- 862 szilke “little pan, pot”
 Gost. 725
 Sum. sila
- 863 szimat “sense of smell”
 Gost. 655
 Sum. sim-sim
- 864 szín “color”
 ŠL 113; Gost. 177
 Sum. si4
- 865 szín “stage”
 ŠL 112; Gost. 378
 Sum. si-sa
- 866 szirt “rock, boulder”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767
 Sum. si
- 867 szita “sieve”
 ŠL 83/6; Gost. 559
 Sum. šita
- 868 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”
 ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209
 Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab
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- 869 szivárvány “rainbow”
ŠL 381/197; Gost. 92
Sum. sirara1-5 (+ an), siraran
- 870 szó “word”
ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312
Sum. sa4, zu
- 871 szoba “room”
ŠL 7; Gost. 683
Sum. su
- 872 szobor “statue”, szobrász “sculptor”
Gost. 635
Sum. zabar
- 873 szokni “to get used to s.th.”
ŠL 172; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 310, 461
Sum. zah, su
- 874 szolga “farmhand”
ŠL 231; 167; Gost. 496
Sum. sul-du8
- 875 szomjú “thirsty”
Gost. 320
Sum. šumu (Akk.)
- 876 szomszéd “neighbor”
ŠL 211; MSL V 247; Gost. 139, 520
Sum. umšu, ušsadu
- 877 szopni “to suck”
ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461
Sum. su

- 878 szorítani “to press”, szorulni “to jam; to need s.th.”
ŠL 101, 2, 3, 7; Gost. 307
Sum. sur
- 879 szórni “to scatter”
MSL III 106, 121; Gost. 282
Sum. su-u
- 880 sző, szöv- “to weave”, szöveg “text”, szövet “tissue”
ŠL 104/7; Gost. 528
Sum. sa
- 881 szökni “to flee, to escape”
ŠL 589; 124; Gost. 309, 407
Sum. záh, zig-zig
- 882 szőlő “wine, tendril”
ŠL 15; Gost. 705
Sum. zu-lum
- 883 szőnyeg “carpet”
ŠL 555/8; 319; Gost. 609
Sum. zum
- 884 szőr “hair”
ŠL 53; Gost. 232, 760
Sum. su6, šah
- 885 szörny “monster”
ŠL 11; Gost. 741
Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
- 886 szú “woodworm”
ŠL 15/13, 50; Gost. 235, 748
Sum. zu, sur

- 887 szúrni “to sting, to stab”
ŠL 101; 491; 57; 405/3, 4; Gost. 307, 368, 498, 748
Sum. sur, zar, esir
- 888 szurok “pitch”
ŠL 57; Gost. 498
Sum. esir
- 889 szűk “narrow, scanty, small”, szűkös “narrow, scanty, small”
ŠL 692; Gost. 147
Sum. sig
- 890 szülni “to give birth”, születni “to be born”
ŠL 554; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 444, 461
Sum. sal, sal-la, su
- 891 szűrni “to strain”
ŠL 101, 2, 4, 7; Gost. 307
Sum. sur
- 892 szűz “virgin”
ŠL 331/14,b; Gost. 443
Sum. šis, geme-šiš
- 893 t(t)a (suffix of preterite tense and preterite participle)
Gost. 856
Sum. ta
- 894 tag “limb, member”
ŠL 280; Gost. 454
Sum. dag
- 895 tág “wide, broad”, tágas “broad, roomy”
ŠL 237; 280; Gost. 172, 454
Sum. dagal, dag

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- 896 tagadni “to deny”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 293
 Sum. tag
- 897 tagolni “to analyse”, tagló “butcher’s axe”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 293
 Sum. tag
- 898 takács “weaver”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 524
 Sum. tug
- 899 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
 ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524
 Sum. tug, ara9, bur
- 900 tál “dish”
 ŠL 86/56; Gost. 96
 Sum. dug-dal
- 901 táltos “shaman, sorcerer”
 ŠL 383/3; Gost. 109
 Sum. tal, tala
- 902 támasztani “to lean s.th. against; to cause; to demand”, támaszték “retaining beam”
 ŠL 557; 94/13; 207; Gost. 440, 564, 566
 Sum. dam, dim, tum
- 903 tapadni “to adhere, to stick”, tapasztani “to glue, to paste”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391
 Sum. tab
- 904 táplálni “to nourish”, táplálkozni “to live on s.th.”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391
 Sum. tab
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- 905 tapodni “to step, to stamp”
ŠL 206; Gost. 256
Sum. du
- 906 tárgy “thing, object”
ŠL 280; Gost. 454
Sum. dag
- 907 tarka “colorful”
ŠL 114; Gost. 178
Sum. dar
- 908 táрни “to open wide”
ŠL 383; Gost. 410
Sum. tal(-tal)
- 909 távol “far away”
Gost. 856
Sum. ta
- 910 téгла “brick, tile”
ŠL 237; Gost. 172
Sum. dagal
- 911 tej “milk”
ŠL 319; Gost. 702
Sum. ga
- 912 teke “cone”
ŠL 536/27; Gost. 594
Sum. giš-lukul
- 913 teknő, old degenő “trough”
ŠL 416/6; MSL III 165; Gost. 601
Sum. gakkul

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- 914 tél (telet) “winter”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71
 Sum. tíl-la
- 915 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888
 Sum. tíl-a, til
- 916 telen, talan (privative suffix)
 Gost. 889
 Sum. nig-nu-til-li-da
- 917 temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
 ŠL 376; 206; Gost. 7, 266, 409
 Sum. temen, túm, ki-túm
- 918 tengely “axis”
 MSL III 141; Gost. 565
 Sum. dim-gal
- 919 tengeni, tengődni “to get by miserably, to vegetate”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70
 Sum. tin
- 920 tenger “sea”
 ŠL 484; Gost. 39
 Sum. en-gur
- 921 tenni, tesz, tev- “to make, to do”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 348
 Sum. te
- 922 tenyér “palm”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 215
 Sum. tibir
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- 923 tenyészni “to grow, to thrive”, tenyészteti “to breed”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70
 Sum. tin
- 924 tér (teret) “space”, terület “area”, teríteni “to spread out, to cover”, terülni “to extend, to stretch”,
 téríteni “to lead, to guide”
 ŠL 375/6; 536/14; Gost. 50, 466
 Sum. giš-tir, dur, durun
- 925 térd, térgy “knee”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 233
 Sum. dug
- 926 térti “to return”
 ŠL 58; 536/14; Gost. 298, 466
 Sum. kur⁹, dur, durun
- 927 test “body”
 ŠL 575; Gost. 253
 Sum. teš-ti
- 928 testvér “brother, sister”
 ŠL 331; 74; Gost. 207, 458
 Sum. šes
- 929 tészta “pasta”
 Gost. 895
 Sum. šešda
- 930 tilinkó “heardsman’s flute”
 ŠL 352; Gost. 587
 Sum. tigi
- 931 tilos “forbidden”, tiltani “to forbid”, tiltakozni “to protest”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 71, 196
 Sum. tíl-la, tillá
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- 932 tiszt “officer”, tiszta “clean, neat”
LM 480; Gost. 23
Sum. d-DIŠ
- 933 titok “secret”, titkos “secret, furtive”
ŠL 16; Gost. 26
Sum. tu6-tu6
- 934 tó (tavat) “lake”
ŠL 511; Gost. 87
Sum. túl
- 935 tok “etui, case”
ŠL 309; Gost. 539
Sum. dug
- 936 tokány “braised meat (Transylvanian speciality)”
ŠL 400; Gost. 540
Sum. duggan
- 937 toklyó “one-year-old lamb”
Gost. 774
Sum. gukkal
- 938 tól, től (ablative suffix)
Gost. 856
Sum. ta
- 939 tolni “to push”
Gost. 856
Sum. ta
- 940 tompor “hip”
ŠL 400/2, 3; Gost. 228
Sum. dubur

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- 941 tő (tövet) “trunk”
MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821
Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le
- 942 több “more”
ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391
Sum. tab
- 943 tőgy “udder”
Gost. 445
Sum. tu, tud
- 944 tölteni “to fill”
ŠL 73; 69; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71
Sum. tıl-la
- 945 tőmni “to stuff”, tőmb “block”, tőmlő “tube”, tőmlőc “dungeon”, tőmör “soild, compact”
ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566
Sum. temen, duburm tům, tum
- 946 tőr “dagger”
ŠL 10; MSL III 163; Gost. 624
Sum. gir
- 947 tőrni “to break”, tőrődik “to struggle with s.th.”, törvény “law”
ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65; IV 125ss.; ŠL 12; Gost. 59, 268
Sum. nam(tar), tar
- 948 törölni “to wipe off”
ŠL 12; Gost. 268
Sum. tar

- 949 törzs “trunk”
ŠL 536/14; Gost. 426, 467
Sum. tuš
- 950 tövis “thorn, spine”
ŠL 73; Gost. 222
Sum. ti
- 951 tőzsde “stock exchange”
ŠL 536/14; Gost. 467
Sum. tuš
- 952 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453
Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
- 953 túl “beyond”
Gost. 128
Sum. tu15, tu15-tab-ba
- 954 túrni “to dig”
ŠL 467; Gost. 422
Sum. dun
- 955 tű “needle”
ŠL 73/47; 73; Gost. 73, 222, 680
Sum. ti bis, ti, attu
- 956 tüdő “lungs”
ŠL 73; Gost. 222
Sum. ti
- 957 tülök “horn (animal)”
ŠL 352; Gost. 587
Sum. tigi

- 958 tündér “fairy”
ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 1, 19
Sum. dingir
- 959 túske “spine”
ŠL 73/47; 73; Gost. 73, 222, 681
Sum. ti bis, ti, ittitu (Akk.)
- 960 tűz “fire”
ŠL 16; Gost. 453
Sum. tu6
- 961 tyű, tyú (instrumental formative)
ŠL 73; Gost. 222
Sum. ti
- 962 uborka, ugorka “cucumber”
ŠL 550/7; Gost. 804
Sum. ukuš
- 963 ugar “fallow land”
ŠL 500/2; MSL III 109, 137; Gost. 690
Sum. agar
- 964 ugrani “to jump”
Gost. 278
Sum. u5
- 965 úgy “so, like that”
ŠL 401; Gost. 826, 890
Sum. ur5, u
- 966 új “new”
Gost. 417
Sum. u, u-dur

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- 967 ujj “sleeve”
 ŠL 411; 371; LM 515; Gost. 216, 339, 845
 Sum. u, bu, bu5
- 968 ujjongani “to shout for joy”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 99
 Sum. húl
- 969 újulni “to be renewed”
 Gost. 417
 Sum. u, u-dur
- 970 unk (verbal and possessive suffix 1st pers. of pl., e.g. tanul-unk, apá-nk, usw.)
 Gost. 875
 Sum. ng, ĝe
- 971 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”
 ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ, u bis, ur
- 972 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”
 ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779
 Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum
- 973 út “street”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 278
 Sum. id, u5
- 974 után “after”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 42
 Sum. ud, ud-(d)a
- 975 uzsonna “snack in the afternoon”
 ŠL 107/1-3; Gost. 137
 Sum. usan
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- 976 üdv “well-being, salvation”, üdvös “useful, salutary”, üdvözölni “to welcome”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43
 Sum. utu
- 977 ügy “affair, matter”
 ŠL 312; Gost. 483
 Sum. ug, ung, uku
- 978 ük “Grand-grand-parent”
 ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; 412; Gost. 211, 381
 Sum. ugu, ugun
- 979 üldözni “to pursue”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 371
 Sum. ul7
- 980 üllő “anvil”
 ŠL 483/31; Gost. 610
 Sum. ellag
- 981 ülni “to sit”
 ŠL 203/3; MSL V 274; Gost. 245, 471
 Sum. ur, ur x
- 982 űr “emptiness”, űreg “hollow”
 MSL VI 59/99; ŠL 401; 209; MSL V 274; Gost. 197, 236, 247, 471
 Sum. egir, ur5, ur x
- 983 űrűgy “pretext, excuse”
 ŠL 38; Gost. 477
 Sum. uru bis
- 984 űrűlék “bowel movement, excrement”
 ŠL 185; Gost. 237
 Sum. ur7, ur6
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- 985 üsző “heifer”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502, 652
 Sum. u-zug, uš-zu
- 986 üszök, üszög “fire”
 ŠL 518/28; Gost. 502, 881
 Sum. u-zug, asag
- 987 ütni “to hit”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43, 277, 882
 Sum. utu-, usu, usu
- 988 üvölteni “to howl, to roar”
 Gost. 424
 Sum. i-lu, e-lu, u-lu
- 989 üzekedni “be rutting”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502
 Sum. u-zug
- 990 űzni “to chase”, űző “exorcist”
 ŠL 181-2; LM 17; 211; Gost. 10, 11, 276
 Sum. uzu, azu, lú-uš, uš
- 991 va, ve (suffix of preterite participle and of preterite tense), ván, vén (suffix of gerund)
 Gost. 869
 Sum. a, ä
- 992 vá, vé (translative suffix)
 Gost. 869
 Sum. a, ä
- 993 vad “wild”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362
 Sum. bad
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- 994 vádolni “to accuse”
ŠL 69; Gost. 362
Sum. bad
- 995 vágni “to cut”, vagdalni “to hash”
ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304
Sum. ag
- 996 vágy “longing, yearning”, vágyódni “to long for, to yearn for”
LM 455; Gost. 134
Sum. u-ma
- 997 vagyon “is”
Gost. 267
Sum. me
- 998 vagyon “property”
ŠL 415/2, 5; Gost. 535
Sum. udun
- 999 vaj “butter”
ŠL 231; Gost. 556
Sum. i, ia
- 1000 vájni “to hollow out”
ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; 9; Gost. 32, 289
Sum. alál, bal bis
- 1001 val, vel (comitative suffix)
ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288
Sum. bal
- 1002 váll “shoulder”
MSL III 79/12; Gost. 250
Sum. ba-al

- 1003 vallani “to express, to confess”
ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; 69; Gost. 288, 362, 893
Sum. bal, bad, bal11
- 1004 válni “to become; to divorce”, váltani “to change (money), to exchange”, változni “to change o.s., to change”
ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288
Sum. bal
- 1005 vályú “trough”
ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; Gost. 32
Sum. alál
- 1006 van “is”
Gost. 267
Sum. me
- 1007 vár “fortress, castle”, város “town, city”
ŠL 38; Gost. 476
Sum. uru
- 1008 varázs “magic”, varázsolni “to perform magic”
ŠL 319/4, 6; Gost. 18
Sum. garaš
- 1009 varjú “crow”
ŠL 79/4x, 79a/2, 8, 9/37; Gost. 765
Sum. buru4
- 1010 várni “to wait”
ŠL 56; Gost. 396
Sum. úru
- 1011 vén “ancient”
ŠL 9; Gost. 9
Sum. en

1012 vér “blood”

ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a

Sum. bar

1013 verni “to hit, to beat”

ŠL 400/5, 6; Gost. 487

Sum. bir, ber

1014 véśni “to chisel”

ŠL 12; Gost. 270

Sum. haš

1015 vessző “switch, twig”

MSL IV 150; Gost. 627

Sum. giš-pa

1016 véték “sin, fault”, vétkezni “to sin”

ŠL 69; Gost. 362

Sum. bad

1017 vezér “leader”, vezetni “to lead”

ŠL 314, 50; Gost. 689

Sum. mez

1018 vihar “storm, thunderstorm”

ŠL 43/5; Gost. 97

Sum. uru

1019 világ “world”, világos “light”, villám “lightning”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle”, villogni “to flash, to sparkle”

ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451

Sum. bil

1020 virág “flower”

ŠL 483; Gost. 799

Sum. girag

- 1021 vissza “back”
ŠL 211; Gost. 827
Sum. uš-sa
- 1022 víz “water”
ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657
Sum. íd, biz, bis
- 1023 vol-, val- “to be”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332
Sum. gal
- 1024 vödör, veder “bucket”
ŠL 99/267; Gost. 576, 672
Sum. lu-mudru, badar
- 1025 zaj “noise”
ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324
Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
- 1026 zakatolni “to make a racket, to rattle”
ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324
Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
- 1027 zárni “to close”, zár “lock”
ŠL 151; 401/53, 54, 229; Gost. 509, 558
Sum. šar3, saru, ur5
- 1028 zavarni “to disturb”
ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Gost. 193, 324
Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
- 1029 zeke “jacket”
Gost. 677
Sum. siki

- 1030 zokon “lamentation”
ŠL 84; 569/3, 8a; Gost. 321, 324
Sum. zig, suh
- 1031 zöld, ződ “green”
MSL III 127, 362; Gost. 176
Sum. sig7
- 1032 zörögni “to rattle, to rumble”
Gost. 193
Sum. za-pa-ag
- 1033 zug “angle”
ŠL 332/19; Gost. 81
Sum. zag
- 1034 zúgni “to rush, to roar”
ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 324, 781
Sum. suh, ug
- 1035 zuhanni “to fall”
ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 324
Sum. suh
- 1036 zúzni “to smash, to crush”
ŠL 15/13, 50; 235, 341; Gost. 235, 341
Sum. zú, sud
- 1037 zűr “chaos”
ŠL 71; Gost. 51
Sum. šir, sir
- 1038 zsarolni “to blackmail”
ŠL 151; Gost. 509
Sum. šar3, saru

1039 zsilip “sluice”

Gost. 660

Sum. šilihtu (Akk.)

1040 zsír “lard”

ŠL 231; Gost. 556

Sum. i, ia

1041 zszsik “grain beetle, grain worm”

ŠL 405/2; Gost. 747

Sum. ziz

1042 Zsolt (proper name)

Gost. 904

Sum. Šulgi

6. Hungarian and the other Finno-Ugric languages

1. Introduction

The book “*Affinitas linguae Hungaricae cum linguis fennicae originis grammaticae demonstrata*”, that appeared 1799 in Göttingen, written by the Hungarian physician Sámuel Gyarmathi, is nowadays officially regarded as the foundation of Finno-Ugristics. But a closer look at the 800 etymologies of Gyarmathi shows that only 34 or 4% are still considered to be correct (Hanzeli 1983, p. xxvi). Therefore, it is astonishing, that for his contemporaries Gyarmathi’s work “would provide a convincing proof of the existence of the Finno-Ugric family of languages and of the membership of his native language, Hungarian, in that family, so convincing that his work was accepted with broad approval by European scholars and that the filiation of Hungarian has never since been seriously questioned” (Hanzeli 1983, p. xvi). Besides the fact, that there very many attempts to question the Finno-Ugric hypothesis (cf. e.g. Érdy 1974), such an “approval” may be pardonable for pre-scientist at the beginning of the 19th century, but it is not understandable at all, why the mistaken concept of a Finno-Ugric family is still widely accepted today. Gyarmathi’s predecessor, whom he followed in the etymological part of his work, the Jesuit János Sajnovics, compared already in 1770 150 pairs of Hungarian and Lapponic words. Sebeok, in his foreword to the reprint of Sajnovics’s work, says that the author was “providing far-reaching and firm evidence for this hypothesis” (1968, p. 3) – in reality, there is none at all, since almost all of Sajnovics etymologies are today considered to be mistaken.

Nevertheless, both Sajnovics and Gyarmathi successfully banned the “Orientistic” theory about the origin of Hungarian as inaugurated by Ferenc Otrokócsi Foris (1693) to the background. The reasons are clear for everybody who is acquainted with European history: After the end of the Turkish rule over Hungary (1526-1606), the Habsburgs influenced Hungary stronger and stronger, and from 1867 to 1918, Hungary was even as a kingdom a part of the Habsburgian empire. From this political fact, it follows, that it was not by chance, that the Indo-European comparative historical grammar was applied to Hungarian and his alleged relatives – since German, the official language of Austria, was already proven to be a member of the IE family. And neither is it by chance, that Hungarian was first compared with Lapponic, i.e. with the most distant of all alleged relatives of Hungarian, since in the 19th century, the Lapps still lived like people in the Stone Age. In other words: It was “proven” by Sajnovics, Gyarmathi and their successors, that the siblings of the Hungarians have no share with such ancient cultures like the Sumerians, the Akkadians and other Oriental people, to whom their origin was traced back since the 17th century.

The following map shows the geographical distribution of the Finno-Ugric languages incl. Hungarian:



In the following, I compare the 1042 word articles from Gostony (1975), a work, that was published under the auspices of the French National Science Foundation under the directionship of the world-famous Orientalist and professor at Sorbonne University, Raymond Jestin, with the 10'714 word articles in the "Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Ungarischen" (EWU). I abolished all FU words of the 1042 etyma of Gostony (1975) that do not have at least one other testimony in one other FU language according to the EWU. There are many reasons, why the EWU has no other testimonies than the Hungarian word under discussion: 1. The etymology of an etymon is unknown. 2. The EWU claims for "onomatopoeical" origin (and thus it doesn't supply us with an etymology). 3. The EWU claims that a certain word is "an inner-Hungarian development" (and hence without correspondences in other FU languages). 4. The stem of a word is considered to be "fictitious" (as a matter of fact, Hungarian is the only language all over the world that has such alleged "fictitious" stems). 5. The first or the second part of composed words has no correspondence in other FU languages. Moreover, in many cases, the EWU declares an etymology as "doubtful" or "uncertain", but sometimes anyway gives alleged correspondences in other FU languages.

There are two other problems concerning the FU "family": 1. In many cases (that I did not count), Hungarian words are compared with words of distant languages, most of all Permic ones. 2. Estonian seems hardly to be considered anymore a member of the FU "language family" – from our 1042 etyma only 6 words have a correspondence with an Estonian word – the same is true with most of the 10'714 word articles of the EWU. 3. Very often there is only 1 correspondence in 1 other FU language, and mostly this etymology is accompanied by phrases like "probable, uncertain, problematic", etc. 4. As

Angela Marcantonio (2004) established: “The key Ugric node, on which the family was historically based, has never been reconstructed, and it is widely recognized that Hungarian is radically different in morphology, lexicon and phonology from its supposed siblings in the Ugric node”. It is also well known, that many nodes in the FU family tree have more sound-laws than examples to illustrate this sound-laws.

2. Hungarian-Sumerian-FU etymologies

1 a, az “that”

ŠL 480; Gost. 835; EWU, p. 62

Sum. aš

Syry. asi “ecce!”

Voty. oti “to there”

Cher. umpal “the other side”

Mordw. ombo, omba, oma “other, second”

2 adni “to give”

ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; EWU, pp. 5s.

Sum. ag, ang

Syry. ud- “to water”

Voty. ud- “id.”

Cher. ando- “to nourish”

Finn. anta- “to give, to donate”

Lapp. vuow'de “to sell”

3 ág “branch”

ŠL 334; Gost. 124; EWU, pp. 8s.

Sum. á

Vog. taw “branch”

Osty. jayi “hole in a branch”

4 agy “brain”

ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; Gost. 211; EWU, p. 12

Sum. ugu

Syry. uź “front space”

Voty. až “id.”

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- Cher. anzel “front-“
 Finn. otsa “forehead”
- 5 ágy “bed”
 ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 796; EWU, p. 12
 Sum. aka
 Vog. al’ã:t “bed”
 Syry. vol’ “skin of a ree deer”, vol’-paś “bed”
 Voty. val’ “to stretch out (a blanket), val’es “bed”
- 6 alkotni “to form, to build”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; EWU, p. 26
 Sum. alam, alan
 Osty. alt- “to add”
- 7 állni “to stand”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; EWU, p. 27
 Sum. gal, al
 Syry. sulal “to stand”
 Voty. sil- “id.”
 Cher. šaly- “id.”
- 8 álom “sleep; dream”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 472, 604; EWU, p. 30
 Sum. a-a-lum, alam, alan
 Vog. õle-m “sleep; dream”
 Osty. otem “id.”
 Syry. on “sleep”
 Voty. um “id.”
 Cher. omo “sleep; dream”
 Mordw. udomo “sleep”
- 9 alom “strew”
 Gost. 729; EWU, p. 30
 Sum. u8-alum
-

-
- Osty. ílem, item “insole from hay”
- 10 aludni, alszik, aluv- “to sleep”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; EWU, p. 31
 Sum. alam, alan
 Vog. alalaχ “to sleep”
 Osty. ala- “id.”
 Mordw. udo- “id.”
 Lapp. oadde- “id.”
- 11 anya “mother”
 Gost. 436; EWU, p. 39
 Sum. ama
 Vog. āñī “wife of the brother of the father”
 Osty. ańeki “wife of the older brother; stepmother”
 Syry. ań “woman”
 Mordw. nizańa “mother-in-law”
 Lapp. vionńe “wife of the older brother”
- 12 apa “father”
 Gost. 434; EWU, p. 40
 Sum. ab, ab-ba
 Vog. up, op “father-in-law; brother-in-law”
 Osty. up, op “father-in-law; son or brother of the father-in-law”
 Cher. owe “father-in-law”
 Finn. appi “id.”
 Lapp. vuop’pâ “id.”
- 13 ár “flood”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 37, 141; EWU, p. 43
 Sum. a, a-ma-ru
 Vog. tūr “lake”
 Osty. lar “high tide lake”
-

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- 14 ár “price”
 ŠL 401; 152b, c; Gost. 606; EWU, p. 51
 Sum. har(-ra)
 Syry. artal- “to calculate, to guess”
 Mordw. ańće “to think”
 Finn. arvo “value; guess”
- 15 arany “gold”
 ŠL 451; 381; Gost. 284, 285; EWU, p. 44
 Sum. ar, ará
 Vog. tareń “copper”
 Osty. lorńe “id.”
- 16 aratni “to harvest”
 ŠL 594/2; 56, 5; MSL III 269, 270; Gost. 397, 802, 803; EWU, p. 45
 Sum. ur4, uru
 Osty. lort- “to mow”
 Syry. šir- “to trim, to cut”
 Voty. šir- “id.”
- 17 atya “father”
 Gost. 435; EWU, p. 59
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Mordw. at’a “grandfather; very old man”
 Finn. ati “father-in-law”
- 18 bal “left”, balog “left-handed”
 ŠL 9; 352a; MSL III 79/1; Gost. ad 288, 588; EWU, p. 73
 Sum. bal, ba
 Voty. pal’ńan “left”
- 19 bog “knot”
 ŠL 3; Gost. 616; EWU, pp. 115s.
 Sum. mug
 Vog. pōxlip “button”
-

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- Osty. poŋxel “bulb (on a tree)”
 Syry. bugil’ “eye”
 Mordw. pokol’ “lump”
 Finn. punka “big person”
 Lapp. bug’ge “hump”
- 20 bór “skin”, bórönd “suitcase”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a, 206; EWU, pp. 135s.
 Sum. bar, bár
 Osty. per “redish skin of the birchtree bark”
- 21 csapni “to catch”
 ŠL 68/13; Gost. 273; EWU, pp. 189s.
 Sum. šub
 Syry. ćapki- “to throw”
 Voty. ćapki- “to hit, to clap”
 Mordw. ćapa- “to hit”
 Lapp. ćuop’pâ “to cut off, to mince”
- 22 csecs “tits; udder”
 ŠL 331; Gost. 458; EWU, p. 196
 Sum. šeš
 Vog. ćüćü- “milk (child language)”
 Cher. ce-ze “teat, breast”
 Lapp. ćiž’že “id.”
- 23 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
 Gost. 659; EWU, p. 202
 Sum. še x
 Voty. ćop “drop”
 Cher. ćeve- “to drop”
 Lapp. cahpa- “to trickle”
- 24 csikarni “to pinch”
 ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577; EWU, p. 212
-

- Sum. si-gar
 Osty. t'iker- "to creak"
 Voty. žukirt "to grunt (pigs)"
 Mordw. čikur "creaking"
- 25 csillag "star", csillogni "to shine"
 ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; EWU, p. 214
 Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
 Vog. súly- "to sparkle"
 Osty. súlpi- "to shine (in the darkness)"
 Syry. źuljal- "to gleam"
 Voty. čil'al- "to shine"
 Cher. celyeža "to shimmer (snow)"
 Mordw. čil'd'or mol'e- "to shine, to gleam"
- 26 csípni "to pinch"
 ŠL 68; Gost. 274; EWU, p. 217
 Sum. šib
 Syry. čepel' "pinch", čepel't "to pinch"
 Voty. čepil'i "pinching", čepil't- "to pinch"
 Cher. cewešte "to pinch" (?)
- 27 csíra "germ"
 ŠL 71/2; Gost. 242; EWU, p. 219
 Sum. šir
 Vog. šerk "germ"
- 28 csomó "knot"
 ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609; EWU, p. 225
 Sum. šum, zum
 Mordw. súlmo "knot, bundle"
 Finn. solmu, solmi "knot"
 Lapp. čuol'bmâ "knot"

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- 29 csordulni “to flow over”
 ŠL 491; Gost. 368; EWU, p. 227
 Sum. zar
 Vog. ćork- “to run, to drip”
 Osty. śari- “to flow, to stream”
 Finn. soro “falling drop”
- 30 csúcs “peak”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 186, 516; EWU, p. 232
 Sum. šuš, šu-si
 Mordw. ćoćańa “peak; pointed, sharp”
- 31 csupor “little pot”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 537; EWU, pp. 235s.
 Sum. zurzub
 Syry. ćibl’eg “little pot (from birch bark)”
- 32 csurogni “to run, to flow”, csurranni “to flow slowly”
 ŠL 101, 7; 491; Gost. 308, 368; EWU, p. 227
 Sum. šur, zar
 Vog. ćork- “to run, to drip”
 Osty. śari- “to flow, to stream”
 Finn. soro “falling drop”
- 33 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”
 Gost. 173; EWU, pp. 240s.
 Sum. dugud
 Syry. dundi “to swell”
- 34 dob “drum”
 ŠL 138; Gost. 190; EWU, p. 269
 Sum. dub
 Cher. tumber “drum”
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- 35 dobni “to throw”
 ŠL 138; Gost. 340; EWU, p. 269
 Sum. dub
 Vog. tãmp- “to throw oneself to the ground”
- 36 domb “hill”, domború “vaulted”
 ŠL 459; 400/2, 3; Gost. 61a, 228, 262; EWU, p. 272
 Sum. du6, dubur, du6, dul
 Vog. tōmp “hill; island”
- 37 e, ez “this”
 Gost. 846; EWU, p. 345
 Sum. e
 Vog. in “now”
 Osty. in, it “id.”
 Syry. etaje “this”
 Voty. iče “such a”
 Mordw. et’e “this”, eše “that”
 Finn. että “that”
- 38 ég “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; EWU, p. 295
 Sum. é, e8
 Syry. sined “perspiration during hot weather, warm vapor”
 Finn. sää “weather”
- 39 egér “mouse”
 MSL IV 59/99; Gost. 197; EWU, pp. 295s.
 Sum. egir
 Vog. tãŋke-r “mouse”
 Osty. löŋker “id.”
 Syry. šir “id.”
 Voty. šir “id.”
 Mordw. čeveř
 Finn. hiiri
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- 40 égni “to burn”
MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330; EWU, p. 295
Sum. ag, ang, e8
Osty. jänglel- “to roast over fire”
Sry. ín “flame”, ínál- “to burn”
- 41 egy, old ig “one”, egyenes “straight”, egyed “individual”, egyetem “university”
ŠL 85; Gost. 181, 823; EWU, p. 298
Sum. gi-na, dil
Osty. it “one; this, that”
Finn. ensi “first”
- 42 éj “night”
ŠL 427; Gost. 49; EWU, p. 304
Sum. gig, ge6
Vog. jī “night”
Osty. ej “id.”
Sry. voj “id.”
Voty. uj “id.”
Mordw. ve “id.”
Finn. yö “id.”
Eston. iggâ “id.”
- 43 ék “wedge”, ékjel, ékszer “jewels”
ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; ŠL 80; 347; Gost. 305, 561, 562, 600; EWU, p. 305
Sum. ag, ang, ig, ek, igi-gal, aga
Vog. tünke-l “stopper”
Osty. jöjk “wooden nail, wedge”
- 44 elleni “to give birth (animals)”
ŠL 381; Gost. 328; EWU, p. 314
Sum. ud-du
Sry. sod- “to reproduce”
Finn. synty- “to be born”
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-
- 45 élni “to live”
 ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874; EWU, p. 307
 Sum. il, gal, al
 Vog. ilt- “to recover”
 Osty. jilpet- “to revive”
 Syry. ol- “to live, to be”
 Voty. ul- “id.”
 Cher. ele- “to live, to dwell”
 Finn. elä- “id.”
 Lapp. älle- “to live, to be”
- 46 eme “female”
 Gost. 208; EWU, p. 319
 Sum. en-bar
 Finn. emä “female (animal)”
 Lapp. ärmest- “from birth on”
- 47 emelni “to lift”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164, 401; EWU, p. 319
 Sum. nim
 Vog. älm- “to lift, to carry”
 Osty. äl- “to carry”, älem- “to lift”
- 48 emlő “breast, teat”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; EWU, p. 321
 Sum. um(-u)
 Osty. em- “to suck”
 Finn. ime- “to suck”
- 49 emse “sow”
 ŠL 208; Gost. 752; EWU, p. 319
 Sum. anše
 Finn. emä “female (animal)”
 Lapp. ämest “from birth on”
-

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- 50 én “I”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; EWU, pp. 321s.
 Sum. ġa-e
 Osty. mä “I”
 Syry. me “id.”
 Cher. meń “id.”
 Mordw. mon “id.”
 Finn. minä, mä “id.”
 Lapp. mōn, mon “id.”
- 51 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
 ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16; EWU, p. 322
 Sum. en-ag
 Finn. ääni
 Lapp. jiednâ “voice, sound”
- 52 enyv “glue”
 ŠL 399/7, 15; Gost. 56; EWU, p. 324
 Sum. im, em
 Vog. il’e-m “glue”
 Osty. ejem “id.”
- 53 epe “gall”
 ŠL 207, 535/9; Gost. 238; EWU, pp. 324s.
 Sum. ib
 Vog. täp “gall”
 Syry. sep “id.”
 Voty. sep “id.”
 Mordw. sepe “id.”
 Finn. sappi “id.”
 Lapp. sap’pe “id.”
- 54 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429; EWU, p. 334
 Sum. ešemen, e
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- Vog. is- “to settle”
 Osty. esel- “to let go”
 Syry. uś- “to fall”
 Voty. uś- “to fall off”
- 55 fa “tree; wood”
 ŠL 295, 1; 295/4, a-p; 565; Gost. 792; EWU, p. 347
 Sum. pa
 Vog. sāl’t’pā “lindentree” (sāl’t’ “linden”)
 Syry. pu “tree; wood”
 Voty. pu “id.”
 Cher. pu “id.”
 Finn. puu “id.”
- 56 falu “village”
 ŠL 38/2; Gost. 682; EWU, p. 354
 Sum. alum (Akk.)
 Vog. pawel “village”
 Osty. puŷel “id.”
 Finn. palva- “id. (in place names)”
- 57 far “ass”
 ŠL 74/58, 86, 105; Gost. 205a; EWU, p. 356
 Sum. bar
 Osty. “behind s.th.”
- 58 faragni “to carve”, faragó “carver”
 ŠL 349/65; Gost. 575; EWU, p. 357
 Sum. bur-gul
 Vog. pār- “scharren, aushöhlen (boat)”
- 59 fehé, fejér “white”
 ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; EWU, p. 366
 Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
 Lapp. bāggjo- “to shine white”
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- 60 fejsze “axe”
 Gost. 637; EWU, p. 368
 Sum. pašu
 Vog. päct “axe”
- 61 fekete “black”
 ŠL 482; Gost. 394; EWU, p. 370
 Sum. uku
 Osty. peyte “black”
- 62 feküdni, feksz-, fekv- “to lie down”
 ŠL 482; Gost. 394; EWU, pp. 370s.
 Sum. uku
 Syry. puk- “to sit”
 Voty. puk- “to sit”
- 63 feleség “wife”
 ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; EWU, p. 372
 Sum. hal
 Vog. päl “half, side”
 Osty. pelek “half”
 Syry. pel “half of a pair”
 Voty. pal “id.”
 Cher. pel, wel “side”, pe·le “half”
 Mordw. pel’ “side”
 Finn. suupieli “corner of one’s mouth” (?), pielos, pielus “edge, rim”
 Lapp. bälle “side, half”
- 64 félni “to be afraid”, félelem “fear”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 892; EWU, p. 372
 Sum. hu-luh-ha
 Vog. pil’- “to be afraid”
 Osty. pel- “id.”
 Syry. pol- “id.”
 Voty. puwi- “id.”
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- Cher. pel'e- "id."
 Finn. pelkää- "id."
 Lapp. ballâ- "id."
- 65 féreg "worm; wolf"
 ŠL 444/19; MSL 114/205; Gost. 736; EWU, p. 381
 Sum. pirig
 Vog. pēr̄k "worm in the intestines"
 Syry. perk "crab louse"
- 66 férne "to fit (in a space)"
 ŠL 132; Gost. 379; EWU, p. 380
 Sum. par
 Syry. p̄ir- "to enter"
 Voty. p̄ir- "to enter, to stop off, to come up"
 Cher. p̄ere- "to enter"
- 67 fiú "son; boy"
 ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; EWU, pp. 396s.
 Sum. ibila
 Vog. p̄üw "boy; son"
 Osty. pay "id."
 Syry. pi "id."
 Voty. pi "child, young animal"
 Cher. p̄üerye "man, boy" (?)
 Mordw. bujo, p̄ijo "grandchild"
 Finn. poika "boy, son"
- 68 fogni "to seize", fogadni "to receive", foganni "to be expecting a baby"
 ŠL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381; EWU, pp. 400s.
 Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
 Vog. pow- "to seize"
- 69 fogyni "to diminish"
 ŠL 69; 152/8; Gost. 363, 403; EWU, p. 404
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- Sum. bad bis, ug⁹
 Cher. peča-, puče- “to diminish to sink (water level)”
- 70 folyini “to flow”, folyó “river”
 ŠL 2; 60; Gost. 68, 385, 555; EWU, pp. 406s.
 Sum. hal, hal bis, pa⁶
 Vog. pol’cīt- “to ripple, to murmur”
 Osty. pali- “to well, to gush”
- 71 forogni “to turn around”, forgó “maelstrom”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; EWU, p. 410
 Sum. bar
 Vog. powrit- “to toss about”
- 72 fő, fej “head”
 ŠL 69; 295; 565; Gost. 514, 792; EWU, p. 367
 Sum. be, pa
 Vog. päŋ “head”
 Syry. pon “end, begin, point”
 Voty. puŋ “end, border, point”
 Mordw. pe “end”
 Finn. pää “head”
- 73 főni, főlni “to cook (v/i)”, főzni “to cook (v/t)”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350; EWU, p. 415
 Sum. bil
 Vog. pöj- “to cook, to boil (v/i), päjt- “to cook (v/t)”
 Syry. pu-, puv- “to cook, to boil (v/t)”
 Mordw. piĵe- “to cook until done”, pid’e- “to cook (v/t)”
- 74 fújni “to blow”; fúvatni “to blow, to blow out”
 ŠL 371; LM 515; Gost. 339; EWU, p. 426
 Sum. bu, bu⁵
 Vog. pow- “to blow”
 Osty. poγ- “id.”

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- Cher. pue- “id.”
Mordw. puva- “to blow away”
- 75 fúrni “to drill”
ŠL 511/11; 411/39, 40, 98; Gost. 665, 703, 710; EWU, p. 428
Sum. bur, pu, bur(u)
Vog. pore- “awl”
Osty. por “drill”
Sry. pír-ńol “id.”
Voty. pír “through”
Finn. pura “mortise chisel; drill”
Lapp. pãrrē “drill”
- 76 fű (fűvet) “grass”
ŠL 318; MSL III 69/13; Gost. 698; EWU, pp. 432s.
Sum. u
Vog. pom “grass, hay”
Osty. pam “id.”
- 77 fül “ear”
Gost. 226; EWU, pp. 433s.
Sum. pi
Vog. pil’ “ear”
Osty. pel “id.”
Sry. pel’ “id.”
Voty. pel’ “id.”
Cher. peleš “id.”
Mordw. pil’e “id.”
Lapp. bäl’je “id.”
- 78 fűlni “to be heated”, fűteni “to heat”
ŠL 172; Gost. 350; EWU, pp. 436s.
Sum. bil
Vog. pãlt- “to ignite”
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- 79 fűzni “to fix”, fűzet “exercise book”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502; EWU, p. 437
 Sum. u-zug
 Cher. piðä- “to bind, to knit”
- 80 gyakni, old “to sting with the corns”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; EWU, p. 489
 Sum. gag
 Vog. jĕk- “to stab through”
 Osty. joyi- “to hit, to knock”
- 81 gyakori “often”, gyakorolni “to exercise”
 ŠL 169; Gost. 408; EWU, p. 489
 Sum. dah
 Syry. juk “pile, big amount”
 Voty. juk, l’uk “pile, flock, heard”
 Finn. joukko “pile, crowd, meeting”
- 82 gyalog “on foot”, gyalogolni “to walk”
 ŠL 332; LM 66; Gost. 315, 316, 423
 Sum. alaku (Akk.), gug4; EWU, p. 490
 Cher. jal “foot”
 Mordw. jalgo, jalga “on foot”
 Finn. jalka “foot, leg”
 Lapp. juol’ge “foot”
- 83 gyökér “root”
 201/2; Gost. 589; EWU, p. 498
 Sum. suh6
 Vog. jükär “the roots of a fallen tree”
- 84 hab “foam”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 38; EWU, p. 504
 Sum. a-ab-(ba)
 Vog. kop “wave”
-

Osty.	komp “id.”
Syry.	gib- “to strike, to hit”
Voty.	gibed “acre-earth, peat”
Mordw.	komba “little hill on the meadow”
Finn.	kumpu “hill”
Lapp.	kåbbå “id.”

85 hágó “path in the high mountains”

ŠL 230; Gost. 582; EWU, p. 508

Sum. gag

Vog. χānχ- “to climb (up)”

Osty. χonχ- “id.”

Syry. kaj- “id.” (?)

86 hagyni “to let”

Gost. 404; EWU, p. 509

Sum. u-gu

Vog. kōlʹ- “to leave”

Osty. kaj- “to leave behind”

Syry. kolʹ- “id.”

Voty. kilʹ- “to let away, to leave behind”

Cher. koðe- “to leave”

Mordw. kado- “id.”

Finn. katoa- “to disappear, to get lost”

Lapp. guodde- “to omit, to leave behind”

87 haj “hair”

ŠL 167; MSL 150/342; Gost. 220; EWU, p. 511

Sum. ka + u

Vog. χáj “curl”

88 hal “fish”

ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; EWU, p. 516

Sum. ku6, ha

Vog. kōl “fish”

Osty.	kul “id.”
Cher.	kol “id.”
Mordw.	kal “id.”
Finn.	kala “id.”
Lapp.	guolle “id.”

89 haladni “to proceed”

ŠL 550; Gost. 99, 385; EWU, p. 517

Sum. húl, hal bis

Osty.	koyel- “to step”
Syry.	kilal- “to float downstream”
Mordw.	kol’ge “to drp, to run, to seep”
Finn.	kulke- “to go, to wander, to move”
Lapp.	gol’gâ- “to run, to flow”

90 halál “death”

ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98; EWU, p. 516

Sum. lú-alal, hul

Vog.	kāl- “to die”
Osty.	kala- “id.”
Syry.	kul- “id.”
Voty.	kul- “id.”
Cher.	kole- “id.”
Mordw.	kulo- “id.”
Finn.	kuole- “id.”

91 hallani “to hear”, hallgatni “to listen; to be quiet”

MSL III 128/367; Gost. 101; EWU, p. 518

Sum. hal

Vog.	kāl- “to hear”
Osty.	kol- “id.”
Syry.	kil- “id.”
Voty.	kil- “id.”
Cher.	kola- “id.”
Mordw.	kul’e- “id.”

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| Finn. | kuule- “id.” |
| Lapp. | gullâ- “id.” |
- 92 hálni “to sleep”
 ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; EWU, p. 516
 Sum. hal
- | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Vog. | kōl- “to sleep” |
| Osty. | kal- “id.” |
| Syry. | voj-kolav (voj “Nacht”) “id.” (?) |
| Voty. | kel- “id.” |
- 93 halni “to die”
 ŠL 456; Gost. 98; EWU, p. 516
 Sum. hul
- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| Vog. | kāl- “to die” |
| Osty. | kala- “id.” |
| Syry. | kul- “id.” |
| Voty. | kul- “id.” |
| Cher. | kole- “id.” |
| Mordw. | kulo- “id.” |
| Finn. | kuole- “id.” |
- 94 hamu “ashes”
 ŠL 212; Gost. 198, 199; EWU, p. 521
 Sum. ukum, kum-ma
- | | |
|--------|------------------------------|
| Vog. | kōl'em “ashes” |
| Osty. | χojem “id.” |
| Mordw. | kulov, kuloŋ, kulu (?) “id.” |
- 95 hangya “ant”
 Gost. 750; EWU, p. 524
 Sum. gan-ga
- | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| Vog. | künš-kaškēj (kaškēj “ant”) “ant” |
| Syry. | kožul “id.” |
| Voty. | kužil'i “id.” |
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- Finn. kusiainen, kusilainen “id.”
- 96 harag “anger”
 ŠL 22; Gost. 194; EWU, p. 527
 Sum. urgu
 Vog. χor- “to fight”
 Osty. karam- “to get angry”
 Mordw. kor “annoyance, grief, anger”
- 97 háramolni “to fall to s.o.”, hárulni “to fall to s.o.”, hárítani “to divert, to deflect”
 ŠL 401; 152 b, c; MSL V 9-1; Gost. 606; EWU, p. 530
 Sum. har(-ra)
 Osty. χor “stretch of a river, curve of a river”
 Syry. kirišen “suspicious”
 Voty. kiriž “crooked, slanting”
- 98 hars “linde”, harsfa “lindentree”
 ŠL 146/1, 3; Gost. 790; EWU, p. 533
 Sum. giš-hašhur
 Osty. kińt’ “part of the bark (birch)”
 Syry. kać “bark (of a tree)”
 Finn. kosku, koskus “thick bark”
- 99 hasítani “to split”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 270; EWU, p. 534
 Sum. haš
 Vog. künkašmāt-, künkašl- “to burst, to split”
- 100 haszon “use, advantage”, hasznos “useful”
 Gost. 144; EWU, pp. 535s.
 Sum. á-áš
 Cher. kuška- “to grow”
 Mordw. kaso- “id.”
 Finn. kasva- “id.”

- 101 hat “6”
 ŠL 190; 598b; Gost. 248, 841; EWU, pp. 536s.
 Sum. haš, aš, a-aš
 Vog. kat “6”
 Osty. kut “id.”
 Syry. kvat’ “id.”
 Voty. kwat’ “id.”
 Cher. kut “id.”
 Mordw. koto “id.”
 Finn. kuusi (kuute-) “id.”
 Lapp. gut’tâ “id.”
- 102 hát “back”
 ŠL 190; Gost. 248; EWU, p. 537
 Sum. haš
 Vog. χūtāi’ “behind”
 Osty. juw kutelne (juw “tree”) “under cover of the tree”
- 103 hatni “to have effect”
 Gost. 272; EWU, p. 536
 Sum. kud
 Osty. χat- “to move, to proceed”
 Syry. kut- “to hold, to hold back, to catch” (?)
 Voty. kut- “to catch, to hold” (?)
- 104 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”
 ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; EWU, p. 539
 Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
 Osty. kat “house”
 Syry. ker-ka (ker “beam”) “house, living room”
 Voty. kor-ka (kor “beam”) “house”
 Cher. kuđe “Cheremis summer hut”
 Mordw. kudo, kud “house, living room”
 Finn. kota “tent”
 Lapp. goatte “id.”

- 105 hegy “mountain”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; EWU, pp. 542s.
 Sum. gag
 Finn. kasa “angle, corner”
 Lapp. gäčče “end of s.th., point, peak”
- 106 hizlalni “to fatten”, hízni “to get fat”
 ŠL 143; Gost. 106; EWU, p. 565
 Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
 Vog. kōt- “to get fat”
 Osty. χūt- “id.”
- 107 hogy “that, in order to, because”
 Gost. 825; EWU, pp. 567s.
 Sum. ga, ge, gu
 Vog. kōn “when?”
 Osty. kot “where?”
 Syry. kiž “how?”
 Voty. kece “what a ...?”
 Cher. kešte “where?”
 Mordw. kona “which?”
 Finn. kussa “where?”
 Lapp. go “when?”
- 108 hold, hód “moon”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 88; EWU, pp. 569, 565s.
 Sum. húl
 Osty. χaw “month”
 Mordw. kov, kon “moon, month”
 Finn. kuu “id.”
 Lapp. kuojjiti- “to rise (moon)” (?)
- 109 holló “raven”
 ŠL 78, 228; Gost. 754; EWU, p. 570
 Sum. hu

Vog. kolā-k “raven”

Osty. kolek “id.”

110 horolni “to draw (a line)”

LM 401; Gost. 398; EWU, pp. 578s.

Sum. hur

Vog. karšel- “scratching (with the fishing rod)”

Syry. kural- “to rake together”

Voty. kurjal- “to scratch off”

111 horzsolni “to rub”

ŠL 12; Gost. 270; EWU, pp. 578s.

Sum. haš

Vog. karšel- “scratching (with the fishing rod)”

Syry. kural- “to rake together”

Voty. kurjal- “to scratch off”

112 hosszú “long”

ŠL 211; Gost. 171; EWU, p. 580

Sum. uš

Vog. koše-w “long”

Syry. kuž “long; length”

Voty. kuž “long, high (plant)”

Cher. kuže “long”

113 hölgy “lady”

Gost. 435; EWU, p. 582

Sum. ad, ad-da

Vog. kal’ “woman; female animal”

Osty. köjeŋ “female animal”

Lapp. gadfe “female ermine”

114 hullani “to fall”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”

ŠL 456; Gost. 98; EWU, p. 586

Sum. hul

Vog. χol- “to get off (bark of a tree)”
 Syry. gilal- “to fall down” (?)

115 húnyni “to turn a blind eye”

ŠL 536/39; Gost. 393; EWU, p. 588

Sum. hun

Vog. koń- “to blink, to close one’s eyes”

Osty. koń- “to close one’s eyes”

Syry. kuń- “id.”

Voty. kiń- “id.”

Cher. keme- “id.”

Mordw. końa-, końe- “id.”

Finn. kyyny “half-open (eyes)”

116 húzni “to pull”

LM 401; Gost. 398; EWU, p. 593

Sum. hur

Vog. kât-, χat- “to break”

Osty. kopite- “to mince, to take off”

117 ígéрни “to promise”

ŠL 449; Gost. 217; EWU, p. 602

Sum. igi

Osty. iqker- “to curse, to scold”

118 ij “bow”

ŠL 68-30; Gost. 551; EWU, p. 604

Sum. illu, lu-illuru

Vog. jäwt “bow”

Osty. joyel “id.”

Cher. jaŋyež “id.”

Mordw. jonks, joŋs “id.”

Finn. jousi, joutsu “id.”

- 119 indulni, indulni “to depart”
 ŠL 148/17, 52; 381; Gost. 140, 328; EWU, p. 613
 Sum. in-di, ud-du
 Vog. jām-, jam- “to go”
- 120 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
 ŠL 28; Gost. 319; EWU, pp. 629s.
 Sum. im-ma
 Vog. äj- “to drink”
 Osty. jeś- “id.”
 Syry. ju- “id.”
 Voty. ju- “id.”
 Cher. jüä- “id.”
 Finn. juo- “id.”
 Lapp. jukkâ- “id.”
- 121 íny, üny “gums”
 ŠL 15; 376; Gost. 76, 223; EWU, p. 620
 Sum. inim, unu
 Syry. an “gums”
 Voty. aŋ “gums, palate”
 Finn. ien, ikenen “gums”
- 122 ivar “sex”, ívni “to spawn”
 Gost. 224; EWU, p. 632
 Sum. ubur
 Finn. juokse- “to run, to flow; to be rutting”
- 123 íz “taste”
 ŠL 449/122e; 339; Gost. 583, 809
 Sum. igi-kak, ziz
 Osty. ewel “smell, taste”
 Syry. is (isk-) “stench”
 Cher. üpš “smell”
 Mordw. opoš “id.”

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- Lapp. hâk”se “to smell”
- 124 járni “to go; to come”
 ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606; EWU, p. 638
 Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)
 Osty. jower- “to turn, to wrap up”
 Lapp. jor’go- “to turn around”; jorrâ- “to go around, to rotate”
- 125 járulni “to step in front of s.o.”, járulék “appendix, supplement”
 ŠL 401; 152b, c; Gost. 606; EWU, p. 638
 Sum. har(-ra)
 Osty. jower- “to turn, to wrap up”
 Lapp. jor’go- “to turn around”; jorrâ- “to go around, to rotate”
- 126 jég “ice”
 ŠL 551; Gost. 64; EWU, p. 642
 Sum. šeg⁹
 Vog. jöŋk “ice”
 Osty. jöŋk “id.”
 Syry. ji “id.”
 Voty. je “id.”
 Cher. i “id.”
 Mordw. ej, ev, eŋ, jäj, äj “id.”
 Finn. jää “id.”
 Lapp. jiegŋâ
- 127 jel “sign”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13; EWU, pp. 642s.
 Sum. i(-a)
 Osty. jäyel “line; spot on the forehead of a horse”
 Finn. jälki “trace”
- 128 jó “good”, jól “well”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; EWU, p. 645
 Sum. i(-a), dug
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Vog. jomā:s “good”
 Osty. jem “id.”

129 jó, old “river”

ŠL 579; Gost. 54; EWU, p. 645

Sum. íd

Vog. jē “river” (?)
 Osty. joyen “little river” (?)
 Syry. ju “river”
 Voty. ju-šur (šur “brook, river, stream”) “id.”
 Cher. joye-wet (wet “water”) “running water, river” (?)
 Mordw. jov “the river Mokscha” (?)
 Finn. joki “river, stream”
 Lapp. jokká “river”

130 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”

ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; EWU, p. 649

Sum. gin, du

Vog. ji-, jāj-, jüw- “to come”
 Osty. jö “to come, to arrive”
 Finn. jää- “to stay” (?)
 Eston. jää- “id.”

131 kěj “voluptuousness”

ŠL 461; Gost. 107; EWU, pp. 720s.

Sum. kili, hili

Vog. kaj- “to court”
 Osty. köj- “id.”
 Syry. koj- “id.”
 Lapp. gikkâ- “id.” (?)

132 kelleni “to must”

ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; EWU, p. 724

Sum. gal

Syry. kol- “to must”

Voty.	kul “id.”
Cher.	kel- “id.”
Mordw.	kel’ge- “id.”
Lapp.	gâl’gâ- “to must”

133 kelni “to rise, to get up”

Gost. 428; EWU, p. 722

Sum. kur

Vog.	käl- “to get up; to land”
Osty.	kül- “to rise, to get up”
Syry.	kel- “to wade”
Voty.	kol- “to step into the water”
Cher.	kelä- “to wade”
Mordw.	kel’e-, käl’e- “id.”
Finn.	kahlaa-, kaalaa- “id.” (?)
Lapp.	galle- “id.”

134 kenyér “bread”

ŠL 469/5; Gost. 693; EWU, pp. 729s.

Sum. kurumó

Voty.	keńir, keņer “pearl barley”
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135 kerítés “fence”

Gost. 554; EWU, p. 740

Sum. kar bis

Vog.	kir- “to evade from the side”
Osty.	kürek “round”
Finn.	kierä, kiero “wound, slanting, suspicious”

136 kerülni “to avoid; to come; to cost”

ŠL 111; Gost. 333, 554; EWU, p. 740

Sum. gur, kar bis

Vog.	kir- “to evade from the side”
Osty.	kürek “round”
Finn.	kierä, kiero “wound, slanting, suspicious”

137 kés “knife”

ŠL 296; Gost. 787; EWU, p. 740

Sum. isu

Vog. kási “knife”

Osty. köčey “id.”

Cher. keze “id.”

138 kész “ready”, készíteni “to prepare (v/t), to make ready”, készülni “to get ready, to prepare (v/i)”

ŠL 70/32; Gost. 432, 787; EWU, p. 743

Sum. katu, isu (Akk.)

Lapp. ksjuk “willing, inclined”

139 két, kettő “2”

ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; Gost. 214, 252; EWU, pp. 744s.

Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib

Vog. kit’ “two”

Osty. kät “id.”

Sry. kik “id.”

Voty. kik “id.”

Cher. kok “id.”

Mordw. kavto, kafto “id.”

Finn. kaksi “id.”

Lapp. guok’te “id.”

140 kéz “hand”

ŠL 354b; MSL III 139; ŠL 559; 296/2-6; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786

Sum. kad, kat4,5, giš, ki-ši-ib, giš-guza; EWU, p. 747

Vog. kät “hand”

Osty. köt “id.”

Sry. ki “id.”

Voty. ki “id.”

Cher. kit “id.”

Mordw. ked’ “id.”

Finn. kási “id.”

Lapp. giettâ “id.”

- 141 ki, kinn, kint “out, outside”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 40; EWU, p. 748
 Sum. ki, ke
 Vog. kün “out, outside”
 Osty. küm “out”
- 142 kígyó “snake”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 347; EWU, p. 750
 Sum. gi4
 Voty. kij “snake”
 Cher. keške “id.”
 Mordw. kuj “id.”
 Finn. kyy “id.”
- 143 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
 ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353; EWU, p. 812
 Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
 Vog. küw “stone”
 Osty. köy “id.”
 Syry. iz-ki (iz “stone”) “id.”
 Voty. ke “millstone”
 Cher. kü “stone”
 Mordw. kev “id.”
 Finn. kivi “id.”
- 144 könny “tear”
 ŠL 119/2; Gost. 83; EWU, pp. 816s.
 Sum. kàn
 Voty. šin-kil’i (šin “eye”) “tear”
 Finn. kyynel “id.”
 Lapp. gånjâl “id.”
- 145 könnyű “light, easy”
 ŠL 595; Gost. 545; EWU, p. 817
 Sum. gin

Vog. künkē-s “light”
 Osty. köney “id.”

146 könyök “elbow”

ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; EWU, pp. 817s.

Sum. kun, kun4

Vog. kányel’ “elbow”
 Osty. könji “id.”
 Syry. girža “id.”
 Voty. gir-pum (pum “end, point”) “id.”
 Cher. keńer “elbow (Elle) as a measure”
 Mordw. keńer “forearm; elbow”
 Finn. kynnär ä “elbow”
 Lapp. gâr’dnjel “elbow”

147 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”

ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281; EWU, pp. 824s.

Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda

Vog. kät- “to bind”
 Voty. kîtkî- “to tighten”
 Finn. kytke- “to bind, to tie s.o. up”

148 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”

ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; EWU, p. 827

Sum. kiši, keš, giš

Vog. kät’el’ “middle; amidst”
 Osty. köt “spot, place”
 Cher. keđal “middle of the body, body”

149 küszöb, old kézöb “threshold”

ŠL 314; 142; Gost. 532, 533, 886; EWU, p. 859

Sum. kišib, idib, i-dib

Syry. kosp “spot, place”
 Voty. kusip “id.”, eskusip (es “door”) “threshold”

150 küzdeni “to fight”

Gost. 281; EWU, p. 859

Sum. kešda

Vog. kās- “to contest”

Osty. kes- “to contest”

Finn. kisa “rut, heat; play”

Lapp. giž’že “fight”

151 láb “leg, foot”

Gost. 254; EWU, p. 861

Sum. lah4

Vog. luw “bone”

Osty. loy “id.”

Sry. li “id.”

Voty. li “id.”

Cher. lu “id.”

Mordw. lovaža “id.”

Finn. luu “id.”

152 le- “down (verbal prefix)”; lent, lenn “down”

ŠL 481; Gost. 334; EWU, p. 878

Cher. lewäl “lower”

153 lé (levet) “bouillon”, leves “soup”

ŠL 109; Gost. 713; EWU, p. 879

Sum. lal

Vog. läm “soup”

Osty.

Sry. l'em “id.” (?)

Voty. lim “kind of a sorbet”

Cher. lem “soup”

Mordw. l'em, l'am “id.”

Finn. liemi “soup”

Lapp. liebmâ “vegetable soup, fish broth”

154 lélek “breathsoul (vs. bodysoul)”, lélegezni “to breathe”, lelkes “inspired, fiery”

ŠL 313; 330; Gost. 69, 447; EWU, p. 887

Sum. líl, lu

Vog. lel “soul”

Osty. líl “soul, breath”

Syry. lol “soul, life”

Voty. lul “breath, soul”

Finn. löyly “heat, vapor, steam”

Lapp. liew’lâ “steam (in the sauna)” (?)

155 lelni “to meet, to find”

ŠL 481; Gost. 335; EWU, p. 886

Sum. lal

Finn. löytä- “to find

156 lenni, lesz, lev- “to be; to become”

ŠL 330; Gost. 447; EWU, pp. 893s.

Sum. lu

Vog. lo- “to become”

Osty. lu- “to be, to become”

Cher. liä- “id.”

Mordw. l’evks, l’äfks “young animal” (?)

Finn. lienen, lienet “to be allowed, to may”

Lapp. lä-, lälkke- “to be, to become”

157 lép “spleen”

ŠL 106; Gost. 244; EWU, p. 889

Sum. lipiš

Vog.

Osty. lepetne “spleen”

Syry. lop “id.”

Voty. lup “id.”

Cher. lepe “id.”

Lapp. dad’ve “id.” (?)

- 158 liszt “flour”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 720; EWU, p. 901
 Sum. zid
 Finn. lese- “to grind finely”
 Eston. lese “skin of the barley”
- 159 lökni “to push”
 ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 254, 326; EWU, p. 911
 Sum. lah4
 Vog. läk- “to pile up (firewood)”
 Osty. lokeme- “to push”
 Finn. lykää- “id.”
- 160 mag “seed”, magzat “embryo”
 ŠL 567/4; 81; 33/2; Gost. 243, 346, 400, 810; EWU, pp. 920s.
 Sum. mud, ma5, mu
 Syry. mig “part of the clothes”
 Voty. migor “body”
 Cher. moŋɣer “id.”
- 161 máj “liver”
 ŠL 472; Gost. 34, 339; EWU, p. 924
 Sum. bà, bu, bu5 (bul)
 Vog. majet “liver”
 Osty. muyel “id.”
 Syry. mus, musk “id.”
 Voty. mus “id.”
 Cher. mokš “id.”
 Mordw. makso, maksa “id.”
 Finn. maksa “id.”
 Lapp. mwöksi “id.”
- 162 mar “higher part of the back of the horse”
 ŠL 567/4; Gost. 243a; EWU, p. 935
 Sum. murgu

Syry.	mores “breast” (?)
Voty.	mures “breast, breasts” (?)
Lapp.	mairre “crop (of the birds)”

163 mártani “to dip”

Gost. 14, 658; EWU, pp. 940s.

Sum. me

Vog. mōrs- “to duck”

Osty. mara- “to get wet”

164 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”

ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; EWU, pp. 941s.

Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš

Vog. māt “second, other”

Osty. maki “once, before” (?)

Syry. med “other, second”

Voty. mid “other”

Cher. mole “id.”

Finn. muu “id.”

Lapp. nub’be “one of two, other, second, next”

165 méh “bee”

ŠL 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; 433/22a; Gost. 90, 164, 776; EWU, p. 955

Sum. nim-gir, nim, num

Syry. moš “bee”

Voty. muš “id.”

Cher. mükš “id.”

Mordw. mekš, meš “id.”

Finn. mehiläinen “id.”

166 meleg “warm”

ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 19, 129; EWU, p. 956

Sum. dingir Lamma, mu-lam, me-lam

Vog. mäli “warm”

Osty. melek “id.”

- 167 mély “deep”
 ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777; EWU, p. 959
 Sum. me, má(-a), meli, nim
 Vog. mäl “deep”
 Osty. mel “deep”
- 168 menni “to go”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267; EWU, p. 954
 Sum. gin, me
 Vog. miń- “to go”
 Osty. men- “to go (away)”
 Syry. mun- “to go”
 Voty. min- “to go”
 Cher. mie- “id.”
 Finn. mene “to go”
 Lapp. mânnâ “id.”
- 169 meny “daughter-in-law”
 Gost. 460; EWU, pp. 962s.
 Sum. munus
 Vog. miń “daughter-in-law”
 Osty. meń “id.”
 Syry. moń “id.”
 Voty. ići-meń “young woman, female animal, sister-in-law, bride”
 Finn. miniä “daughter-in-law”
 Lapp. mânnje “id.”
- 170 menny “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 95; 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; Gost. 84, 90, 164, 401, 777; EWU, p. 963
 Sum. mun, nim-gír, nim
 Mordw. meńel’, mäńel’, mäńil’ “heaven”
- 171 mese “fairytale”
 ŠL 76; Gost. 95, 302; EWU, p. 969
 Sum. máš. me

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- Osty. mańt' "sage (kind of fairytale)"
- 172 mező "field, meadow"
 ŠL 342, 335; Gost. 503; EWU, p. 974
 Sum. ma-a, ma-da
 Vog. mäs- "to dress"
- 173 mi "we"
 Gost. 814; EWU, p. 975
 Sum. me-
 Vog. mäj "we"
 Osty. mēj "id."
 Syry. mi "id."
 Voty. mi "id."
 Cher. mä "id."
 Mordw. miń "id."
 Finn. me "id."
 Lapp. mī "id."
- 174 mi? "what?"
 ŠL 70a; 61; Gost. 816, 818, 867; EWU, p. 975
 Sum. mi, a-ba11
 Vog. män "which?"
 Osty. möyi "was?"
 Syry. mij "id."
 Voty. ma "id."
 Cher. ma "id."
 Mordw. meže, mežä "id."
 Finn. mikä "which, what a ...?"
 Lapp. mī "what?, which?"
- 175 mi, ami "what"
 Gost. 815, 817; EWU, p. 975
 Sum. bi, a-ba
 Vog. män "which?"
-

Osty.	möyi “was?”
Syry.	mij “id.”
Voty.	ma “id.”
Cher.	ma “id.”
Mordw.	meže, mežä “id.”
Finn.	mikä “which, what a ...?”
Lapp.	mī “what?, which?”

176 mondani “to say, to tell”, monda “sage (kind of legend)”, mondás “uttering”, mondat “sentence”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 301; EWU, p. 990

Sum. mu

Cher.	mana- “to say”
Mordw.	muña-, meña- “to practise magic”
Finn.	manaa- “to guess” (?)

177 mony “egg; testicles”
 ŠL 95; 394/6, 7; Gost. 84, 771; EWU, p. 993

Sum. mun, nunuz

Vog.	man “testicle”
Osty.	mon “penis”
Cher.	muno “egg; testicles”
Mordw.	mona “testicles”
Finn.	muna “testicles; egg”
Lapp.	mânne “(bird’s) egg”

178 mosolyogni “to smile”
 ŠL 102, 103; Gost. 229; EWU, p. 997

Sum. muš

Vog.	mâs-, mus- “to smile”
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179 múlni “to pass (time)”
 ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a; EWU, pp. 1002s.

Sum. mul, mulu

Vog.	mal- “to flow away, to pass, to end”
Mordw.	mol’e “to go, to go to there, to come to there”

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- Lapp. mollâ- “to pass by s.th.”
- 180 négy “4”, negyven “40”
Gost. 839; EWU, p. 1020
Sum. limmu
Vog. ńilĩ “4”
Osty. ńele “id.”
Sry. ńol’ “id.”
Voty. ńil’ “id.”
Cher. nel “id.”
Mordw. ńil’e, ńil’ä “id.”
Finn. neljä “id.”
Lapp. njäl’lje “id.”
- 181 nem (negative particle)
ŠL 79/8; Gost. 58, 876; EWU, p. 1022
Sum. na-àm, nu-àm, nu
Vog. nēmat “not at all”
Osty. nem χojat (χojat “somebody”) “nobody”
Sry. ńi-nem (ńi “nothing”) “nothing”
Voty. no-kiń-no (kiń “who”) “no, nobody”
- 182 név “name”
ŠL 61; Gost. 46; EWU, pp. 1025s.
Sum. mu
Vog. näm
Osty. nem
Sry. ńim
Voty. ńim
Cher. lem
Mordw. l’em
Finn. nimi
Lapp. nâmmâ
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- 183 nézni “to see, to watch”
 ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848; EWU, pp. 1026s.
 Sum. ni, ne
 Vog. ńāwl- “to get/be visible”
 Osty. niw- “to be visible”
 Voty. naal- “to look after, to look, to watch”
 Mordw. ńeje-, ńaje “to see”
 Finn. näke “to see, to notice”
- 184 nő “woman”
 ŠL 75/1, 19, 81, 90; Gost. 470, 771; EWU, pp. 1031s.
 Sum. nu, nunuz
 Vog. nī “woman, female animal”
 Osty. ni “woman”
 Mordw. ńi “woman, wife”
 Lapp. njiŋgalås “female animal”
- 185 nyaláb “bundle”
 ŠL 483/41; Gost. 708; EWU, p. 1036
 Sum. lagab
 Osty. ńula “together”
- 186 nyék, old “borderland”
 Gost. 240; EWU, p. 1038
 Sum. gu
 Vog. nēγ- “to bind”
 Osty. newej- “to plait together”
- 187 nyél, nyé “handle”, nyélgyártó “carpenter”
 ŠL 444/7; 560; Gost. 549, 550, 585; EWU, p. 1039
 Sum. nē, nagar, na-an-gar, (né)gi-gi-du16
 Vog. nāl “handle”
 Osty. nöl “id.”
 Mordw. ńed’ “id.”
 Finn. nysi, lysi “id.”

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- Lapp. náddâ “id.”
- 188 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227; EWU, p. 1039
 Sum. eme
 Vog. nált- “to swallow”
 Osty. nél- “id.”
 Syry. nil- “id.”
 Voty. nil- “id.”
 Cher. nelä- “id.”
 Mordw. nil’e- “id.”
 Finn. niele- “id.”
 Lapp. njiellâ- “id.”
- 189 nyereg “saddle”
 ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425; EWU, p. 1040
 Sum. nir
 Vog. näwrä “saddle”
 Osty. nöyer “id.”
- 190 nyerni “to win”
 ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425; EWU, p. 1040
 Sum. nir
 Vog. nír- “to tear”
 Osty. nér- “id.”
- 191 nyolc “8”
 ŠL 598d; Gost. 843; EWU, p. 1044
 Sum. ussu
 Vog. nálälëw “8”
 Osty. niley “id.”
- 192 nyom “trace”, nyomás “pressure”, nyomni “to press”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss.; Gost. 59; EWU, p. 1045
 Sum. nam(tar)
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Vog. ńol- “to press”
Osty. ńol- “to knead”

193 nyugodni, nyugszik “to rest”, nyugat “west”

ŠL 431; Gost. 411; EWU, pp. 1047s.

Sum. nud, nad, na

Vog. ńont- “to rest” (?)

Osty. ńoyol- “to rest, to sleep”

Mordw. nuvśe-, nuva- “to slumber”

194 ón “tin”

ŠL 13; MSL IV 24/179; Gost. 603; EWU, p. 1062

Sum. an(-na)

Vog. ålen “silver, money”

Osty. olna “lead”

Cher. wulne “tin, lead”

195 orr “nose”

ŠL 575/3; III 132/6; Gost. 481, 734; EWU, p. 1070

Sum. ur, ur-saĝ

Vog. wår “coniferous forest”

Osty. wor “hights”, or “forest”

Syry. ver “forest”

Voty. vir “hill”

Finn. vuori “mountain”

196 ostor “whip”

ŠL 334/60; Gost. 595; EWU, p. 1072

Sum. aštar

Vog. ašte·r “whip”

Cher. wašter “shoot, green branch” (?)

197 öl “lap”

ŠL 203/3; MSL V/274; Gost. 245, 471, 570; EWU, p. 1081

Sum. ur, ur x, ul-ul

Vog.	täl “thread (measure)”
Osty.	löl “id.”
Syry.	sil “thread (measure)”
Voty.	sul “id.”
Cher.	šel “id.”
Mordw.	sel’ “id.”
Finn.	syli “lap; bosom”
Lapp.	sállâ “bosom”

198 ölni “to kill”

ŠL 354; Gost. 371; EWU, p. 1081

Sum. ul7

Vog.	äl- “to kill”
Osty.	wel- “id.”
Syry.	vij “to beat to death, to kill”
Voty.	vi-, vij- “id.”

199 ōs, old ūs, is “ancestor”

ŠL 69; 480; Gost. 112, 835; EWU, p. 1088

Sum. uš2, aš

Vog.	ās “father of the mother”
Cher.	ezä “younger brother of the father”
Mordw.	očä “older brother of the father” (?)
Finn.	isä “father”
Lapp.	äč, äčče “id.”

200 össze “together”

ŠL 211; Gost. 827, 865; EWU, p. 1089

Sum. uš-sa, eš

Syry.	vać “completely” (?)
Voty.	voć “whole, all, always” (?)
Mordw.	veše “whole, all”

201 öt “5”

Gost. 840; EWU, pp. 1090s.

Sum. ia, id

Vog.	ät “5”
Osty.	we “id.”
Syry.	vit “id.”
Voty.	vit’ “id.”
Cher.	wec “id.”
Mordw.	vet’e “id.”
Finn.	viisi (viite-) “id.”
Lapp.	vit’tâ “id.”

202 öv “belt”

ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; EWU, pp. 1091s.

Sum. ub, ab

Syry.	veń “belt”
Cher.	ešte “id.”
Finn.	vyö “id.”
Lapp.	âvve “id.”

203 por “dust”

ŠL 381; Gost. 706; EWU, p. 1187

Sum. par, za-par

Vog.	poreš “litter, dust”
Finn.	poro “ashes, dust”

204 rá- “on top of (verbal prefix)”

Gost. 852; EWU, p. 1223

Sum. ra

Vog.	raŋ “outside”
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205 ra, re (sublative suffix)

Gost. 852; EWU, p. 1223

Sum. ra

Vog.	raŋ “outside”
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- 206 rakni “to put”, rakodni “to load, to ship, to reload”
 Gost. 264, 344, 369; EWU, p. 1230
 Sum. ra (+ ag)
 Finn. rakenta- “to build, to prepare, to found”
 Eston. rake “frame, strap”
- 207 reggel “morning”, reggeli “breakfast”
 ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 373; EWU, p. 1242
 Sum. lag-lag
 Vog. räj “warm, hot; heat”
 Osty. rew “breath of wind”
 Syry. regid “quick, soon” (?)
 Voty. žog “hot; quick”
- 208 rés “crack, slit”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; EWU, p. 1255
 Sum. liš
 Syry. rož “hole”
 Cher. raž, eraž “id.”
- 209 rész “part”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; EWU, p. 1257
 Sum. liš
 Vog. -riš, -räs (diminutive suffix)
 Syry. rec “piece, bite”
 Voty. d’ječlî (lî “leg, bone”) “shoulder-bone”
 Cher. rezek “part”
- 210 rossz “bad”
 LM 565; ŠL 402/1; Gost. 135, 158; EWU, p. 1284
 Sum. gum, hum, huš, ruš
 Syry. ruž mun- (mun- “to go”) “to get tired/weak”
- 211 rúgni “to kick s.o.”
 ŠL 441; 86; Gost. 259, 294, 344, 418; EWU, p. 1291

- Sum. ru5, ri, re, ra
Osty. röŋkä- “to wade”
- 212 segíteni “to help”
ŠL 356; 454; Gost. 331; EWU, p. 1314
Sum. šag
Mordw. čangod’e- “to help”
- 213 sérteni “to hurt; to insult”, sérülni “to hurt o.s.”
ŠL 371/10; Gost. 389; EWU, p. 1322
Sum. sír
Vog. cärk- “to regret”
Osty. t’ereγ- “to hurt”
Finn. särke- “to break, to smash”
- 214 sietni “to hurry”
ŠL 449, 381; Gost. 427, 871; EWU, p. 1325
Sum. ši-ed, ši
Mordw. čije- “to walk”
- 215 sok “many, much”
ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; EWU, p. 1343
Sum. su
Vog. šaw “much”
Sry. ček “dense”
Cher. čakata “dense, solid, compact”
- 216 sötét “dark”
ŠL 545/126; 545/2; Gost. 117; EWU, pp. 1349s.
Sum. šu
Vog. šätep- “to get dark”
Osty. četime- “to get dark”
- 217 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
ŠL 469; Gost. 693; EWU, p. 1375

- Sum. kurum6
Vog. šät- “to roast, to bake”
- 218 süly “scurvy”
ŠL 536/26; Gost. 100; EWU, p. 1372
Sum. šul
Cher. šeyel’ “wart”
Mordw. šil’ge, šil’gä “id.”
Finn. syylä “id.”
Lapp. tjåkle “id.”
- 219 száj “mouth”
ŠL 82/3; Gost. 221, 311; EWU, p. 1381
Sum. su, sa4
Vog. sunt “mouth (of a river)”
Sry. šu-keś (keś “water”) “beverage” (?)
Voty. šu-kaś (kaś “water”) “Kwass” (?)
Cher. im-šu (im “needle”) “eye of a needle”
Finn. suu “mouth”
Lapp. čoddâ “neck”
- 220 szál “thread”
MSL III 185; Gost. 529; EWU, p. 1385
Sum. sa-a
Vog. sejlâ “splinter”
Osty. sayel “lath (at the fish-fence)”
Sry. zał “kind of lath” (?)
Mordw. šalgo “little stick”
Finn. salko “long pole”
Lapp. čuolgo “pole for pushing the net under the ice”
- 221 szarv, szaru “horn (animal)”; szarvas “stag”
ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; EWU, pp. 1398s.
Sum. si
Vog. šõrep “elk (male)”

Osty.	šarpi “id.”
Syry.	šur “horn”
Voty.	šur “id.”
Cher.	šur “id.”
Mordw.	šura “id.”
Finn.	sarvi “id.”
Lapp.	čoar’ve “id.”

222 szedni “to pick (fruit, etc.)”

ŠL 332/19; 314-17; Gost. 81, 406, 560; EWU, p. 1402

Sum. zag, šita5

Mordw. šínd’e- “to break (v/t)”

223 szédülni “to be dizzy”, szédület “dizziness”

ŠL 373; Gost. 179, 820; EWU, p. 1403

Sum. sud, sud(-da)

Vog. säjγ- “to turn around, to roll, to be dizzy”

Osty. saje- “to turn around”

224 szeg “nail”

Gost. 210; EWU, p. 1404

Sum. sag, šag

Vog. süŋ “wedge”

225 szeg, szög “corner, angle”, szegély “rim, border”, szegés “seam”, szeglet, szöglet “corner, angle”, szegni, old “to hem; to cut in; to break one’s word”, szegődni “to serve; to join”

ŠL 332/19; 84; 567; UET 333, 361; MSL V 234; Gost. 81, 321, 546, 596b, 629; EWU, p. 1403

Sum. zag, zig, sig4, siga, si-gi4-da, sag

Vog. süŋ “wedge”

226 szegy, szügy “brisket”

ŠL 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 209; EWU, p. 1463

Sum. šag

Finn. sisä “inner part”, sisälö “inner part; bosom”

- 227 szél “border, edge”, széles “wide, broad”
 Gost. 143, 180, 497; EWU, p. 1409
 Sum. sal-la, sal, sil, sila
 Vog. sēl “side, edge”
 Osty. sil “edge (e.g. of the oven)”
- 228 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnitzel; slice”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 269; EWU, p. 1409
 Sum. sil
 Vog. sil- “to cut”
 Osty. sül- “to open; to cut up (a fish)”
 Syry. ćelal- “to cut”
 Voty. čališti- “to sharpen a stake”
 Cher. šelä- “to stab to death”
 Finn. säle “woodsplinters”
- 229 szem “eye”
 ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691; EWU, p. 1412
 Sum. ši, še
 Vog. šäm “eye”
 Osty. sem “id.”
 Syry. śin “id.”
 Voty. śin “id.”
 Cher. senzä “id.”
 Mordw. śel’me “id.”
 Finn. silmä “id.”
 Lapp. čäl’bme “id.”
- 230 szemelni “to select, to sort”
 ŠL 79, 11; Gost. 402; EWU, p. 1412
 Sum. sim
 Vog. šäm “eye”
 Osty. sem “id.”
 Syry. śin “id.”
 Voty. śin “id.”

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|--|--------|---------------|
| | Cher. | senzä “id.” |
| | Mordw. | šel'me “id.” |
| | Finn. | silmä “id.” |
| | Lapp. | čäl'bme “id.” |
- 231 szép “beautiful, handsome”
MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175; EWU, p. 1420
Sum. sa-a
Finn. seppä “blacksmith, master, artist”
Lapp. čäp'pe “id.”
- 232 szer “means”, szerelni “to mount, to install”, szerezni “to acquire”, szerszám “tool”
ŠL 112; 152; 57; Gost. 378, 414, 498; EWU, pp. 1422s.
Sum. si-sa, šer, esir
Vog. sir “nature, kind, means”
Osty. sir “to procure”
Syry. šer “habit, custom, practice”
Cher. ser “id.”
- 233 szer, szor “-times”
Gost. 891; EWU, pp. 1422s.
Sum. še
Vog. sir “nature, kind, means”
Osty. sir “to procure”
Syry. šer “habit, custom, practice”
Cher. ser “id.”
- 234 szíj “strap”
ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 636, 767; EWU, p. 1431
Sum. a-si, si
Vog. sow “fur, skin, bark”
Osty. soy “fur, animal skin”
Eston. suga “bast (for shoes, bags)”
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- 235 szik “alakline soil”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147, 662; EWU, pp. 1431s.
 Sum. sig
 Vog. cík, šäχ “salt”
- 236 szó “word”
 ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; EWU, pp. 1443s.
 Sum. sa4, zu
 Vog. säw “word; sound, voice”
 Osty. saw “lamentation; song”
- 237 sző, szöv- “to weave”, szöveg “text”, szövet “tissue”
 ŠL 104/7; Gost. 528; EWU, p. 1453
 Sum. sa
 Vog. säw “network”, säw- “to plait”
 Osty. sōγ “network”, sōγ- “to plait”
 Syry. šī “(spun) thread”
 Voty. šī “hair”
 Finn. sää “thread, woolen ball”
- 238 szőr “hair”
 ŠL 53; Gost. 232, 760; EWU, p. 1456
 Sum. su6, šah
 Vog. šär “tail of a horse”
- 239 szú “woodworm”
 ŠL 15/13, 50; Gost. 235, 748; EWU, p. 1458
 Sum. zu, sur
 Vog. säu “woodworm”
 Osty. soy “id.”
 Syry. pu-čej (pu “tree; wood”) “id.”
 Voty. pi-čej (pi “id.”) “id.”
- 240 szúrni “to sting, to stab”
 ŠL 101; 491; 57; 405/3, 4; Gost. 307, 368, 498, 748; EWU, p. 1461
-

- Sum. sur, zar, esir
 Cher. šere- “to push, to stamp, to beat (laundry); to stub”
 Finn. survaa- “to throw, to push; to wash clothes”
- 241 szurok “pitch”
 ŠL 57; Gost. 498; EWU, p. 1461
 Sum. esir
 Syry. šir “resin, tar”
 Voty. šir “resin”
- 242 szülni “to give birth”, születni “to be born”
 ŠL 554; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 444, 461; EWU, p. 1464
 Sum. sal, sal-la, su
 Vog. sël- “procure”
- 243 szűz “virgin”
 ŠL 331/14,b; Gost. 443; EWU, p. 1466
 Sum. šis, geme-šiš
 Vog. šös “son, boy”
 Syry. sež “clear, pure”
 Voty. šužal- “to clean”
- 244 tál “dish”
 ŠL 86/56; Gost. 96; EWU, p. 1472
 Sum. dug-dal
 Vog. tül “square trough-like eating bowl from wood”
- 245 táltos “shaman, sorcerer”
 ŠL 383/3; Gost. 109; EWU, p. 1475
 Sum. tal, tala
 Vog. tülten “easy, simple”, tültyati “to wrestle, to fight”
 Osty. tolt “giant”, toltń, toltń “with magic power”
- 246 tél (telet) “winter”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; EWU, p. 1498

Sum. tál-la

Vog. täl “winter”

Osty. tal “id.”

Syry. tel “id.”

Voty. tol “id.”

Cher. tel “id.”

Mordw. t’el’e, t’al’a “id.”

Finn. talvi “id.”

Lapp. dal’ve “id.”

247 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”

ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; EWU, pp. 1497s.

Sum. tál-a, til

Vog. täwl “full”

Osty. tel “id.”

Syry. dol “id.”

Voty. dol-dol, dolak “id.”

Cher. tić “full” (?)

Finn. täysi “id.” (?)

Lapp. dâw”de- “to fill”

248 tenni, tesz, tev- “to make, to do”

ŠL 376; Gost. 348; EWU, pp. 1512s.

Sum. te

Vog. täj- “to weave” (?)

Osty. tej- “to knit” (?)

Syry. t’je-, t’ije- “to make, to do”

Finn. teke- “id.”

Lapp. dâkkâ “id.”

249 tér (teret) “space”, terület “area”, teríteni “to spread out, to cover”, terülni “to extend, to stretch”, téríteni “to lead, to guide”

ŠL 375/6; 536/14; Gost. 50, 466; EWU, pp. 1505s.

Sum. giš-tir, dur, durun

Osty. tir “certain width (of the net)”

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- 250 titok “secret”, titkos “secret, furtive”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 26; EWU, p. 1522
 Sum. tu6-tu6
 Vog. tujt- “to hide, to conceal”
- 251 tó (tavat) “lake”
 ŠL 511; Gost. 87; EWU, p. 1523
 Sum. túl
 Vog. tō “(little) lake, pond”
 Osty. tōγ “id.”
 Syry. ti “id.”
 Voty. ti “id.”
- 252 tő (tövet) “trunk”
 MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821; EWU, p. 1537
 Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le
 Syry. dīn “thick end of a tree-trunk”
 Voty. dīn “id.”
 Cher. teγ “id.”
 Mordw. t'em “id.”
 Finn. tyvi “id.”
- 253 több “more”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; EWU, p. 1537
 Sum. tab
 Syry. top “dense, solid, narrow”
 Voty. tupit “fitting, deserving, appropriate, proper, decent”
- 254 tőgy “udder”
 Gost. 445; EWU, pp. 1537s.
 Sum. tu, tud
 Vog. tal'ek “peak, point, end, end of a river”
 Osty. tōj “upper end (river, tree), peak”
 Voty. tul'im “the upper tender shoots of a tree”
 Finn. tutka “point”
-

- Lapp. dutkum, dutkun “bud”
- 255 tömni “to stuff”, tömb “block”, tömlő “tube”, tömlőc “dungeon”, tömör “soild, compact”
 ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; EWU, p. 1540
 Sum. temen, duburm túm, tum
 Cher. teme “full”, teme- “to fill”, temä- “to be filling, to get full”
- 256 tőr “dagger”
 ŠL 10; MSL III 163; Gost. 624; EWU, p. 1544
 Sum. gir
 Voty. tir “axe”
 Cher. ter “blade”
 Finn. terä “sharpness, point, peak”
 Lapp. därre “blade of an axe”
- 257 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
 ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453; EWU, p. 1558
 Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
 Syry. ted- “to know”
 Voty. tod- “id.”
 Finn. tunte- “to feel; to know”
 Lapp. “to know; to feel”
- 258 túrni “to dig”
 ŠL 467; Gost. 422; EWU, p. 1561
 Sum. dun
 Finn. touri- “to dig”
- 259 tűz “fire”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 453; EWU, p. 1570
 Sum. tu6
 Vog. täwe:t “fire”
 Osty. töyet “fire”

260 új “new”

Gost. 417; EWU, p. 1575

Sum. u, u-dur

Sry. vil’ “new”

Voty. vil’ “id.”

Cher. u “id.”

Mordw. od “id.”

Finn. uusi “id.”

Lapp. odâs “id.”

261 ujj “sleeve”

ŠL 411; 371; LM 515; Gost. 216, 339, 845; EWU, p. 1576

Sum. u, bu, bu5

Vog. tol’ã “finger, ring”

Osty. luj, juj “finger”

262 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”

ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779; EWU, p. 1580

Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum

Vog. oj- “to swim”

Osty. üj- “id.”

Sry. uj- “id.”

Voty. uj- “id.”

Cher. iã- “id.”

Mordw. uje- “id.”

Finn. ui- “id.”

Lapp. vuoggjã “id.”

263 út “street”

ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 278; EWU, p. 1581

Sum. id, u5

Vog. āχt “waterstreet between two lakes”

Osty. oγet “isthmus (between two lakes)”

- 264 ük “Grand-grand-parent“
 ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; 412; Gost. 211, 381; EWU, p. 1587
 Sum. ugu, ugun
 Vog. jükâ- “woman”
 Finn. eukko “old woman, grandmother, mother”
- 265 üsző “heifer”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502, 652; EWU, p. 1590
 Sum. u-zug, uš-zu
 Osty. es “mother; elen cow”
- 266 ütni “to hit”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43, 277, 882; EWU, pp. 1590s.
 Sum. utu-, usu, usu
 Vog. jikt- “to cut”
 Osty. öyet- “id.”
 Syry. okti- “to cut down a tree”
 Voty. ukti- “id.”
 Lapp. āvtâtāk “space for hacking wood in the winter”
- 267 űzni “to chase”, űző “exorcist”
 ŠL 181-2; LM 17; 211; Gost. 10, 11, 276; EWU, pp. 1591s.
 Sum. uzu, azu, lú-uš, uš
 Vog. it-ńoxs (ńoxs “squirrel”) “hopping squirrel”, ityel- “to jump”
 Osty. it- “to jump from tree to tree (squirrel)”
- 268 vad “wild”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; EWU, p. 1594
 Sum. bad
 Osty. wont “forest”
 Lapp. vuow’de “id.”
- 269 vágni “to cut”, vagdalni “to hash”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; EWU, p. 1595
 Sum. ag

Vog.	waŋk- “to hit”
Osty.	way- “to hew”
Syry.	vundi- “to cut, to mow” (?)
Voty.	vand- “to cut; to slaughter” (?)

270 vagon “is”

Gost. 267; EWU, p. 1604

Sum. me

Vog.	āl- “to become, to be”
Osty.	wal- “to live, to be, to dwell”
Syry.	vel- “to be; there is”
Voty.	vil- “to be, to exist”
Cher.	ela- “to be”
Mordw.	ul'e- “to be, to become”
Finn.	ole- “to be”

271 vaj “butter”

ŠL 231; Gost. 556; EWU, p. 1596

Sum. i, ia

Vog.	wāj “fat”
Osty.	woj “fat, butter, oil”
Syry.	vij “butter”
Voty.	wej “butter, fat, oil”
Cher.	ü “oil, butter”
Mordw.	oj, vaj “oil, butter, fat”
Finn.	voi “butter”
Lapp.	vuoggjâ “id.”

272 váll “shoulder”

MSL III 79/12; Gost. 250; EWU, p. 1601

Sum. ba-al

Vog.	wojlep “belt-like strap on the shoulder”
Finn.	olka “shoulder”
Lapp.	oal'ge “id.”

273 vální “to become; to divorce”, váltani “to change (money), to exchange”, változni “to change o.s., to change”

ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; EWU, p. 1601

Sum. bal

Vog. wejl- “to climb down”

Osty. wayel- “to sink down”

Cher. wale- “to climb down”

Mordw. valgo- “to climb down, to set (star), to sit down (bird)”

Finn. valkama “wharf, ford”

Lapp. vuol’ge- “to go away, to drive away”

274 van “is”

Gost. 267; EWU, p. 1604

Sum. me

Vog. āl- “to become, to be”

Osty. wal- “to live, to be, to dwell”

Syry. vel- “to be; there is”

Voty. vil- “to be, to exist”

Cher. ela- “to be”

Mordw. ul’e- “to be, to become”

Finn. ole- “to be”

275 varjú “crow”

ŠL 79/4x, 79a/2, 8, 9/37; Gost. 765; EWU, p. 1608

Sum. buru4

Vog. urin-jëkwä (jëkwä “woman”) “crow”

Osty. urŋi, warŋaj “id.”

Mordw. varaka, varsej, varsi “id.”

Finn. varis “id.”

Lapp. vuorâžžas “id.”

276 várni “to wait”

ŠL 56; Gost. 396; EWU, p. 1606

Sum. úru

Vog. ōr-, ūr- “to wait”

277 vén “ancient”

ŠL 9; Gost. 9; EWU, p. 1618

Sum. en

Sryy. vener “old, bad, worn out”

278 vér “blood”

ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a; EWU, pp. 1620s.

Sum. bar

Vog. wūr “blood”

Osty. wer “id.”

Sryy. vir “id.”

Voty. vur “id.”

Cher. wer “id.”

Mordw. veí, ver “id.”

Finn. veri “id.”

Lapp. vârrâ “id.”

279 vésni “to chisel”

ŠL 12; Gost. 270; EWU, p. 1625

Sum. haš

Osty. vānt- “to cut up, to split”

Sryy. vež “to cut through diagonally”

Finn. veitsi “knife”, veistä- “to carve, to hew”

280 vesszó “switch, twig”

MSL IV 150; Gost. 627; EWU, p. 1627

Sum. giš-pa

Vog. woše “two poles for fastening the ends of the nets”

Osty. wasa “pole for a boat”

Cher. waze “switch” (?)

Lapp. vāžos “the one diagonal pole on the frame of the fish-dryer”

281 vezér “leader”, vezetni “to lead”

ŠL 314, 50; Gost. 689; EWU, p. 1631

Sum. mez

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- Cher. wiðe- “to lead”
Mordw. vet’a-, vät’e- “id.”
Finn. vetä “to pull”
Eston. veda- “to lead, to pull, to drag”
- 282 világ “world”, világos “light”, villám “lightning”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle”, villogni “to flash, to sparkle”
ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; EWU, pp. 1636ss.
Sum. bil
Cher. wolyeðo “clear, bright; clearness, brightness”
Mordw. valdo, valda “bright” (?)
Finn. valkea “white, bright, shining”
Lapp. viel’gâd “bright, pale, white”
- 283 víz “water”
ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657; EWU, p. 1648
Sum. íd, biz, bis
Vog. üt’, wit’ “water”
Sry. va “id.”
Voty. vu “id.”
Cher. wet “id.”
Mordw. ved’, väd’ “id.”
Finn. vesi “id.”
- 284 vol-, val- “to be”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; EWU, p. 1604
Sum. gal
Vog. āl- “to become, to be”
Osty. wal- “to live, to be, to dwell”
Sry. vel- “to be; there is”
Voty. vil- “to be, to exist”
Cher. ela- “to be”
Mordw. ul’e- “to be, to become”
Finn. ole- “to be”
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- 285 zaj “Lärm”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; EWU, p. 1658
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Vog. soj “voice, call, noise”
 Osty. sōj “sound, voice, noise”
 Cher. šakte- “to play (on a music instrument), to sound” (?)
 Lapp. čuoggjâ- “to sound, to resound”

- 286 zug “angle”
 ŠL 332/19; Gost. 81; EWU, p. 1668
 Sum. zag
 Osty. soŋ, suŋ “corner, angle”

3. Conclusions

As a matter of fact, having compared the 10'714 word articles of the EWU with the 1042 word articles in Gostony (1975), we got not more than 286 Hungarian-Sumerian-FU etymologies. This means: Only 27% of the common Sumerian-Hungarian words are shared by other FU languages – to little a number to speak about a genetical relationship, that would be required for a language family. In another paper (Toth 2006), I have compared the 100 words Swadesh-list with the same FU languages that I was working here, and the result was, that 31.9% of Hungarian words are shared with the other FU languages – the percentages are thus pretty close to one another. Hungarian is, therefore, not genetically related to the FU languages, although some of them may have been more or less strongly influenced by Hungarian. Probabaly, the FU languages – amongst them I understand from now on all FU languages without Hungarian – were spoken by an Urbevölkerung, whom the Hungarians met during their wandering from the shores of the Black Sea headed for the Carpathian Basin. They may have either stayed a while together with members of this Urbevölkerung or a few of them may have joined the Hungarians. The last assumption would also explain, why they are f.ex. Permian and other FU loanwords in Hungarian and why in many cases Vog. and Osty. do not share Hungarian words, but e.g. Finn. and/or Lapp. do.

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7. Caucasian and Hungarian

1. Introduction

The Caucasus Mountains have ever played a big role in the discussions about the origin of the Hungarians (cf. the standard work Bendefy 1941/2002). This may also have to do with the fact, that the Caucasian languages – divided in many groups and subgroups each of them containing several languages that differ a lot from one another and that are extraordinarily complex - have a very long time never been researched thoroughly. Even today, there are many data lacking. Linguists like Karl Bouda and Johannes Hubschmid tried to assemble the little available data mainly from Russian and Armenian vocabularies, glossaries and directly from the few available texts. The first languages to be described were the South Caucasian languages (Georgian, Mingrelian, Laz, etc.), that served as a basis for Michael von Tseretheli's studies "Sumerian and Georgian" that appeared between 1913 and 1916 and that serve also as a basis for our present study.

The map underneath shows the Caucasian languages in a broader context:



In the following, I present the 260 Sumerian-Georgian etymologies.

2. Sumerian-Hungarian-Caucasian etymologies

- 1 csapni “to catch”
ŠL 68/13; Gost. 273; Tseretheli 1916, p. 39
Sum. šub
Georg. da-θe-ma “to fall” (?)
- 2 csekni, old “to beat, to hit”
ŠL 295; Gost. 322; Tseretheli 1916, pp. 30s.

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- Sum. sig
Georg. 0em-a “to beat”
- 3 csökkenni “to diminish”, csökkenteni “to reduce”, csökni “to diminish”
ŠL 295; Gost. 322; Tseretheli 1916, p. 30
Sum. sig
Georg. da-0em-a “to fall”, da-0em-ul-i “brought low, distressed, decayed”
- 4 dal “song”, old dalu, dalolni “to sing”
ŠL 211; MSL III 323; Gost. 108, 517; Tseretheli 1916, p. 44
Sum. tal, gala
Georg. tir-il-i “crying, weeping, wailing, lamenting”
- 5 döntení “to turn upside down; to decide”
ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; 595/19; Gost. 372, 623; Tseretheli 1916, p. 47
Sum. tun, tu10, dun, tun
Georg. dl-eva “to overpower, to conquer”, dal-a “violence, strength”
- 6 érni “to be worth; to reach; to touch”
ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314; Tseretheli 1916, p. 15
Sum. ir
Georg. ura-a “having sexual power”, eri-i “people, nation, laity, hosts, army”, urv-eba “to take care of, to administer, to cultivate”
- 7 férne “to fit (in a space)”
ŠL 132; Gost. 379; Tseretheli 1916, p. 24
Sum. par
Georg. 0ar-eba “to cover, to spread” (?)
- 8 garat “throat; mill funnel”
ŠL 106; Gost. 240; Tseretheli 1916, p. 9
Sum. gu
Georg., Mingr. qu “to speak, to say, to name”
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- 9 gázolni “to wade; to run s.o. over”
 ŠL 192; Gost. 290; Tseretheli 1916, p. 5
 Sum. gaz
 Georg. qoθ-va “to slay, to destroy, to clean”
 Laz qos “to clean (a fruit from peel, etc.)”, kaz, ġaz, qaz “to smooth with an axe, to polish”
- 10 gége “throat”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 240; Tseretheli 1916, p. 9
 Sum. gu
 Georg. qu “to speak, to say, to name”
- 11 gödör “pit”
 Gost. 661; Tseretheli 1916, p. 17
 Sum. kidar
 Georg. kod “to excavate, to cut”
- 12 göröngy “native soil”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 798; Tseretheli 1916, p. 12
 Sum. girin
 Georg. kr “to bind”, “to assemble” (?)
 Laz kor, kir “id.”, ġar “to draw lines” (?)
- 13 gyártani “to produce”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 336; Tseretheli 1916, p. 5
 Sum. gar, ga-ga
 Georg. qur “to make”
 Laz qen “to make, to build”
 Svan li-ker “to make, to do”
- 14 gyilkolni “to kill”, gyilkos “killer”, gyilok “dagger”
 Gost. 488; Tseretheli 1916, p. 8
 Sum. gil
 Georg. kl-va “to kill, to destroy”

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- 15 gyömöszölni “to press, to fill”
Gost. 291; Tseretheli 1916, p. 10
Sum. gum
Georg. ğul “to bow down”
- 16 gyümölcs, old gimilsu “fruit”
ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Tseretheli 1916, p. 8
Sum. giš
Georg. qe “wood, tree”
- 17 gyűrni “to crumple, to crease”
ŠL 67/1, 2; Gost. 327; Tseretheli 1916, p. 8
Sum. gil
Georg. kl-va “to kill, to destroy”
- 18 határ, old hudur “border”, határolni “to mark off”, határozni “to decide”
ŠL 96; Gost. 272, 491; Tseretheli 1916, p. 18
Sum. kud, bulug
Georg. kod-va “to cut, to excavate”, kod-i “a trough, a vessel hollowed out”
Mingr. kvaθ-ua “to cut, to cut through”
- 19 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”
ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; Tseretheli 1916, p. 2
Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
Georg. sa-ql-i “house”
Mingr. o-qor-i “id.”
Laz o-qor-i “id.”
Svan qor “id.”
- 20 hely “place”, helyezni “to put”
ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Tseretheli 1916, pp. 17s.
Sum. ki, ke
Georg. qve “below, on the earth”
Svan gim “earth”, li-gem “to place”
-

-
- 21 hús “meat”
 ŠL 384; 171; MSL III 151; ŠL 7; Gost. 113, 203, 204; Tseretheli 1916, p. 51
 Sum. uš, uzu, kuš
 Georg. qorθ-i “flesh”
- 22 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; Tseretheli 1916, p. 7
 Sum. gin, du
 Georg. ken-eba “to place, to establish”
- 23 kanyar “bend, curve”, kanyarítani “to fling, to hurl”, kanyarodni “to bend, to curve”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Tseretheli 1916, p. 19
 Sum. kun, kun4
 Georg. kud-i “tail”
 Mingr., Laz kud-el-i “id.”
 Svan ha-kved “id.”
- 24 kapu “gate”
 ŠL 133; Gost. 463; Tseretheli 1916, pp. 15s.
 Sum. ka
 Georg. kar-i “door”, gan-i “side”, gan “from”, gar-da “besides”, gar-e “outside”
 Mingr., Laz gal-e “outside”
 Svan qa, qan “from”
- 25 kěj “voluptuousness”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 107; Tseretheli 1916, p. 17
 Sum. kili, hili
 Georg. qal-i “woman”
- 26 kelendő “finding a ready market”
 ŠL 322; Gost. 152; Tseretheli 1916, p. 16
 Sum. kal, kalg
 Georg. ql-eba “to be near, to serve, to attend”, m-ql-eb-el-i “servant, attendant” (?)
- 27 ként, kép, képp(en) (formal suffix)
 Gost. 863; Tseretheli 1916, p. 7
-

- Sum. gim, dim
Georg. kod-va “to cut”
- 28 kenyér “bread”
ŠL 469/5; Gost. 693; Tseretheli 1916, p. 5
Sum. kurum6
Laz dyar-i, dar-i “food, bread” (?)
Svan diar “bread” (?)
- 29 kincs “treasure”
ŠL 468; Gost. 571; Tseretheli 1916, p. 11
Sum. guš-kin
Georg. oqro “gold”
Mingr. orqo “id.”
- 30 kór “ill, sick”
ŠL 58, 60; Gost. 299; Tseretheli 1916, p. 47
Sum. tur5 bis
Georg. tir-i “sickness”
- 31 könyök “ellbow”; Tseretheli 1916, p. 19
ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464
Sum. kun, kun4
Georg. kud-i “tail”
Mingr., Laz kud-el-i “id.”
Svan ha-kved “id.”
- 32 könyv “book”
ŠL 15; 538; LM 15; Gost. 76, 937, 938; Tseretheli 1916, p. 14
Sum. inim, kin, kiĝ, kimu
Georg. en-a “tongue, speech, word”
Laz nen-a “tongue, word”
Mingr. “nin-a “id.”
Svan nin “id.”

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- 33 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281; Tseretheli 1916, p. 16
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda
 Georg. kid, tid “to seize, to touch”
- 34 legelni “to graze”
 ŠL 395c; Gost. 354; Tseretheli 1916, p. 25
 Sum. rig
 Georg. rg-va “to plant”, rig-i “order; placed in order; row, style”, gar-rig-eba “to arrange, to settle” (?)
- 35 lelni “to meet, to find”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 335; Tseretheli 1916, p. 20
 Sum. lal
 Georg. lal-va “to take away, to steal” (?)
- 36 Lugos (place name)
 Gost. 916; Tseretheli 1916, p. 20
 Sum. Lagaš
 Georg. lag “to place”, a-lag-i “place, spot”
- 37 madár “bird”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 740; Tseretheli 1916, p. 23
 Sum. mušen
 Georg. vešap.i “dragon”
 Svan vid “serpent”, videb “dragon, serpent” (?)
- 38 mag “seed”, magzat “embryo”
 ŠL 567/4; 81; 33/2; Gost. 243, 346, 400, 810; Tseretheli 1916, p. 22
 Sum. mud, ma5, mu
 Georg. mut-el-i “mulieris pudenda”
 Svan budum, ŋutu “id.”
- 39 megye “government district”
 ŠL 342; 335; Gost. 503; Tseretheli 1916, p. 21
 Sum. ma-a, ma-da
-

-
- Georg. mita-a “earth, land” (?)
- 40 menni “to go”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267; Tseretheli 1916, p. 7
 Sum. gin, me
 Georg. ken-eba “to place, to establish”; b/v, m/ψ “to do, to be (decayed verb)” (?)
- 41 ne (prohibitive particle)
 Gost. 850; Tseretheli 1916, p. 23
 Sum. na bis
 Georg., Mingr. nu “no, not”
- 42 név “name”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 46; Tseretheli 1916, p. 22
 Sum. mu
 Georg. en-a “tongue, word”
 Mingr. nin-a “id.”
- 43 nyak “neck”
 Gost. 240; Tseretheli 1916, p. 10
 Sum. gu
 Georg. qed-i
- 44 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Tseretheli 1916, p. 21
 Sum. eme
 Georg. en-a “tongue, word”
- 45 öböl “bay”
 ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Tseretheli 1916, p. 48
 Sum. ub, ab
 Georg. ub-e “depth, valley”
- 46 óz “roe deer”
 ŠL 122/1, 2; Gost. 733; Tseretheli 1916, p. 51
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- Sum. uz3
Georg. vaθ-i “he-goat”
- 47 pap “priest”
ŠL 60; MSL 104/101, 100; Gost. 468; Tseretheli 1916, pp. 23s.
Sum. pa-ap, pab
Georg. mama “father”, babua “grandfather”, pap-a “grandfather”
Mingr. bab-a “father”, papa “priest”
Laz papu, papuli “grandfather, dignitary, king”
- 48 rom “ruin”, rombolni “to destroy”, romlani, romolni “to spoil, to get broken”, rontani “to spoil, to damage”
LM 565; ŠL 565; Gost. 135, 292, 344; Tseretheli 1916, p. 10
Sum. gum, hum, ra
Georg. ġul “to bow down”
- 49 rossz “bad”
LM 565; ŠL 402/1; Gost. 135, 158; Tseretheli 1916, p. 10
Sum. gum, hum, huš, ruš
Georg. ġul “to bow down”
- 50 ság, ség, seg “hill” (in place names)
Gost. 924; Tseretheli 1916, p. 26
Sum. šag
Georg. θiq-e “fortress (i.e. building on the top of a mountain or hill)”
Mingr. diq-a “id.”, suki “hill”
Svan zug “hill”
- 51 sírni “to cry”
ŠL 437/6, 12, 9; 152/3; LM 544, 541; Gost. 375, 390, 412; Tseretheli 1916, p. 55
Sum. zur bis, sir, še8
Georg. tir-va “to sacrifice, to offer”
Svan li-m-zur-i “to pray”
- 52 szegény “poor”
ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Tseretheli 1916, p. 36

Sum. sig

Georg. tk-, tq- “misery”

53 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnitzel; slice”

ŠL 12; Gost. 269; Tseretheli 1916, pp. 36s.

Sum. sil

Georg. θl-a “to separate, to take away, to cut out”

54 szeretni “to love”, szerelem “love”

ŠL 437/3; Gost. 374; Tseretheli 1916, p. 55

Sum. zur

Georg. sur-v-il-i “desire, wish” (?)

55 szét- “apart (verbal prefix)”

ŠL 373; Gost. 179, 820; Tseretheli 1916, p. 39

Sum. sud, sud(-da)

Svan dved-ia “far away”

56 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”

ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209; Tseretheli 1916, pp. 27s.

Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab

Georg. šu-a “middle, center”

Laz šq-en “middle, center, central”

Svan li-sg-a “into”, i-sg-a “inside”

57 szorítani “to press”, szorulni “to jam; to need s.th.”

ŠL 101, 2, 3, 7; Gost. 307; Tseretheli 1916, p. 42

Sum. sur

Georg. tir-i “misery, distress, plague”

58 szörny “monster”

ŠL 11; Gost. 741; Tseretheli 1916, p.

Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)

Georg. vešap-i “dragon”

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- 59 tag “limb, member”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Tseretheli 1916, p. 44
 Sum. dag
 Georg. teq-va “to split, to break up” (?)
 Mingr. taq-ua “id.”
- 60 tagolni “to analyse”, tagló “butcher’s axe”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 293; Tseretheli 1916, p. 44
 Sum. tag
 Georg. teq-va “to split, to break up”
 Mingr. taq-ua “id.”
- 61 takács “weaver”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 524; Tseretheli 1916, p. 46
 Sum. tug
 Georg. tk-av-i “skin”
- 62 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
 ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524; Tseretheli 1916, p. 46
 Sum. tug, ara9, bur
 Georg. tk-av-i “skin”
- 63 tej “milk”
 ŠL 319; Gost. 702; Tseretheli 1916, p. 11
 Sum. ga
 Georg. u-qv-i “abundant, much” (?)
- 64 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Tseretheli 1916, p. 45
 Sum. tül-a, til
 Georg. m-θel-i “entire, total, complete”
 Laz m-θel-i, θel-i “entire, total, all”
- 65 tenyészni “to grow, to thrive”, tenyésztetni “to breed”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70; Tseretheli 1916, p. 46
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- Sum. tin
Georg. tevr-i “forest”; m-til-i “garden, orchard” (?)
- 66 több “more”
ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Tseretheli 1916, p. 43
Sum. tab
Georg. tkub-i “twin, double”
Laz tkub-i, tub-i “id.”
- 67 tölteni “to fill”
ŠL 73; 69; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Tseretheli 1916, p. 45
Sum. tıl-la
Georg. m-θel-i “entire, total, complete”
Laz m-θel-i, θel-i “entire, total, all”
- 68 törni “to break”, törődik “to struggle with s.th.”, törvény “law”
ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65; IV 125ss.; ŠL 12; Gost. 59, 268; Tseretheli 1916, pp. 44s.
Sum. nam(tar), tar
Georg. tr-a “to cut, to sever”
- 69 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453; Tseretheli 1916, p. 54
Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
Georg. θn-oba “to know, to recognize”
Laz θin “to know, to be acquainted”
Mingr. θq- “id.”
- 70 tűz “fire”
ŠL 16; Gost. 453; Tseretheli 1916, p. 15
Sum. tu6
Georg. θi-a “fire”, tv-a “to burn”
Mingr. tu-a “to burn”
- 71 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”
ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734; Tseretheli 1916, p. 50

- Sum. ur, ur-saĝ, u bis, ur
Georg. ur- “sexual strength”
- 72 ürülék “bowel movement, excrement”
ŠL 185; Gost. 237; Tseretheli 1916, p. 50
Sum. ur7, ur6
Georg. me-ur-ne “cultivator (cultivation with dung)”
- 73 vagyon “property”
ŠL 415/2, 5; Gost. 535; Tseretheli 1916, p. 49
Sum. udun
Georg. θon-e “a clay oven for baking bread”
- 74 vár “fortress, castle”, város “town, city”
ŠL 38; Gost. 476; Tseretheli 1916, p. 50
Sum. uru
Georg. er-i “people, nation”
- 75 víz “water”
ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657; Tseretheli 1916, p. 14
Sum. íd, biz, bis
Georg. d(i), di(n), de(n) “to go, to flow”, m-din-ar-e “river”
- 76 vol-, val- “to be”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Tseretheli 1916, p. 3
Sum. gal
Georg. ql-, qr- “to live, to exist, to dwell”
- 77 zug “angle”
ŠL 332/19; Gost. 81; Tseretheli 1916, p. 52
Sum. zag
Georg. sq- “face”, zg- “back”, θq- “head”; zĝv-ar-i “boundary”, sa-zĝv-ar-i “boundary, frontier”, zĝu-de “walls, enclosure”
Svan zĝvi-d “boundary”
Mingr. dga “side”

- 78 zsarolni “to blackmail”
 ŠL 151; Gost. 509; Tseretheli 1916, p. 29
 Sum. šar3, saru
 Georg. ter-a “to write” (?)
 Laz, Mingr. o(n)-tar-u, tar-ua “to write” (?)

3. Conclusions

From the 260 etyma given by Tseretheli (1916), only 78 or 30% are shared by Gostony's etymological dictionary (1975). The one reason for that we have already mentioned: The more or less catastrophic situation of Caucasian language data at the beginning of the 20th century. The other reason is that Tseretheli had to work with the very earliest Sumerian sources (cf. Tseretheli 1913, pp. 785ss.), i.e. he did not even have the first reliable Sumerian dictionary of Friedrich Delitzsch, that appeared in 1914, not to speak about Father Deimel's “Šumerisches Lexikon” (Rome 1928ss.) and later works. So, Tseretheli's both fundamentals – the Sumerian as well as the Georgian – were fragmentary and provisional. Therefore, it does not astonish either, that his 78 remaining Sumerian-Hungarian-Georgian etymologies make only 7% of Gostony's word list. But nevertheless, one does not get the impression, that Caucasian and Hungarian are closely related as the older history works wanted to teach us. In the opposite: Despite the bad sources, with which Tseretheli had to work, it seems strongly, that the Caucasian mountains were only a marching-through-area of the Sumerians on their long trip from Mesopotamia into the Carpathian basin.

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8. Bantu and Hungarian

1. Introduction

The Reverend W. Wanger, author of many publications and scientific grammars of the Ntu (Bantu) languages, esp. Zulu, wrote in the introduction of his book “Comparative Lexical Study of Sumerian and Ntu (Bantu)”: “Sumerian can be shown to be ‘the Sanscrit’ for the immense Ntu family of languages” (Wanger 1935, p. xxxvii). In other words: Since Sumerian is the oldest testified language of the world, it can be taken as an existing basis instead of the reconstructed proto-pseudo languages (cf. also Marácz 2006) like Proto-Indo-European, Proto-Finno-Ugric, Proto-Altaic, etc. Wanger further mentions, that therefore there was no need for him either to reconstruct a hypothetical Proto-Bantu, since he compares the real Sumerian with the real Bantu tongues and since in many cases esp. Ntu conserves both the form and the meaning of words not only similarly but identical (cf. f. ex. Wanger 1935, p. 79, here no. 47). From this point of view, the often heard counter-argument against comparing Sumerian with one of the living languages is pointless.

The following map shows a very rough distribution of African languages:



Already Meinhof (194-15) had shown grammatical and some lexical parallels between Sumerian and several African languages. An unsolved problem is the relationship between the Bantu languages and other African languages, since we find Sumerian traces in both groups (cf. Czermak 1921-22; Drexel 1919-20; Hummel 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999a, 1999b; Wölfel 1955).

2. Sumerian-Hungarian-African etymologies

- 1 a, az “that”
 ŠL 480; Gost. 835; Wanger 1935, p. 1
 Sum. aš
 Zulu a- (preposed noun-making particle)
- 2 aj “fold”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to carve”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 929; Wanger 1929, p. 561
 Sum. a-zu
 Zulu um/su-nu, in/hlu-nu “labia”
- 3 állni “to stand”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; Wanger 1935, p. 81
 Sum. gal, al
 Ntu gala, kala “to stand”
 Zulu hlala “to stay, to sit”
- 4 anya “mother”
 Gost. 436; Wanger 1929, p. 556
 Sum. ama
 Ntu mama, ama “mother”
 Zulu u/mama, u/má “id.”
- 5 apa “father”
 Gost. 434; Wanger 1935, p. 6
 Sum. ab, ab-ba
 Zulu u-baba “father”
- 6 asszony “woman”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457; Wanger 1929, p. 558; 1935, p. 87

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- Sum. gal, gašan
Zulu ti gala “wide; to open wide”, u/gala-gala “vagina feminae maxime distenta (sc. propter nimium commercium carnale)” (Wanger, loc. cit.)
- 7 atya “father”
Gost. 435; Wanger 1935, p. 7
Sum. ad, ad-da
Ntu Zulu da-da, da-ta, ta-ta, da-de, da-te, ta-te “father”
- 8 balta “axe”
Gost. 648; Wanger 1935, pp. 20s.
Sum. bal
Ntu bala, bale, bali, balu, balo “axe, adze, bush-knife”
Zulu baza “work on anything with an axe or any sharp instrument”
- 9 beszélni “to speak”, beszéd “speech”
ŠL 214/16, 31; Gost. 300; Wanger 1929, p. 556; 1935, pp. 38s.
Sum. be
Zulu u/ba-nga/ba-nga “noisy person”
- 10 boldog, bódog “happy”
Gost. 132; Wanger 1935, p. 14
Sum. ba-dug(-ga)
Ntu ba “to give”
Zulu pa “id.”
- 11 bor “wine”
ŠL 349/1, 2, 4; 349; Gost. 574, 711; Wanger 1929, p. 557; 1935, p. 39
Sum. bur
Zulu u/bule “delicious meal” (?)
- 12 borda “rib”
ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; Wanger 1935, p. 40
Sum. bar
Ntu ba-, pa- “side”
Zulu pa- “id.”
-

-
- 13 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
 ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Wanger 1929, p. 562
 Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
 Zulu ba-zi-mula, bazi-/zela, cwa-zi-mula, ka-zi-mula “to shine, to gleam”
- 14 darab “piece”
 ŠL 108; 377/3; Gost. 86; Wanger 1929, p. 557
 Sum. dur
 Zulu ti du “to achieve s.th. completely”
- 15 domb “hill”, domború “vaulted”
 ŠL 459; 400/2, 3; Gost. 61a, 228, 262; Wanger 1935, p. 42
 Sum. du6, dubur, du6, dul
 Ntu dana, dabu, dabo, taba “hill, mountain”
 Zulu isi/fu-mbu “hump on the back of a person”
- 16 e, ez “this”
 Gost. 846; Wanger 1935, p. 77
 Sum. e
 Ntu e-ne, e “this; he, she, it”
- 17 eme “female”
 Gost. 208; Wanger 1929, p. 558
 Sum. en-bar
 Ntu me-me “mother”, e-me, i-mi, t-mi-ta “womb”
 Zulu “to be/get pregnant”
- 18 emse “sow”
 ŠL 208; Gost. 752; Wanger 1929, p. 558
 Sum. anše
 Ntu me-me “mother”, e-me, i-mi, t-mi-ta “womb”
 Zulu “to be/get pregnant”
- 19 fehér, fejtér “white”
 ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; Wanger 1929, p. 556; 1935, pp. 24s.
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- Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
Zulu bale/la “bright; to shine”, um/bale/la “moonlight”
Ntu bara, wara “white”
- 20 fekete “black”
ŠL 482; Gost. 394; Wanger 1929, p. 560
Sum. uku
Zulu u ... ku-ku “to go to sleep”, kuku, kug “darkness; dark, black”
- 21 fel “up”
ŠL 13; Gost. 35; Wanger 1929, p. 561; 1935, p. 11
Sum. An
Zulu ti ba-ne “to flash, to shine, to be bright”
- 22 fel-, föl- “up (verbal prefix)”
ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 405; Wanger 1929, p. 561; 1935, p. 11
Sum. il
Zulu ti ba-ne “to flash, to shine, to be bright”
- 23 fenn, fent “up”
ŠL 13; Gost. 35, 822; Wanger 1929, p. 561; 1935, p. 11
Sum. An, an
Zulu ti ba-ne “to flash, to shine, to be bright”
- 24 figyelni “to watch out”
ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Wanger 1935, p. 124
Sum. igi
Ntu dide, gi “eye, face”
Zulu i-hlo “eye”
- 25 folyini “to flow”, folyó “river”
ŠL 2; 60; Gost. 68, 385, 555; Wanger 1935, p. 39
Sum. hal, hal bis, pa6
Ntu bura, fula, fuya “river”
Zulu um-fula, um-fuya “river”
-

-
- 26 fül “ear”
 Gost. 226; Wanger 1929, p. 557; Wanger, p. 39
 Sum. pi
 Ntu buru, bulu “ear”
- 27 Galla (place name)
 Gost. 926; Wanger 1935, pp. 97s.
 Sum. gal-la
 Ntu gala “devil, evil spirit”
- 28 ganaj, ganéj “dung, manure”
 Gost. 695; Wanger 1935, p. 100
 Sum. gan
 Ntu gana, ana “child”
 Zulu zala “to generate, to give birth”
- 29 gödör “pit”
 Gost. 661; Wanger 1929, p. 559
 Sum. kidar
 Zulu isi/ku-ndhla “dwelling, lair, burrow”
- 30 gördülni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Wanger 1935, p. 118
 Sum. girag
 Zulu gu-gu- “to turn”
- 31 görgetni “to roll (v/t)”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Wanger 1935, p. 118
 Sum. girag
 Zulu gu-gu- “to turn”
- 32 gulya “herd of cattle”
 ŠL 297; MSL III 137/94; Gost. 721; Wanger 1935, pp. 116s.
 Sum. gud, gu4
 Ntu gudu, gudo “bull, cattle”
-

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- 33 gurulni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 111; Gost. 333; Wanger 1935, p. 118
 Sum. gur
 Zulu gu-gu- “to turn”
- 34 gügyögni “to blabber”
 ŠL 15; Gost. 295; Wanger 1929, p. 557
 Sum. dug4
 Zulu tuka “to praise s.o.”
- 35 gyalog “on foot”, gyalogolni “to walk”
 ŠL 332; LM 66; Gost. 315, 316, 423; Wanger 1929, p. 559
 Sum. alaku (Akk.), gug4
 Zulu ti gi “noise that results from fast walking”, ti-gí-gí-gí, gi-gi/zela, gi-za/zela “to patter (like a child)”
- 36 gyarapítani “to increase (v/t)”, gyarapodni “to increase (v/i)”
 ŠL 123; Gost. 419; Wanger 1929, p. 557
 Sum. dirig
 Zulu ti dili, dili/ka “to be abundant”
- 37 gyártani “to produce”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 336; Wanger 1929, p. 558; 1935, pp. 80, 101
 Sum. gar, ga-ga
 Zulu -ka “to do, to make”
- 38 gyere, jer “come (imperative 2nd pers. of sg.)”
 ŠL 444; Gost. 231; Wanger 1935, pp. 110s.
 Sum. gir
 Ntu giri, gire, gira, giro “foot”
 Zulu ti gidi-gidi “to patter heavily”
- 39 gyermek, gyerek “child”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Wanger 1935, p. 66
 Sum. um(-u)
 Ntu dumi, dume “child”
-

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- 40 gyújtani “to light”
 ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Wanger 1929, p. 561; 1935, p. 147
 Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
 Zulu ti mu “to be quite bright”, ba-zi-mula, cwa-zi-mula, ka-zi-mula “to sparkle, to shine”
- 41 gyűrű “ring”
 ŠL 401; Gost. 399, 605; Wanger 1929, p. 559
 Sum. hur, gur
 Zulu ka-ka, ti mu “to enclose around”
- 42 hal “fish”
 ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; Wanger 1929, p. 559; 1935, p. 118
 Sum. ku6, ha
 Zulu in/hla-nzi (nzi “water”) “fish”
- 43 hely “place”, helyezni “to put”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Wanger 1935, p. 131
 Sum. ki, ke
 Ntu ki “place”
 Zulu isi-gedhle “stony place”
- 44 izzani “to glow”, izzás “glowing”
 ŠL 172; MSL IV 36/99; Gost. 191, 450; Wanger 1935, p. 128
 Sum. izi
 Ntu zi, zi-zi “fire, fireplace”
 Zulu ze-za “to kindle a fire”
- 45 kar “arm”
 ŠL 322; 74/58, 105; MSL III 78/4, 79/1, 7; Gost. 152, 205, 522; Wanger 1935, p. 6
 Sum. kal, kalg, kùš, kur x
 Ntu a-ma-gar-a “strength, power, might”
 Zulu a-ma/ndhla “stength”
- 46 karika “ring”
 ŠL 60; Gost. 105; Wanger 1929, p. 559
-

Sum. kur(-kur)

Zulu ka-ka, ti mu “to enclose around”

47 kebel “bosom”

ŠL 167; Gost. 202; Wanger 1935, p. 79

Sum. gab(a)

Ntu gaba “breast” (“In Zululand, distant about sixty degrees of latitude from Sumer, ancient gaba is still surviving in identical form and sense after six millenniums”, Wanger, loc. cit.)

Zulu isi/gaba-vu “person with a broad protuberant chest”

48 kerítés “fence”

Gost. 554; Wanger 1935, pp. 129s.

Sum. kar bis

Zulu ka-ka, ka-ke “to encircle, to surround”

49 kincs “treasure”

ŠL 468; Gost. 571; Wanger 1929, p. 559

Sum. guš-kin

Zulu i/gugu “treasure”

50 Lehel “proper name”

Gost. 910; Wanger 1929, p. 560

Sum. lugal (lu-gal “big man”)

Ntu ru, ro, lo “human being”

Zulu lu- “human being, person”

51 levente (auch EN) “épée (kind of sword)”

ŠL 144; Gost. 449, 906; Wanger 1929, p. 556; 1935, p. 24

Sum. banda, Lu-banda

Zulu isi/banda “very short person; some little animal”

Ntu bende “small”

52 liszt “flour”

ŠL 536; Gost. 720; Wanger 1929, p. 562

Sum. zid

Zulu si-la “to grind”

-
- 53 marha “bull”
 ŠL 420/2; Gost. 723; Wanger 1929, p. 555; 1935, p. 8
 Sum. ama-arhu
 Ntu ama “wild animal”
 Zulu iny/ama “meat”, inya/am/az-ane “venison”
- 54 nagy “big”
 ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170; Wanger 1929, p. 558; 1935, p. 88
 Sum. nu5(.g), (nu-)g, nun, nu5, na, nad
 Ntu kala/mba “big”
 Zulu kulu “id.2
- 55 nő “woman”
 ŠL 75/1, 19, 81, 90; Gost. 470, 771; Wanger 1929, p.
 Sum. nu, nunuz
 Zulu um/ni-ni “mistress, owner”
- 56 nyak “neck”
 Gost. 240; Wanger 1929, p. 559
 Sum. gu
 Zulu ku-lu/ma “to speak”
- 57 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Wanger 1929, p. 558; 1935, p. 8
 Sum. eme
 Ntu le-me “tongue; language”
 Zulu u/li-mi “id.”
- 58 őrlöni “to grind”, őrlő “grinding stone”
 ŠL 401; MSL III 3; Gost. 286, 633, 634; Wanger 1935, p. 14
 Sum. àra, a-ra, ur x
 Zulu gara, gaya “to grind”
- 59 piros “red”; pirítani “to roast”
 ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Wanger 1929, p. 553
-

-
- Sum. si⁴
 Ntu si “black; smoke”, si-ku “night”
 Zulu umu/si “smoke”
- 60 sz (ending of the 2nd pers. of sg.)
 Gost. 813; Wanger 1935, p. 200
 Sum. za-e
 Ntu ze, zo “thou”
- 61 sza, sze (old imperative ending)
 Gost. 813; Wanger 1935, p. 200
 Sum. za-e
 Ntu ze, zo “thou”
- 62 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”
 ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a; Wanger 1935, p. 186
 Sum. šab
 Zulu saba, sabu, sebe, sebu, etc. “to cut, to shave, to crush, etc.”
- 63 száj “mouth”
 ŠL 82/3; Gost. 221, 311; Wanger 1929, p. 559
 Sum. su, sa⁴
 Ntu ka-no “mouth”
 Zulu ka “to scoop”, u/ka-mba “drinking vessel”
- 64 szakáll “beard”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 233; Wanger 1929, p. 557
 Sum. dug
 Ntu te-ke “lip”, d/le-vu “chin”
 Zulu u/de-be “lip”, ama/de-vu “moustache”, isi/le-vu “chin; beard”
- 65 szeg, szög “corner, angle”, szegély “rim, border”, szegés “seam”, szeglet, szöglet “corner, angle”, szegni, old “to hem; to cut in; to break one’s word”, szegődni “to serve; to join”
 ŠL 332/19; 84; 567; UET 333, 361; MSL V 234; Gost. 81, 321, 546, 596b, 629; Wanger 1935, pp. 201s.
 Sum. zag, zig, sig⁴, siga, si-gi⁴-da, sag
-

Ntu e-zi “outside”

Zulu e-ndhle “id.”

66 szegény “poor”

ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Wanger 1929, p. 561; 1935, p. 181

Sum. sig

Zulu si-nda “to be heavy”, zi-ma “heavy”

67 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnittel; slice”

ŠL 12; Gost. 269; Wanger 1929, p. 561

Sum. sil

Ntu s/zila, zil, jil “street, way”

Zulu um/zila “net of ways, paths”

68 szép “beautiful, handsome”

MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175; Wanger 1929, p. 562

Sum. sa-a

Zulu hle “good, beautiful, handsome”

69 szó “word”

ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; Wanger 1929, p. 557

Sum. sa4, zu

Zulu da-nda “to tell, to narrate”

70 tapadni “to adhere, to stick”, tapasztani “to glue, to paste”

ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Wanger 1929, p. 562; Wanger 1935, p. 197

Sum. tab

Zulu taba-ta, ta-ta “to take, to bring, to fetch”

71 tapodni “to step, to stamp”

ŠL 206; Gost. 256; Wanger 1929, p. 557

Sum. du

Zulu du-bu/za “to stamp up (like in dancing)”, ti tu “to go forward straight ahead”

-
- 72 temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
 ŠL 376; 206; Gost. 7, 266, 409; Wanger 1929, p. 558
 Sum. temen, tím, ki-tím
 Zulu i/tuna “grave”, ti ju, ju-la “to sink into the depth”
- 73 térd, térgy “knee”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 233; Wanger 1935, p. 65
 Sum. dug
 Ntu dugu, duku “knee”
- 74 toklyó “one-year-old lamb”
 Gost. 774; Wanger 1935, p. 117
 Sum. gukkal
 Zulu i-gutsha “sheep”
- 75 tömni “to stuff”, tömb “block”, tömlő “tube”, tömlőc “dungeon”, tömör “soild, compact”
 ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Wanger 1929, p. 558
 Sum. temen, duburm tím, tum
 Zulu i/tuna “grave”, ti ju, ju-la “to sink into the depth”
- 76 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
 ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453; Wanger 1929, p. 562
 Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
 Ntu zu-(y)a, ju, zi “to know”
 Zulu azi “to know”, is/azi “learned person, scholar”
- 77 túrni “to dig”
 ŠL 467; Gost. 422; Wanger 1935, pp. 197s.
 Sum. dun
 Zulu i-tuna “grave”
- 78 vájni “to hollow out”
 ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; 9; Gost. 32, 289; Wanger 1929, p. 556
 Sum. alál, bal bis
 Zulu mba “to dig”
-

- 79 vallani “to express, to confess”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; 69; Gost. 288, 362, 893; Wanger 1929, p. 556; 1935, pp. 15s., 27ss.
 Sum. bal, bad, bal11
 Zulu ti ba “to lie down open, flat”, ti bá-ba/lala, ba-ba/lála “stretched out flat”
- 80 véték “sin, fault”, vétkezni “to sin”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Wanger 1935, p. 17
 Sum. bad
 Zulu baleka “to run away, to flee”
- 81 világ “world”, világos “light”, villám “lightning”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle”, villogni “to flash, to sparkle”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; Wanger 1929, p. 557
 Sum. bil
 Zulu bila “to cook (v/i)”
- 82 víz “water”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657; Wanger 1935, p. 1
 Sum. íd, biz, bis
 Ntu e-ga, ga, ge “water”
 Zulu zi “water, river”
- 83 vol-, val- “to be”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Wanger 1929, p. 558
 Sum. gal
 Ntu kala “to become, to be”
 Zulu –kala “to become”

3. Conclusions

Wanger (1935) wrote an impressive study containing more than 330 pp., but with only 138 Sumerian words taken from Delitzsch (1914), since the “Šumerisches Lexikon” of Father Anton Deimel was only to appear, when Wanger wrote his book. (This is also the reason, why only 83 of these 138 Sumerian words are mentioned in Gostony 1975, who is based on Deimel and newer dictionaries, vocabularies and glossaries). Nevertheless, Wanger concluded already in an earlier study, that was meant as a prodromus for his later book: “Von Sumer fällt unstreitig viel Licht auf Afrika” (From Sumeria, there is no doubt, much light falls on Africa” (Wanger 1929, p. 563). But in reality, only 83 words or 8% are shared with the 1042 word articles of Gostony’s reference work “Dictionnaire d’étymologie

sumérienne” (1975). The Bantu languages come therefore just before the Polynesian languages, that share 82 words or 7% of the common Sumerian-Hungarian cognates from Gostony’s dictionary.

How did the Sumerians come to Africa? Wanger’s indications are in this point underdetermined: “The only possible conclusion, I believe, is that the mother-tongue from which both the Sumerians and the forefathers of the Ntusi drew their fundamental idea of grammar as well as the greater part of their vocabulary common to both, belongs to prehistoric times. This would also explain why the Zulus like all Ntusi have no kind of writing, whilst the Sumerians had” (Wanger 1935, p. vii). However, this cannot be true, since the Sumerians came from Transylvania (Erdély, Siebenbürgen) (cf. von Torma 1894; Vlassa 1963; Badiny 2001) according to the testimony of the Tatárlaka writing, that is about 2000 years older than the first picture-cuneiform writing in Mesopotamia. So, if the Bantus had a common origin with the Sumerians, they also would have a writing. So the lacking script is a very strong argument against a common origin of both people. The only explication of the little Sumerian-Hungarian traces in Bantu is through emigration out of Mesopotamia. But only very few Sumerians could have come to Africa, since otherwise they would of course have thought their writing to the indigenous people, that must have been already there. Moreover, since many Bantu (yet less Zulu) words conserve form and meaning of Sumerian words, the emigration must have been in a very early time: As early as from the 26th century B.C. on, the Akkadians started to torment the Sumerians.

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9. Etruscan and Hungarian

Already in 1874, the British priest Isaac Taylor brought up the idea of a genetic relationship between Etruscan and Hungarian (Taylor 1874). Since the very influential linguist August Friedrich Pott accepted this relationship in the first number of his journal “*Internationale Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft*” (the first journal of General Linguistics), this relationship was internationally accepted (Pott 1877, pp. 15ss.). In 1917, the German linguist Georg Sigwart showed the relationship between Etruscan and Sumerian (Sigwart 1917, esp. pp. 148ss.), by which the relationship between Sumerian, Etruscan and Hungarian was established. On the XIX. International Congress of Orientalists in Rome, 1935, Félix von Pográny-Nagy gave a widespread lecture about his own new researches in the area of Etruscan, Hungarian and Sumerian (von Pográny-Nagy 1938, pp. 77-81), that was only an excerpt of a much bigger work (von Pográny-Nagy 1936-36), that was unfortunately never published. Several Sumerian-Etruscan-Hungarian etymologies came from the famous historian Viktor Padányi in various studies (e.g. Padányi 1963, esp. pp. 435ss., and 1964).

Under the huge pressure of the Finno-Ugric scholars, that would not accept the Sumerian-Hungarian theory, the Etruscan-Hungarian hypothesis, too, lost its importance in the last decades, because its adherents were blacklisted and banished from the leading FU journals. However, recently the situation changed mainly because of two reasons: 1. Since Hungary was liberated in 1990 from the communist leaders, the publication of non-FU research is again allowed in Hungary. 2. The Internet has been used worldwide as a medium of distribution of all these banned articles of the independent scholars. Meanwhile, also well-installed university professors are to be found amongst the “mavericks” of FU linguistics and therefore, the situation has turned around: The supposedly stable seats of the traditional FU linguists begin to shake, and never before – not even during what was called in linguistics the “Second Hungarian-Turkish war” – the FU linguists in and outside of Hungary had to defend themselves with such aggression (cf. Marácz 2006a, 2006b, 2006c).

The present status of research of Etruscan can be characterized like that: Certain scholars 1. accept, that Etruscan is non-Indo-European, but claim that it is a linguistic isolate (the majority of linguists, led by Pfiffig and Pallottino); 2. accept, that Etruscan is non-IE, related to Hungarian, but not to Sumerian (this is nothing else but a form of denial of the Hungarian-Sumerian theory, most prominent representative is Alinei); 3. accept, that Etruscan is non-IE and related to both Hungarian and Sumerian (the already mentioned authors, in newer time also Zászlós-Zsóka 2001 and many others); 4. claim that Etruscan is IE (basically Italic, Greek, Hittite) (Georgiev, Steinbauer, Bomhard). As category 5. one could still mention very few scholars (mostly non-linguistics), who want to connect Etruscan with any other language, e.g. Caucasian.

Etruscan is a corpus-language, i.e. we know only of a very limited number of words and grammatical structures. Most of the known words belong to similar semantic fields, since the Etruscan inscriptions are mostly dedications to gods or stand on gravestones. Furthermore, the meanings of many words are controversial. In our list, we give the meanings according to Majláth (2005), in the case of discrepancies also according to Alinei (2003). For the sound-laws concerning Etruscan and Hungarian cf. Alinei (2003, pp. 281-318), for the sound-laws concerning Sumerian and Hungarian cf. Gostony’s “*Dictionnaire d’étymologie sumérienne*” (Paris 1975).

The following map shows the Etruscan territory in the 6th century B.C.:



The Etruscan-Hungarian word list, that I will present now, contains 280 etymologies, around 33% of which have Sumerian etymologies. This percentage is higher than the percentages between Hungarian and the FU languages (27 % resp. 31%, cf. Tóth 2006a, 2006b), even unlike Etruscan, the FU languages are not corpus languages.

- 1 ac- (acnanasa) “to make, to offer”
Alinei 2003, p. 42
Hung. akadni “to hang”
- 2 acnina “possession; hostility, threat”, acns “terror, veneration (?)”
TLE, p. 44
Hung. agg-aszt “to alarm, to frighten”, agg-odik “to worry”
- 3 ais, eis “god”
Alinei, p. 43; Gost. 112, 835
Hung. ős “ancestor”
Sum. uš2

-
- 4 *ak. “point”, aclyn “sharp”, acrie “pointed”
TLE, p. 44; Gost. 305, 561, 600
Hung. ék “wedge, edge, point”
Sum. ág
- 5 al- “to give, to offer”
Alinei, p. 43
Hung. áldani “to bless”
- 6 alice “to make”, aliqu “made, given”
TLE, p. 53; Gost. 604
Hung. ál- “substitute, fake copy, not real, pseudo-“, alak “form, shape”, alak-ít “to make, create, shape”, al-k-ot “to create, make”, etc. EWU, p. 20: “probably from a Turk. language”
Sum. alam, alan
- 7 -alχ “number ten”
Alinei 2003, p. 44
Hung. olvasni “to count, to read”
- 8 alθ “?”
Alinei 2003, p. 43, 90; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. áldozni “to sacrifice”
- 9 ama “now, meanwhile”, imla, ims “at the same time”
TLE, pp. 55, 195; Gost. 45
Hung. ma “today”, most “now”
Sum. mu
- 10 amake “married; spouse”
TLE, p. 55; Gost. 208
Hung. eme “mother, wife”
Sum. en
- 11 an (ana, ane, anc, ancñ, ananc) “he, she, this, that, relative pronoun”
Alinei 2003, p. 44; Gost. 835
Hung. a- (pronominal stem) + formans –m: amaz “that over there”, ami “what”, amely “which”, etc.
Sum. aš
-

-
- 12 atena “of the same father, family, clan”
TLE, p. 75; Gost. 435
Hung. atya “father”, -na genitive suffix or plural marker?
Sum. ad, ad-da
- 13 apa “father”
Alinei 2003, p. 46; Gost. 434
Hung. apa “father”
Sum. ab, ab-ba
- 14 apaiatru, apiatru “one who grasps, links”, apu “receiver, obtainer”, cap- “to take, to contain”, capi, qapi “to grasp, to take”, cepta “attainment, merit (?)”, hepeni, hepni “one who finds, gets, gathers”, heq “to gather, grab, get”
TLE, pp. 62, 64, 94, 95, 103, 173, 176; Gost. 351, 686
Hung. kap “to grasp, to grab, to receive”, kap-ocs “hook, fastener”, kap-csol “to connect, to join with, to attach to”, etc. EWU, pp. 684s. assumes onomatopoeitic origin. Obviously, we have k- > c-, q-, h-, Ø.
Sum. kú
- 15 ar-, er- “to make, to move”
Alinei 2003, p. 90; 397, 802, 803
Hung. aratni “to harvest”; érni “to reach”
Sum. ur4
- 16 araś, araśa “span (measure)”
Alinei 2003, p. 46
Hung. arasz “span (measure)”
- 17 arce “relative on mother’s side”
Alinei 2003, p. 91
Hung. ara “bride”
- 18 arna “to afflict; affliction”
TLE, p. 69
Hung. árt “to harm, to hurt”, árt-al-mas “harmful”

-
- 19 Arno (river name)
Alinei 2003, p. 134; Gost. 284, 285
Hung. aranyos “golden”
Sum. ar, ará
- 20 arta “breaker, smasher”, arθ “to section or subdivide”, arθe velna “one who severs, cuts off”,
artile “one who articulates, artisan”, artna “limb, member, part”
TLE, p. 73; Gost. 397, 802, 803
Hung. aratni “to reap, to harvest, to cut down, to mow”
Sum. ur4
- 21 arus ame “to encourage”, arusia “exhortation; to push”, arvasa “having pushed, driven, raised”
TLE, p. 74; Gost. 493, 802
Hung. erő “force, power, strength”, erő-s “strong”, erő-s-ít “to fortify, to steel, to strengthen”,
etc.
Sum. èr, èri, erum
- 22 aśθ “digs out”
Alinei 2003, p. 91; Gost. 639
Hung. ásni “to dig”
Sum. al-zu
- 23 asu “grave-“
Alinei 2003, p. 91; Gost. 639
Hung. ásni “to dig”
Sum. al-zu
- 24 ase “breath, wind, soul”, asi “inspiration, spirit, wind”, uśi, uśie “to hear” > “to understand, to
obey”, uśíśa “understood, obeyed, heard”
TLE, pp. 74, 359; Gost. 110
Hung. ész “mind, reason”, esz-es “rational”
Sum. uś4
- 25 at-/aθ- “to give”
Alinei 2003, p. 271; Gost. 305
Hung. adni “to give”
Sum. ág
-

-
- 26 atranes “golden”
Alinei 2003, pp. 47, 92; Gost. 284, 285
Hung. arany “gold”
Sum. ar, ará
- 27 atrium “main hall of the Roman house”
Alinei 2003, p. 46; Gost. 50, 466
Hung. terem “hall”
Sum. giš-tir
- 28 aθ “to curse”
Alinei 2003, p. 92; Gost. 17
Hung. átkozni “to curse”, átok “curse”
Sum. áš-tug
- 29 aθre “main hall of the Roman house”
Alinei 2003, pp. 47, 92; Gost. 50, 466
Hung. terem “hall”
Sum. giš-tir
- 30 aua “welfare, ave “to be propitious, beneficent”, avulni “favourable”
TLE, pp. 45, 48; Gost. 13, 146
Hung. java “the best”, jav-ul “to improve”, jó “good”. Since j- is already proto-Hung. (EWU, p. 645), j > Ø must be Etr. ; cf. also lat. Juno > etr. Uno.
Sum. i(-a)
- 31 aum “poor, wretched”
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. oml-ik “to fall to pieces, to collapse”, oml-ad-ék “ruins”. Since the stem is “of unknown origin” (EWU, p. 1062), the diphthongue may be original as well as an Etr. innovation.
- 32 aur “ear; hearer (?)”
TLE, p. 81; Gost. 329, 802
Hung. ér-ez “to feel; sense”, ért-t “understand”. Since the stem is “of unknown origin” (EWU, p. 327), we have perhaps zu assume 1. vowel lowering e > a, 2. diphthongization a > as specific Etr. developments.
Sum. ér
-

-
- 33 aurina “town”
TLE Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 476
Old Hung. uru-as “fort, city, walled city”, hung. vár “fortress, castle”, város “town, city”. Here, it seems, that in Etr. u- > a-? > au-, while in Hung. u- > a- > va-
Sum. uru
- 34 aus-az “eager, desirous”, az “to burn, to sear (?)”, usil “sun”
TLE, pp. 48, 359; Gost. 10, 11, 276
Hung. űz “to work hard at a trade; to chase after a woman”. EWU, p. 1591 reconstructs ugr. *it3- “to run, to jump”, so that the other meanings are secondary. Here, we can observe, that au- > a- /u- happened already in Etr., while the palatalization u > ű must be Hung.
Sum. uzu, azu
- 35 av “to desire”
TLE, p. 45
Hung. epe-d, epe-ked “to long for, to yearn, to wish, to desire”. About v ~ p cf. Alinei (2003, p. 313).
- 36 avils “year”
Alinei 2003, p. 47
Hung. év “year”
- 37 avilyval “?”
Alinei 2003, p. 47; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. év “year” + -val/-vel (comitative suffix)
- 38 balteus (Lat.) “belt”
Alinei 2003, p. 49; Gost. 648
Hung. balta “axe”
Sum. bal
- 39 ca, ta, cen, cn, eca, ica, ek, tn, itun (emphatic) “this”
Alinei 2003, p. 56; Gost. 846
Hung. ez “this”
Sum. -e
-

-
- 40 calu “dead”
Alinei 2003, p. 49; Gost. 98
Hung. halni “to die”
Sum. hul
- 41 calusurasi “dead”
Alinei 2003, p. 49; Gost. 98
Hung. halni “to die”
Sum. hul
- 42 calústla “immortal”
Alinei 2003, p. 50; Gost. 98
Hung. halni “to die” + -t(a)lan/t(e)len (privative suffix)
Sum. hul
- 43 camθe, camθi, canθe “name of magistracy”
Alinei 2003, pp. 22s.; Gost. 523
Hung. kende “formal, polite address”
Sum. kin-gal
- 44 cana “something beautiful”, cen “gift, pleasing thing”, cena “to be pleasing”
TLE, pp. 93, 102; Gost. 160, 303, 573
Hung. csin “elegance”, csin-os “pretty, handsome”, csin-os-ít “to beautify”. About a > e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 284). Perhaps also Lyd. cên- (cêna-) “to dedicate” (Gusmani 1964, p. 89).
Sum. šen
- 45 canzna “green or grey eyed, shining”
TLE, p. 94
Hung. kancs-al “cross-eyed, squinting”, kancs-ít “to squint”. EWU, p. 678: “The original meaning of kanscalni seems to be Germ. “scheel blickend” = engl. “jealously looking”, with Germ. “scheel” = “schielend” = engl. squinting, cf. also Germ. “grün vor Neid”, lit. “green with jealousy”. About z ~ cs cf. Alinei (2003, pp. 288, 310).
- 46 capra “container, urn, funeral urn”
TLE, p. 94
Hung. kopor-só “coffin”. a > o perhaps under influence of the bilabial p.
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- 47 car-, cer- “to build, to make”
TLE, pp. 96, 103ff.
Hung. gyár “factory”, gyár-t “to make, to build, to manufacture”. About c > gy cf. Alinei (2003, p. 300).
- 48 cara “dear, beloved; to be pleasant”, carati “affection, love”
TLE, p. 96
Hung. szer-et “to like, to love”, szer-et-et “affection, love”, szer-et-ő “lover”, etc.
Sum. Gost. 374
Hung. ciró-gat “to caress”.
The double product hung. sz-/c- of Etr. c- may be due to onomatopoeitic origin of cirógatni (EWU, p. 176).
- 49 caru “to have, to take part, to invite”
TLE, p. 97
Hung. kér “to ask, to request, to beg”, kér-lel “to entreat, to implore”, kér-e-get “to keep asking”, etc. About a > e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 284).
- 50 caθ-, caθa, cauθa, caθa “sun, sun god, Helios”
TLE, p. 88
Hung. hűgy “star”. EWU, p. 585: Ural. *kuńćz/*kućz. About c > h cf. Alinei (2003, p. 306).
- 51 caθa “prisoner, capture, hunt, war”, catu “war”
TLE, p. 88; Gost. 593
Hung. csata “battle, fight”, csat-ár “soldier, warrior”. Besides csatár, we have katona “soldier, warrior”, that is assumingly borrowed from ital. cattano “Burgherr, Vasall mit kleinerer Macht” (< med. lat. cataneus “id.” < lat. capitaneus “durch Grösse hervorstehend”, EWU, p. 712. But if csatár and katona belong together, we have here a singular example of palatalisation of c before a in Hung. Also related to caθa and catu may be Hung. had “war, army”, had-i “military”; about c > h cf. Alinei (2003, p. 306).
Sum. šudul, šudun
- 52 caθ, caθin “to grasp, to perceive”, caθe “shrewd, intelligent, sly”, caθna “perception”, cati, caθni, catni “examination, perception”, esxaθ, eχxaθce “to investigate, to interrogate, to seek”
TLE, pp. 88, 129
Hung. kut-at “to investigate, to search, to explore”.
- 53 cavaθa, cauθa, cavuθa, kavθa “deity; burning, heat, god of heat”, caveθ “burn (imperative 2nd sing.)”
TLE, pp. 197, 87; Gost. 106
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Hung. *hév* “warmth, ardour, zeal”, *hév-ít* “to heat”, *hev-es* “hot”, *hő* “heat”, etc. About c- > h cf. Alinei (2003, p. 306)

Sum. *hé*

- 54 *ceisatru* “one who cuts, butcher”, *ceisu* “piece, cut (of meat)”, *cašni, cazni* “sharp, cutting”
TLE, pp. 101, 88; Gost. 787

Hung. *kés* “knife” < fgr. **kečs* “knife”, ural. *č* being realized in Etr. as s, *ś* and z, and in Hung. as s = *š*. Probably related to *kés* is hung. *kasza* “scythe” (since the Skythes, who obviously gave the name to this agricultural instrument, where at least in longer contact with the Magyars) and is, therefore, not “of Slavic origin” (EWU, p. 708).

Sum. *išu* (Akkadian)

- 55 *cel* “goddess of birth; orient”
Alinei 2003, pp. 54s.; Gost. 428

Hung. *kelni* “to rise, to get up”

Sum. *kur*

- 56 *cemu-* “burden, heavy”, *cemul* “heap, pile”, *cumn-*, *cumln-* “burden, throng”
TLE, pp. 102, 117; Gost. 356, 609

Hung. *csom-ó* “knot, heap, pile, bundle”, *csom-ag* “bundle, package”. The problem with this etymology is, that already FU had a palatalized affricata: **čolme* “knot, bundle; to bind” (EWU, p. 225). So perhaps Etr. c- (before palatal e!) was spoken as *č* and not as k?

Sum. *šum*

- 57 *cep-* “insignia, title, honorary duty”
Alinei 2003, pp. 30s.; Gost. 219, 931

Hung. *kép* “picture”

Sum. *ka*

- 58 *cer-*, *cer(i)χun-* “to request, to remind”
Alinei 2003, p. 93

Hung. *kérni* “to ask for”

- 59 *cesu* “piece, trunk”
TLE, pp. 104s.; Gost. 614

Hung. *kas*, *kos-ár* “basket”. About a > e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 284).

Sum. ...*dusu*

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- 60 ceśu “one who indulges, puts off, delays”
TLE, p. 103
Hung. kés “to be late”, kés-ő “late”.
- 61 ceus “family, companion”, ceusn “family, community”, cisuita, cisvita “belonging to the clan, community”, cisum “(part) of the family”
TLE, pp. 105, 109; Gost. 452
Hung. ház “house”, ház-i “household, house-, domestic”, ház-as “married”, etc. Obviously, we have not only c > h (cf. Alinei 2003, p. 306), but also h > c.
Sum. gá
- 62 ceχa “in favor of”
Alinei 2003, p. 52; Gost. 165, 572, 573
Hung. kegy “favor, mercy”
Sum. kug
- 63 ceχa “up, on top, above”
Alinei 2003, pp. 52s.; Gost. 582
Hung. hegy “mountain”
Sum. gag
- 64 ci “three”
Alinei 2003, p. 55
Hung. három “three”
- 65 clan, calab, clans, clenśi, clinśi, clenar (pl.) “born to s.o., son of s.o.”
Alinei 2003, pp. 49ss.; Gost. 98
Hung. halni “to die”
Sum. hul
- 66 clapiθe “one who beats”, culpiu “one who engraves, sculpts”
TLE, pp. 110, 117
Hung. kalap-ács “hammer”, kalap-ács-ol “to hammer” (according to EWU, p. 667 < slaw. *klepa “to knock”. Indeed, Kluge (2002, p. 498) assumes for genetically related Germ. klopfen “to knock” onomatopoeitic origin” (cf. Swiss Germ. χlòpfe “id.”), what makes a Slaw. origin of Hung. kalapács doubtful.
- 67 clel “generously”
Alinei 2003, pp. 93s.; Gost. 332
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- Hung. *kelleni* “to must”, *kellő* “fitting”
Sum. *gál*
- 68 *cleva* “offering; diploma”
Alinei 2003, p. 94; Gost. 304
Hung. *ok* “reason”, *oklevél* “diploma”
Sum. *ag*
- 69 *cluvenias* “in this place”
Alinei 2003, p. 95; Gost. 40
Hung. *hely* “place” + *-ben* (inessive suffix)
Sum. *ki, ke*
- 70 **coisa-* “to care, to cure, to curate” > old lat. *coravit* usw., *pelign. coisatens* “curaverunt”, lat. *cūrāre* Walde and Hofmann 1938, p. 314; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786
Perhaps of Etr. origin, cf. Hung. *kezelni* “to care, to nurse, to treat” to *kéz, kezét* “hand”.
Sum. *kad, kat4,5*
- 71 *cripe* “handle, grip”
TLE, p. 115
Hung. *harap* “to bite, to snap” < fgr. **kar3/kor3* “to bite” (EWU, p. 528).
- 72 *cure* “decomposition due to heat, pus”
TLE, p. 119; Gost. 299
Hung. *kór* “disease, illness”.
Sum. *tur5*
Hung. *gyarló* “poor, feeble, infirme, frail”. According to EWU, p. 795, *kór* is a borrowing from a Western Slaw. language, and according to EWU, p. 493, *gyarló* is borrowed from a Turk. language. But indeed, we have both *etr. c > hung. k* and *hung. gy*, cf. Alinei (2003, p. 300).
- 73 *cuś* “to keep”, *cuśna*, *cuśiθe* “one who covers, guards”, *cuśu* “patron, protector”
TLE, pp. 119, 120
Hung. *kís-ér* “to accompany, to escort, to follow, to watch”.
- 74 *χur* “period of time”
Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gost. 120, 121, 428
Hung. *kor* “time”
Sum. *kur*

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- 75 χaveχ “(one who) shouts, invokes (?)”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 518
Hung. hív “to call, to invite”, hív-ek “followers, parishioners”, hív-en “truly, faithfully”.
Sum. ubara
- 76 χia “doorkeeper”
TLE, p. 364; 463
Hung. kapu “door, gate”, káva “rim, well-curb”.
Sum. ká
- 77 χurvar “in this period”
Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gost. 120, 121, 428
Hung. kor “time” + -beli “inside”
Sum. kur
- 78 elsíi “first”
Alinei 2003, p. 56
Hung. első “first”, elseje “first of”
- 79 -em “minus”
Alinei 2003, p. 57; Gost. 828
Hung. íme “ecce”
Sum. i-ne
- 80 emel “(to take by the) handle”
TLE, p. 126; Gost. 164, 401
Hung. emel “to lift, to raise”
Sum. nim
- 81 eniaca “so much”
Alinei 2003, p. 57; Gost. 847
Hung. ennyi “so much”
Sum. -ne, -e-ne

- 82 ep “to do”, epl “work”, eple, epule “worker”, epiur, epeur “child/youth companion of Hercules, who presents him to Tinia or Minerva”
TLE, p. 126; Gost. 8
Hung. ép “healthy”, ép-ít “to build, to erect, to construct”, ép-ül-et “building”, etc.
Sum. é
- 83 er, erce “to honour; honour, respect”, eris “honour, respect”
TLE, p. 127; Gost. 481, 699, 734
Hung. úr “lord, gentleman (title of respect); male, lead-male”, úr-i, úr-i-as “grand, noble, distinguished”, ur-al-kod “to reign, to rule, to govern”, etc.
Sum. ur
- 84 –eri, -ri “gerundive suffix, postposition ‘for, for the sake of’”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 852
Hung. rá, reá < rea “on, onto, upon (him/her/it), rá- “prefix ‘on, onto’, -ra/-re “to, towards” (sublative); cf. Old Hung. (1055 A.D.) feheruuaru rea meneh hodu utu rea = Fehérvárra menő hadútra “to the military way going to Fehérvár/Stuhlweissenburg (city in Western Hungary)”.
Sum. -ra
- 85 eta, ita, eit, ta, tal, tl, tei “this”
Alinei 2003, p. 58; Gost. 846
Hung. ez “this”
Sum. -e
- 86 etanal, etnam, itanim “in such a way”
Alinei 2003, p. 58; Gost. 846
Hung. ezennel (1644 ezennen) “in such a way”
Sum. -e
- 87 etera, eteri “foreigner, client, soldier (?)”
Alinei 2003, pp. 59s.; Gost. 885
Hung. ezer “1000; ezred “regiment”
Sum. eš
- 88 faca “to cleave”
TLE, p. 365
Hung. fak-ad “to split, to burst”, pukk-ad “to burst with rage”, pukk-an “to explode”, bukk-an “to hit upon something, to discover something”.

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- 89 *fala*, **falatu* “sky”
 TLE, p. 416; Gost. 35, 151, 405
 Fest., p. 78: *falae dictae ab altitudine, a falado, quod apud Etruscos significat caelum.*
 Hung. *fel*, *föl* “up, above”, *fel-felé* “upwards”
 Sum. An “god of the heaven”
- 90 *falaś* “middle”
 Alinei 2003, p. 62; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 631, 862
 Hung. *fél* “half”
 Sum. bar
- 91 *faluθras* “part of the city”
 Alinei 2003, p. 97; Gost. 682
 Hung. *falu* “village”
 Sum. alum (Akkad.)
- 92 *farθne* “fastness”
 Alinei 2003, p. 97
 Hung. *fáradni* “to work hard, to get tired”
- 93 *faśe*, *fase*, *faśei*, *faśena* “bread” (?)
 Alinei 2003, pp. 97s.
 Hung. *fazék* “pot”
- 94 *f[a]siθrals* “to clean up the vases”
 Alinei 2003, pp. 97s.
 Hung. *fazék* “pot”
- 95 *felequ* “turned (on the lathe)”
 Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 205a
 Hung. *forog* “to turn, to twist, to spin”, *forg-alom* “traffic”, *pereg* “to spin, to whirl around”, *perg-et* “to roll”, etc. The reflexes with initial *f-* are according to EWU, p. 410 “on unknown origin”, but the Obugr. forms with *p-* lead to ural. **perk3-*/**perγ3-* “to turn (oneself)”.
 Sum. bar
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- 96 Felzna (Lat. Felsina) “Bologna”
Alinei 2003, p. 131; Gost. 35, 151
Hung. felső “upper”
Sum. An
- 97 fes “to make accounts, to assure”
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. bíz “to trust, to assure, to have confidence in”, biz-omány “commission, consignment”, biz-t-os, biz-ony “assured”, etc. To b ~ f cf. Alinei (2003, p. 304).
- 98 fira “hostility”
TLE, p. 369; Gost. 487
Hung. ver “to hit, to beat”, ver-e-ked “to fight”
Sum. bir, ber
Hung. háború (< *had-ború) “war”, bir-kóz “to wrestle”. About b ~ v ~ f cf. Alinei (2003, pp. 304, 313)
- 99 fler “offering, sacrifice”
Alinei 2003, p. 60; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 631, 862
Hung. fél “half”
Sum. bar
- 100 Fufluna, Pupluna “Populonia (place name)”
Alinei 2003, pp. 132s.; Gost. 350
Hung. fűlni “to be heated”
Sum. bil
- 101 fulu “blacksmith”
Alinei 2003, p. 99; Gost. 350
Hung. fűlni “to be heated”
Sum. bil
- 102 har, hara, hurt “battle; to fight”
Alinei 2003, p. 100
Hung. harc “battle”, harcolni “to fight”
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- 103 hercna “dragger”
TLE, p. 174
Hung. hurcolni “to drag, to haul”. About u ~ e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 291).
- 104 hate, haθe “hateful, hostile”, hatu, hatrunia (fem.) “hateful, angry, sullen”
TLE, p. 171
Hung. utálni “to hate, deteste, despise”
- 105 hele “sad, angry, sullen”, helu “to get sad, mad”, helucu “sad, mournful”, helusnei “(one who) gets sad”
TLE, pp. 172s.; Gost. 932
Hung. hülye “imbecile, idiot”. Probably, the development is hele > *hile > *hüle > hülye (about i > ü cf. Alinei 2003, p. 289)
Sum. lil
hil “place”
Alinei 2003, p. 101; Gost. 40
Hung. hely “place”
Sum. ki, ke
- 106 hinθa, hinθu, hinθθin “below”, hinθiu “underground, infernal”
TLE, p. 177
Hung. hant “mound; grave”, hant-ol “to bury”.
- 107 hisu “acute, fine”
TLE, p. 178
Hung. has-ad “to burst”, has-ít “to split”, has-o-gat “to split into fine strips”, has-on-ló “similar”, etc.
- 108 hucu “reflexive, prudent”
TLE, p. 178; Gost. 304, 911
Hung. ok-os “clever, smart, intelligent”. According to EWU, p. 1055, ok is a borrowing from a Turk. language. The h- is an etymological problem.
Sum. ag
- 109 hus-, husiur (pl.) “child”
Alinei 2003, p. 63
Hung. hős “hero; young, boy”
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- 110 huθ “six (four?)”
 Alinei 2003, pp. 63s.; Gost. 248, 841
 Hung. hat “six”
 Sum. hás
- 111 ic, iχ, iχnac “as”
 Alinei 2003, pp. 64s.; Gost. 217
 Hung. így “so, like that”
 Sum. igi
- 112 ilacve, iluχve “enough”
 Alinei 2003, pp. 101s.; Gost. 197
 Hung. elég-vé (eléggé): elég “enough” + -vé (translative suffix)
 Sum. egir
- 113 ima, ame “to commemorate; commemoration, conclave”, imit-ve “commemorated”
 TLE, p. 55f.; Gost. 15
 Hung. ima “prayer”, imád “to worship”, eml-e-get “to mention”, eml-ék “memory”, etc.
 Sum. mú-mú
- 114 inpa “ecce”
 Alinei 2003, p. 102; Gost. 828
 Hung. em, im, ím, íme “ecce” + -ba (illative suffix)
 Sum. i-ne
- 115 inte “adverse, hostile”
 TLE, p. 195
 Hung. int “to admonish, to warn”, intő “exhortation, warning”.
- 116 ipas, ipase “oscillating, wavering”
 TLE, p. 195; Gost. 38
 Hung. hab “foam”, hab-oz-ik “to hesitate, to be reluctant”. According to EWU, p. 504, root is Ural. *kumpa “wave”, so we have ural. k- > hung. h > etr. Ø.
 Sum. a-ab-(ba)
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- 117 it0a “beverage; drinking vessel”
Alinei 2003, p. 103; Gost. 319
Hung. inni “to drink”, iszik “drinks”
Sum. im-ma
- 118 i0al “beverage”
Alinei 2003, p. 102; Gost. 319
Hung. ital “beverage”
Sum. im-ma
- 119 iḡeme “drink (imperative 2nd sing.), drinks”
Alinei 2003, p. 101; Gost. 319
Hung. ígyál, igyon, idd/igyad, igya “drink (imperative 2nd sing.), drinks”
Sum. im-ma
- 120 kalem “ready to fall, to lower oneself”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 98
Hung. hull- “to fall, to diminish”, hull-at “to shed (leaves, tears)”. EWU, p. 586: FU (Ugr.?)
*kul3- “to fall, to diminish”. The Etr. word represents, therefore, an older form than the Hung. (k > h).
Sum. hul
- 121 katekri1 “I am going at home”
Alinei 2003, p. 92; Gost. 452 + 333, 554
Hung. hazakerülni “to go at home”
Sum. gá + gur
- 122 *kel, *kil- “to grow”, cele “grown, large, tall”, cilva “to swell, to grow”
TLE, p. 108; Gost. 428
Hung. kel, kél “to rise, to swell, to sprout”, kel-és “ascens, tumour”, kel-et “East”, etc.
Sum. kur
- 123 krankru “with long nails”
Alinei 2003, p. 95
Hung. karom, köröm “nail”
- 124 kuikna “projectile from stone”
Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gost. 121, 353
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- Hung. kő, követ “stone”
Sum. kur, ku-ur
- 125 lapicane “vacillating”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 244
Hung. leb-eg “to float, to hang, to hover”, lob-og “to flame, to wave, to flutter, to float”, lób-ál “to dangle, to hang”
Sum. lipiš
- 126 -laθ “sees”
Alinei 2003, p. 103
Hung. látni “to see”
- 127 lauc, luc, lauχum-, luχum- (Lat. lucumo, lucmo, lucmon “Etruscan noble”)
Alinei 2003, pp. 27s.
Hung. ló “horse” + hím “male”
- 128 leine “from the underworld”
Alinei 2003, p. 103; Gost. 334
Hung. le- “down”
Sum. lal, lá
- 129 line “living”
Alinei 2003, p. 104; Gost. 447
Hung. leny “being, creature”
Sum. lú
- 130 lθ “?”
Alinei 2003, p. 212; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. áldani “to scarifice”
- 131 luaś “night”
Alinei 2003, p. 104
Hung. lovas “knight”
- 132 luca “pain”
TLE, p. 226

- Hung. rag-ály “infection, contagion”, rag-ad “to attach, to stick to”. About the exchange of l and r cf.
Alinei (2003m p. 297)
- 133 lup-, lupu “to die”
Alinei 2003, pp. 65s.
Hung. lófő, lófej “horse-head, noble”
- 134 luri “from him”
Alinei 2003, p. 105; Gost. 853
Hung. dial. léra, Hung. róla “from him (delative)”
Sum. –ra11
- 135 mani(i)m “daughter-in-law”
Alinei 2003, pp. 105s.; Gost. 460
Hung. meny “daughter-in-law”
Sum. dumu-munus
- 136 maru, marunu “name of magistracy” (Lat. maro “title of an Umbrian magistrate”)
Alinei 2003, pp. 23ss.; Gost. 14, 492
Hung. mérő “measurer”
Sum. me
- 137 maθ “honey”
TLE, p. 231
Hung. méz “honey”. EWU, p. 973 reconstructs a FU *mete “honey” and claims, that the knowledge of honey-making comes from the Finno-Ugrians, but oversees, that the word for honey obviously was a Wanderwort, cf. Brunner (1969, no. 438): medhu “Honig” – Old Ind. madhu, New High Germ. Met, Litv. medùs “honey” – Akkad. matqu “sweet”, Hebr. mātōq “id.”
- 138 me, mi “I”, mene, mini “me” (?)
Alinei 2003, pp. 67s.; Gost. 811
Hung. én “I” (< Proto-Hung. *ëme)
Sum. ġá-e
- 139 meχl “Hungarian (Magyar)”
Alinei 2003, p. 106
Hung. magyar “Hungarian”

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- 140 meχlum “land of the Hungarians (Magyars)”
Alinei 2003, p. 106
Hung. magyar “Hungarian” + -l (ablative; cf. aló-l, alu-l, hazu-l, köze-l, etc.)
- 141 menaxε “went, has gone”
Alinei 2003, p. 107; Gost. 255, 267
Hung. menni “to go”, megy “goes”
Sum. gin, me
- 142 mesnamer “measuring unit”
Alinei 2003, p. 107
Hung. messzely “measuring unit (Germ. Seidel)”
- 143 mliθuns “from the vest”
Alinei 2003, p. 191
Hung. melleny “vest”
- 144 munistas, munisuleθ, minisvleθ, munsle “monument”
Alinei 2003, p. 69; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580
Hung. mű, művet “work”
Sum. mu, šumu
- 145 mur- “to stay, to reside”
TLE, p. 252
Hung. mar-ad “to stay, to remain”, mar-ad-ék “remainder, remnants, rest”.
- 146 mutu “trunk, cut”
TLE, p. 254
Hung. met-él “to cut off”, met-sz “to cut, to carve”, mész-ár-os “slaughterer”, mész-ár-ol “to slaughter”, etc.
- 147 muθ, mutin “to move”, mutzi “motion, movement, activity”
TLE, pp. 250, 254
Hung. mocc-an “to move”, motoz “to search”, moz-og “to move”, etc. If Yeniss. mod’oda “to move” points to an original dental (denied by EWU, p. 1000), then we have to see motozni as the oldest Hung. form with -t- > -z-/-c(c)-.
- 148 nac, nacna, nacnva “how, as, because since”, Alinei “big”
Alinei 2003, pp. 71s.; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170
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- Hung. nagy “big”
Sum. nu5(..g)
- 149 nac, naceme (dative suffix)
Alinei 2003, p. 108; Gost. 849
Hung. –nak/–nek (dative suffix)
Sum. –na
- 150 namulθ ame “to understand”, namulθna “(which) grasps, perceives”, numa “sign”, numta “sign, mention”
TEL, pp. 256, 259; Gost. 59
Hung. nyom “trace, footprint”, nyom-oz “to investigate”, nyom-ni “to press, to print”, nyom-ul “to advance, to progress, to penetrate”. Since the Ugr. root *ńol3- “trace; to press” (EWU, p. 1045) has already a palatal ń, the depalatalization of the Etr. form needs an explanation.
Sum. nam(tar)
- 151 napar, naper “surface measure”, Alinei “people (pl.)”
Alinei 2003, p. 109; Gost. 446, 812, 930
Hung. nép “people”
Sum. ní, na-ab
- 152 nene “nurse, wet-nurse”
TLE, p. 257; Gost. 442
Hung. néni “aunt”, néne “aunt; elder sister”.
Sum. nin
- 153 neri “water”
TLE, p. 258
Hung. nyír-kos “wet, damp” probably to nyír “birch(tree); swamp” (EWU, p. 1043). The Hung. ny instead of the n needs to be explained.
- 154 nesl, neisl, neśl “watch (imperative 2nd sing.)”
Alinei 2003, p. 109; Gost. 138, 848
Hung. nézni “to watch, to look”
Sum. ní

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- 155 netsvis, netsviś, natis “haruspex”
Alinei 2003, pp. 72s.; Gost. 138, 848
Hung. nézni “to watch, to look”
Sum. ní
- 156 neθśrac “haruspicina”
Alinei 2003, pp. 72s.; Gost. 138, 848
Hung. nézni “to watch, to look”
Sum. ní
- 157 nevtlane “(one who) enjoys”
TLE, p. 257
Hung. nevet “to laugh”
- 158 nica “to lower, to humiliate”, nicu “one who lowers”
TLE, p. 258; Gost. 411
Hung. nyug-szik “to rest, to lie down”, nyu-gat “West”, etc.
Sum. (ki-nàd)nud, ...ná
- 159 paci “collected, quiet”
TLE, p. 263
Hung. béke “peace”
- 160 papa “grandfather”
Alinei 2003, p. 74; Gost. 434
Hung. papa “father”
Sum. ab, ab-ba
- 161 par, parniχ, parχis “dealing with social or administrative conditions, attribute of a magistracy, with equal rights, peer”
TEL, p. 266; Gost. 495
Hung. bír-ál “to judge, to criticize”, bír-ó “judge, umpire”, bir-o-dalom “empire, realm”, bir-tok “possession, estate”, etc.
Sum. búr
- 162 parliu “to steam”
Alinei 2003, p. 110
Hung. párolni “to steam”
-

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- 163 pazu “cook”
Alinei 2003, p. 111; Gost. 350
Hung. főző “cooking”
Sum. bil
- 164 pen “victim < stricken”
TLE, p. 269
Hung. béna “crippled, lame, paralyzed”
- 165 penθe, penθna, penθuna “to cover”
Alinei 2003, p. 111
Hung. fedni “to cover”
- 166 penznas “to cover”
Alinei 2003, p. 111
Hung. fedni “to cover”
- 167 pepn, pem “main-, boss”
Alinei 2003, p. 75; Gost. 514, 792
Hung. fő, fej “head”, fő- “main-“
Sum. be, pa
- 168 peris “passage, footbridge”
TLE, p. 270
Hung. bürü “footbridge”.
- 169 perse, ϕerse “horrid, bristling”
TLE, p. 271
Hung. borz-al-mas, borz-aszt-ó “horrible, terrible”, borz-ad “shudder, shiver (with horror)”, borz-as “unkempt, untidy”. Perse is also the Etr. name of Perseus, whose “origin is unknown” (Frisk 1973, p. 517) and according to Hesychos the “name of an unknown fish in the Red Sea” (Frisk, loc. cit.).
- 170 pi, -pi, pul “at, in, for, by, through, with”
TLE, p. 274; Gost. 366, 861
Hung. -ba/-be illative suffix “inside, into”, bel-, be- “inside, into”
Sum. be, bad
-

- 171 pulpai, pulpa “shining, splendid”, pulum “id.”, pulumχva “stars, star-count”, fulumχva “splendor > famous (man)”, fuluve-, hvuluve, pulumχva, vhulve, vhuluena “splendid, shining”
TEL, pp. 281, 372; Gost. 350, 451
Hung. vil-ág-ít “to shine”, vill-an “to flash”, vill-og “to flash, glitter”, vill-ám “lightning”, etc.
Sum. bil
- 172 pulum “corridor”
Alinei 2003, p. 112; Gost. 68, 385, 555
Hung. folyani “to flow”, folyam, folyó “river”
Sum. hal, hal, pa6
- 173 φexucu “?”
Alinei 2003, p. 32; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. fegyni “to discipline”
- 174 φurθ- “to change”
Alinei 2003, p. 100; Gost. 205a
Hung. fordítani “to turn around”
Sum. bar
- 175 rach- “to prepare”
TLE, p. 301; Gost. 264, 344, 369
Hung. rak “to arrange, to heap, to pile up, to place, to put, to lay”, rak-ás “heap, pile”, rak-tár “warehouse, storehouse”, etc.
Sum. ra + ag
- 176 rapa “engraving, writing”, rapale “engraving”, rapalni, raplni “engraver, writer”
TLE, p. 300
Hung. ró-, rov- “to cut, to engrave”, rov-ás “notch, runic writing”, rov-ar “insect” (< Lat. in-secare “to cut in”), rov-at “column in a newspaper”, etc.
- 177 rasna “people; Etruscan”
Alinei 2003, pp. 33s.; Gost. 85
Hung. rész “part”
Sum. liš

- 178 ril “at the age of ...”, Alinei “soul, spirit”
Alinei 2003, p. 113; Gost. 69, 447
Hung. lélek “soul”
Sum. lil
- 179 rumitrineθi “in the grave of the *gens*”
Alinei 2003, pp. 113s.
Hung. rokon (> Etr. ruva) “relative” + -m (nominal formans) + -θi (locative suffix)
- 180 runs “?”
Alinei 2003, p. 214; ; Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 135, 292, 344
Hung. roncs “ruins”, rongy “rags”
Sum. gum, hum, ra
- 181 rupsa “(which) smashed, piece (?)”
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. rep-ed “to crack, to burst”, rep-esz “splinter”, rop-og “to crack, to crackle”, ropp-an “to crack, to snap”
- 182 ruva “brother”
Alinei 2003, p. 76
Hung. rokon “relative”
- 183 sac-, śac-, sac-a, sac-ri “carrying out a sacred act, to consecrate”, sacni “priest; consecration”, sacni, sacniu, śacni-cn, śacni-tn, śacni-cla, śacni-tle, śacni-cl-eri, śacni-cś-treś “sacred place, sanctuary; consecrated”, śacninc cilθ “sanctuary”, sacnicleri “for the temple”, sacnitalte, sacnisa, sacniśa “to consecrate”, suc-, śuc-, śuc-i, śuc-ivn, śuc-ri “ritual act”
TLE, pp. 308, 294; Gost. 310, 461
Hung. szok-ik “to get used to, to get accustomed to”, szok-ás “habit, custom”, szok-ás-os “usual, customary”
Sum. zah
- 184 śaca “point”, śacri “to fix, to fasten”, śacni “sharp, pointed”, śacrta “incisor, chisel”, śacu, śaxu “acute, wise”
TLE, p. 288; Gost. 356; 210, 321; 583
Hung. csák-ány “pickaxe”, csák-lya “boarding hook, pickaxe”, csák “plow (arch.)”
Sum. šum;
Hung. szeg “measure of land (arch.); nail; to break an oath”
Sum. sag, saĝ

Hung. szek-erce “pointed battle axe”, szig-ony “harpoon”, etc. Etr. ś- corresponds both to Hung. cs- and sz (Alinei 2003, p. 291, 302f.)

Sum. šukur

- 185 sal- “to make, to carry out”, salt, salθ “apartment, accommodation, lodgings”
Alinei 2003, p. 114; Gost. 386

Hung. szállni “to stay in a hotel”, szálló, szállás “hotel”

Sum. dal

- 186 śale, śalie, śalvi “star; splendid”, salieθi “light, illumination”, śaltuc “shining”, śalθn “to shine, to illuminate”, zalθirie “to shine”
TLE, pp. 288, 163; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; 693

Hung. csill-ag “star”, csill-an “to flash”, csill-og “to sparkle”, csill-ám-l-ik “to glitter”, etc

Sum. zalag, zálág

Hung. sül “to bake, to roast”

Sum. šug

- 187 sanisva, saniśva “bones” (?), Alinei “to be death”
Alinei 2003, pp. 114s.; Gost. 357

Hung. sanyarni, sanyarítani, sanyargatni “to torment”

Sum. šâl(-šâl)

- 188 śarle “to sterilize, to neutralize”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 415, 592

Hung. sűr-ol “to rub, to scour, to polish”

Sum. šu ... ùr

- 189 seci “to cut, to smash”, śucri, śuxu “dividing, cutting part”
TLE, p. 294; Gost. 323

Hung. szak-ít “to rip, to tear”, szagg-at “to rip”, szeg “to cut, to slice”

Sum. suh

- 190 seka “to fall, to founder”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 323

Hung. szak-ad “to fall, to drop; to tear”

Sum. suh

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- 1912 sel, śel, śelace “to renovate, to liven”
Alinei 2003, p. 115; Gost. 21, 192
Hung. szellőzni “to air, to ventilate”
Sum. d-Zalam (< Akkad.)
- 191 sem(niśsi) “eyes (that see)”
Alinei 2003, p. 287; Gost. 218, 691
Hung. szem “eye”
Sum. ši
- 192 semϕ “seven” (?)
Alinei 2003, p. 77
Hung. hét
- 193 śeru “to stiffen, to stand, to stop”, zar “to make rigid, hard”, zar-, śar-, śer- “rigid, stiff, solid”, zarve “rigid”
TLE, pp. 163, 291
Hung. sorv-ad “to be consumed, to decay, to decline, to languish, to waste away”
- 194 snuiap “alliance”
Alinei 2003, p. 116; Gost. 827, 865 + 387, 700
Hung. össze “together” + nőni “to grow”
Sum. uš-sa + na-na(-àm)
- 195 spur “city”
Alinei 2003, pp. 77s.; Gost. 827, 865 + 706
Hung. öszs(e)- “together” + por “farmer”
Sum. uš-sa + par
- 196 sren “ornament, figure, image”, Alinei “to occur”
Alinei 2003, p. 117; Gost. 110
Hung. eszre jönni “to occur”, lit. “to come into the sense”
Sum. uš4
- 197 śuci, śucic, suciϕ “piece, part”
TLE, p. 294
Hung. csak “only, nothing but” (EWU, p. 185: “of unknown origin”)
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- 198 *suplu, súplu “futist” (Lat. subulo “id.”), Alinei “whip”
Alinei 2003, pp. 117s.
Hung. dial. (Székely) supálni “to whip”
- 199 suplu “whistler, piper”
TLE, p. 327; Gost. 543
Hung. síp “whistle”, síp-ol “to whistle”
Sum. tib, sip, šip
- 200 súri “god of luck”; sürte “luck”
TLE, p. 296
Hung. szer-encse “luck, fortune”. Probably the Etr. Name of the city of Viterbo, Sur(in)na, belongs also to here.
- 201 súθi “seat; tomb”
Alinei 2003, p. 79
Hung. csont “bone”
- 202 súθina “having to do with grave, sepulchral gift”
Alinei 2003, pp. 79s.
Hung. csont “bone”
- 203 sval-, s[ɨ]valce “alive; to live”
Alinei 2003, p. 89; Gost. 51, 209
Hung. szívni “to suck”, szív “heart”
Sum. giš-tir, šag, Emesal šab
- 204 Tages “founder of Etruscan divination, born as a prophetic child who sprang from freshly plowed furrow at Tarquinia, deity who taught the Etruscans divination and augury, depicted as a young man with two snakes as legs
von Vacano 1957, pp. 45s.; Gost. 293, 454
Hung. tag “limb, member, tag-lal “to analyse, to dissect”, tag-ol “to dissect”, tag-ad “to deny”.
Sum. tag
- 205 talce “footprint”
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. talp “sole (of human foot), talpa-as “infantryman”, talp-al “to tread down, to destroy”, talap “sole, base”, talap-zat “pedestal”, etc. A problem is the Hung. -p that seems to belong to the stem. EWU, p. 1475 assumes North-Ital. borrowing.

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- 206 *talmiθe* “(which) articulates, computes, deciphers”
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. *tolm-ács* “interpeter” (> Germ. *Dolmetscher* “id.). EWU, p. 1527 assumes either Turk. or Slaw. borrowing.
- 207 *tam-* “to bury”
Alinei 2003, p. 118; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. *temetni* “to bury”
Sum. *temen*
- 208 *tamera* “name of magistracy”
Alinei 2003, p. 188; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. *temetni* “to bury”
Sum. *temen*
- 209 *tameresca* “burial”
Alinei 2003, p. 118; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. *temetni* “to bury”
Sum. *temen*
- 210 *tamia* “grave”
Alinei 2003, p. 82; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. *temetni* “to bury”
Sum. *temen*
- 211 *tamiathuras* “gravedigger”
Alinei 2003, p. 118; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. *temetni* “to bury”
Sum. *temen*
- 212 *tan-*, *tansina* “to teach, to prove, to witness”
Alinei 2003, pp. 119s.
Hung. *tanítani* “to teach”
- 213 *tanr* “?”
Alinei 2003, p. 238; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. *tanítani* “to teach”
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- 214 tarils “cursus”
Alinei 2003, p. 32; Gost. 298, 466
Hung. térni “to turn, to turn around”
Sum. tur5
- 215 tapu “beaten”, tapuša “touched, beaten”, taplaš- “to beat”, θepri, θefri, θefarie “one who presses, tramples; violent”, θepza “beaten, pressed”, tef, teb “stamp, character”, θuf “oppressed”, θufi, tupi, θuflθic “to push, to blow; beating”
TLE, p. 332, 337; Gost. 340
Hung. tap-int “to touch, to feel”, tap-og-at “id.”
Hung. dob-ogni “to beat (heart); t > d cf. Alinei (2003, p. 309).
Sum. dúb
- 216 ten-, θen-, tn-, ta- “to act as magistrate”
Alinei 2003, p. 81; Gost. 348
Hung. tenni “to make, to do”
Sum. Gost. te
- 217 tenamer “to rebuke, to assail”, zimuθe “(one who) lowers, strikes”
TLE, p. 165; Gost. 440, 564; 391
Hung. tám-ad “to attack, to assail”. If one considers, that támadni also means “to support” and that támasz “support”, támasztani “to support”, támogatni “id.”, támolyogni “to falter” <
Sum. dam
Hung. tántorogni “id.”, tápázkodik “to stand up supportingly”
Hunh. táplálni “to support, feed, nurish” <
Sum. tab,
etc. belong to the same word family (cf. EWU, p. 1476), one has to assume, that the semantic change “to help” > “to assail” dates already in Etruscan time.
- 218 tes-, tez-, θes-, θez- (tezan; teta, t(e)va) “to make, to do, to put”
Alinei 2003, pp. 80s.; Gost. 348
Hung. tenni “to make, to do”, tesz “makes, does”
Sum. te
- 219 tešiameitale “?”
Alinei 2003, p. 167; ; Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 348
Hung. tesz “make, does” + -delem/-dalom (nominal suffix)
Sum. te

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- 220 teta “to cover, to protect”
TLE, p. 335
Hung. tető “roof, lid, cover”
- 221 tiurunias “law, customs”
Alinei 2003, p. 123; Gost. 59, 268
Hung. törvény “law”
Sum. nam(tar), tar
- 222 tmia “place, sacred building, temple” (?)
Alinei 2003, pp. 81s.; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. temetni “to bury”
Sum. temen
- 223 trutnuθ, trutnvt “priest (fulguriator)”
Alinei 2003, pp. 82s.; Gost. 109
Hung. tálto “sorcerer”
Sum. tál, tála
- 224 tular, tularu “boundaries (pl. of tul)”
Alinei 2003, pp. 83s.; Gost. 128
Hung. túl “beyond”
Sum. tu15
- 225 tur- “to give”
Alinei 2003, pp. 84s.; Gost. 298, 466
Hung. térti “to turn, to turn around”
Sum. tur5, dúr, dúrun
- 226 tusnutnie, tuśnutie “?”
Alinei 2003, p. 126; ; Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 453
Hung. tűz “fire”
Sum. tu6
- 227 tuśti, tuśθi “(in the) oven, (in the) flame”
Alinei 2003, p. 126; Gost. 453 + 857
Hung. tűz “fire” + , -t(t), -et(t)/-ott (locative suffix)
Sum. Gost. tu6 + -ta11
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- 228 θa, θac “silence”, θaclθi “in silence”
TLE, pp. 181s.
Hung. sik-et, sük-et “deaf”
- 229 θam- “to build, to found”, zimaite, zimite “(which) sustains”
TLE, p. 182; Gost. 440, 564
Hung. támasz “support”, tám-og-at “to support, to help”, tám-la “backrest”. Probably also lyd. tam- (Gusmani 1964, pp. 208s.)
Sum. dam
- 230 θanasa “teacher”
Alinei 2003, pp. 119s.
Hung. tanítani “to teach”
- 231 θapicun, θapintas “to crush with the feet”
Alinei 2003, p. 120
Hung. topogni “to trip”, toppantani “to stamp with the foot”
- 232 θaura, θaure “tomb”
Alinei 2003, p. 121; Gost. 410
Hung. tár (< *tavar) “storage room”
Sum. tál(-tál)
- 233 θec “to knead > to model, to adjust”
TLE, p. 187; Gost. 173
Hung. dag-aszt “to knead”, dag-ad “to swell, to grow”. EWU, p. 240 assumes a root FU *toŋ3-/*taŋ3- “to swell”
Sum. dugud
- 234 θel- “to fill”
Alinei 2003, pp. 122s.; Gost. 71, 888
Hung. telni “to be filled”, tele “full”, tölteni “to fill”
Sum. tál-la
- 235 θez- “to make an offering”
TLE, p. 187
Hung. tetsz-ik “to please, to appeal”

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- 236 θilen “fill (imperative 2nd or 3rd sing.)”
 Alinei 2003, pp. 122s.; Gost. 71, 888
 Hung. telni “to be filled”, tele “full”, tölteni “to fill”
 Sum. tál-la
- 237 θra “milk” (?)
 Alinei 2003, p. 123; Gost. 702
 Hung. tej “milk” + -ra/-re (sublative suffix)
 Sum. ga
- 238 θrama “distributor (woman)”
 Alinei 2003, p. 124; Gost. 410 + 208
 Hung. tár “storage room” + eme “female”
 Sum. tál + en
- 239 θu “one”
 TLE, p. 191; Gost. 181, 823
 Hung. egy, vgl. EWU, p. 298: ostj. it. Probably, the e- is related to demonstrative ez “this”
 Sum. gi-na, dil
- 240 tul “to divide, to share, to assign”
 TEL, p. 347; Gost. 128
 Hung. túl “beyond, across”
 Sum. tu15
 Hung. tel-ek “plot of land, estate”, tel-ep “settlement, colony”, etc.
- 241 θun “instrument (music)”
 Alinei 2003, pp. 125s.
 Hung. ín “nerve”
- 242 tunt “to hit, to run into”
 TLE, p. 348; Gost. 372, 623
 Hung. dönt “to upset, to overturn; to decide”
 Sum. tun, tu10
- 243 tur “the robust one > bull, ox”, tura “robust, solid (fem.) > cow, tura, ture “to reinforce, to swell, to make firm”
 TLE, p. 349; Gost. 187, 419; 426, 467
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Hung. der-ék “waist; honest; tall, well-built, fine, well done, handsome”

Sum. diri(g)

Hung. törzs “trunk (tree)”

Sum. dúr, tuš

To here belongs perhaps also the name of the highest female goddess “Turan” (cf. Pfiffig 1998, p. 24 and *passim*) and the name Tyrranoi/Tyrsenoi as well as the former denomination of the Ural-Altaic languages as “Turanic languages”.

- 244 –θuras “collective suffix”, tursikina “Etruscan”
Majláth, s.v.; cf. Alinei 2003, p. 85; Gost. 426, 467

Hung. törzs “tribe, clan”

Sum. dúr, tuš

Hung. társ “fellow”, társ-a-ság “society”

- 245 turi “to turn, to spin”, turia “Turo (goddess of) turning”
Majláth, s.v.

Hung. csűrni “to twist about, to wring out”.

- 246 tusiu, tusnu “swollen, jammed, rich, smug, excited”
TLE, p. 351; Gost. 819

Hung. dús “rich, thick, abundant, opulent”

Sum. dù, dù-a

- 247 θuta “people”
TLE, p. 193; Gost. 181, 823

Hung. egyed “individual”, együtt “together”, együtt-es “joint, common, collective”. But cf. Osc. touto, Umbr. acc. totam “civitas” < IE *teutā “people” (Walde and Pokorny 1930, p. 712), to which is put usually also the family name Tóth, but it is not convincing at all, that one of the most common Hung. names is of IE origin. Therefore, Bobula (1970, p. 82) proposed sum. tu-tu “to give birth, to father” as etymology, which is indeed compatible both with the IE and the FU words, so that Hung. may have taken the words from Sum. and given it to FU, while the IE words come either also directly from Sum. or are borrowings from FU.

Sum. gi-na, dil

- 248 θuvas “trunk; fire; idol”
Alinei 2003, p. 127; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821

Hung. tő, tövet “trunk”

Sum. ti

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- 249 uri, ure, uru “sir, master”
Alinei 2003, p. 127; Gost. 481, 699, 734
Hung. úr “sir, master”
Sum. ur
- 250 useti “to draw (water)”
TLE, p. 359; Gost. 398
Hung. húz “to draw, to pull”, huz-at “draught”, huz-am “continuing, longtime”, etc.
Sum. hur
- 251 ut- “to give, to carry out, to perform”
TLE, p. 360; Gost. 305
Hung. ad “to give”, ad-ag “portion”, elő-ad “to perform”, elő-ad-ás “lecture”, etc.
Sum. ág
- 252 uxumsna “one who yokes, binds”
TLE, p. 361
Hung. iga “yoke”
- 253 uzr, uzarale “robbed, widowed, bereaved”
TLE, p. 354
Hung. özvegy “widow, widower”. The problem with this etymology is Etr. –v- ~ hung.–r-, for which there is (hitherto?) no parallel. EWU, p. 1092: “of unknown origin”. Maybe, Hung. özvegy is öz-vegy with őz < ős “ancestor” and vegy may belong to lenni “to be” (cf. vagy “thou art”).
- 254 vacal, vacil “libation”
Alinei 2003, p. 86; Gost. 34
Hung. báj “charme”
Sum. bà
- 255 vanθ “demoness or fury associated with Charun”, Parca, “one who turns > spin”, venezile “servile, client”
TLE, pp. 132, 150
Hung. fon-al, fon-ál “thread, yarn”, fon-ni “to spin (thread, yarn, wool), to plait, to braid”
- 256 vecu “alternate manner”
TLE, p. 135
Hung. vagy “or”, vagy-lag-os “alternative”. Perhaps also lyd. buk “or” (Gusmani 1964, p. 47)
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- 257 Vei(s) (Lat. Veii) “fishing place”
Alinei 2003, p. 133
Hung. vejsze “basket for fishing”
- 258 veiθa “careful, fair”
TLE, p. 136; Gost. 217
Hung. figy-el “to watch, to observe”
Sum. igi
- 259 velaθri “round, turning”, veleθia, veleθa, veliθana, velisina “express, rotation, roundness”
TLE, pp. 138ss.; Gost. 205a
Hung. ford-ít (transitive) “to turn around/over”, ford-ul (intransitive) “to turn around, revolve”.
Velaθri being also the etr. name of Volterra, -terra is probably a Verballhornung of etr. –θri, since the first part Vol- is without etymology.
Sum. bar
- 260 velu “cudgel, cylindric rod”, velscu, velsi “to roll, to cudgel; round cane”
TLE, pp. 145, 144; Gost. 630
Hung. fal “wall”
Hung. pal-ánk, pâl, pâl-ca “cane, rod”. The forms with p- seem to be the oldest ones, cf. EWU, p. 353: fgr. padz “dam, dike”
Sum. pa + al
- 261 Velzna (Lat. Volsinii, Bolsena) “Orvieto” (?) (place name)
Alinei 2003, pp. 131s.; Gost. 366
Hung. belső “inner”
Sum. be, bad
- 262 veru “cover”
TLE, p. 151; Gost. 332, 395, 494, 734
Hung. bor-ít “to cover”, bur-k-ol (or burk-?) “id.”.
Hung. őr, őr-ség “guard, watchman”, őrizini “to guard, to protect, to watch”.
Sum. gâl, urù, , erim, erin, ur
It is hard to decide, if the families of borítani and őr belong etymologically together or not. While the variation b ~ v is common in Etr. and Hung., the loss of v- > Ø is not yet attested.

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- 263 Vetluna (Lat. Vetulonia) “leader”
Alinei 2003, p. 133; Gost. 689
Hung. vezetni “to lead”
Sum. mez
- 264 vile “viscera”
TLE, p. 156
Hung. bél, bel-e “intestine(s), viscera”, be, bel, böl “inside, into, from (inside)”
- 265 vilata “prisoner”
TLE, p. 156
Hung. bil-in-cs “fettters, shackles”
- 266 vilia, vilinei “villager”
TLE, p. 156; Gost. 682
Hung. falu “village”
Sum. alum
- 267 viscri “to demand the rebuilding”
Alinei 2003, p. 128; Gost. 827 + ?
Hung. visszakérni “to demand s.th. back”
Sum. uš-sa + ?
- 268 vraθ “to hit with the projectile”
Alinei 2003, p. 128; Gost. 487
Hung. verni “to hit”
Sum. bir, ber
- 269 vuisi “sharp”
TLE, p. 161; Gost. 270
Hung. vés “to cut, to engrave”, vés-ő “chisel”
Sum. haš
- 270 zal, zel, za-, zl, esal, esal-s, esl, ešl “two”
TLE, pp. 163, 128; Gost. 269
Hung. szel “to split, to slice”
Sum. sil
-

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- 271 zamaθi, zamθ “godmother”
Alinei 2003, pp. 128s.; Gost. 439, 440
Hung. gyám “guardian”
Sum. geme, dam
- 272 zat- “battle”
Alinei 2003, p. 129; Gost. 593
Hung. csata “battle”
Sum. šudul, šudun
- 273 zelarvenas “from the family”
Alinei 2003, p. 130; Gost. 444
Hung. család, cseléd, dial. csalárdm cselérd “family”
Sum. sal, sal-la
- 274 zeri “rite, legal action (?)”
TLE, p. 164; Gost. 378, 414, 498
Hung. szer “apparatus, appliance, material, means, order, succession”, szer-tart-ás “rite, ceremony”, szer-ződ-és “contract, treaty”
Sum. si-sá, šèr, esir
- 275 zic-, ziχ- “to write, to incise”
Alinei 2003, pp. 87s.; Gost. 582
Middle Hung. gyakni “to sting with the corns”
Sum. gag
- 276 zila, zilac, zilay, zilaθ, zilc “a magistrate (= Lat. praetor)”
Alinei 2003, pp. 23ss.; Gost. 511, 907
Hung. gyula “vice-king”
Sum. gula
- 277 zilacal “stars”
Alinei 2003, p. 130; Gost. 91
Hung. csillag “star”
Sum. zalag, zálág
- 278 zin- “to make, to do”
Alinei 2003, p. 88; Gost. 303
-

Hung. csinálni “to make, to do”

Sum. dím

279 ziv- “to live”

Alinei 2003, p. 89; Gost. 51, 209

Hung. szívni “to suck”, szív “heart”

Sum. šir, sir, šagm Emesal šab

280 zusle, zušle, zusle-i, zusleva, zušleva, zusleva-i, zusleve, zušleve, zušleve-š “offering, sacrificial victim (animal)”, zusuzai, zusatu “to strike, to find, to gather”

TLE, p. 167; Gost. 235, 341

Hung. zúz “to pound, to crash”

Sum. zú, sud

The simple fact, that it is possible to establish 280 pairs of Etruscan and Hungarian words that are related via sound-laws, proves, that Etruscan and Hungarian are really genetically related to one another. Considering the fact, that our knowledge of Etruscan is very limited, the further fact, that 33% of these 280 Etruscan-Hungarian etymologies have Sumerian cognates – again proven by sound-laws -, shows, that Etruscan is an even better-than-average member of the FU language family. Comparing the oldest known Hungarian texts, the Halotti Beszéd and the O-Mária siralom (12th/13th centuries) with the Etruscan-Hungarian inscriptions, one must conclude, that the Etruscans cannot have been Hungarians who emigrated from the Carpathian basin to Tuscany and related areas, where they show up since about 800 B.C. Also the fact, that we have clear traces of Lydian influence in Etruscan (lacking in Hungarian) leads to the assumption that Etruscans and Hungarians must have separated from one another already in Mesopotamia. Probably, the time under discussion is the Seevölkersturm time (sea people movements), i.e. the 13th and 12th centuries B.C. The later Etruscans must therefore have spent around 400-500 years in the Greek archipelago, what also explains the Greek loanwords in Etruscan.

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10. Tibeto-Burman and Hungarian

1. Introduction

Kőrösi Csoma Sándor, or, as he is called outside of Hungary, Alexander Csoma de Körös, was born at the end of March 1784 in Kőrös, a small village in the county of Háromszék in south-eastern Transylvania (Erdély). After having studied philology in Nagyenyed (Hungary) and in Göttingen (Germany), he started his life-long trip on foot in order to discover the homeland of the Hungarian people. He spent eight years in the monasteries of the Himalayan provinces and worked through the whole Kanjur and Tanjur, 320 large printed volumes, that contain the classical Tibetan literature, in order to write the first Tibetan-English and Tibetan-Sanskrit-English dictionaries, the first Tibetan grammar in English and a long series of articles dealing with Tibetan literature. The commentaries to the Tibetan texts, that he read together with two lamas came to be known as the “Alexander books”, written in the form of a dialogue in which Csoma asks basic questions and the lamas do their best to answer. The “Alexander books” immortalized Csoma in Tibetan literature. Csoma’s work “can be considered the last great feat of European discovery” (Fox, p. 61).

But the founding of Tibetology was not the primary intent of Csoma. He wanted to prove, that the original homeland of the Hungarians laid in the north of Tibet. He wrote: “Since I acquired the absolute conviction that if God keeps me alive I can carry out and prove within a short period of time what the supporters and friends of our national language and literature have desired for so long ... about the original homeland of our nation” (ap. Fox, p. 37). Csoma believed, that the most ancient homeland of the Hungarian ancestors lies in Great and Little Bokharia, two vast, geographically separated areas now defined as being in the former Soviet republic of Uzbekistan, and Yarkand in the Tarim basin, which is north of the Tibetan plateau and is now within the Chinese territory of Xinjiang. In studying the language and literature of Tibet he hoped to find references in the Tibetan texts that would prove his case about the origin of the Hungarians. In the foreword to his Tibetan-English dictionary, Csoma wrote about himself: “To his own nation he feels a pride in announcing, that the study of the Sanscrit will be more satisfactory, than to any other people in Europe. The Hungarians will find a fund of information from its study, respecting their origin, manners, customs, and language; since the structure of the Sanscrit (as also of other Indian dialects) is most analogous to the Hungarian, while it greatly differs from that of the languages of occidental Europe” (Kőrösi Csoma 1834, p. xlvi-xlvii).

On his last attempt to reach Yarkand, the supposed homeland of the Magyars, how Hungarians call themselves, he died on malaria near Darjeeling, shortly after beginning the most ambitious journey of his life, an attempt to enter the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, and travel over the Himalayan plateau to the desert plain of western China, where he hoped to find the ancestors of the Hungarian people. But his travel ended only after a few days. Dr. Archibald Campbell, the physician and superintendent of the station at Darjeeling, wrote: “It is with much regret that I report the death at this place, on the 11th instant (April 1842), of Csoma de Körös, the Hungarian traveler and Tibetan scholar. He fell victim to a fever, contracted on his journey hitherto, for the cure of which he would not be persuaded to take any medicines until it was too late to be of any avail” (ap. Fox, p. 92) He was buried the next day in the

British station's burial-ground. His grave at the foot of the Himalaya is conserved and a highlight of Hungarian pilgrimage.

In 1933, nearly a century after his death, the Tokyo Buddhist University in Japan declared Alexander Csoma de Kőrös a Bodhisattva, an enlightened being who postpones his entry into nirvana in order to help others on their path to enlightenment. A shrine was dedicated to him, with a bronze statue of Csoma sitting in the lotus position. In the same spirit, the main Buddhist institution in Hungary is named after him, the Alexander Csoma de Kőrös International Institute of Buddhology, and there are all over the world Kőrösi Csoma Sándor foundations, who support the research of the Hungarian homeland. "And we in India, the Asiatic Society in Calcutta especially, can claim him, as Hungary does, as one of India's heroes also" (Mukerjee, p. viii). "To think of Csoma de Kőrös is to think thus, in Indian terms, of the Tapasvin, the lonely seer, 'not a glowing coal but a shining lamp; he is not only consumed, he illumines'" (Mukerjee, p. 6).

But the fact, that Csoma never reached Yarkand, led certain of his biographers to strange and false conclusions. I will cite here two passages of Fox' biography "The Hungarian who walked to Heaven", one of the most widespread English works about Csoma: "He never made it to Yarkand, the imagined seat of his ancestors. If he had, he would certainly have been disappointed. There is nothing at Yarkand. It is a small caravan town in the desert (...). Scientific rationality wasn't the point. Csoma's theory wasn't really a theory at all. It was a personal myth, a private heaven (...). In Csoma's myth of Yarkand, he played the part of the redeemer, guiding his oppressed people back to the haven of their original homeland, an idealized Buddhist Hungary situated in the remotest spot on earth, beyond the planet's highest mountains" (Fox, p. 94).

"Csoma was, as all who met him agreed, a very strange man. A contemporary psychiatrist might have diagnosed him with a variant of narcissistic personality disorder" (Fox, p. 95.) After, the author quotes a passage of the "American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth edition".

Against these insults speak, that:

1. Yarkand was the seat of an ancient Buddhist kingdom on the southern branch of the Silk Road. The fertile oasis is fed by the Yarkand River which flows north down from the Kunlun Mountains and covers now some 3,210 km², but was likely far more extensive before the period of desiccation began to afflict the region from the 3rd century B.C. onwards (cf. Wikipedia, s.v.).
2. In Yarkand, there are the ruins of a settlement and a mountain (1570m) with the name "Mazar-Tag" (Times-Atlas), whose etymology is the same as that of Magyar, the self-denomination of the Hungarians.
3. Dr. Bátor Vámos-Tóth found 24 place-, river-, sea- and mountain-names in Tibet, that are phonetically identical with corresponding names in the Carpathian Basin (cf. in the Internet s.v. "Tamana").

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4. The famous French orientalist Jacques Bacot, wrote in his book, “Le tibet révolté, vers Népémakö, la terre promise des Tibétains” (English translation by A.T.): “I will learn there, looking at abandoned villages, about the existence of Népémakö, the Promised Land of the Tibetans, to which the defeated people emigrated. Where exactly is Népémakö situated? Behind the Tsarong, people say, between the Poyul and the Himalaya. The Tibetans have discovered it eight years before. At that time, it was still uninhabited. This is a very hot country ‘as hot as is India’, covered with flowers and so fertile, that one has not to work, but only to pick the fruits of the earth. Before its discovering, the lamas knew its existence from the books, since in the 8th century, the Hindu missionary Padma Sambhava visited it (Bacot, p. 10). The etymology of Népémakö is Hung. nép “people” and Makó (Hungarian place name, cf. Kiss II, p. 83). The –ö instead of the –ó shows, that this place name comes from a time, where vowel harmony was not yet finished.
5. And last but by no means least, there is an enormous amount of archaeological evidence. I will cite here directly from the report, published on February 6th 1995 by an American journalist in the “Washington Post”: “The latest research began in 1986, when, after a break of 79 years, the Chinese government allowed Hungarian researchers back to a graveyard about 30 miles east of Urumchi, the capital of Xinjiang Province in the northwest corner of China. The cemetery was discovered in 1907 by the Hungarian explorer Aurél Stein. Hungarian researchers have excavated 1,200 graves and have found archaeological objects similar to those found in Hungarian cemeteries dating from the 9th and 10th centuries. Weapons placed in the graves are similar, and the methods of burial and the writing systems are the same. ‘In these parts are hidden secrets never before seen’, said István Kiszely, a prominent Hungarian ethnographer. Near the grave site, Kiszely and other researchers happened upon a small ethnic group called Ugars by the Chinese – a group distinct from the more populous Uyghurs, a Turkic people that dominates Xinjiang. The scientists discovered that among them, the Ugars, who only number 9,000, knew 73 songs that fit exactly into the pentatonic, or five toned, musical scale that has made Hungarian folk music, popularized by composer Béla Bartók, famous worldwide. ‘We found the last lady who is singing their folk music, and she sings it just like we Hungarians’, Kiszely said” (Pomfret, p. 2). The Ugars share their name with the Hungarians (in German: Ungarn), whose language officially belongs to the Ugric group of the Finno-Ugric family. Professor István Kiszely, who taught also in the United States, summarized his findings and conclusions in his monumental two volumes work, that appeared in 2000.

The following map shows Kőrösi Csoma Sándor’s long way from Transylvania to Darjeeling:



2. Sumerian-Tibetan-Hungarian etymologies

After the first work about the genetic relationship between Tibetan and Sumerian appeared (Bodua 1938), decades had to pass, until in 2001 and 2004, respectively, the two small but extremely important volumes “Sumerian and Tibeto-Burman” appeared, written by the internationally recognized orientalist Jan Braun of the University of Warsaw. In his works, the author brings about 341 Sumerian-Tibetan word equations and gives also detailed phonetic correspondences. Since Braun as well as Gostony (1975) used the same basic work for their etymologies, Anton Deimels monumental “Šumerisches Lexikon” (Rome 1927ss.), it was for this chapter possible to compare Hungarian and Tibetan words directly via their common Sumerian roots on relatively modern standard. Therefore, the 232 common Sumerian-Tibetan-Hungarian etymologies, that I will present here, are free from being biased by “nationalistic” interests or allegedly “mistaken” etymologies of one of the authors, since Gostony died long before Braun’s works appeared, and Braun did not use and obviously not even know Gostony’s dictionary.

1 ŠL 295,9; Braun 1; Gostony 437

Sum. mu₁₂ “man”

Tib. mi “man”

Hung. em-ber “man”

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- 2 ŠL 330,2; Braun 2; Gostony 447
 Sum. lu₁₂ Emesal mu-lu “man”
 Tib. lu-s “body”, mi-lu-s “the human body”
 Hung. lenni, lev- “to be” (levő “being”), lélek “soul”, lélegezni “to breathe”, etc.
- 3 ŠL 554,2; 144, 4; 144,62; Braun 3; Gostony 441
 Sum. mi₂ “woman, female”, dumu “son”, dumu mi₁₂ “daughter”
 Burm. sa “son”, sa-mi “daughter”
 Hung. méh “uterus, womb”
- 4 ŠL 312,3; Braun 4; Gostony 483
 Sum. ug₃ “people”
 Tib. joŋ-s “all, whole”
 Hung. ügy “(public matter)”
- 5 ŠL 115,33; Braun 5; Gostony 210
 Sum. saŋ “head, top, summit, point”
 Tib. šaŋ-s “nose”
 Hung. szeg “nail, point”, Hung. szék “top (throne), stool, seat”
- 6 ŠL 449,7; Braun 7; Gostony 217
 Sum. igi “eye”
 Tib. mjig, mig “eye”
 Burm. mjak “eye”
 Hung. ige “word (also magic)”, igézni “to fascinate (by eye)”, igézet “magic, ban” igaz “true”, igérni “to promise”, figyelni “to be careful”, így “so, like that”
- 7 ŠL 15,23; Braun 9; Gostony 219
 Sum. ka “mouth”
 Tib. k’a “mouth”
 Hung. kép “picture; face”
- 8 ŠL 15,13; Braun 11; Gostony 235
 Sum. zu₂/su₁₁ “tooth”
 Tib. so “tooth”
 Burm. swa “tooth”
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Hung. zúzni “to smash, to crash”, szú “woodworm”

- 9 MSL II 153,18; Braun 13; Gostony 232
Sum. sul “beard”
Tib. m-c’ul-pa “to lower part of the face”
Hung. szőr “hair”, szakáll “beard”
- 10 ŠL 106,17; 106,23; Braun 15; Gostony 240
Sum. gu₂ “neck; bent”
Tib. m-gur “throat, neck”, d-gur, r-gur, s-gur “crooked”
Burm. kwe “to bend”
Hung. garat “throat”, gége “throat, gullet”
- 11 ŠL 318,6; Braun 17; Gostony 205
Sum. kuš₃ “forearm, cubit”
Tib. k’ru “cubit”
Hung. kar “arm”, kor-cs “stem, piece; hybrid”
- 12 ŠL 167,4; Braun 19; Gostony 202
Sum. gab “breast”
Tib. geb-s-pa “to cover, to protect”
Hung. kebel “breast, bosom”
- 13 ŠL 171,3; Braun 21; Gostony 203
Sum. uzu “meat”
Burm. swe “blood”
Hung. hús “meat, flesh”
- 14 ŠL 230,7; Braun 22; Gostony 582
Sum. gag “bone”
Tib. r-kaŋ “the upper part of the arm or thigh, or the large marrow-bones of them”
Hung. hegy “mountain”, hágó “mountain path, pass”
- 15 ŠL 384,4; 384,16; 384, 3; 384, 4; Braun 23; Gostony 209
Sum. šag₄, ša₃ “heart, middle, bowels, gut, vulva”

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- Tib. b-džag “large intestine; the inner parts of the body”
Hung. szív “heart”, szügy “breast of an animal”, szegy “id.”
- 16 ŠL 104, 18; Braun 24; Gostony 528
Sum. sa “sinew, muscle, vein”
Tib. r-ca “vein”
Hung. szőni, szöv- “to weave”
- 17 ŠL 401,31; Braun 25; Gostony —
Sum. ur₅ “intestines, lungs”
Tib. mur “gills of fish”
Hung. űr “emptiness”, űr-es “empty”, űr-eg “hollow”
- 18 ŠL 400,2; Braun 28; Gostony 228
Sum. dubur “testicle”
Tib. dbu-s “middle, midst, centre”
Hung. domb “hill”, tomp-or “hip”, töm-ni “to stuff”, töm-eg “mass”, tömör “full, compact”, etc.
- 19 ŠL 71,2; Braun 29; Gostony 242
Sum. šir “testicle”
Tib. m-č'er-pa “milt, spleen”
Hung. csira “germ, sperm”
- 20 ŠL 411,100; Braun 31; Gostony —
Sum. šu₄ “uterus, womb”
Tib. g-sus-pa “belly, stomach”
Hung. has “belly”
- 21 ŠL 396,3; Braun 35; Gostony 233
Sum. dug₃, du₁₀ “knee”
Tib. r-dog “foot”
Burm. du “knee”
Hung. térd, térgy “knee”
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- 22 ŠL 444,22; Braun 36; Gostony 231
 Sum. giri, gir₃, kir₅, Emesal meri “foot”
 Tib. k’ri “seat, chair”
 Burm. k’re “foot”
 Hung. gyere “come!”
- 23 ŠL 128,3; Braun 37; Gostony 434
 Sum. aba “father”
 Tib. p’a, a-p’a “father”
 Burm. b’a “father”
 Hung. apa “father”
- 24 ŠL 237,2; Braun 39; Gostony 436
 Sum. ama “mother”
 Tib. ma, a-ma “mother”
 Burm. a-ma “mother”
 Hung. anya “mother”
- 25 ŠL 132,2; Braun 40; Gostony 437
 Sum. um “mother”
 Tib. jum “mother”
 Hung. em-ber “man”, em-lő “female breast”
- 26 ŠL 144,4; Braun 41; Gostony 438
 Sum. dumu “son”
 Tib. g-duŋ “family”
 Hung. gyermek “child”
- 27 ŠL 331,3; Braun 42; Gostony 458
 Sum. šeš “brother”
 Tib. b-šes “friend”
 Hung. test “body”, test-vér “brother, sister” (lit. “body-blood”)
- 28 ŠL 556,2; Braun 43; Gostony 442
 Sum. nin “sister”
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- Tib. g-njen “kinsman, relative”
Hung. néne “older sister”, néni “aunt”
- 29 ŠL 589,8; Braun 44; Gostony 731
Sum. γa “fish”
Tib. nja “fish”
Burm. ṅa “fish”
Hung. hal “fish”
- 30 ŠL 562,2; Braun 45; Gostony 738
Sum. kuš₂ “ray (fish)”
Tib. klu “hooded snake”
Hung. kúszni “to climb, to wriggle (like a snake)”
- 31 ŠL 374,2; Braun 47; Gostony 739
Sum. muš “snake”
Tib. s-brul “serpent, snake”
Burm. mrwe “serpent, snake”
Hung. mászni “to climb, to creep, to crawl”
- 32 ŠL 291,1; Braun 49; Gostony 749
Sum. kiš₆ “ant”
Burm. kʻjin “ant”
Hung. kis, kicsi “small, little”
- 33 ŠL 433,4; Braun 51; Gostony 164
Sum. nim “fly”
Tib. nem-ném “a nodding, waving or rocking motion”
Hung. menny “sky, heaven”, mély “deep” (pseudo-antonym, cf. Latin altus)
- 34 ŠL 79a; Braun 52; Gostony 782
Sum. bur₅ “bird”
Tib. pʻur-ba “to fly”
Hung. bogár “beetle”
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- 35 ŠL 394,6; Braun 53; Gostony 771
 Sum. nu-nuz “egg”
 Tib. núr-nur-po “oval, oblong”
 Hung. nőni, nőv- “to grow”, nemzeni “to create”, nász “wedding”, mony “egg; testicle”
- 36 MSL VIII/2 22,188; Braun 55; Gostony —
 Sum. peš₂ “mouse”
 Tib. bji-ba “mouse”
 Hung. pat-kány “rat”
- 37 ŠL I 355,8; Braun 55a; Gostony 775
 Sum. ka₅ “fox”
 Tib. wa “fox”, Chamba Lahuli gwa “id.”
 Hung. ró-ka “fox”
- 38 ŠL 551,2; Braun 57; Gostony —
 Sum. šeg₈ “wild sheep”
 Archaic Chinese zjaŋ “sheep, ram”
 Hung. juh “sheep”
- 39 ŠL 122b; Braun 60; Gostony 733
 Sum. uzud, uz “she-goat”
 Tib. g-cod, b-cod “Tibetan antelope”
 Hung. őz “roe-deer”
- 40 ŠL 295,13; Braun 62; Gostony 792
 Sum. pa “branch”
 Tib. s-pa “cane”, s-pa-ma “cypress”
 Hung. fa “tree”
- 41 ŠL 93,2; Braun 65; Gostony 795
 Sum. šinig “tamarisk”
 Tib. s-njig-s-pa “degenerated, grown worse”
 Hung. csüngení “to depend, to hang down”, csüngő-ke “fuchsia”
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- 42 ŠL 61,51; Braun 67; Gostony 45
 Sum. mu “year”
 Tib. mu “border, boundary, limit, edge, end”
 Hung. ma “today”
- 43 ŠL 107,3,4; Braun 68; Gostony 137
 Sum. usan₂ “evening”
 Tib. m-c’an-mo “night”
 Hung. uzsonna “meal in the afternoon, Vesper, Jause, Zvieri”
- 44 ŠL 172,11; Braun 72; Gostony 191
 Sum. izi “fire”
 Tib. c’a-ba “hot”
 Archaic Chinese dzjem “to heat”
 Hung. izzani “to glow”, tűz “fire” (?)
- 45 ŠL 84,30; Braun 73; Gostony 52
 Sum. zi “life”
 Tib. rdži “wind”
 Hung. szív “heart”
- 46 ŠL I 399,17; Braun 75; Gostony 429
 Sum. šar₅ “rain”
 Tib. č’ar “rain”
 Hung. eső “rain”
- 47 ŠL 312,2; 15,91; Braun 77; Gostony 489
 Sum. kalam “the land Šumer, homeland”
 Tib. kluŋ “cultivated land, field”
 Burm. k’juŋ “concave; concave piece of ground, valley”
 Hung. Kelen-föld, Kelen-hegy, Kelenye (Hungarian place names, cf. Kiss I, 708s.)
- 48 ŠL 9,16; Braun 78; Gostony —
 Sum. bala “term of office”
 Tib. blá-ma “the superior”
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Hung. fel “up, on top”, fel-ség “majesty”, etc-

- 49 ŠL 350,4; Braun 79; Gostony 457
Sum. gašan “lady; strong, mighty”
Tib. grán-pa “to vie with, to contend with, to strive (for victory)”
Hung. asszony “woman”
- 50 ŠL 80,25; Braun 81; Gostony 561
Sum. ig “door”
Tib. g-jig(s)-pa “to be hindered”
Hung. aj-tó “door”, ajak “Lippe”; ég “wedge”; -ig “until” (terminative suffix)
- 51 ŠL 87a,2; Braun 83; Gostony —
Sum. tur₃ “fold, pen”
Tib. m-t’tur “halter”
Hung. töl-t-eni “to fill”
- 52 ŠL 306,11; Braun 84; Gostony 238
Sum. ib “side, interior”
Tib. jīb-pa “to hide one’s self”, jīb-sa “place of concealment, hiding-corner”
Hung. epe “bile”
- 53 ŠL 233,13; Braun 85; Gostony 541
Sum. pisan “receptacle, container, chest, box”
Tib. mal “the place, where a thing is, its site, situation”
Hung. findzsa “bowl, cup”
- 54 ŠL 46,8; Braun 86; Gostony 542
Sum. šakir “potter’s wheel”
Tib. k’jir-ba “to turn round in a circular course”
Hung. korsó “jug, mug, stein”
- 55 ŠL 309,10; 167,3; Braun 87; Gostony 539
Sum. dug “pot, vessel”; du(γ) “to bake (bread)”
Tib. dug-s-pa “to make warm, to warm”

- Archaic Chinese d'ôg “kiln; pottery”
Hung. tok “container, case”
- 56 ŠL 349,10; Braun 91; Gostony 574
Sum. ^{du}g/^{na}4bur “stone vessel”
Tib. p'úr-ba “to emboss”; p'úr-ma “relief work, embossment”
Hung. bor “vine”
- 57 MSL VII 78,47; Braun 92; Gostony 570
Sum. ul “pot”
Tib. jól-go, jól-ma “earthen-ware, crockery”
Hung. öl “womb, interior”, fel-öl-el-ni “to embrace”
- 58 ŠL 143,19; Braun 93; Gostony 536
Sum. udul₇ “pot”
Tib. dol “stew-pan”
Hung. edény “pot”, bödön “keg, pot”
- 59 ŠL 176,6; Braun 94; Gostony 712
Sum. gur, “a measuring pot”
Tib. gór-mo “round, circular”
Hung. góré “maize barn”
- 60 ŠL 86,56; Braun 95; Gostony —
Sum. ^{du}gdal “vessel”
Tib. tá-bag “a plate”
Hung. tál “plate”
- 61 ŠL 308,3; Braun 98; Gostony 429
Sum. eg, e “embankment; channel, ditch”
Tib. jéŋ-ba “to stream into, to overflow”
Hung. es-ik “to fall”, eső “rain”, ej-t-eni “to drop”
- 62 ŠL 467,2; Braun 100; Gostony 100
Sum. šul “hero (as a wild boar)”

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- Tib. g-šol “plough”
Hung. süldő “young pig”
- 63 ŠL 210,2; Braun 102; Gostony 788
Sum. ṅeš-tin “vine; wine”
Tib. č’aṅ “beer, wine”
Hung. ösztön “vitality, instinct”
- 64 ŠL 214,36; Braun 103; Gostony 719
Sum. kaš “beer”
Tib. d-bji “beer”
Hung. korcs-ma, kocs-ma “inn”
- 65 ŠL 510,4; 597,5; Braun 104; Gostony 694
Sum. ninda₃ “oven, stove; food, bread”
Tib. me-m-dag “coals glowing underneath the ashes”
Hung. kenyér “bread” (?)
- 66 ŠL 511, 7; Braun 107; Gostony 55
Sum. ub₄ “hole, pit”
Tib. ḥob “ditch, trench, pit”
Hung. öb-öl “bay”, öv “belt”
- 67 ŠL 413,5; Braun 111; Gostony 274
Sum. šibir “stick, rod”
Tib. ber-ka, ber-ma “stick, staff”
Hung. csép “threshing flail”, csíp-ni “to pinch, to bite”
- 68 ŠL 10,1; Braun 112; Gostony 624
Sum. giri, gir₂, Emesal meri “dagger”
Tib. gri “knife”
Hung. tőr “dagger”
- 69 ŠL 595,19; Braun 113; Gostony 372
Sum. tun₃ “to fell, to cut down”
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- Tib. g-tun, r-tun “pestle; mallet, knocker”
 Burm. tu “hammer”
 Hung. dön-t-eni “to fell, to cut down”
- 70 ŠL 595,18; Braun 114; Gostony 488
 Sum. gim₂, gin₂ “ax”
 Tib. gem-pa “to kill, to destroy”
 Hung. gyilkos “murderer”, gyilkolni “to kill” (?)
- 71 ŠL 499,122e; Braun 117; Gostony 583
 Sum. šukur “lance, spear”
 Tib. skjúr-ba “to throw, to cast”
 Hung. szeker-ce “ax, hatchet”
- 72 ŠL 314,7; 314,8; Braun 118; Gostony 532
 Sum. kišib “hand, fist; seal”
 Tib. k’rab-pa “to strike, to thrust, to stamp, to thump, to tread, heavily”
 Hung. kéz “hand”, kesz-tyű “glove”, küsz-öb, old kéz-öb “threshold”
- 73 ŠL 322,35a; Braun 120; Gostony —
 Sum. alad₂ ^dKAL “protective demon”
 Tib. lād-mo “imitation”
 Hung. Aladár (Hungarian personal name) (?), cf. Bobula 23
- 74 ŠL 577,2; Braun 121; Gostony 2
 Sum. udug “demon”
 Tib. g-dug-pa “noxious, mischievous, dangerous”
 Hung. ördög “devil”
- 75 ŠL 576,2; Braun 122; Gostony —
 Sum. gidim “Totengeist”, akkad. Itam(m)u, raet. Vitammu (Brunner and Tóth, p. 61)
 Tib. g-deŋ-pa “to threaten, to menace”
 Hung. idom “form, shape, figure”
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- 76 ŠL 58,10; Braun 123; Gostony 299
 Sum. tur₅ “illness”
 Tib. t’or-pa “smallpox”
 Hung. kór “Krankheit”
- 77 ŠL 536,27; Braun 124; Gostony 124
 Sum. še₁₀ “excrements”
 Tib. l-či-ba, Ladakh l-ča “excrement, dung, manure”
 Hung. szem-ét “garbage”
- 78 ŠL 151,8; Braun 124a; Gostony 910
 Sum. lugal “king”
 Tib. rgjál-po “king”
 Hung. Lehel “Hungarian leader (vezér), †955”
- 79 ŠL 57,8; Braun 125; Gostony 836
 Sum. may “much in quantity”
 Tib. maŋ-po “much, many”
 Hung. mennyi “much, many”
- 80 ŠL 444,11; Braun 126; Gostony 483
 Sum. ug₂ “small”
 Tib. njúŋ-ba “little”
 Hung. ici “small, little”
- 81 ŠL 433,2; Braun 127; Gostony 164
 Sum. nim “high”
 Tib. g-nam “heaven, sky”
 Hung. menny “heaven, sky”
- 82 ŠL 396,10; Braun 128; Gostony 146
 Sum. dug₃, du₁₀ “good, sweet”
 Tib. s-dug-pa “pretty, nice, dear”
 Hung. jó, gyógy “good”, gyógy-ul-ni “to get well, to recover”
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- 83 ŠL 215,3; Braun 130; Gostony 789
 Sum. šem/šim “sweet perfume, sweet scented plant; ointment”
 Tib. džim-pa “well tasted, sweet scented”
 Burm. c’im “pleasant to the taste, delicious, savory”
 Hung. csemege “tidbit, delicatessen”
- 84 ŠL 381,9; Braun 133; Gostony —
 Sum. dag₂ “clean, pure”
 Tib. dag-pa “to clear, to wash away, to wipe off”
 Hung. tak-ar-ít-ani “to clean”
- 85 ŠL 483,4; Braun 134; Gostony 798
 Sum. girin “clean, clear”
 Burm. kraŋ “clean, clear”
 Hung. göröngy “clod, piece of earth”
- 86 ŠL 295,34; Braun 136; Gostony —
 Sum. hud “to shine”
 Tib. hod “light, shine, brightness”
 Burm. ne-at “sunlight (archaic)”
 Hung. hód, hold “moon”
- 87 ŠL 126,5; Braun 137; Gostony 370
 Sum. zil₂ “to be bright, light”
 Tib. zil “brightness, splendor, brilliancy, glory”
 Hung. csill-og-ni “to to shine”, csill-ag “star”, etc.
- 88 ŠL 8,4; Braun 138; Gostony 160
 Sum. šen “bright; shining”
 Tib. g-džen-pa “to light, to kindle, to inflame”
 Hung. csin-os “pretty”

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- 89 ŠL 427,7; Braun 140; Gostony 49
 Sum. *gig*₂ “black”
 Tib. *g-nag-pa* “black”
 Hung. *gőg* “arrogance, darker side of the character”
- 90 ŠL 233,43; Braun 143; Gostony 811
 Sum. *ga*₂ (pronounced *ŋa*) “I”
 Tib. *ŋa* “I”
 Burm. *ŋa* “I”
 Archaic Chinese *ngo* “I”
 Hung. *én* “I”, *en-gem* “me”
- 91 ŠL 586,5; Braun 144; Gostony 813
 Sum. *za* (< **ndža*) “thou”
 Tib. *njan-ti* “thy, your”
 Burm. *njan* “thou”
 Archaic Chinese *njo* “thou”
 Ancient Chinese *nžie* “thou”
 Hung. *-sz* (ending of the 2nd person of singular)
- 92 ŠL 172,9; Braun 145; Gostony 847, 848
 Sum. *ne, ni*₅ “this”
 Tib. *ni* (topic-marking particle)
 Hung. *ne!*, *ni!* “voilà!”; *-ni* (infinitive suffix); *néz-ni* “to look, to watch”
- 93 ŠL 471,12; Braun 146; Gostony 836
 Sum. *min*₃ “2”
 Tib. *g-nji-s* “2”
 Burm. *h-ni* “2”
 Hung. *mennyi* “much, many”
- 94 ŠL 593,2; Braun 147; Gostony 837
 Sum. *eš* “3”
 Tib. *g-sum* “3”
 Burm. *sum* “3”
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Turkish üç “3”

Hung. há-rom “3”

95 ŠL 598,a)3; Braun 149; Gostony 840

Sum. ia₂ “5”

Tib. lṅa “5”

Burm. ṅa “5”

Hung. öt “5”

96 ŠL 79,17; Braun 150a; Gostony 57

Sum. nam- “praefixus nominis abstracti”

Tib. mi-r-nam-s “men”

Hung. nem “sexus, kind, species, genus”

97 ŠL 70,9; Braun 151; Gostony 58

Sum. nu₈ “no”, na- “praefixus verbalis prohibitivi”

Tib. mi “no”, ma “particula prohibitiva”

Burm. ma- “praefixus verbalis negationis”

Hung. nem “no, not”

98 ŠL 80,3; Braun 152; Gostony 332

Sum. gal₂, Emesal mal “to be”

Tib. m-ṅa-ba “to be, to have”

Hung. vol-, val- “to be”; él-ni “to live”; áll-ni “to stand”; kell-eni “to have to, must”

99 ŠL 376,22; Braun 154; Gostony 349

Sum. ten “to rest, to stand still; to calm down”

Tib. t'en-pa “to stop, to wait”

Hung. csend “quiet, silent”

100 ŠL 80,15; Braun 155; Gostony 146

Sum. gal₂ “to calm down, to be calm; to heal”

Tib. ṅal-ba “to be fatigued, wearied; fatigue, weariness”

Hung. gyo-gyul-ni “to recover, to get well”

- 101 ŠL 536,17; 536,40; Braun 157; Gostony 353
 Sum. ku “to lay down”; to found, to establish; settlement”; gud₃ “nest”
 Tib. god-pa “to found, to establish, to lay out (a town), to build (a house)”
 Hung. kő (1055: ku), köv- “stone”, köv-ez-ni “to pave”
- 102 ŠL 536,14; 536,40; MSL II 150,7; Braun 158; Gostony 466
 Sum. durun, duru, dur₂ “to sit, to live; base”
 Tib. druṅ-s “root”
 Hung. tér, teret “place, room”, tér-ni “to have his place, to turn, to go home”, ter-ül-ni “fall to the ground”, etc.
- 103 ŠL 94,13; Braun 161; Gostony 564
 Sum. dim “pillar, column, pile”
 Tib. l-dem “statue, idolatrous image, idol; standing upright”
 Hung. tám-asz-t-ani, tám-og-at-ni “to support”, etc.
- 104 ŠL 597,42; Braun 162; Gostony 336
 Sum. gar, Emesal mar “to put, to set, to place”
 Tib. d-ṅar “order, succession (?)”
 Hung. gyár-t-ani “to produce”; gyúr-ni “to knead”
- 105 ŠL 106,11; Braun 163; Gostony 82
 Sum. gun “load, burden”
 Tib. gon-pa “to put on (clothes, shoes)”
 Hung. gond “worry, concern, trouble”
- 106 ŠL 84,45; Braun 165; Gostony 321
 Sum. zig “to rise, to get up”
 Tib. dźeg-pa “to ascend”
 Hung. szeg-eni “to seam up”; old zok-ni “to mistreat” (zokon esni “to be moved deeply”), zok-og-ni “to sob”
- 107 ŠL 167,8; Braun 166; Gostony 257
 Sum. du₈ “to lift, to raise, to heave (up)”
 Tib. t’og “what is uppermost; roof, ceiling”
 Hung. döng-öl-ni “to stamp (earth, etc. in order to build a wall, etc.)”

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- 108 ŠL 206,5; Braun 168; Gostony 256
 Sum. du “to go”
 Tib. doŋ-ba “to go, to proceed”
 Hung. gyönni, jönni “to come”
- 109 ŠL 440,2; 457,2; R. Jestin, in: *Revue d’Assyriologie* 43, 1949, p. 47; Braun 169; Gostony 256
 Sum. dim₂, di “to go”; diŋ-a “veniens”
 Tib. deŋ-ba “to go”
 Hung. gyönni, jönni “to come”
- 110 ŠL 206a, 16e; Braun 170; Gostony —
 Sum. laγ₄-laγ₄ “to follow, to pursue; to drive, to lead, to conduct”
 Tib. braŋ-ba “to follow, to pursue, to hunt after”
 Hung. gyal-og “on foot”
- 111 ŠL 483,23; Braun 171; Gostony 231
 Sum. girim, gir₈ “to run”
 Tib. grim-pa “to hasten, to hurry”
 Hung. gyere! “come (to here)!”, jár-ni “to go, to drive”
- 112 ŠL 11,27; Braun 172; Gostony 782
 Sum. bur₂ “to hasten, to be quick”
 Tib. bro-s-pa “to flee, to run away”
 Hung. bogár “beetle”
- 113 ŠL 86,31; 86,41; Braun 173; Gostony 386
 Sum. dal “to go away, to move on; to fly, to fly away”
 Tib. t’al-ba “to pass, to pass by, etc.”
 Hung. száll-ni “to fly”
- 114 ŠL 111,7; Braun 176; Gostony 373
 Sum. gur “to turn”
 Tib. gjur-ba “to change”
 Hung. gur-ul-ni “to roll”, gör-ög-ni “id.”; kör “circle”, ker-ül-ni “to make a detour, to dodge”,
 etc.
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- 115 ŠL 164,15; Braun 177; Gostony 377
 Sum. sum “to give, to sell”
 Tib. c’oŋ-ba “to sell”
 Hung. szán-ni “to dedicate”
- 116 ŠL 352,4; Braun 178; Gostony 340
 Sum. dub₂/tub₂ “to blow up, to disperse, to batter, to break up, to smash”
 Tib. t’ub-pa “to cut into pieces”
 Hung. dob-ni “to throw, to chuck”
- 117 ŠL 67,7; Braun 179; Gostony 488
 Sum. gilim, gil “to spoil, to destroy”
 Tib. glem-pa “to press, to squeeze; to crush, to squash”
 Hung. gyil-k-ol-ni “to kill”, gyil-k-os “murderer”, etc.
- 118 ŠL 93,11; Braun 180; Gostony —
 Sum. ša₃ “to break (up), to cut (up)”
 Tib. č’a-ba “to bite, to gnaw”
 Hung. szab-ni “to cut”
- 119 ŠL 126,13; 126,17; Braun 181; Gostony 356
 Sum. šum “broken up, destroyed, damaged; to slaughter”
 Tib. džom-s-pa “to destroy”
 Hung. cson-ka “crippled”, csún-ya “ugly”; csom-ó “knot, node, bundle”; suny-i “cringing”, etc.
- 120 ŠL 123,14; 123,27; Braun 182; Gostony 187
 Sum. dirig, dir “broken up, destroyed; to strike, to stamp to pieces; to break off”
 Tib. dreg-pa “to cut off”
 Hung. derék “capable, brave”
- 121 ŠL 400,5; Braun 183; Gostony 487
 Sum. bir “to scatter, to disperse, to devastate”
 Tib. bir-bir “crumbs, bits, scraps”
 Hung. ver-ni “to hit, to beat”
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- 122 ŠL 3A,5; Braun 184; Gostony 810
 Sum. mug “to tear (into pieces), to rend”
 Tib. r-mug-pa “to bite”
 Hung. mag “seed”
- 123 ŠL 371,10; Braun 186; Gostony 389
 Sum. sir₂ “to tear out, to cut off”
 Tib. g-cer-ba “to hurt, to damage, to injure”
 Hung. sér-t-eni “to hurt”, sér-ül-ni “to get/be hurted”
- 124 ŠL 594,5; Braun 187; Gostony 397
 Sum. ur₄ “to pull out, to pluck”
 Tib. jur-ma “te act of weeding”
 Hung. ar-at-ni “to plough”
- 125 ŠL 539,3; Braun 188; Gostony 527
 Sum. sig₂ “wool”
 Tib. siq-ba “to pick out wool for the third time”
 Hung. csík “stripe (of wool, etc.)”
- 126 ŠL 11,19; Braun 189; Gostony 665
 Sum. bur₂ “to cut (up)”
 Tib. s-bur-ma “chaff, husks”
 Hung. fúr-ni “to drill”
- 127 ŠL 434,2; 434,4; Braun 191; Gostony 266
 Sum. tum₃ “to carry a load; to bring”
 Tib. t’om-bu “a large spoon, a ladle”, č’u-t’om “water conduit”
 Hung. tøm-ni “to stuff”, tem-et-ni “to bury”
- 128 ŠL 320,11; Braun 192; Gostony —
 Sum. gur₃ “to carry”
 Tib. k’ur-ba “to carry”
 Hung. hord-ani “to carry”, hord-ó “barrel”, etc.
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- 129 ŠL 338,6; Braun 193; Gostony —
 Sum. da “to bring”
 Tib. b-da-ba “to carry away”
 Hung. hord-ani “to carry” (?), cf. no. 128
- 130 ŠL 537,4; 537,20; 537,39; Braun 194; Gostony 275
 Sum. dib/dab “to seize, to grasp, to hold, to carry, to take”
 Tib. t’eb-s-pa “to take, to seize, to hold fast”
 Hung. csípn-ni “to pinch, to bite”
- 131 ŠL 574,11; Braun 195; Gostony 296
 Sum. tug to have; to receive, to obtain”
 Tib. t’og-s-pa “to take, to seize, to take up”
 Archaic Chinese tek “to obtain, to take”
 Hung. tak-ar-ni “to cover; to safe money”
- 132 ŠL 444,69c; Braun 198; Gostony —
 Sum. gir₃-gir₃ “to plunder”
 Tib. k’jer-ba “to carry away, to take away”
 Hung. hord-ani “to carry” (?), cf. nos. 128 and 129.
- 133 ŠL 12,86ss.; Braun 201; Gostony 268
 Sum. tar “to split, to break (up), to shatter, to smash, to destroy, to cut off, etc.”
 Tib. t’or-ba “to be scattered, to be dispersed, to fall to pieces”
 Hung. tör-ni “to break (up), to smash”, tör-öl-ni “to wipe off”, tör-vény “law”, etc.
- 134 ŠL 12,117; Braun 202; Gostony 269
 Sum. sil “to cut (up)”
 Tib. g-sil-ba “to cut to pieces, to divide, to split”
 Hung. szel-ni “to cut”, szel-et “Schnitzel”, etc.
- 135 ŠL 46,4; Braun 203; Gostony 373
 Sum. guruš₃, gur₅ “to cut (up), to sever”
 Tib. k’rul-ba “to be dislocated, sprained, distorted; to be out, to be mistaken”
 Hung. gur-ul-ni “to roll”, gör-ög-ni “id.”; kör “circle”, ker-ül-ni “to make a detour, to dodge”, etc.
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- 136 ŠL 191,3; Braun 206; Gostony 291
 Sum. gum “to pound, to trample down, to stamp to pieces”
 Tib. gum-pa “to die; to kill”
 Hung. gyöm-ös-öl-ni “to press, to stuff”
- 137 ŠL 192,4s.; Braun 207; Gostony 290
 Sum. gaz “to kill, to smash”
 Tib. gas-pa “to burst, to crack”
 Hung. gáz-ol-ni “to run over, to kill”
- 138 ŠL 401,25; 401,53; Braun 208; Gostony 606
 Sum. ur₃ (< *mur) “to break (up), to shutter, to smash, to stamp to pieces, to crush, to bruise”
 Tib. mur-ba “to gnaw, to destroy by gnawing”
 Hung. har-ács-ol-ni “to burn down, to plunder”, hár-ít-ani “to divert, to deflect”, hár-ul-ni “to fall to, to be assigned to”, etc.
- 139 ŠL 467,4; Braun 209; Gostony 422
 Sum. dun “to dig”
 Tib. doŋ “deep hole, pit, ditch”
 Hung. túr-ni “to dig”
- 140 ŠL 411,39; Braun 210; Gostony 710
 Sum. buru₃ “hole, well, cistern, pond”
 Tib. bru-ba “to dig”
 Hung. fúr-ni “to drill”
- 141 ŠL 97,17; Braun 211; Gostony 304
 Sum. ag “to dig, to hoe”
 Tib. jag-pa “a small mattock, hoe”
 Hung. vág-ni “to cut, to hash” (?)
- 142 ŠL 9,8; Braun 212; Gostony 289
 Sum. bal “to dig, dig out, dig up”
 Tib. p'al-ga “incision, indentation, notch”
 Hung. váj-ni “to hollow out, to dig out”
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- 143 ŠL 441,54h); Braun 213; Gostony 258
 Sum. du₆ “frapper de la corne”
 Tib. du-ba “to come together, to assemble, of men and animals”
 Burm. twe “to be connected, united with, to combine”
 Hung. döf-ni “to stab, to push”
- 144 ŠL 12,12; Braun 215; Gostony 351
 Sum. ku₅ “to gather”
 Tib. (Ladakh) lag-kód “an armful of corn, a sheaf”
 Hung. kap-ni “to get; to catch”
- 145 ŠL 108,7s.; Braun 216; Gostony 86
 Sum. dur “tie, bond”
 Tib. dor “a pair of draught cattle”
 Hung. dar-ab “piece”
- 146 ŠL 126,34; 536,50; Braun 217; Gostony 296
 Sum. tag “to bind”, tug₂ “cloth, garment”
 Tib. dog-s-pa “to bind, to fasten, to tie to”
 Hung. tak-ar-ni “to cover” (cf. Latin tegere “id.”, toga “Toga”), tak-ar-ó “blanket”, tak-ács “weaver”, etc.
- 147 ŠL 467,39b); Braun 218; Gostony 422
 Sum. dun-dun “to weave”
 Tib. dún-k’aṅ “meeting-house”, dún-sa “meeting-place, assembly, union”
 Hung. dől-ni “to bend, to lean against”
- 148 ŠL 354b),89; Braun 219; Gostony 299
 Sum. kad₄ “to bind”
 Tib. k’ad-pa “to sit, to remain”
 Hung. kötni “to bind, to knit”
- 149 ŠL 105 II,2; II,6; Braun 220; Gostony —
 Sum. kar₂ “to bind; to lock up, to enclose”
 Tib. k’ar-ba “to stick fast, to be seized, stopped, impeded”
 Hung. zár-ni “to close, to enclose”
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- 150 ŠL 12,83; Braun 221; Gostony 268
 Sum. tar “to bind, to curse”
 Tib. s-tar-ba “to tie fast, to fasten to”
 Hung. tör-vény “law”
- 151 ŠL 376,5; Braun 222; Gostony 349
 Sum. te “to lean against, to reach”
 Tib. t'en-pa “to lean, to recline, to repose on”
 Hung. csend-es “quiet, silent”
- 152 ŠL 211,60a; Braun 224; Gostony 827
 Sum. uš-sa “to lean upon or against something, to join”
 Tib. jus-pa “to fasten one cord to another, to knit or join things together”
 Hung. össze “together”; vissza “back, again”
- 153 ŠL 67,3; Braun 227; Gostony 327
 Sum. gil “to wind up, to round up, to wrap up, to entangle”
 Tib. k'jil-ba “to wind, to twist”
 Hung. gyűr-ű “ring”
- 154 ŠL 441,17; Braun 231; Gostony 258
 Sum. du₇, ru₅ “to push (bull), to strike, to butt, to rush”
 Tib. g-jul “army, battle”
 Hung. döfni “to stab, to push”
- 155 ŠL 328,8;15; Braun 233; Gostony 344
 Sum. ra (< *raγ) “to kill; to press, to beat”
 Tib. r-log-pa “to overthrow, to destroy, to break, to smash”
 Hung. rak-ni “to load, to thrash, to beat up”, rúg-ni “to kick”, rontani “to damage”
- 156 ŠL 88,4; Braun 235; Gostony 420
 Sum. gub₃ “to be weighty, to press down, to overpower”
 Tib. hob-pa “to get bent or battered”
 Hung. köp-ül-ni “to make butter”
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- 157 ŠL 124,20; Braun 236; Gostony 391
 Sum. tab “to throw down”
 Tib. deb-s-pa “to cast, to throw, to strike, to hit”
 Hung. tő “trunk, stump”, több “more”
- 158 ŠL 362,4,6,17; Braun 237; Gostony 79
 Sum. gam “to bend”
 Tib. zla-gam “half moon, semicircle”
 Hung. gömb “sphere”, gomb “button”, gomba “mushroom”, etc.
- 159 ŠL 166,22,26; Braun 238; Gostony 293
 Sum. tag “to beat, to batter, to break up, to smash, to shatter”
 Tib. t’ag-pa “to grind, to pulverize”
 Hung. tag-ol-ni “to analyze”, tag-l-ó “chopper”
- 160 ŠL 536,30,51,209; Braun 239; Gostony 720
 Sum. ^{lis}zid₂, zi₃ “flour”
 Tib. g-zed-pa “to hit”, zed “broken off, damaged, injured”
 Hung. liszt “flour”
- 161 ŠL 511,11;20; Braun 240; Gostony 87
 Sum. dul₂/tul₂ “well, ditch, canal”
 Tib. r-dol-ba “to come out, to issue from (well or water)”
 Hung. tó, tav- “lake”
- 162 ŠL 511,11,33; Braun 241; Gostony 703
 Sum. bu₄ “well, deepness”
 Tib. bug(-s)-pa “to pierce; to bore”
 Hung. fúrni “to drill, to bore”
- 163 ŠL 405,5; Braun 242; Gostony 748
 Sum. sur₃ “hole”
 Tib. sor, g-sor “gimlet”
 Hung. szúr-ni “to stab”, szú “woodworm”
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- 164 ŠL 371,71; Braun 244; Gostony 185
 Sum. sir₂ “to press”
 Tib. c’ir-ba “to press”
 Hung. sűr-ű “dense”
- 165 ŠL 79,11; Braun 245; Gostony 402
 Sum. sim “to strain, to filter”
 Tib. c’em-s-pa “to have the disadvantage”
 Hung. szem-el-ni “to select”
- 166 ŠL 371,8,35; Braun 246; Gostony 361
 Sum. gid₂ “long; to draw, to measure”
 Tib. k’jid “breadth of the hand with the thumb extended, a span”
 Hung. gyűjt-eni “to collect”, gyűl-ni “to accumulate, to pile up, to assemble, to gather”
- 167 ŠL 325,13; Braun 248; Gostony 425
 Sum. nir “to stretch out, to extend”
 Tib. s-nar-ba “to extend, to lengthen”
 Hung. nyer-ni “to win”
- 168 ŠL 138,19; Braun 249; Gostony 340
 Sum. dub “to pour, to throw”
 Tib. diŋ-ba “to spread on the ground, to scatter, to sprinkle, to strew”
 Hung. dob-ni “to throw”
- 169 ŠL 237,7; Braun 251; Gostony 172
 Sum. dagal, Emesal damal “broad”
 Tib. g-daŋ-ba, g-daŋ-s-pa “to open wide”
 Hung. tág “wide, broad”
- 170 ŠL 11,26; Braun 253; Gostony 495
 Sum. bur₂ “to throw”
 Tib. bor-ba “to throw, to cast, to fling”
 Hung. bír-ni “to own, to be able to”
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- 171 ŠL 68,13; Braun 253; Gostony 273
 Sum. šub “to throw”
 Tib. rub-pa “to rush in upon, to attack, to assault”
 Hung. csap-ni “to hit, to throw”
- 172 ŠL 78,3; Braun 258; Gostony 365
 Sum. pag “to shut in, to enclose, to confine”
 Tib. p’ag “something hidden; concealment”
 Burm. p’-ak “to hide, to conceal”
 Hung. fog-ni “to catch”
- 173 ŠL 328,18; Braun 259; Gostony 369
 Sum. ra (< *ray) “to mark off, to fix the limits of, to demarcate”
 Tib. p’rag “intermediate space, interstice, interval”
 Hung. rak-ni “to set, to put”, rak-od-ni “to load, to reload”
- 174 ŠL 101,15; Braun 261; Gostony 308
 Sum. šur “to mark off, to fix the limits of, to demarcate”
 Tib. šur-ba “to cut off”
 Hung. csurran-ni “to drop”
- 175 ŠL 11,6s.; Braun 262; Gostony 495
 Sum. bur₂ “to loosen, to open”
 Tib. búr-ba “to bud, to unfold”
 Hung. bír-ni “to own, to be able to”
- 176 ŠL 69,54; Braun 264; Gostony 366
 Sum. be “to open”
 Tib. be-če(s) “to open; to divide, to separate”
 Hung. –be/-ba (illative suffix), –ben/ban (inessive ending), –ből/-ból (elative ending)
- 177 ŠL 126,3; Braun 267; Gostony 293
 Sum. tag “to leave behind, to dismiss, to discharge”
 Tib. g-taŋ-ba “to let, to let go, to leave, to abandon”
 Hung. tag-ad-ni “to deny”
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- 178 ŠL 12,101; Braun 268; Gostony 268
 Sum. tar “to keep, to preserve, to guard, to protect”
 Tib. t’ar-ba “to become free, to be saved”
 Hung. tör-ni “to break”, tör-öl-ni “to wipe off”
- 179 ŠL 459,7; Braun 269; Gostony —
 Sum. dul/tul “to cover”
 Tib. dul-ba “to tame, to break in, to conquer”
 Hung. ter-ít-eni “to spread out, to cover (table)”
- 180 ŠL 74,42; Braun 271; Gostony 679
 Sum. bar “to shine”
 Tib. bar-ba “to burn, to blaze”
 Hung. bársony “velvet”
- 181 ŠL 371,22; Braun 274; Gostony 51
 Sum. sir₂ “light”
 Tib. c’er-ba “to shine, to glitter”
 Hung. zür “empty space, cosmos; chaos” (cf. kenoma vs. pleroma, light in the darkness)
- 182 ŠL 112,34; Braun 275; Gostony 370
 Sum. si (< *sig) “light”
 Tib. č’ig-pa “to destroy by fire, to be glowing, of the evening sky”
 Hung. csill-og-ni “to shine”, csill-ag “star”, etc.
- 183 ŠL 537,3; Braun 276; Gostony —
 Sum. lu (< *luŋ) “to blow (of wind)”
 Tib. r-luŋ “breeze, wind”
 Hung. lég “air”, lé-lek “soul”, lé-leg-ez-ni “to breathe”, etc.
- 184 ŠL 112,24; Braun 277; Gostony 192
 Sum. si (< *sig) “storm, north wind”
 Tib. c’ig-pa “anger, indignation, vexation, provocation”
 Hung. szél “wind”
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- 185 ŠL 166,7; Braun 278; Gostony 339
 Sum. bu₂ “to blow”
 Tib. bud-pa “to blow”
 Burm. mut “to blow”
 Hung. fúj-ni “to blow”
- 186 ŠL 569,3; Braun 279; Gostony —
 Sum. suγ₃ “to (en)tangle, to confuse”
 Tib. g-cug “whirlpool, eddy, vortex in the water”
 Hung. csod-a “wonder”, csod-ál-koz-ni “to wonder, to be astonished, to be amazed”, etc.
- 187 ŠL 2,2; Braun 280; Gostony —
 Sum. buru₈ “to pour out, to empty, cacare”
 Tib. brug-pa “to flow, to stream”
 Hung. ür-es “empty”, űr “emptiness”
- 189 ŠL 411,79; Braun 281; Gostony —
 Sum. buru₃ “brook, catarrh”
 Tib. brug-pa “to cause to overflow, to gush”
 Hung. hör-ög-ni “to breathe stertorously”; köh-ög-ni “to cough”
- 190 ŠL 101,7ss.; Braun 282; Gostony 308, 922
 Sum. šur “to rain, to drop, to drip”
 Tib. č’or-ba “to drop from, to flow out”
 Hung. Surány, Surányka (Hungarian place names, cf. Kiss II, 503); csurr-an-ni “to flow slowly, to drop, to drip”
- 191 ŠL 5,6; Braun 283; Gostony 382
 Sum. ba “to make; to give”
 Tib. bjed-pa “to make, to fabricate”
 Hung. fél, felet “half”, fel-ez-ni “to share”, fele-ség “wife”, etc.
- 192 ŠL 97,4; Braun 284; Gostony —
 Sum. ša₃ “to make, to do”
 Tib. č’a-ba “to make, to prepare, to construct”
 Hung. csin-ál-ni “to make, to do”

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- 193 ŠL 481,7; 481,43; Braun 285; Gostony 335
 Sum. *lal* “to bind; to weigh”
 Tib. *džal-ba* “to weigh, to measure”
 Hung. *lel-ni* “to find”
- 194 ŠL 314,5; Braun 286; Gostony 560
 Sum. *šiti, šid* “to count, to number”
 Tib. *r-ci-ba* “to count”
 Hung. *szed-ni* “take one after the other, to collect, to pick”
- 195 ŠL 483,8; Braun 287; Gostony 694
 Sum. *kur₄* “to bake bread”
 Tib. *k’ur-ba* “bread, food”
 Hung. *kenyér* “bread” (?)
- 196 ŠL 167,3; Braun 288; Gostony —
 Sum. *du₈* (< **duγ*) “to bake”
 Tib. *dug-s-pa* “to make warm, to light, to kindle”
 Hung. *tészta* “dough” (?)
- 197 ŠL 35,1d); Braun 290; Gostony 318
 Sum. *nag* (pronounced *naŋ*) “to drink”
 Tib. *naŋ-m-č’od* “a sort of potion”
 Hung. *nedv* “juice”, *nedű* “wetness”
- 198 ŠL 152,37; Braun 292; Gostony 46
 Sum. *mu₂* “to grow”
 Tib. *c’ar-ba* “to grow, to grow up, to thrive”
 Hung. *műv-el-ni* “to grow, to cultivate”
- 199 ŠL 173,2; Braun 293; Gostony 200
 Sum. *gibil* “to be new, to become new, to renew, to renovate”
 Tib. *p’el-ba* “to increase, to augment, to multiply, to enlarge”
 Hung. *gyű-l-ni* “to accumulate, to pile up”, *gyű-j-t-eni* “to collect”
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- 200 ŠL 112,22; Braun 295; Gostony —
 Sum. si (< sig) “to make abundant, numerous, plentiful”
 Tib. c’eŋ-ba “to increase, to improve, to thrive”
 Hung. sok “many, much, plenty”
- 201 ŠL 211,20; Braun 296; Gostony 171
 Sum. u₂-uś “to get full”
 Tib. jus “boasting, bragging, puff”
 Hung. hosszú “long”
- 202 ŠL 307,9; Braun 297; Gostony —
 Sum. mar “to fill”
 Tib. mer-ba “full”
 Hung. mer-ít-eni “to scoop”, mer-ül-ni “to sink, to go under”
- 203 ŠL 69,20; Braun 299; Gostony 888
 Sum. til “to be complete, entire, whole”
 Tib. m-t’il “bottom, lower side, inner side”
 Hung. tele, teli “full”, tel-jes “complete, whole, perfect”
- 204 ŠL 536,26; Braun 302; Gostony 57
 Sum. nam₂ “intellect, mind”
 Tib. njam(-s) “soul, mind; thought”
 Burn. njan “thinking; intellect”
 Archaic Chinese niem “to think of”
 Hung. nem “kind, species, genus”
- 205 ŠL 86,23;86,4; Braun 303; Gostony 354
 Sum. rig₅ “to take, to take hold of, to seize”
 Tib. rig-pa “to know, to understand”
 Hung. leg-el-ni “to graze”

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- 206 ŠL 6,7; Braun 304; Gostony 312
 Sum. zu “to know”
 Tib. g-zo-ba “to remember, to keep in mind”
 Hung. tud-ni “to know”
- 207 ŠL 536,26; Braun 305; Gostony 111
 Sum. umuš, uš “‘intellect, mind”
 Tib. mos-pa “to be pleased, to desire, to have in mind”
 Hung. ismer-ni “to to know”; ész “intellect, mind, reason”, esz-me “idea”, esz-lel-ni “to to notice, to watch, to observe”, etc.
- 208 ŠL 536,46; Braun 306; Gostony —
 Sum. γuŋ “to open one’s eyes”
 Tib. d-goŋ-spa “to think, to meditate”
 Hung. huny-ni “to close one’s eyes” (pseudo-antonym, cf. no. 33)
- 209 ŠL 15,11; Braun 307; Gostony 295
 Sum. dug₄, du₁₁ “to speak”
 Tib. t’og-s-pa “to name, to call”
 Hung. dics-ér-ni “to praise”
- 210 ŠL 15,5; Braun 308; Gostony —
 Sum. gu₃ “to speak”
 Tib. s-go-ba “to say (when used of superiors)”
 Hung. gá-g-og-ni “to cluck”
- 211 ŠL 112,19; Braun 309; Gostony —
 Sum. si “to speak”
 Tib. c’ig “word”
 Hung. szó “word”
- 212 ŠL 152,3; Braun 310; Gostony 390
 Sum. sir₃ “to sing”
 Tib. ce-ré “song, tune”
 Hung. sír-ni “to cry”
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- 213 ŠL 211,89; Braun 311; Gostony —
 Sum. gala “singer, mourning priest”
 Tib. glu “song, tune”
 Hung. dal “song”, dal-ol-ni “to sing”
- 214 ŠL 61,16;61,27ss.; Braun 312; Gostony 46
 Sum. mu (<* muŋ < *miŋ) “to name; name”
 Tib. miŋ “name”
 Burm. maŋ “name”
 Hung. név “name”
- 215 ŠL 450,5; Braun 313; Gostony 364
 Sum. pađ₃ “to say, to name”
 Tib. bjed-pa “to say, to call, to name”
 Hung. fog-ad-ni “to promise, to swear”
- 216 ŠL 16,4; Braun 314; Gostony 453
 Sum. tu₆ “conjunction”
 Tib. g-to “a magic ceremony for the purpose of averting misfortune”
 Hung. tud-ni “to know”, tud-o-mány “science”, etc.
- 217 ŠL 143,5; Braun 317; Gostony 421
 Sum. kam₂ “to wish, to desire”
 Tib. r-kam-pa, s-kam-pa “to desire, to long for”
 Hung. kíván-ni “to wish, to desire”
- 218 ŠL 84,108a); Braun 320; Gostony 390
 Sum. zir “to feel pain, to grieve”
 Tib. g-zer-ba “to feel pain, to be suffering”
 Hung. sír-ni “to cry”
- 219 ŠL 22^x; Braun 322; Gostony 194
 Sum. urgu₂ “anger”
 Tib. k’ro-ba “to be angry”
 Hung. harag “anger”
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- 220 ŠL 74,110; Braun 323; Gostony —
 Sum. bar “to be afraid of”
 Tib. d-bár-mi “a faint-hearted, timorous man”
 Hung. fél-ni “to be afraid of”, fél-el-em “fear”, etc.
- 221 ŠL 126,40; Braun 324; Gostony 356
 Sum. šum “to twitch; to be convulsed”
 Tib. džum-pa “fear, dismay, despondency, faint-heartedness”
 Hung. cson-ka “crippled”, csún-ya “ugly”; csom-ó “knot, node, bundle”; suny-i “cringing”, etc.
- 222 ŠL 557,5; Braun 326; Gostony 440
 Sum. dam “wife, spouse”
 Tib. dam “a solemn promise, vow, oath”
 Hung. gyám “support, prop, carrier; guardian”, tám-asz-t-ani, tám-og-at-ni “to support”, etc.
- 223 ŠL 396,26; Braun 327; Gostony 539
 Sum. dug₃ “to pour out”
 Tib. l-dug(-s)-pa “to pour”
 Hung. tok “container, case”; kád “tub, vat”
- 224 ŠL 231,21; 231,52; 491,3; 231,71; Braun 328; Gostony 358, 368, 556
 Sum. zaŋ-a “to flow, to leak, to trickle, to drip”; dig “to flow out”; zar “to flow, to drip”; i₃, ia₃ “oil”
 Tib. t’ig-pa “to drop”
 Hung. szenny-ez-ni “to dirty, to soil”, szenny “dirt”; csor-d-ul-ni “to start to flow; to overflow”, csor-og-ni “to flow, to leak”; szűr-ni “to filter”; ír “balm, ointment”, író “buttermilk”; zsír “fat”; vaj “butter”, etc.
- 225 ŠL 152,37; Braun 330; Gostony 46
 Sum. mu₂ “to grow, to sprout”
 Tib. mjú-gu, mjug “sprout, the first shoot of corn”
 Hung. műv-el-ni “to grow”

- 226 CAD Š II 185 s.v. šatammu; Braun 331; Gostony 194
Sum. šatam “accountant, clerk”
Tib. stóŋ-s-pa “to accompany, to help, to assist a person”
Hung. šátor “tent”
- 227 ŠL 114,21; Braun 332; Gostony —
Sum. dar “to enlarge, to multiply”
Tib. dar-ba “to be diffused, to spread of influence, power, etc.”
Hung. szor-oz-ni “to multiply”
- 228 ŠL 124,3 Braun 334; Gostony 391
Sum. dab₂/tab “to add, to double”
Tib. l-dab-pa “to do again, to repeat”
Hung. több “more”, tap-ad-ni “to adhere, to stick”, tap-asz “plaster, putty”, etc.
- 229 ŠL 567,1; Braun 337; Gostony 546
Sum. sig₄ “brick”
Tib. r-ceg-pa “to lay one thing on or over another, to pile up, to build up, etc.”
Hung. szög “angle”, szög-let “angle, corner”, szeg-ély “edge, rim, margin”, etc.
- 230 ŠL 26,2; Braun 338; Gostony —
Sum. šud₃, “to honor, to pay homage”
Tib. mč’ód-pa “to honor, to revere”
Hung. hód-ol-ni “to honor, to pay homage”
- 231 Borger s.v.; Braun 340; Gostony —
Sum. za₂ “stone”
Tib. g-zar/r-za “rubble-stones, boulders”
Hung. só “salt”
- 232 Borger s.v.; Braun 341; Gostony 72
Sum. ti₈^{mušen} “eagle, vulture”
Tib. ti-nág “heath cock”
Hung. sas “eagle” (?)

3. Conclusions

After the Hungarian archaeologist Zsófia von Torma leaded excavations in the Transylvanian Maros area already in 1876 (Torma 1894), in 1961, the Rumanian archaeologist Nicolae Vlăssă found the so-called Tartaria Tablets which show a script, that is partially pictographic and partially runic. With aid of C14-method, the Tablets have been dated to 5000-5500 B.C. (Badiny, p. 186) and are therefore about 2000 years older than the oldest Sumerian inscriptions (Glassner, p. 49). Since the Sumerian cuneiform originated in a pictographic script (Meissner and Oberhuber, p. 18), many researchers believe, that this pictographic script had been brought to Mesopotamia from the carriers of the Jemdet-Nasr-Culture (about 3100-2900 B.C.) out of Transylvania (Vlăssă 1963).

For Jan Braun, the correspondences between Sumerian and Tibetan prove astonishingly, that the Sumerians originated in Tibet: “Five and a half thousand years ago, Sumerian brook off from the Tibeto-Burman trunk and migrated far west to southern Mesopotamia” (2001, p. 91).

Yet, from the undeniable C14 dating, it is clear, that 5500 years ago and thus at the time of the Uruk-Warka IV-Culture (approx. 3500-3200 v. Chr.), the carriers of Sumerian writing and language were on their way from Transylvania, in an area not too far away, where Kőrösi Csoma Sándor was born in 1784, and Mesopotamia. But since the correspondences between Hungarian and Tibetan are overwhelming – approximately 70% of Braun’s etymologies –, they are in fact genetically related. The only possible conclusion, therefore, is, that the Sumerians migrated to Tibet from Mesopotamia and not opposite. Since Akkadian influence on Sumerian can be attested already since the 26th century B.C. (cf. Lieberman 1977), this is the *terminus post quem* for a migration of Sumerians up to the Yarkand plateau and further. A probable guess of the time of this migration may be the great movement of the sea people, i.e. in the 13th century B.C.

So, Kőrösi Csoma Sándor was right and not right at the same time. He was right with his idea to find some of the ancestors of the Hungarians in Tibet (as Friar Julianus found some in Bashkiria in the 13th century). Had he made it up to the Tarim Basin, he would have found even the Ugors and recognized, what only Kiszely recognized almost 150 years later, namely that the Tarim Basin was not only a former homeland of the Hungarians, but that still archaic Hungarians are living there. Because Csoma did not expect that, he was even more right, than he thought. But his was not right with his assumption, that the Tarim Basin was the original homeland of the Hungarians. The original homeland was Mesopotamia, but Csoma could not know that, since in his life time the Sumerian inscriptions were not yet detected and thus the Sumerian language unknown. To come to an end, one word about Csoma’s assumption, that Sanscrit is related with Hungarian. Csoma must have heard about the beginnings of Indo-European studies made by Bopp, so it must have been clear to him, that Sanscrit and Hungarian cannot be related really. But it was also Csoma who detected, that the biggest part of the Tibetan literature are nothing but translations from Sanscrit. So, since Csoma believed, that the Tibetans are the ancestors of the Hungarians, he must have come to the conclusion, that the real origin of Hungarian lies in Sanscrit.

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11. Munda languages and Hungarian

1. Introduction

The Munda Languages are a language family spoken by about 9 million people in eastern India and Bangladesh. Since the pioneering work of Father Schmidt (1906), who took them together with the Mon-Khmer languages, that are morphologically completely different, they still constitute a branch of the so-called Austroasiatic language family, but nowadays placed in opposition to the Mon-Khmer languages of Southeast Asia. According to the linguistic community, the origins of the Munda languages are unknown, though it is generally thought that they are autochthonous languages of eastern India.

The bipartite Diffloth (1974) classification is widely cited:

- North Munda
 - Korku
 - **Kherwarian**
 - Kherwari branch: Agariya, Bijori, Koraku
 - Mundari branch: Mundari, Bhumij, Asuri, Koda, Ho, Birhor
 - Santali branch: Santali, Mahali, Turi
- South Munda
 - **Kharia-Juang**: Kharia, Juang
 - **Koraput Munda**
 - Remo branch: Gata (Gta), Bondo (Remo), Bodo Gadaba (Gutob)
 - Savara branch: Parenga (Gorum), Sora (Savara), Juray, Lodhi

The following map shows the greater area in which the Munda languages are spoken:



Already in 1928, the Hungarian engineer Hevesy Vilmos (Wilhelm von Hevesy, Guillaume de Hevesy) doubted the classification of Father Schmidt and denied the existence of an Austroasiatic language family. Von Hevesy published first using the pseudonym “F.A. Uxbond” a book under the title “Munda-Magyar-Maori”, from which he dissociated himself later. Yet in 1932, he published another book under the title “Finnisch-Ugrisches aus Indien”, in which he tried to prove that “into northern India there might have been migrated a people in pre-Aryan time, that spoke a Finno-Ugrian language” (1932, p. 1). Although von Hevesy compared in his 1932 book all Finno-Ugrian languages with basically the Kherwarian branch of Munda – especially with Santali and Mundari, since there were no other dictionaries at hand in his time -, he strongly focussed in his conclusions that the basic stock of these Finno-Ugrian people were the Hungarians: “That the Magyars might have passed the Caucasus mountains on the way to their new homeland, is very probable, since the route from India led to the shore of the Asowian Sea, where the Magyars are historically remarked first” (1932, p. 337).

In a series of articles, that appeared between 1930 and 1936, von Hevesy tried to convince further the linguistic community about his proof, that the Munda languages form an own branch of the Finno-Ugrian language family (von Hevesy 1930-32; 1934; 1935a; 1935b; 1936a; 1936b). His theories were refused by most linguists, but there were also a few who agreed to him. George Dobo wrote: “There can be little said against the crushing bulk of Mr. de Hevesy’s linguistic demonstration. Should some of them prove daring, nay, erroneous, the great mass of his material cannot be upset. Many who shook their heads suspiciously at the early and daring works of Professor Sapir on Paiute and Southern Nahuatl had to admit later that the ‘flair’ of a man of genius is able to see beyond a few technically incomplete demonstrations” (1933, p. 552). Another famous linguist who believed in von Hevesy’s theory was F. Otto Schrader. He wrote: “That von Hevesy has really proven his hypothesis, we just have to accept” (1935, col. 637). But most known von Hevesy got as the decipherer of the Easter Island Script: His deciphering was generally accepted by Robert von Heine-Geldern. Although Thomas Sebeok remarked only in a footnote “Similarly Hevesy’s Munda-Finno-Ugrian hypothesis is irrelevant” (1942, p. 212, note 26), he did not bother three years later to consecrate a whole article to this alleged “irrelevant hypothesis” (Sebeok 1945). The sad lowpoint was finally reached in the discussion after a lecture of von Hevesy in occasion of the “III Congresso Internazionale dei Linguisti” (Rome, September 19-26 1933): “E(rnst) Lewy underlines, that the author (von Hevesy, A.T.) of these

extensive lectures is not a specialist in the narrowest sense, but an amateur of linguistics, to whom the specialists in linguistics are indebted for his suggestions (...). We (Ernst Lewy, A.T.) will, as soon as we can, follow the suggestions of H. seriously and without prejudice (...). Needless to say, that this never happened. But not enough with that: It was – despite all efforts – impossible for me to find out even the lifetime and some basic biographical facts about Wilhelm von Hevesy. He is not even listed in the monumental “Magyar Életrajzi Lexikon” (Hungarian Biographical Lexicon).

Therefore, about 70 years later, I prove herewith, that von Hevesy was right. Von Hevesy did not have the change to prove his theory using as a base the Sumerian language, since Father Deimel’s “Šumerisches Lexikon” had just started to appear in the late twenties.

From the 1042 word equations, that Gostony gives, I present in the following 340 Sumerian-Hungarian-Munda word equations out of the stock of 1134 that von Hevesy presented. This proves, that about 30% of von Hevesy’s Hungarian-Munda equations have a Sumerian basis and that about 33% of the Sumerian-Hungarian equations are shared by the Munda languages. I purposely did not use any other dictionaries than von Hevesy’s 1932 book in order not to contaminate his data. The percentages, however, are sufficient enough to prove in accordance with von Hevesy, that the Munda languages do form an own branch of Finno-Ugrian and that Hungarian is thus related with the Munda languages.

2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Munda etymologies

- 1 a, az “that”
ŠL 480; Gost. 835; Hev. 170
Sum. aš
Sant. do “particle, that is not translated”
- 2 adni “to give”
ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Hev. 255
Sum. ag, ang
Sant. antao “to give”
- 3 ág “branch”
ŠL 334; Gost. 124; Hev. 129
Sum. á
Sant. bak’ “to be caught by a thorn”
- 4 ágy “bed”
ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 796; Hev. 124

-
- Sum. aka
Sant. aṭet’ “to stretch out (like a mat); a bed”
- 5 aj “fold”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to carve”
ŠL 334; Gost. 929; Hev. 117, 120
Sum. a-zu
Sant. alaṅ “tongue”; aṅgop’ “to open, to yawn”
Kurku angub “to open, to yawn”
- 6 akarni “to want”
ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304, 433a, 685; Hev. 120
Sum. ag, aka
Sant. aṅgao “to intend for”
- 7 állni “to stand”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; Hev. 293
Sum. gal, al
Sant. sidup’ “perpendicular, standing”
- 8 álom “sleep; dream”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 472, 604; Hev. 318
Sum. a-a-lum, alam, alan
Sant. umdhi “to be very sleepy”
- 9 aludni, alszik, aluv- “to sleep”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Hev. 254
Sum. alam, alan
Sant. ol “to lie (during the night)”
- 10 ángy “sister-in-law”
ŠL 324; Gost. 469; Hev. 126
Sum. e-gi4-a
Sant. aṅji, aji “older sister”

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- 11 anya “mother”
 Gost. 436; Hev. 175
 Sum. ama
 Sant. enġa “mother, woman”
- 12 annyi “so much”
 Gost. 847; Hev. 126
 Sum. ne, e-ne
 Sant. ānu, unu “various, different”
- 13 apa “father”
 Gost. 434; Hev. 121
 Sum. ab, ab-ba
 Sant. apa, apu “father”
 Birhor apo “father”
 Kurku aba “father”
 Kharia ape “father”
- 14 ár “flood”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 37, 141; Hev. 122; 168
 Sum. a, a-ma-ru
 Sant. arec’ “to pour out, to water”; darha “puddle; deep spot in a river”
- 15 arany “gold”
 ŠL 451; 381; Gost. 284, 285; Hev. 276
 Sum. ar, ará
 Savara rana “gold”
- 16 árnyék “shadow”; Hev. 116
 ŠL 451; Gost. 284
 Sum. ar
 Sant. adon “asylum, protection”
- 17 ásni “to dig”, ásó “spade”
 Gost. 639; Hev. 188
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- Sum. al-zu
Sant. hasa, has “soil, earth, land; to bury, to be destroyed, to become soil”
- 18 asszony “woman”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457; Hev. 134
Sum. gal, gašan
Sant. bas “place of residence”
- 19 átkozni “to curse”, átok “curse”
ŠL 339; Gost. 17; Hev.126
Sum. aš-tug
Sant. asis “curse; to curse”
- 20 atya “father”
Gost. 435; Hev. 116
Sum. ad, ad-da
Sant. aja “grandfather”
- 21 baj “trouble”
ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. ad 288; Hev. 135
Sum. bal
Sant. bai “an attack, epilepsy, madness, illness”
- 22 báj “charme”
ŠL 461; Gost. 34; Hev. 141
Sum. ba
Sant. bhao “to prophesy”
- 23 barom “cattle”
ŠL 203/24; Gost. 651
Sum. bulum

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- 24 be- “in- (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 366; Hev. 150
 Sum. be, bad
 Sant. bolo, bol “to enter, in-“
- 25 bendő, old bende “paunch”
 ŠL 73; 144; Gost. 222, 449; Hev. 145
 Sum. ti, banda
 Sant. bhunda, bhonda “fat, big-bellied”
- 26 bér “salary; rent”, bérelni “to rent”
 ŠL 152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518; Hev. 138
 Sum. ubara
 Sant. beora, berhon “salary of a day”
- 27 beszélni “to speak”, beszéd “speech”
 ŠL 214/16, 31; Gost. 300; Hev. 142
 Sum. be
 Sant. bhasa “language, speech, discussion”
- 28 bocsá(j)tani, old buls- “to let”
 ŠL 11/4; Gost. 367; Hev. 148s.
 Sum. bur, bul
 Sant. boc’ “to pull from the leather (like a sword)”; bujur “to pour out, to let go, to be born”
- 29 bog “knot”
 ŠL 3; Gost. 616; Hev. 273
 Sum. mug
 Sant. puṅgi “to plait together to a knot”
- 30 bogár “beetle”
 ŠL 79x; Gost. 782; Hev. 145
 Sum. bur5
 Sant. bhuska “a kind of ant”
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- 31 bőr “skin”, bőrönd “suitcase”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a, 206; Hev. 141
 Sum. bar, bár
 Sant. bharta “to cook potatoes in their own skin”
- 32 búb “parting (hair); bonnet”
 ŠL 455; Gost. 684; Hev. 149
 Sum. u-bu-bu-ul
 Sant. bohok’ “head”
 Ho bo “id.”
 Korwa bhu “id.”
 Kharia bokop “id.”
 Savara bob “id.”
- 33 büdös “stinky”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 115; Hev. 140
 Sum. bid3, be5, bi7
 Sant. bhades “to be proud or arrogant; to humiliate”
- 34 bűz “to stink”
 ŠL 483/15; 536; 511/12; Gost. 94, 115, 704; Hev. 132; 133s.
 Sum. hab, bid3, be5, bi7
 Sant. bao “wind, air, breath”; bas “smell; to spoil”
- 35 cölöp “stake”
 ŠL 96; Gost. 491; Hev. 301
 Sum. bulug
 Sant. sula “stake”
- 36 csákó “paper hat”
 MSL III 251; Gost. 621; Hev. 160
 Sum. sag-šu
 Sant. cak “wheel”, cak dahri “a big turban, similar to a wheel”

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- 37 csapni “to catch”
 ŠL 68/13; Gost. 273; Hev. 155
 Sum. šub
 Sant. capot’ “to catch and to mangle”
- 38 csekni, old “to beat, to hit”
 ŠL 295; Gost. 322; Hev. 164
 Sum. sig
 Sant. cuk “mistake, fault”, cukau “to miss, to get lost”
- 39 csel “ruse, trick”, cselekedni “to make, to do”
 ŠL 152/4, 8; 44; Gost. 103, 241; Hev. 161
 Sum. sil5, šilig
 Sant. chol “betrayal, cheat”; calaki “ruse, trick”; calao “to get moved, to stimulate, to lead, to proceed, to continue”
- 40 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
 Gost. 659; Hev. 198
 Sum. še x
 Sant. jepe, jobe, jobo “dropping, thoroughly wet”
- 41 csiga “snail”, csigázni “to wind up, to lift”
 ŠL 55; Gost. 742; Hev. 162
 Sum. šika
 Sant. jhīk “to stretch a rope in order to lift s.th.”
- 42 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
 ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Hev. 199
 Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
 Sant. jilip’, jelep’ “lighting up, shining”
- 43 csípni “to pinch”
 ŠL 68; Gost. 274; Hev. 157
 Sum. šib
 Sant. cipa, in: cipa bata “lath used to jam together the straw bundles in roof construction”
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- 44 csokor “bunch of flowers”
Gost. 230; Hev. 158
Sum. suhur
Sant. cokro “to fold, to roll together like a leaf”
- 45 csomó “knot”
ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609; Hev. 159s.
Sum. šum, zum
Sant. cumkək’ “to gather, to assemble”
Mundari, Birhor jhumpa “bunch, pile”
- 46 csordulni “to flow over”
ŠL 491; Gost. 368; Hev. 165
Sum. zar
Sant. c̣aruk “noise that arises, when s.th. falls into water”
- 47 csök “penis (animal); knot”, csökevény “rest, remnant”
ŠL 201/2; Gost. 589; Hev. 163
Sum. suh6
Sant. c̣ək “religious symbol”
- 48 csömör “disgust, nausea”
ŠL 384; Gost. 131; Hev. 163
Sum. ša-gar
Sant. c̣amria “a skin disease”
- 49 csúcs “peak”
ŠL 354; Gost. 186, 516; Hev. 163
Sum. šuš, šu-si
Sant. chuc “needle”; cuicui “pointed, conical”
- 50 csurogni “to run, to flow”, csurranni “to flow slowly”
ŠL 101, 7; 491; Gost. 308, 368; Hev. 158s.
Sum. šur, zar
Sant. ciroc’, coroc’ “dropping”; coraŋ “to flow over”, jhorao “to drop”
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- 51 csüngenġ “to depend”
 ŠL 93/2; Gost. 795; Hev. 197
 Sum. šinig
 Sant. jaŋ “bone” (?)
- 52 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”
 Gost. 173; Hev. 171
 Sum. dugud
 Sant. dog “bud”
- 53 dal “song”, old dalu, dalolni “to sing”
 ŠL 211; MSL III 323; Gost. 108, 517; Hev. 172
 Sum. tal, gala
 Sant. doldol “lullaby”
- 54 de!, old ge! “indeed!!”
 Gost. 833; Hev. 173
 Sum. ga-
 Sant. de, den, dini, do “particle of a serious or urgent request”
- 55 dísz “decoration”
 LM 480; Gost. 23; Hev. 173
 Sum. d-DIŠ
 Sant. thosok, thosgar, thoskor “luster, greatness, spendor”
- 56 dob “drum”
 ŠL 138; Gost. 190; Hev. 170
 Sum. dub
 Sant. dhop’ dhop’ “sound of a drum”
- 57 domb “hill”, domború “vaulted”
 ŠL 459; 400/2, 3; Gost. 61a, 228, 262; Hev. 170
 Sum. du6, dubur, du6, dul
 Sant. dhompö “earth wall, mound”; dopo “hillock”; dhombok’ “to be curled up”
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- 58 dög “carrion”
 LM 229; Gost. 500; Hev. 172
 Sum. tag
 Sant. duk “disease”
- 59 dögölni “to stamp out”
 ŠL 224; Gost. 257, 717; Hev. 174
 Sum. dù, dumgal
 Sant. daŋ “pile; to pile up” (?); daŋgi “slope” (?)
- 60 düh “rage”, dühös “furious”
 ŠL 138/14; Gost. 234; Hev. 174
 Sum. dih
 Sant. dah “fiendship, bad intention, jealousy”
- 61 e (interrogative postposition)
 Gost. 846; Hev. 115
 Sum. e
 Sant. ã “interr. particle”
- 62 ég “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; Hev. 293s.
 Sum. é, e8
 Sant. sín “sun”
 Gadaba sī “id.”
- 63 egér “mouse”
 MSL IV 59/99; Gost. 197; Hev. 288
 Sum. egir
 Sant. sarnga hon “a species of large rat” (hon “rat”)
- 64 égni “to burn”
 MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330; Hev. 291
 Sum. ag, ang, e8
 Sant. seŋgel “fire” sekao “to warm, to dry”
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- 65 egy, old ig “one”, egyenes “straight”, egyed “individual”, egyetem “university”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 181, 823; Hev. 125; 320
 Sum. gi-na, dil
 Sant. ad “origin, start; original, first”; ek, eka “one”
- 66 éj “night”
 ŠL 427; Gost. 49; Hev. 253
 Sum. gig, ge6
 Sant. ńut “dark; darkness”
- 67 ejteni “to drop”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 189, 429; Hev. 125s.
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Sant. ãithau, ãitau “to sieve rice”; ãitha “rest, remnant, waste”
- 68 el- “away (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 328, 860, 874; Hev. 176; 319
 Sum. ud-du, e, i, al
 Sant. etom “temporary, passing”; hoyok’, huyuk’, hoe “to be; to become”
- 69 elég “enough”
 MSL VI 59/99; Gost. 197; Hev. 118
 Sum. egir
 Sant. ale “to be satisfied, to have enough”
- 70 élni “to live”
 ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874; Hev. 319
 Sum. il, gal, al
 Sant. hoyok’, huyuk’, hoe “to be; to become”
- 71 eme “female”
 Gost. 208; Hev. 125
 Sum. en-bar
 Sant. aimai, aimãi “female, woman, whore”
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- 72 en, ön, on, -n (superessive suffix)
LM 13; ŠL 13; Gost. 35, 822, 873; Hev. 119
Sum. An, an, ni(-)11
Sant. an (demonstrative pronoun)
- 73 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16; Hev. 173, 175
Sum. en-ag
Sant. enec’ “dance”
- 74 engedni “to let, to allow”
ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Hev. 120
Sum. ag, ang
Sant. aṅgoc’ “confession”
- 75 eredni “to arise”, eredet “origin”
ŠL 185; Gost. 237; Hev. 255
Sum. ur7, ur6
Sant. or “beginning, origin”
- 76 érni “to be worth; to reach; to touch”
ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314; Hev. 121
Sum. ir
Sant. ar, arhō “to achieve”
- 77 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429; Hev. 317
Sum. ešemen, e
Sant. ujuk’ “to fall down”
- 78 fa “tree; wood”
ŠL 295, 1; 295/4, a-p; 565; Gost. 792; Hev. 257
Sum. pa
Sant. pa-, po-, pu- “tree, wood”
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- 79 faragni “to carve”, faragó “carver”
 ŠL 349/65; Gost. 575; Hev. 261
 Sum. bur-gul
 Sant. parak’ “to split (as wood)”
- 80 fecske “swallow”
 Gost. 759; Hev. 268
 Sum. peš-kun
 Sant. phuci “a little bird”
- 81 fehér, fejér “white”
 ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; Hev. 271
 Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
 Sant. pond “white”
- 82 fél (felet) “half”, felezni “to divide in half”
 ŠL 589/27; 74/58, 105; 2/4, 12, 13; MSL V 10, 20; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 384, 631, 862; Hev. 263
 Sum. ha-la, bar, ba, hal, ba-ra
 Sant. pa_{th}e “on one side, along the edge”; pa_t “half of the content of a bottle”; phel
 “unmarried and adult”
- 83 félni “to be afraid”, félelem “fear”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 892; Hev. 146
 Sum. hu-luh-ha
 Sant. bilbilau “to be afraid”
- 84 féreg “worm; wolf”
 ŠL 444/19; MSL 114/205; Gost. 736; Hev. 145
 Sum. pirig
 Sant. bhurk_{ak}’ “work of the worms”
- 85 férfi “husband”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 493; Hev. 265
 Sum. er, eri, erum
 Sant. pe_{ra} “relative”
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- 86 férij “man”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 208, 493; Hev. 265
 Sum. en-bar, er, eri, erum
 Sant. pera “relative”
- 87 féрни “to fit (in a space)”
 ŠL 132; Gost. 379; Hev. 261
 Sum. par
 Sant. par “across; liberation, escape, asylum”
- 88 fiú “son; boy”
 ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Hev. 270
 Sum. ibila
 Savara paira “son”
- 89 fogni “to seize”, fogadni “to receive”, foganni “to be expecting a baby”
 ŠL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381; Hev. 259
 Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
 Sant. pakor, pakar, pakrao, pakro “to seize, to catch”
- 90 fogyni “to diminish”
 ŠL 69; 152/8; Gost. 363, 403; Hev. 258
 Sum. bad bis, ug⁹
 Sant. pajhrao, pajhrao “to lose weight, to become lean”
- 91 forogni “to turn around”, forgó “maelstrom”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; Hev. 267
 Sum. bar
 Sant. pher “to turn, to change”
- 92 fő, fej “head”
 ŠL 69; 295; 565; Gost. 514, 792; Hev. 265
 Sum. be, pa
 Nahali peng “head”
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- 93 fő̃ni, fő̃lni “to cook (v/i)”, fő̃zni “to cook (v/t)”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350; Hev. 134
 Sum. bil
 Sant. basaŋ “to warm up, to cook, to boil”
- 94 fújni “to blow”; fúvatni “to blow, to blow out”
 ŠL 371; LM 515; Gost. 339; Hev. 269; 270
 Sum. bu, bu5
 Sant. phulau “to swell, to be puffed up”; pokpoko, pukpuku “to be blown up, to swell (frogs)”
- 95 fúrni “to drill”
 ŠL 511/11; 411/39, 40, 98; Gost. 665, 703, 710; Hev. 130
 Sum. bur, pu, bur(u)
 Sant. bal “to burn through a hole; to sting, to stab”
- 96 fül “ear”
 Gost. 226; Hev. 270
 Sum. pi
 Sant. piṭu “small, like the ears”
- 97 fűzni “to fix”, fűzet “exercise book”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502; Hev. 262
 Sum. u-zug
 Sant. paṭeṭ’ “to interlace, wo weave together, to connect”
- 98 garat “throat; mill funnel”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 240; Hev. 178
 Sum. gu
 Sant. garha “pit, abyss, hollow”
- 99 gaz “scoundrel”, gizgaz “weed”
 ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Hev. 180, 183
 Sum. giš
 Sant. ghaṭ’ “guilt, crime, sin”; ghās “grass”; gosoc’ “dirty”
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- 100 gond “worry”, gondolni “to think”
 ŠL 108/1; 106/11; MSL III 152/367; Gost. 82; Hev. 184
 Sum. gun
 Sant. gund “to reflect, to think”
- 101 gördülni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Hev. 179
 Sum. girag
 Sant. gar̄da, gur̄da “to roll one on top of the other”
- 102 görgetni “to roll (v/t)”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Hev. 179
 Sum. girag
 Sant. gar̄da, gur̄da “to roll one on top of the other”
- 103 gumó “tuber”
 ŠL 134/11; Gost. 801; Hev. 184
 Sum. um-dug4-ga
 Sant. gum bai “flatulence”
- 104 gurulni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 111; Gost. 333; Hev. 179
 Sum. gur
 Sant. gar̄da, gur̄da “to roll one on top of the other”
- 105 gyalog “on foot”, gyalogolni “to walk”
 ŠL 332; LM 66; Gost. 315, 316, 423; Hev. 154
 Sum. alaku (akk.), gug4
 Sant. cala, calak’ “to move, to walk, to go on foot”
- 106 gyermek, gyerek “child”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Hev. 200
 Sum. um(-u)
 Sant. jorma “little (of a child)”
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- 107 gyors “quick, fast”
 ŠL 322/59; Gost. 505; Hev. 201
 Sum. guruš
 Sant. julum “force, oppression”
- 108 gyökér “root”
 201/2; Gost. 589; Hev. 294
 Sum. suh6
 Sant. sir “nerv, vein”
- 109 győzni “to win”, győző “winner”
 ŠL 296; 559; 296; Gost. 345, 510, 787; Hev. 200
 Sum. giš, giš-guza, isu
 Sant. jind, jid “to distinguish o.s., to win”
- 110 gyulladni “to become inflamed”, gyúlni “to ignite”
 ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Hev. 200
 Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
 Sant. jol, jul “to light, to set on fire, to burn, to shine”
 Birhor jul “to ignite”
- 111 ha “if”
 Gost. 825; Hev. 206
 Sum. ga, ge, gu
 Sant. kate “particle indicating the continuation of an action”
- 112 hágó “path in the high mountains”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Hev. 219
 Sum. gag
 Sant. koŋgak’ “climbing plant”
- 113 hagyni “to let”
 Gost. 404; Hev. 215
 Sum. u-gu
 Sant. khuau. khuau, khowao “to lose”
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- 114 haj “hair”
 ŠL 167; MSL 150/342; Gost. 220; Hev. 190
 Sum. ka + u
 Sant. hodgo “hairy”
- 115 hal “fish”
 ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; Hev. 186
 Sum. ku6, ha
 Sant. hako, haku “fish”
 Kurku kako “id.”
 Bhumij hai “id.”
 Mundari hai, haiko “id.”
- 116 hála “thanks”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 99; Hev. 187
 Sum. húl
 Sant. hala “reward; to pay back, to give back”
- 117 halál “death”
 ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98; Hev. 180
 Sum. lú-alal, hul
 Sant. ghalghalao “to mortify”, to vanish away, to die”
- 118 hallani “to hear”, hallgatni “to listen; to be quiet”
 MSL III 128/367; Gost. 101; Hev. 215
 Sum. hal
 Sant. khulau “to tell everything, to be honest”
- 119 hálni “to sleep”
 ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; Hev. 182
 Sum. hal
 Sant. gitic’ “to lie down, to sleep”
- 120 halni “to die”
 ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Hev. 180
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- Sum. hul
Sant. ghalghalao “to mortify”, to vanish away, to die”
- 121 hamar “quick, hurried”
Gost. 824; Hev. 188
Sum. a-mar-u
Sant. h̄armar, hurmur “quick, hurried, hasty”
- 122 hangya “ant”
Gost. 750; Hev. 314
Sum. gan-ga
Sant. tomol “marrow, core”
- 123 has “belly”
ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Hev. 187
Sum. haš
Sant. hās jaŋ “collarbone” (jaŋ “bone”)
- 124 hat “6”
ŠL 190; 598b; Gost. 248, 841; Hev. 325
Sum. haš, aš, a-aš
Sant. sat “7” (?)
- 125 hát “back”
ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Hev. 220
Sum. haš
Sant. kuđam “back; backward”
- 126 hát “well ...”
Gost. 825; Hev. 206
Sum. ga, ge, gu
Sant. kate “particle indicating the continuation of an action”
- 127 határ, old hudur “border”, határolni “to mark off”, határozni “to decide”
ŠL 96; Gost. 272, 491; Hev. 188
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- Sum. kud, bulug
Sant. hatín “to share, to divide; division, chapter”
- 128 hatni “to have effect”
Gost. 272; Hev. 207s.
Sum. kud
Sant. kar̥ti “nail”
- 129 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”
ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; Hev. 223
Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
Sant. kuhri “apartment”
- 130 hegy “mountain”
ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Hev. 218
Sum. gag
Sant. koca “corner”
- 131 hely “place”, helyezni “to put”
ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Hev. 216
Sum. ki, ke
Sant. kila “fortified place”
- 132 hiány “defect, fault”, hiba “fault”
ŠL 461; 86/58, 60; Gost. 40, 41; Hev. 190
Sum. ki, ke, ri-ba-na
Sant. hin “low, insufficient, weak, decreased”
- 133 híd “bridge”
ŠL 579; Gost. 54; Hev. 288
Sum. íd
Sant. sate “gutter, eaves”
- 134 hívni “to call”, hű (hívet) “faithful”
ŠL152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518; Hev. 190

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- Sum. ubara
Sant. himan, human “to admit, to confess”
- 135 hogy “that, in order to, because”
Gost. 825; Hev. 210s.
Sum. ga, ge, gu
Sant. khac’, khan (temporal adverbs)
- 136 hold, hód “moon”
ŠL 550; Gost. 88; Hev. 219
Sum. húl
Sant. ku- in kunami “full moon”
- 137 holló “raven”
ŠL 78, 228; Gost. 754; Hev. 207
Sum. hu
Sant. kalaiya “a little sort of raven”
- 138 hosszú “long”
ŠL 211; Gost. 171; Hev. 192
Sum. uš
Sant. hothoto “very long, pretty high”
- 139 hozni “to bring”
Gost. 858; Hev. 224
Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
Sant. kuṭuú “to lift, to carry, to bring”
- 140 hő, hév “heat”
ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Hev. 184
Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
Sant. gumauk’ “to get hot”
- 141 hölgy “lady”
Gost. 435; HJev. 218
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- Sum. ad, ad-da
Nahali kol “woman”
- 142 hullani “to fall”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”
ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Hev. 185
Sum. hul
Sant. gur “to fall, to die”
- 143 húr “string, chord”, hurok “loop”
ŠL 401; Gost. 605; Hev. 222
Sum. hur
Sant. kuruk, kurki, korok “to bind”
- 144 húzni “to pull”
LM 401; Gost. 398; Hev. 205
Sum. hur
Sant. kas kas, kos kos “to tight up strongly”
- 145 igen “yes; very”
Gost. 878; Hev. 189
Sum. igi-in, igi-en
Sant. hê “emphatic particle”
- 146 így “so, like that”
ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Hev. 317
Sum. igi
Sant. uju “true, right, honest”
- 147 íj “bow”
ŠL 68-30; Gost. 551; Hev. 117
Sum. illu, lu-illuru
Sant. ak’, ag “bow”
Mundari A’, A “bow”
Birhor A “bow”

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- 148 illetni “to touch; to deserve”, illeték “duty, tax”, illeszteni “to fit into, to adapt”
 ŠL 166/b; Gost. 508; Hev. 193
 Sum. illat (probably < akk.)
 Sant. illet’ “to apply an ointment to a sore, to plaster or plug up a hole or crack”
- 149 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
 ŠL 28; Gost. 319; Hev. 175
 Sum. im-ma
 Kurku e “to drink”
- 150 isten “god”
 ŠL 480; LM 480; Gost. 22, 23; Hev. 194
 Sum. išten, d-DIŠ
 Sant. isor “god” + dan “a witch, a witchcraft”
- 151 íz “taste”; Hev. 116
 ŠL 449/122e; 339; Gost. 583, 809
 Sum. igi-kak, ziz
 Sant. ada “aroma, taste”
- 152 izzadni “to sweat”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 450, 557; Hev. 194
 Sum. il, irig, ir
 Sant. isin “to cook; to be inflamed”
- 153 jó “good”, jól “well”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; Hev. 170
 Sum. i(-a), dug
 Sant. dhima “good, mild”
- 154 jó, old “river”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54; Hev. 167
 Sum. íd
 Sant. dak’ “water”
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- 155 jog “law”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13, 317; Hev. 167
 Sum. i(-a), i
 Sant. dakhna “south”
- 156 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; Hev. 171
 Sum. gin, du
 Sant. do-, de-, in: dara “to come”, dela “to invite; to come”
- 157 junh, old “bodysoul (vs. breathsoul)”
 ŠL 15; Gost. 76; Hev. 171
 Sum. inim
 Sant. doho “to hold back, to put, to place”
- 158 kacagás, kacaj “laughter”, kacagni “to laugh”
 Gost. 133; Hev.
 Sum. ka-zal
 Sant. kāsia, khāsia “humorous, funny”
- 159 kanyar “bend, curve”, kanyarítani “to fling, to hurl”, kanyarodni “to bend, to curve”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Hev. 219
 Sum. kun, kun4
 Sant. kōrmbet’ “crooked, bent, curved”
- 160 kapni “to receive; to catch”
 ŠL 36; Gost. 351, 686; Hev. 211
 Sum. ku, ka
 Sant. khab, khob “suddenly and stronly reach into a liquid substance”
- 161 kar “arm”
 ŠL 322; 74/58, 105; MSL III 78/4, 79/1, 7; Gost. 152, 205, 522; Hev. 214
 Sum. kal, kalg, kùš, kur x
 Sant. kaṛ “side”, kaṛu “lateral handle on a chest”
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- 162 kelleni “to must”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Hev. 221
 Sum. gal
 Sant. kulau “to be sufficient, to provide”, kalor “to be in need”
- 163 kelni “to rise, to get up”
 Gost. 428; Hev. 203
 Sum. kur
 Sant. kalapani “to transport as a convict”
- 164 kém “spy”
 ŠL 554; Gost. 439; Hev. 178
 Sum. geme
 Sant. gamao “to notice; to spy out”
- 165 kendő “cloth”
 Gost. 678; Hev. 213
 Sum. kandu (akk.)
 Sant. khāndi “a piece of fabric, a cloth”
- 166 ként, kép, képp(en) (formal suffix)
 Gost. 863; Hev. 178
 Sum. gim, dim
 Sant. gan “respecting, concerning”
- 167 kergetni “to chase”, kergülni “to get sick from turning quickly around”
 LM 396; Gost. 430; Hev. 213s.
 Sum. hi-gar
 Sant. kherwar “hunter; the ancient name of the Santals”
- 168 kerítés “fence”
 Gost. 554; Hev. 210
 Sum. kar bis
 Sant. kerōt “to turn half round, facing the right to the left”
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- 169 kész “ready”, készíteni “to prepare (v/t), to make ready”, készülni “to get ready, to prepare (v/i)”
 ŠL 70/32; Gost. 432, 787; Hev. 214
 Sum. katu, isu (akk.)
 Sant. khos “voluntary, with pleasure”
- 170 keverni, kavarni “to stir”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 383; Hev. 177
 Sum. he-he
 Sant. gabar “mixed”
- 171 kéz “hand”
 ŠL 354b; MSL III 139; ŠL 559; 296/2-6; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786; Hev. 202
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, giš, ki-ši-ib, giš-guza
 Sant. kaḏhao, kaḏhiao “to take out by hand, to pick up by hand”, kuṭuṇ “to pick up by hand”
- 172 ki, kinn, kint “out, outside”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Hev. 209
 Sum. ki, ke
 Sant. kenha “to put aside, to lay past”
- 173 kicsi, kicsiny “small, little, tiny”
 ŠL 281 a/1, 2; 290/2, 8; MSL III 249; Gost. 749; Hev. 216
 Sum. kiši, kišim
 Sant. kiciń, kichi, kichui “small, little”
- 174 kígyó “snake”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 347; Hev. 203
 Sum. gi4
 Sant. kal “snake”
- 175 kilenc “9”
 Gost. 844; Hev. 322
 Sum. ilimmu
 Sant. gel “10” (?)
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- 176 kincs “treasure”
 ŠL 468; Gost. 571; Hev. 183
 Sum. guš-kin
 Sant. gonjao “to pile up, to hoard, to collect treasures”
- 177 konkoly “Kornrade (poisonous kind of carnation), weed”
 ŠL 461; 159g; Gost. 794
 Sum. kankal
- 178 kor “age”, kor (temporal suffix)
 ŠL 366; Gost. 120, 121, 428; Hev. 181
 Sum. kur, ku-ur
 Sant. ghori, ghuri “time”, ghari “time period”, kar “time (e.g. second time)”
- 179 kór “ill, sick”
 ŠL 58, 60; Gost. 299; Hev. 207
 Sum. tur5 bis
 Sant. kar “rash”
- 180 korán “early”, koracs, old “adolescent”
 ŠL 366; 322/59; Gost. 120, 505; Hev. 181
 Sum. kur, guruš
 Sant. ghori, ghuri “time”, ghari “time period”, kar “time (e.g. second time)”
- 181 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
 ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353; Hev. 219
 Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
 Sant. koyo “the kernel of a mango-stone”
- 182 könny “tear”
 ŠL 119/2; Gost. 83; Hev. 209
 Sum. kàn
 Sant. keoŋ “to cry, to sob”
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- 183 könyök “elbow”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Hev. 222
 Sum. kun, kun⁴
 Kurku kund “elbow”
- 184 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281; Hev. 180
 Sum. kad, kat^{4,5}, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda
 Sant. ghêt “to bind (a knot in a rope)”
 Kurku gaṭhi “bag, formed as a knot of the ends of a cloth”
- 185 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
 ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; Hev. 181
 Sum. kiši, keš, giš
 Sant. ghus “inner, internal”
- 186 kúszni “to climb”
 ŠL 562/2; Gost. 738; Hev. 185
 Sum. kušu
 Sant. gusaṅ, ghusaṅ “to hide; to pass (time)”
- 187 küldeni, külgeni “to send”
 ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937; Hev. 218
 Sum. kin, kiĝ
 Sant. kol “to send”
 Kurku kul “to send”
- 188 küzdeni “to fight”
 Gost. 281; Hev. 223
 Sum. kešda
 Sant. kusti “a round (in boxing or wrestling)”

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- 189 láng “flame”
 SL 322/35d; Gost. 19; Hev. 230
 Sum. dingir Lamma
 Sant. lo “to burn”
- 190 le- “down (verbal prefix)”; lent, lenn “down”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 334; Hev. 227
 Sum. la
 Sant. landhu “to lie down”
- 191 lé (levet) “bouillon”, leves “soup”
 ŠL 109; Gost. 713; Hev. 230
 Sum. lal
 Mundari lewa “soil that has turned into mud because of monsoon”
- 192 lélek “breathsoul (vs. bodysoul)”, lélegezni “to breathe”, lelkes “inspired, fiery”
 ŠL 313; 330; Gost. 69, 447; Hev. 231
 Sum. líl, lu
 Sant. lolo “hot, fiery”
- 193 lenni, lesz, lev- “to be; to become”
 ŠL 330; Gost. 447; Hev. 225
 Sum. lu
 Sant. laga, lagao “to happen, to begin”
- 194 lökni “to push”
 ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 254, 326; Hev. 231
 Sum. lah4
 Sant. likit’ likit’, lukluk “to tremble, to vibrate”
- 195 ma “today”
 ŠL 61/40; Gost. 45; Hev. 233
 Sum. mu
 Sant. ma “particle with optative”
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- 196 máj “liver”
 ŠL 472; Gost. 34, 339; Hev. 150
 Sum. bà, bu, bu5 (bul)
 Sant. boko “heart”
- 197 majd “then”
 Gost. 859; Hev. 233
 Sum. mu-
 Sant. ma “particle with optative”
- 198 manó “goblin”
 Gost. 664; Hev. 245
 Sum. ma-na
 Sant. mon “mind, sense, soul; bad ghost”
- 199 mar “higher part of the back of the horse”
 ŠL 567/4; Gost. 243a; Hev. 236
 Sum. murgu
 Sant. markoca “ridge of a roof” (koca “corner”)
- 200 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
 ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; Hev. 233
 Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
 Sant. macha “identical, similar”
- 201 mászni “to climb”
 ŠL 374; Gost. 739; Hev. 237
 Sum. muš
 Sant. maḍhur, in maḍhur lata “a climbing kind of fig” (lat “a climbing plant”)
- 202 meg- “aoristic verbal prefix”
 Gost. 448, 859; Hev. 237s.
 Sum. mu-lu, mu
 Sant. aṅgu, aḡu “to bring, to guide”
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- 203 méh “bee”
 ŠL 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; 433/22a; Gost. 90, 164, 776; Hev. 245
 Sum. nim-gir, nim, num
 Sant. muc’ “ant”
- 204 meleg “warm”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 19, 129; Hev. 175
 Sum. dingir Lamma, mu-lam, me-lam
 Sant. elaq’ “heat, flame”
- 205 mély “deep”
 ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777; Hev. 241
 Sum. me, má(-a), melí, nim
 Sant. mela, melan “wide, big”
- 206 menni “to go”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267; Hev. 242
 Sum. gin, me
 Sant. mente “particle indicating a sudden action) (-te is instrumental suffix)
- 207 meredek “steep”
 ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567; Hev. 242
 Sum. murub4
 Sant. merēc’ merēc’ “just appearing, just beginning”
- 208 merev “stiff, rigid”, merő “stiff, rigid”, merőleges “vertical”
 ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567; Hev. 242
 Sum. murub4
 Sant. merēc’ merēc’ “just appearing, just beginning”
- 209 mérni “to measure”, mérték “measure”
 ŠL 532; Gost. 14, 492; Hev. 247
 Sum. me
 Sant. muṛi “a measure for measuring land”
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- 210 mez “cover, clothes”
 ŠL 532; Gost. 615; Hev. 247
 Sum. me-te
 Sant. musnā “fine cloth”
- 211 mondani, monda “sage (kind of legend)”, mondás “uttering”, mondat “sentence”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 301; Hev. 241
 Sum. mu
 Sant. men, met “to tell”
- 212 mony “egg; testicles”
 ŠL 95; 394/6, 7; Gost. 84, 771; Hev. 234; 246
 Sum. mun, nunuz
 Mundari makai “maize corns”; munga, muga “eggs of the silkworm”
- 213 mosolyogni “to smile”
 ŠL 102, 103; Gost. 229; Hev. 243
 Sum. muš
 Sant. meskoc’, meskok’ “to smile”
- 214 mű (művet, mívet) “work”, műhely “workshop, működni “to function, to work”, művelni “to do, to make; to cultivate”, művész “artist”
 ŠL 61; 532; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V/13; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580
 Sum. mu, me, um-mi-a, um-me-a, um-uš
- 215 nád “reed”
 Gost. 585; Hev. 236
 Sum. ne-gi-gi-du16
 Sant. mat’ “reed”
 Kurku mad “bamboo, reed”
- 216 nagy “big”
 ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170; Hev. 235
 Sum. nu5(.g), (nu-)g, nun, nu5, na, nad
 Sant. mandhas, mādhas “big, fat”
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- 217 nap “day; sun”
 ŠL 129/2; Gost. 48; ev. 248
 Sum. nap, nab
 Sant. naeke “priest of the Santals (fire cult)”
- 218 nász “wedding; father-in-law”
 ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771; Hev. 249
 Sum. nunuz
 Sant. natea, nátea “relation between the women of the brothers or the cousins”
- 219 ne! “there!”
 Gost. 848; Hev. 250
 Sum. ne
 Sant. ne “particle indicating that something inanimate is offered”
- 220 nem “sex, gender”, nemes “noble”
 ŠL 79/9; Gost. 57; Hev. 251
 Sum. nam
 Sant. nem “to hallow, to sanctify”
- 221 néne “older sister”, néni “aunt”
 ŠL 556; MSL V 126/340; Gost. 442; Hev. 248
 Sum. nin
 Sant. nana “aunt”
- 222 név “name”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 46; Hev. 253
 Sum. mu
 Sant. num “to name”
 Savara num “id.”
 Kurku jumu “id.”
 Korwa jum “id.”
- 223 nézni “to see, to watch”
 ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848; Hev. 250
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- Sum. *ni, ne*
 Sant., Mundari, Birhor, Ho, Turi, Asuri *ńel, nel* “to see, to look”
 Korwa *ńil* “id.”
- 224 *ni!* “look!”
 Gost. 848; Hev. 252
 Sum. *ne*
 Sant. *nu* (demonstrative particle)
- 225 *nyaláb* “bundle”
 ŠL 483/41; Gost. 708; Hev. 250
 Sum. *lagab*
 Sant. *n̄athi* “a bundle of papers, the protocols of a trial”
- 226 *nyelni* “to swallow”, *nyelv* “tongue; language”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Hev. 241
 Sum. *eme*
 Sant. *melot'* “to put one’s tongue out”
- 227 *nyolc* “8”
 ŠL 598d; Gost. 843; Hev. 250
 Sum. *ussu*
 Sant. *n̄arri* “windpipe”
- 228 *orr* “nose”
 ŠL 575/3; III 132/6; Gost. 481, 734; Hev. 121
 Sum. *ur, ur-saĝ*
 Kurku *ar* “face”
- 229 *ömölni* “to flow, to stream”
 Gost. 343; Hev. 126
 Sum. *umun*
 Sant. *amila, amela, amela, amela* “abundant, unlimited”

- 230 őr “guard”, őrs “guarding place”, őrizni “to guard”, őrszem “guarding place”
 ŠL 401/99; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 331; 393; 575/2, 3; Gost. 33, 332, 395, 494, 734; Hev. 126
 Sum. ur5-úš, gál, urù, erim, ur
 Sant. arit’, urit’ “to decry, to catch sight of, to discover, to look, to see”; arit’, kurit’ “to look around, to look attentive, watchful, to guard”
- 231 öreg “old”, örök “eternal”, örökség “heritage”
 MSL VI 59/99; 209; Gost. 197, 247; Hev. 187
 Sum. egir
 Sant. hařam “old; to become old”
 Turi harma “id.”
- 232 őrlni “to grind”, őrlő “grinding stone”
 ŠL 401; MSL III 3; Gost. 286, 633, 634; Hev. 319
 Sum. àra, a-ra, ur x
 Sant. urut’ “to rub on a stone”
- 233 öt “5”
 Gost. 840; Hev. 148
 Sum. ia, id
 Sant. bita “span (distance between thumb and little finger, when both are stretched out)”
- 234 öv “belt”
 ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Hev. 256
 Sum. ub, ab
 Sant. oyo “to wrap up; to put on (as a shawl)”
- 235 peregni “to spin (round)”
 ŠL 352a; Gost. 588; Hev. 142
 Sum. balag
 Sant. bher bher “to roll, to whirl”
- 236 petty “dot, spot”
 ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Hev. 274
 Sum. peš
 Sant. pusri “smallpox, blister” (-ri is deminutive ending) (?)

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- 237 piros “red”; piritani “to roast”
 ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Hev. 262
 Sum. si4
 Sant. pirit’ “shining”, puru, purub “east”
- 238 ponty “carp”
 ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Hev. 260
 Sum. peš
 Sant. paṅgas “a kind of fish”
- 239 por “dust”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 706; Hev. 271
 Sum. par, za-par
 Sant. porao “to cremate”
- 240 pottyanni “to thud, to plop”, potyogni “to thud, to plop”
 ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Hev. 257
 Sum. peš
 Sant. pacak’ “to spread out, as anything falling on the ground”
- 241 rakni “to put”, rakodni “to load, to ship, to reload”
 Gost. 264, 344, 369; Hev. 278
 Sum. ra (+ ag)
 Sant. rika “to do, to order”
- 242 rázni “to shake”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 263; Hev. 277
 Sum. rá (+ uš)
 Sant. rasras “shaky feeling when getting a fever”
- 243 rém “horror; ghost”, réműlni “to get scared”
 ŠL 482/2, 3; Gost. 93; Hev. 281s.
 Sum. rim
 Sant. rum, rumok’ “possessed by a ghost”
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- 244 rész “part”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; Hev. 278
 Sum. liš
 Sant. res “parts, remnant”
- 245 rom “ruin”, rombolni “to destroy”, romlani, romolni “to spoil, to get broken”,rontani “to spoil, to damage”
 LM 565; ŠL 565; Gost. 135, 292, 344; Hev. 275
 Sum. gum, hum, ra
 Sant. racak’ “to clutch, to tear” (?)
- 246 sérteni “to hurt; to insult”, sérülni “to hurt o.s.”
 ŠL 371/10; Gost. 389; Hev. 155
 Sum. sír
 Sant. caṛ caṛ “stabbing, hurting”
- 247 sirály “seagull”
 Gost. 766; Hev. 292
 Sum. šir-bur, šir-aš, šir-ga-mušen
 Sant. serali “a species of waterfowl”
- 248 sírni “to cry”
 ŠL 437/6, 12, 9; 152/3; LM 544, 541; Gost. 375, 390, 412; Hev. 198
 Sum. zur bis, sir, še8
 Sant. jaṛum dak’ “tears”
- 249 só “salt”
 ŠL 229; Gost. 123; Hev. 296
 Sum. za
 Sant. sohaga, sohga “borax”
- 250 sok “many, much”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Hev. 296
 Sum. su
 Sant. sokot, sokto “dense, hard”
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- 251 sör, ser “beer”
 Gost. 692; Hev. 199
 Sum. še-a
 Sant. jhar “sort of malt beer”
- 252 sötét “dark”
 ŠL 545/126; 545/2; Gost. 117; Hev. 196
 Sum. šu
 Sant. jađam jađam “through the whole night, each night”
- 253 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
 ŠL 469; Gost. 693; Hev. 198
 Sum. kurum6
 Sant. jeđer “sunshine; to sun o.s.”
- 254 süly “scurvy”
 ŠL 536/26; Gost. 100; Hev. 300
 Sum. šul
 Sant. sul “dysentery”
- 255 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”
 ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a; Hev. 286
 Sum. šab
 Sant. sap’ “to seize, to catch”
- 256 száj “mouth”
 ŠL 82/3; Gost. 221, 311; Hev. 301
 Sum. su, sa4
 Sant. sund, suŋ, sumbh, sum “abyss, hole, mine”
- 257 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
 ŠL 102; Gost. 323; Hev. 284
 Sum. suh
 Sant. sakam “leaf”
-

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- 258 szál “thread”
MSL III 185; Gost. 529; Hev. 284
Sum. sa-a
Sant. sal “wedges joining the parts of a solid cart-wheel”
- 259 szántani “to plow”
Gost. 641; Hev. 293
Sum. sun
Sant. si “to plow”
- 260 szarv, szaru “horn (animal)”; szarvas “stag”
ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Hev. 287
Sum. si
Korwa sarma “Sambar-stag”
- 261 szegy, szügy “brisket”
ŠL 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 209; Hev. 198
Sum. šag
Sant. jel “meat”
Kurku jilu “id.”
Gadaba seli “meat; meat dish”
- 262 szék “seat, stool”
Gost. 210; Hev. 295
Sum. sag, šaĝ
Sant. sisgar “heart-wood” (?)
- 263 szekér “handcart”
LM 129a; ŠL 486; Gost. 142, 531; Hev. 283
Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
Sant. sagra “cart”

-
- 264 szekerce “axe”
 ŠL 449/122e; Gost. 583; Hev. 283
 Sum. igi-kak
 Savara sagar “little, double-edged axe”
- 265 szél “border, edge”, széles “wide, broad”
 Gost. 143, 180, 497; Hev. 293
 Sum. sal-la, sal, sil, sila
 Sant. silgau “to make an edge, to sharpen”
- 266 szelíd “tame”
 Gost. 159; Hev. 293
 Sum. zid-(da)
 Sant. sil “nature, goodwill, humanity”
- 267 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnittel; slice”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 269; Hev. 294
 Sum. sil
 Sant. sīro “to split, to tear”
- 268 szem “eye”
 ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691; Hev. 288s.
 Sum. ši, še
 Sant. sanmuk, sonmuk, somuk “opposite, across the way, face to face”
- 269 szemölcs “wart”
 Gost. 475; Hev. 291
 Sum. samag
 Sant. semec’ “little, like a pebble” (?)
- 270 szenny “dirt”, szennyezni “to dirty”
 ŠL 231/21, 22; Gost. 358; Hev. 286
 Sum. zanga
 Sant. sama cakor, cama cakor “the black-and-white horn-raven”
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- 271 szép “beautiful, handsome”
MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175; Hev. 290
Sum. sa-a
Sant. sobha “beautiful, excellent”, supot “good, excellent”
- 272 szer “means”, szerelni “to mount, to install”, szerezni “to acquire”, szerszám “tool”
ŠL 112; 152; 57; Gost. 378, 414, 498; Hev. 299
Sum. si-sa, šer, esir
Sant. surik “nature, kind, way”
- 273 szer, szor “-times”
Gost. 891; Hev. 299
Sum. še
Sant. soros, sores “to be bigger than ...”
- 274 szeretni “to love”, szerelem “love”
ŠL 437/3; Gost. 374
Sum. zur
Sant. sorom “lovely, good”
- 275 szíj “strap”
ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 636, 767; Hev. 293
Sum. a-si, si
Sant. sili “strap made from hair”
- 276 szikkadni “to dry out”
Gost. 662; Hev. 296
Sum. sig
Sant. sokhao, sokhaṭ “to become dry, to become parched”
- 277 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”
ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209; Hev. 193
Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab
Sant. im “liver”
Mundari im “liver; heart”
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- 278 szó “word”
 ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; Hev. 282
 Sum. sa4, zu
 Sant. sabad “sound, voice, discussion”
- 279 szomjú “thirsty”
 Gost. 320; Hev. 144
 Sum. šumu (akk.)
 Sant. bhosam “stomach, belly”
- 280 szorítani “to press”, szorulni “to jam; to need s.th.”
 ŠL 101, 2, 3, 7; Gost. 307; Hev. 297
 Sum. sur
 Sant. sor “close, narrow”
- 281 sző, szöv- “to weave”, szöveg “text”, szövet “tissue”
 ŠL 104/7; Gost. 528; Hev. 300
 Sum. sa
 Kurku suke “to spin”
- 282 szú “woodworm”
 ŠL 15/13, 50; Gost. 235, 748; Hev. 201; 290
 Sum. zu, sur
 Sant. juki “worm, found in the intestines of animals”; se “a species of louse”
- 283 szúrni “to sting, to stab”
 ŠL 101; 491; 57; 405/3, 4; Gost. 307, 368, 498, 748; Hev. 301
 Sum. sur, zar, esir
 Sant. sur-, sor- “an animal disease, the stabbing or piercing of the palate”
- 284 szűk “narrow, scanty, small”, szűkös “narrow, scanty, small”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Hev. 284
 Sum. sig
 Sant. sakra “narrow”
-

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- 285 szűz “virgin”
 ŠL 331/14,b; Gost. 443; Hev. 302
 Sum. šis, geme-šiš
 Sant. susultak’ “in good physical condition; bright, clear”
- 286 tag “limb, member”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Hev. 303; 308
 Sum. dag
 Sant. tagoj “force, strength”; thak, thok “member, division”
- 287 tág “wide, broad”, tágas “broad, roomy”
 ŠL 237; 280; Gost. 172, 454; Hev. 307
 Sum. dagal, dag
 Sant. tege tege, tegtege “to stretch, to stretch out (like rubber)”
- 288 takács “weaver”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 524; Hev. 304
 Sum. tug
 Sant. takoe “to spin”
- 289 táltos “shaman, sorcerer”
 ŠL 383/3; Gost. 109; Hev. 315
 Sum. tal, tala
 Sant. tatak, tatok, totok “sorcerer; witch”
- 290 támasztani “to lean s.th. against; to cause; to demand”, támaszték “retaining beam”
 ŠL 557; 94/13; 207; Gost. 440, 564, 566; Hev. 308
 Sum. dam, dim, tum
 Sant. tham “prop, strut”
- 291 tapadni “to adhere, to stick”, tapasztani “to glue, to paste”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Hev. 314
 Sum. tab
 Sant. tapak’ “to adhere, to stick”
-

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- 292 táplálni “to nourish”, táplálkozni “to live on s.th.”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Hev. 315
 Sum. tab
 Sant. tapos “to suckle, to take care of”
- 293 tárgy “thing, object”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Hev. 305
 Sum. dag
 Sant. tar, tal “object, topic”
- 294 távol “far away”
 Gost. 856; Hev. 303
 Sum. ta
 Sant. tã- in tãha “there, in that place” (?)
- 295 tej “milk”
 ŠL 319; Gost. 702; Hev. 313
 Sum. ga
 Sant. toa, toya “milk; female breast”
- 296 teknő, old degenő “trough”
 ŠL 416/6; MSL III 165; Gost. 601; Hev. 313
 Sum. gakkul
 Sant. toknak’, toklak’, tokak’ “small earthenware vessel”
- 297 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Hev. 310
 Sum. tıl-a, tıl
 Sant. thele thele “plenty, abundant; more than enough”
- 298 temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
 ŠL 376; 206; Gost. 7, 266, 409; Hev. 314
 Sum. temen, túm, ki-túm
 Sant. topa “to bury”
-

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- 299 tenni, tesz, tev- “to make, to do”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 348; Hev. 310
 Sum. te
 Sant. thekao “to begin, to do s.th.”
- 300 tér (teret) “space”, terület “area”, teríteni “to spread out, to cover”, terülni “to extend, to stretch”, téríteni “to lead, to guide”
 ŠL 375/6; 536/14; Gost. 50, 466; Hev. 305; 308
 Sum. giš-tir, dur, durun
 Sant. tarao “to divert, to give another direction, to bend to the side”; thar, thor “there, in that place; place”
- 301 tó (tavat) “lake”
 ŠL 511; Gost. 87; Hev. 171
 Sum. túl
 Sant. dob-, dab- “lake with dry shore”
- 302 tolni “to push”
 Gost. 856; Hev. 310
 Sum. ta
 Sant. thela “to push”
- 303 tő (tövet) “trunk”
 MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821; Hev. 312
 Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le
 Sant. ti “hand”
 Asuri tik’ “id.”
 Kurku ti “id.”
 Juang iti “id.”
- 304 tőgy “udder”
 Gost. 445; Hev. 313
 Sum. tu, tud
 Mundari tok “female breast”
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- 305 tömni “to stuff”, tömb “block”, tömlő “tube”, tömlőc “dungeon”, tömör “soild, compact”
 ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Hev. 311
 Sum. temen, duburm túm, tum
 Sant. thube “in clusters, close or crowded together”
- 306 tőr “dagger”
 ŠL 10; MSL III 163; Gost. 624; Hev. 314
 Sum. gir
 Sant. toḡ “to stab”
- 307 törni “to break”, törődik “to struggle with s.th.”, törvény “law”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65; IV 125ss.; ŠL 12; Gost. 59, 268; Hev. 309; 315
 Sum. nam(tar), tar
 Sant. thartharao, thurthurao “to be busy, to worry, to wish, to long for”; toroc’ “to cremate”
- 308 törölni “to wipe off”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 268; Hev. 315
 Sum. tar
 Sant. torao “to pay back (like debts)”, to clear away
- 309 tőzsde “stock exchange”
 ŠL 536/14; Gost. 467; Hev. 312
 Sum. tuš
 Sant. tij, cij “object, article (for sale), merchandise”
- 310 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
 ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453; Hev. 312
 Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
 Sant. thuthi “memory”
- 311 túrni “to dig”
 ŠL 467; Gost. 422; Hev. 305
 Sum. dun
 Sant. tarao “to dig out, to dig out with the roots”
-

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- 312 tündér “fairy”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 1, 19; Hev. 168
 Sum. dingir
 Sant. dan “witch, sorcerer; witchcraft”
- 313 úgy “so, like that”
 ŠL 401; Gost. 826, 890; Hev. 317
 Sum. ur5, u
 Sant. uju “true, right, honest”
- 314 új “new”
 Gost. 417; Hev. 317
 Sum. u, u-dur
 Sant. udau, udāu “news, rumor”
- 315 ujj “sleeve”
 ŠL 411; 371; LM 515; Gost. 216, 339, 845; Hev. 208
 Sum. u, bu, bu5
 Sant. katup’ “finger, toe”
- 316 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”
 ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779; Hev. 317
 Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum
 Sant. udu, in udu dubu “to be dived in”
- 317 út “street”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 278; Hev. 135
 Sum. id, u5
 Sant. baṭ “way; time”
- 318 után “after”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 42; Hev. 135
 Sum. ud, ud-(d)a
 Sant. baṭ “way; time”
-

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- 319 ügy “affair, matter”
 ŠL 312; Gost. 483; Hev. 317
 Sum. ug, ung, uku
 Sant. ucit “reasonable, considerate, wise”
- 320 üsző “heifer”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502, 652; Hev. 128
 Sum. u-zug, uš-zu
 Sant. bacha “male calf”
- 321 űzni “to chase”, űző “exorcist”
 ŠL 181-2; LM 17; 211; Gost. 10, 11, 276; Hev. 319
 Sum. uzu, azu, lú-uš, uš
 Sant. usra, usra “to chase, to pursue”
- 322 vad “wild”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Hev. 128
 Sum. bad
 Sant. badar “very dense and low jungle; what is covered with jungle”
- 323 vádolni “to accuse”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Hev. 128
 Sum. bad
 Sant. bad “to accuse”
- 324 vágni “to cut”, vagdalni “to hash”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Hev. 143
 Sum. ag
 Sant. bhongar “to cut”
- 325 vagyon “is”
 Gost. 267; Hev. 319
 Sum. me
 Sant. utet’ “to obtain a living”

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- 326 vaj “butter”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 556; Hev. 138
 Sum. i, ia
 Sant. bele “egg”
- 327 val, vel (comitative suffix)
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Hev. 123
 Sum. bal
 Sant. –ate “with”
 Savara –bate “with”
- 328 vallani “to express, to confess”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; 69; Gost. 288, 362, 893; Hev. 150
 Sum. bal, bad, bal11
 Sant. bole “they say so, people say it”
- 329 válni “to become; to divorce”, váltani “to change (money), to exchange”, változni “to change o.s., to change”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Hev. 138
 Sum. bal
 Sant. belog, belok “to separate; separated”
- 330 van “is”
 Gost. 267; Hev. 319
 Sum. me
 Sant. utet’ “to obtain a living”
- 331 varjú “crow”
 ŠL 79/4x, 79a/2, 8, 9/37; Gost. 765; Hev. 143s.
 Sum. buru4
 Sant. bhorńga “tree magpie”
- 332 vér “blood”
 ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a; Hev. 139
 Sum. bar
 Sant. berel “fresh, raw, unripe, uncooked”
-

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- Mundari berel “id.”
 Ho berel, baral “id.”
 Birhor beler “id.”
- 333 vessző “switch, twig”
 MSL IV 150; Gost. 627; Hev. 136
 Sum. giš-pa
 Sant. barsa “a certain medical plant”
- 334 véték “sin, fault”, vétkezni “to sin”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Hev. 147
 Sum. bad
 Sant. biltau “to vanish, to disappear, to get lost, to lose one’s way”
- 335 világ “world”, világos “light”, villám “lightning”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle”, villogni “to flash, to sparkle”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; Hev. 147
 Sum. bil
 Sant. bilit’ bilit’ “to flash, to sparkle, to shine”
- 336 víz “water”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657; Hev. 135
 Sum. íd, biz, bis
 Sant. bad, badi “flood”
- 337 zaj “Lärm”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Hev. 288
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Sant. sayaŋ, soyoŋ “to rush (like the wind)”
- 338 zárni “to close”, zár “lock”
 ŠL 151; 401/53, 54, 229; Gost. 509, 558; Hev. 289
 Sum. šar3, saru, ur5
 Sant. sar “to open (o.s.)”
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- 339 zokon “lamentation”
 ŠL 84; 569/3, 8a; Gost. 321, 324; Hev. 284
 Sum. zig, suh
 Sant. saksak, saksakao “to quiver, to tremble, to shake”
- 340 zsír “lard”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 556; Hev. 157
 Sum. i, ia
 Sant. chir “milk”

3. Conclusions

About a third part of the Munda etymologies as presented by von Hevesy are shared both with Sumerian and with Hungarian. Pure change is thus excluded. As already suggested by von Hevesy, the ancestors of the Munda speakers must have come from somewhere to the area in which they live now since thousands of years. The fact, that the percentages between Hungarian-Sumerian etymologies and Hungarian-Sumerian-Munda etymologies are almost identical is a strong hint for the assumption, that these ancestors came from Mesopotamia. Mesopotamia had, as it is well known, very intense commercial relations with India already thousands of years B.C. I can, however, not agree with von Hevesy's hypothesis, that a part of Munda speakers left India in order to travel to the Asowian Sea and further into the Carpathian basin. Considering the fact, that Sumerian was the ancestor language of Hungarian, it would make no sense at all, if we would assume, that the Sumerians first emigrated to India and then made their way back in order to travel in the diametrical direction. Having shown that the Munda languages form an own branch of Finno-Ugrian and that the strongest component of Munda is Hungarian, is a merit for which we have to be deeply thankful to Wilhelm von Hevesy.

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12. Dravidian languages and Hungarian

1. Introduction

After the pioneering works of Schrader (1935-37), Burrow (1943-46) and Bouda (1953), in 1968, Stephen A. Tyler presented “positive evidence for a genetic relation between Dravidian and Uralian. The major evidence consists of systematic phonemic correspondences between 153 Proto-Dravidian and Proto-Uralian lexical items” (1968, p. 798). Therefore, also Hungarian must be related to Dravidian. The Dravidian languages are grouped as follows:

Southern

- Kannada
- Malayalam
- Tamil
- Badaga
- Bellari
- Irula
- Toda
- Tulu
- Kanikkaran
- Kodava Takk (Kodagu)
- Koraga
- Kota
- Kurumba
- Paliyan

South Central

- Telugu
- Abujmaria
- Gondi
- Kui
- Kuvi
- Konda
- Koya
- Manda
- Pengo

Central

- Kolami-Naiki
 - Naiki
 - Northwestern Kolami (India)
 - Southeastern Kolami (India)
- Parji-Gadaba
 - Duruwa (India)
 - Mudhili Gadaba (India)
 - Parji
 - Pottangi Ollar Gadaba (India)

Northern

- Brahui (the only Dravidian language spoken in Pakistan; in the Balochistan province)
- Kumarbhag Paharia - (India)
- Kurux language (India)
- Kurux language Nepali - (Nepal)
- Malto
- Sauria Paharia (India)

As abbreviations we use the first two letters unless this leads to confusion. Only the main languages Tamil (Tam.), Malayalam (Mal.), Telugu (Tel.) and Kannada (Kann.) are abbreviated with more than two letters. The following map shows the geographical distribution of the Dravidian languages today:



The material, that I present in the following, comes from the very thorough studies of Zoltán Szabó (Szabó 1982, 1983), and is compared to the 1042 word-articles from Gostony (1975). Comparing the three languages, Sumerian, Hungarian and Dravidian, we get 377 common etymologies; the Dravidian languages share therefore 36% of the Sumerian-Hungarian cognates.

2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Dravidian etymologies

- 1 a, az “that”
 ŠL 480; Gost. 835; Szabó 1982, pp. 816, 819
 Sum. aš
 Tam. a “demonstrative base expressing the remoter person or thing”
 Kur. ās “that man”
- 2 ág “branch”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 124; Szabó 1982, p. 824
 Sum. á
 Mal. aka “germ, bud, shoot”
 Kann. age “seedling, shoot”
 Kod. age “paddy seedling”
 Tu. agge “the shoot of a branch”, akkukka “part; asunder”
 Tel. āku “to germinate, to shoot, to sprout”
- 3 agy “brain”
 ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; Gost. 211; Szabó 1982, p. 824
 Sum. ugu
 Malt. áge “to know, to understand”
- 4 ágy “bed”
 ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 796; Szabó 1982, p. 827
 Sum. aka
 Tu. angāvuni “to yawn, to gape, to open the mouth”
 Kur. aṅḡla’ānā “to gape to open the mouth wide”
- 5 aj “fold”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to carve”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 929; Szabó 1982, pp. 821, 827, 828
 Sum. a-zu
 Kann. āya “inside, privacy”
 Tu. angāvuni “to yawn, to gape, to open the mouth”
 Kur. aṅḡla’ānā “to gape to open the mouth wide”
 Tam. vayi “mouth”

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- 6 akarni “to want”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304, 433a, 685; Szabó 1982, pp. 824, 825
 Sum. ag, aka
 Malt. ágre “to get accustomed to”
 Kann. akkaṛe “want, necessity, need”
- 7 akol “fence for sheep”
 Gost. 716; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 826
 Sum. udul, utul
 Tam. akalam “width, extent”
 Kann. aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”
- 8 ál- “false”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. alam, alan
 S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”
 Kann. beḷ, velli “silver”, beḷaku “light; to shine”
 Kul. vela “sun”
 Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Kur. ultā “day”
 Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”
- 9 alkotni “to form, to build”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. alam, alan
 S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”
 Kann. beḷ, velli “silver”, beḷaku “light; to shine”
 Kul. vela “sun”
 Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Kur. ultā “day”
 Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”
- 10 álom “sleep; dream”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 472, 604; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. a-a-lum, alam, alan
-

- S. Drav. *bel*, *vel* “day; white, light”
 Kann. *beḷ*, *velli* “silver”, *beḷaku* “light; to shine”
 Kul. *vela* “sun”
 Malt. *ullu* “daylight”, *ull-ka* “to burn”
 Kur. *ultā* “day”
 Tam. *il-an-ka* “to shine”
- 11 *alom* “strew”
 Gost. 729; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. *u8-alum*
 S. Drav. *bel*, *vel* “day; white, light”
 Kann. *beḷ*, *velli* “silver”, *beḷaku* “light; to shine”
 Kul. *vela* “sun”
 Malt. *ullu* “daylight”, *ull-ka* “to burn”
 Kur. *ultā* “day”
 Tam. *il-an-ka* “to shine”
- 12 *aludni*, *alszik*, *aluv-* “to sleep”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. *alam*, *alan*
 Kann. *ere* “to become clear”
 Tel. *avi* “steam, heat”
- 13 *ányu* “sister-in-law”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 469; Szabó 1982, p. 825
 Sum. *e-gi4-a*
 Tam. *akkā* “elder sister”
 Kann. *akka* “elder sister, a woman older than oneself”
 Tu. *akka* “elder sister, elderly woman”
 Tel. *akka* “elder sister”
 Tam. *akkaṅ*, *akkāḷ* “id.”
 Ko. *akn* “elder sister or female parallel cousin”
- 14 *anya* “mother”
 Gost. 436; Szabó 1982, pp. 818, 825, 830

Sum. ama

Tam. akkā “elder sister”

Kann. akka “elder sister, a woman older than oneself”, ammā, ema “mother”

Tu. akka “elder sister, elderly woman”

Tel. āme “that woman”, akka “elder sister”, ammā, ema “mother”

Tam. akkaṅ, akkāḷ “id.”

Ko. akn “elder sister or female parallel cousin”

Ta. ammā, ema “mother”

15 annyi “so much”

Gost. 847; Szabó 1982, p. 816

Sum. ne, e-ne

Tam. anaittu “so much, so far”

Kann. anitu “that much, that many”

Tel. anni, ani “all (things), so many”

16 apa “father”

Gost. 434; Szabó 1982, pp. 825, 830

Sum. ab, ab-ba

Pa. akka “mother’s father”

Go. akkō “maternal grandfather (said by granddaughter)”

Kur. ake “grandfather, ancestor”

Kuwi akku “grandfather”

S. Drav. apa, appa, abba “father”

C. Drav., Kul. aba “id.”

17 ár “flood”

ŠL 579; Gost. 37, 141; Szabó 1982, p. 829

Sum. a, a-ma-ru

S. Drav., Kann. ubbu “to be swollen, in increase”

18 ár “price”

ŠL 401; 152b, c; Gost. 606; Szabó 1982, p. 818

Sum. har(-ra)

Tu. ā “so much”

-
- 19 arany “gold”
 ŠL 451; 381; Gost. 284, 285; Szabó 1983, p. 326
 Sum. ar, ará
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 20 aratni “to harvest”
 ŠL 594/2; 56, 5; MSL III 269, 270; Gost. 397, 802, 803; Szabó 1982, p. 828
 Sum. ur4, uru
 S. Drav. ari “rice”
- 21 árnyék “shadow”
 ŠL 451; Gost. 284; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. ar
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 22 ásni “to dig”, ásó “spade”
 Gost. 639; Szabó 1982, p. 823, 826
 Sum. al-zu
 Tam. āṅ “to dig”
 Mal. akil “earth wall”
 Ko. av- “to dig a hole with tool”
 To. ad- “to dig”
 Kann. agar “id.”
 Kur. arkhnā “id.”
 Malt. arge “id.”
 Kol. aṅgasi “to yawn”
- 23 asszony “woman”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457; Szabó 1982, p. 818
 Sum. gal, gašan
 Te. āke “that woman”

-
- 24 atya “father”
 Gost. 435; Szabó 1982, p. 817, 830
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Kann. āta “that man”
 C. Drav., Mal. atta “grandfather”
- 25 báj “charme”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 34; Szabó 1982, p. 825
 Sum. ba
 Kol. akkābāi “elder sister”
- 26 bárány “lamb”
 ŠL 74/345; Gost. 650; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. udu-bar-rin-na
 S. Drav., Kann. mara “kind of roe-deer”, mari “young sheep”
 C. Drav., Kur. mar-go “male deer”
 Kann. mare “a kind of deer”
 Tam. marai “Indian elk”, mūri “buffalo, ox”
 Kann. murri “id.”
 Go. murri “cow”
- 27 barom “cattle”
 ŠL 203/24; Gost. 651; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. bulum
 S. Drav., Kann. mara “kind of roe-deer”, mari “young sheep”
 C. Drav., Kur. mar-go “male deer”
 Kann. mare “a kind of deer”
 Tam. marai “Indian elk”, mūri “buffalo, ox”
 Kann. murri “id.”
 Go. murri “cow”
- 28 beszélni “to speak”, beszéd “speech”
 ŠL 214/16, 31; Gost. 300; Szabó 1982, p. 828
 Sum. be
 Ko., Kol., Kann., Tam., Br. ba, bāy, vāyi “mouth”
-

- 29 bika “bull”
 ŠL 421/3, 6; Gost. 737; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. alim
 S. Drav., Kann. kadi, gadi “young bull”, gonde “bull”
 Tam. kaṭa “buffalo”
- 30 birka, birge, bürge “sheep”
 Gost. 653; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. bargal
 S. Drav., Kann. mara “kind of roe-deer”, mari “young sheep”
 C. Drav., Kur. mar-go “male deer”
 Kann. mare “a kind of deer”
 Tam. marai “Indian elk”, mūri “buffalo, ox”
 Kann. murri “id.”
 Go. murri “cow”
- 31 bor “wine”
 ŠL 349/1, 2, 4; 349; Gost. 574, 711; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. bur
 Kann. biri “to flower”, pāru “to grow”, per “to beget”
 Tam. par-utta, paru “to ripen”, pira “to be born”, pu “flower”
 Mal. pira “to be born”, pu “flower”
 To. per “to be”
- 32 borjú “calf”
 Gost. 649; Szabó 1983, p. 319
 Sum. buru
 S. Drav., Kann., etc. gūli “bull”
- 33 boszorkány “witch”
 ŠL 19/1, 2, 411; Gost. 25; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. buzur
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

- Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 34 bőr “skin”, bőrónd “suitcase”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a, 206; Szabó 1983, p. 319
 Sum. bar, bár
 S. Drav. bēṛ “root”, bāre “plantain, a kind of seed plant”
 Kann. bāla, vāra “cuscus grass”
- 35 csacsi “fool”
 ŠL 208; Gost. 752; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. anše
 S. Drav. kadi, katte, khedi, gadi “donkey”
- 36 csákány “pickaxe”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 356; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. šum
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 37 csákó “paper hat”
 MSL III 251; Gost. 621; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. sag-šu
 Kann. simpī, simpu, cippu, sippu
- 38 csata “battle”, csatolni “to tie up”
 ŠL 549; Gost. 593; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. šudul, šudun
 Tel. agacāṭṭu “troubles, difficulties, affliction”
- 39 csecs “tits; udder”
 ŠL 331; Gost. 458; Szabó 1983, p. 320
 Sum. šeš

- Kann. konku “something bent, rounded”
 Mal. konka “woman’s breast”
 Tam. konkai “id.”
- 40 csépelni “to thresh”, csép “threshing flail”
 ŠL 68; 537/10, 20; Gost. 274, 275; Szabó 1983, p. 320
 Sum. šib, dib
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 41 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
 Gost. 659; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. še x
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 42 cserép “broken piece, fragment”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 537, 673; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. zurzub, še-ib
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 43 csetepaté “riot”
 ŠL 549; Gost. 593; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. šudul, šudun
 Tel. agacāṭlu “troubles, difficulties, affliction”
- 44 csiga “snail”; csigázni “to wind up, to lift”
 ŠL 55; Gost. 742; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. šika
 Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”

- 45 csík, old sik “stripe”
 ŠL 539; Gost. 527, 761; Szabó 1983, p. 328
 Sum. sig
 Kann. su-ḍa “fire”
 Kann., Tu. su-ḍu “to burn”
 Kul. suka “star”
 Tam. cū-ḍāna “warm”
- 46 csikó “foal”
 ŠL 551; Gost. 783; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. sig-ga
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
 Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”
 Tu. kicci “fire, light”
 Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 47 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
 ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
 Tam. cay “brilliance, light”
- 48 csípni “to pinch”
 ŠL 68; Gost. 274; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. šib
 Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”
- 49 csomó “knot”
 ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. šum, zum
 S. Drav. lasuna “garlic”

-
- 50 csök “penis (animal); knot”, csökevény “rest, remnant”
 ŠL 201/2; Gost. 589; Szabó 1982, p. 831
 Sum. suh6
 S. Drav., Kann. basir, basur “belly, sex organ”
- 51 csökkenni “to diminish”, csökkenteni “to reduce”, csökni “to diminish”
 ŠL 295; Gost. 322; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. sig
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 52 csuka “pike”
 ŠL 354/b; 407b, f; Gost. 213; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. šu-ha
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
 Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”
 Tu. kicci “fire, light”
 Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 53 csupor “little pot”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 537; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. zurzub
 Kann. simpi, simpu, cippu, sippu
- 54 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”
 Gost. 173; Szabó 1982, p. 825
 Sum. dugud
 Kann. aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”
- 55 dél, delet “midday; south”
 ŠL 74x; MSL 57/5; Gost. 62, 102; Szabó 1983, p. 328
 Sum. dal-la, dal, da-al
 Kann. su-ḍa “fire”
-

- Kann., Tu. su-ḍu “to burn”
 Kul. suka “star”
 Tam. cū-dāna “warm”
- 56 derű “sunshine”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 182; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. duru
 C. Drav. ber-uth “sun”
 S. Drav. varu, va-ra “to fry”
 Kod. bara “id.”
 Kur. biri “sun”
 Malt. beru “id.”
 Konda vēra “id.”
- 57 edény “pot”
 ŠL 143; 168/8; Gost. 536, 670; Szabó 1982, p. 829
 Sum. dug-udul⁴, edin
 S. Drav., Kann. ubbu “to be swollen, in increase”
- 58 ég “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. é, e8
 S. Drav. ke, k^ā, kh^ā “to burn”
 Kul. k^ā “heat”
 Kur. k^{āy}-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. k^{āy}čču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 59 égni “to burn”
 MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330; Szabó 1982, p. 825; 1983, p. 324
 Sum. ag, ang, e8
 Tu. agra “a sore mouth”

- S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 60 éj “night”
 ŠL 427; Gost. 49
 Sum. gig, ge6; Burrow 1943-46, p. 338
 Tam. al “night, darkness, evening”
 Mal. al “darkness, night”
 Kol. ālē “night”
 Go. ulli “night”
- 61 ék “wedge”, ékjel, ékszer “jewels”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; ŠL 80; 347; Gost. 305, 561, 562, 600; Szabó 1982, p. 824
 Sum. ag, ang, ig, ek, igi-gal, aga
 Tu. akkaka “part; asunder”
- 62 eke “plow”
 ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 697, 796; Szabó 1982, p. 824
 Sum. iku, aka
 Tu. akkaka “part; asunder”
- 63 el- “away (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 328, 860, 874; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. ud-du, e, i, al
 S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”
 Kann. beḷ, velli “silver”, beḷaku “light; to shine”
 Kul. vela “sun”
 Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Kur. ultā “day”

Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”

64 elme “mind, sense”

ŠL 536/48; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V 13; Gost. 111, 579; Szabó 1983, p. 325

Sum. umuš, um-mi-a, um-me-a

S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”

Kann. beḷ, velli “silver”, beḷaku “light; to shine”

Kul. vela “sun”

Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”

Kur. ultā “day”

Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”

65 élni “to live”

ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874; Szabó 1983, p. 325

Sum. il, gal, al

S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”

Kann. beḷ, velli “silver”, beḷaku “light; to shine”

Kul. vela “sun”

Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”

Kur. ultā “day”

Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”

66 eme “female”

Gost. 208; Szabó 1982, pp. 818, 830

Sum. en-bar

Tel. āme “that woman”, ammā, ema “mother”

Ta. ammā, ema “mother”

Kann. ammā, ema “mother”

67 emelni “to lift”

ŠL 433; Gost. 164, 401; Szabó 1983, p. 326

Sum. nim

Kann. bāṅ “sky”

Tel. vāṅ-an “id.”

Tu. bāṅ “hill”

- Ta. ve “sun”
- 68 emlő “breast, teat”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. um(-u)
 Ta. ammā, ema “mother”
 Kann. ammā, ema “mother”
 Tel. ammā, ema “mother”
- 69 en-, ön- “self”
 Gost. 812; Szabó 1982, p. 816
 Sum. ni
 Kod. avēn “that man, he himself”
 Tu. āye “that man”
 Ga. ond “id.”
 Kol., Go. ōndu “that man”
- 70 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
 ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16; Szabó 1982, p. 827
 Sum. en-ag
 Tu. angāvuni “to yawn, to gape, to open the mouth”
 Kur. aṅḡla’ānā “to gape to open the mouth wide”
- 71 enyelegni “to flirt”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Szabó 1982, pp. 826, 829
 Sum. eme
 Kann. anga “way, manner, mode”
 Tel. angu “beauty”
 Ko. aṅḡla-pm “desire, liking”
 Kod. en, enn, in “to say”
 Tam., Kod. Kul., Br. en, enn, in “to count, to think”
- 72 építeni “to build”, épülni “to get built”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 8; Szabó 1982, pp. 820, 831
 Sum. é

- Tam. aka-ppaṭu “to be included, to be obtained”
 S. Drav. eḍ-uppu, eṭ “construction; to build”, adar “to join”
 C. Drav., Kul. idu “cottage”
 Malt. ide “to build”
 Kur. adda “building”
- 73 eredni “to arise”, eredet “origin”
 ŠL 185; Gost. 237; Szabó 1982, p. 831
 Sum. ur7, ur6
 Drav. aru, ar “progeny, child”
- 74 érni “to be worth; to reach; to touch”
 ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314; Szabó 1982, p. 818; 1983, p. 327
 Sum. ir
 Tu. ā “so much”
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 75 erő “strength, force”
 ŠL 50; 56, 5; Gost. 493, 802; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. er, eri, erum, uru
 S. Drav., Tam. ūr “town, village”
 Kann., Br. ura “house”, ūr “village, town”
- 76 eskű, esküv- “oath”, esküdni “to swear”
 ŠL 452; Gost. 104; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. izkim
 Kann. ese “to shine”
 To. as “heat, fire”
 Br. istar “star”
- 77 ész, eszet “reason”, eszme “idea”, eszmélni “to reflect”
 ŠL 536/26, 48; Gost. 110, 111; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. uš4, umuš
 Kann. ese “to shine”

To. as “heat, fire”

Br. istar “star”

78 eszköz “tool”

ŠL 296; Gost. 787; Szabó 1982, p. 831

Sum. isu

S. Drav. ed-uppu, et “construction; to build”, adar “to join”

C. Drav., Kur. adda “building”

79 far “ass”

ŠL 74/58, 86, 105; Gost. 205a; Szabó 1983, p. 325

Sum. bar

C. Drav. ber-uth “sun”

S. Drav. varu, va-ṛa “to fry”

Kod. bara “id.”

Kur. biri “sun”

Malt. beru “id.”

Konda vēra “id.”

80 fehér, fejr “white”

ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; Szabó 1983, p. 327

Sum. babbar, ku-babbar

Kann. ere “to become clear”

Tel. avi “steam, heat”

81 fel “up”

ŠL 13; Gost. 35; Szabó 1983, p. 325

Sum. An

S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”

Kann. bel, velli “silver”, belaku “light; to shine”

Kul. vela “sun”

Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”

Kur. ultā “day”

Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”

-
- 82 fel-, föl- “up (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 405; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. il
 S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”
 Kann. beḷ, velli “silver”, beḷaku “light; to shine”
 Kul. vela “sun”
 Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Kur. ultā “day”
 Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”
- 83 fenn, fent “up”
 ŠL 13; Gost. 35, 822; Szabó 1983, p. 326
 Sum. An, an
 Kann. bāṇ “sky”
 Tel. vāṇ-an “id.”
 Tu. bāṇ “hill”
 Ta. ve “sun”
- 84 férfi “man”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 493; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. er, eri, erum
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 85 férj “husband”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 208, 493; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. en-bar, er, eri, erum
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 86 fogni “to seize”, fogadni “to receive”, foganni “to be expecting a baby”
 ŠL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
-

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. uḷku “to shine”

87 forogni “to turn around”, forgó “maelstrom”

ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; Szabó 1983, p. 325

Sum. bar

C. Drav. ber-uth “sun”

S. Drav. vaṛu, va-ṛa “to fry”

Kod. bara “id.”

Kur. biri “sun”

Malt. beru “id.”

Konda vēra “id.”

88 fōni, fōlni “to cook (v/i)”, fōzni “to cook (v/t)”

ŠL 172; Gost. 350; Szabó 1983, p. 324

Sum. bil

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. uḷku “to shine”

89 fül “ear”

Gost. 226; Burrow 1943-46, p. 336

Sum. pi

Kann. pāle “the lobe of the ear”

Tu. paḍe-tale “the helix or border of the ear”

-
- 90 ganaj, ganéj “dung, manure”
 Gost. 695; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. gan
 S. Drav., Kann. gana “flock”
- 91 garat “throat; mill funnel”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 240; Szabó 1982, p. 825
 Sum. gu
 Tu. agra “a sore mouth”
- 92 gaz “scoundrel”, gizgaz “weed”
 ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Szabó 1982, p. 826; Szabó 1983, p. 321, 329
 Sum. giš
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
 Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”
 Tu. kicci “fire, light”
 Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 93 gerencsér, old gölöncsér “potter”
 ŠL 46/4, 8; Gost. 542; Szabó 1982, p. 827
 Sum. šakir
 Kuwi angalacali “to gape”, aṅgal aṅgal “with one’s mouth open (in surprise)”
- 94 gerenda “beam”
 ŠL 483/81; Gost. 611; Szabó 1982, p. 822
 Sum. girinnum
 Tam. akarru “to widen, to extend”
- 95 gím “hind”
 ŠL 554; Gost. 439; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. geme
 No. Drav., Br. hummah “mother”
-

- 96 gomb “button”, gomba “mushroom”
 ŠL 362; 134, 11; Gost. 79, 80, 801; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. gam, um-dug4-ga
 Mal. akattu “within, in the house”
 Tam. akampu “inside”, akam “inside, house, place”, akani “inside, interior”
- 97 gond “worry”, gondolni “to think”
 ŠL 108/1; 106/11; MSL III 152/367; Gost. 82; Szabó 1983, p. 323
 Sum. gun
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 98 gödör “pit”
 Gost. 661; Szabó 1982, p. 827
 Sum. kidar
 Tu. angāvuni “to yawn, to gape, to open the mouth”
 Kur. aṅga’ānā “to gape to open the mouth wide”
- 99 gömb “ball, sphere”, gömbölyű “round as a ball”
 ŠL 362; Gost. 79; Szabó 1982, p. 829
 Sum. gam
 S. Drav. a-gal-am “breast of woman”
- 100 göncölszekér “Great Bear”
 LM 129a; Gost. 142; Szabó 1983, p. 323
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

- Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 101 görbe “crooked; curve”, görbítteni “to bend, to crook”, görbülni “to bend”
 ŠL 333; 88; 67; Gost. 126, 161, 162, 283, 416; Szabó 1983, p. 323
 Sum. gar-ba, gub-ba, gib
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 102 görcs “knot”
 ŠL 313/6; Gost. 548; szabó 1983, p. 323
 Sum. ge
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 103 gördülni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 823, 823s.
 Sum. girag
 Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, agulu “to become loose as a peg”
 Mal. akarruka “to extend, to open”

- Tel. agulu “to be unfastened, loosened”
- 104 görgetni “to roll (v/t)”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 823s.
 Sum. girag
 Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, agulu “to become loose as a peg”
 Mal. akarruka “to extend, to open”
 Tel. agulu “to be unfastened, loosened”
- 105 göröngy “native soil”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 798; Szabó 1983, p. 323
 Sum. girin
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 106 gubbasztani “to squat, to crouch”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 265; Szabó 1982, p. 821
 Sum. gub
 Tel. agapaḍu “to appear, to be observed”
- 107 gulya “herd of cattle”
 ŠL 297; MSL III 137/94; Gost. 721; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 824, 825
 Sum. gud, gu4
 Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”
 Tu. akkoḷu “part; asunder”
- 108 gumó “tuber”
 ŠL 134/11; Gost. 801; Szabó 1982, pp. 829, 830, 832
 Sum. um-dug4-ga

- S. Drav. a-gal-am “breast of woman”
 No. Drav., Br. hummah “mother”
 S. Drav., Kann. gana “flock”
- 109 gurulni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 111; Gost. 333; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 823s.
 Sum. gur
 Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, agulu “to become loose as a peg”
 Mal. akarruka “to extend, to open”
 Tel. agulu “to be unfastened, loosened”
- 110 gúzs “willow band”
 ŠL 366 verso, 87; 559; Gost. 486, 547; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. gudibir, gu
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”
- 111 gyalog “on foot”, gyalogolni “to walk”
 ŠL 332; LM 66; Gost. 315, 316, 423; Szabó 1982, pp. 821, 826, 829
 Sum. alaku (Akk.), gug4
 Kann. an-gāl “sole of the foot”, anga “way, manner mode”
 Kod. aṅga-li “sole of the foot”
 S. Drav., Go., Tam., Mal. kāl
 Tel. kālu “leg, foot”
 Tu. kārū “id.”
- 112 gyártani “to produce”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 336; Szabó 1983, p. 320
 Sum. gar, ga-ga
 Kann. śaka “vegetable”, śakata “kitchen-garden”
- 113 gyenge “weak”
 ŠL 15; 446; Gost. 145, 149; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. dim-ma, gig
 No. Drav., Br. hummah “mother”

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- 114 gyere, jer “come (imperative 2nd pers. of sg.)”
 ŠL 444; Gost. 231; Szabó 1982, p. 821
 Sum. gir
 Tu. aṅgāru “sole of the foot”
- 115 gyermek, gyerek “child”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Szabó 1982, pp. 821, 822
 Sum. um(-u)
 Kann. āge, āga “in, into”
 Tam. akarru “to widen, to extend”
- 116 gyertya “candle”
 ŠL 256/1; Gost. 24; Szabó 1982, p. 822
 Sum. gagia
 Mal. akarruka “to extend, to open”
- 117 gyilkolni “to kill”, gyilkos “killer”, gyilok “dagger”
 Gost. 488; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 825
 Sum. gil
 Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”
 Mal. akarruka “to extend, to open”
- 118 gyors “quick, fast”
 ŠL 322/59; Gost. 505; Szabó 1982, p. 829
 Sum. guruṣ
 S. Drav., Go., Tam., Mal. kāl
 Tel. kālu “leg, foot”
 Tu. kārū “id.”
- 119 gyökér “root”
 201/2; Gost. 589; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. suhó
 S. Drav. Kann. sami “pea, seed”
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- 120 gyöngy “pearl”
 ŠL 446; 60; Gost. 150, 157, 701; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. gig, dim4(-ma), gig, še-gig
 No. Drav., Br. hummah “mother”
- 121 gyönyörű “splendid”
 ŠL 60; Gost. 157; Szabó 1982, pp. 826, 830
 Sum. dim4(-ma)
 Tel. angu “beauty”
 No. Drav. hummah “mother”
- 122 győzni “to win”, győző “winner”
 ŠL 296; 559; 296; Gost. 345, 510, 787; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. giš, giš-guza, isu
 Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”
- 123 gyújtani “to light”
 ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
 Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”
 Tu. kicci “fire, light”
 Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 124 gyulladni “to become inflamed”, gyúlni “to ignite”
 ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
 Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”

Tu. *kicci* “fire, light”

Konda, Kil. *suka* “star”

125 *gyűjteni* “to collect”

ŠL 173; 371; Gost. 200, 361; Szabó 1982, p. 825

Sum. *gibil*, *gid(-da)*

Kann. *aggala* “greatness, eminence”

126 *gyűlni* “to accumulate”

ŠL 173; Gost. 200; Szabó 1982, pp. 825, 829

Sum. *gibil*

Kann. *aggala* “greatness, eminence”

S. Drav., Tam., Mal., Go., etc. *pāl* “milk”

127 *gyűrű* “ring”

ŠL 401; Gost. 399, 605; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. *hur*, *gur*

Tam. *ner(uppu)* “fire”, *nira* “brilliant”

Mal. *nēram* “sun, day”

Kann. *mere* “to shine”, *miru* “bright, sparkling”

Tu. *mere* “display”

Tel. *merugu* “to shine, to glitter”

Kul. *merg* “sky”

128 *hágó* “path in the high mountains”

ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Szabó 1982, p. 825

Sum. *gag*

Kann. *hagga* “rope”

129 *haj* “hair”

ŠL 167; MSL 150/342; Gost. 220; Szabó 1983, p. 320

Sum. *ka + u*

Kann. *konku* “something bent, rounded”

Mal. *konka* “woman’s breast”

Tam. *konkai* “id.”

- 130 hal “fish”
 ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; Szabó 1982, p. 827
 Sum. ku6, ha
 Kul. angalanga “with mouth agape”
 Kawi angalacali “to gape”, aṅgal aṅgal “with one’s mouth open (in surprise)”
- 131 haladni “to proceed”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 99, 385; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. húl, hal bis
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 132 halál “death”
 ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 826
 Sum. lú-alal, hul
 Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”
 Mal. akaluka “to retire”
 Tam. ankaḷāy “to lament, to grieve”
- 133 hálni “to sleep”
 ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; Szabó 1982, p. 822
 Sum. hal
 Mal. akaluka “to retire”
- 134 halni “to die”
 ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 826
 Sum. hul
 Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”
 Mal. akaluka “to retire”

Tam. anka^lāy “to lament, to grieve”

135 halom “pile”

ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

136 hamu “ashes”

ŠL 212; Gost. 198, 199; Szabó 1983, p. 323

Sum. ukum, kum-ma

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. uḷku “to shine”

137 has “belly”

ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Szabó 1983, p. 329

Sum. haš

Kann. ese “to shine”

To. as “heat, fire”

Br. istar “star”

138 határ, old hudur “border”, határolni “to mark off”, határozni “to decide”

ŠL 96; Gost. 272, 491; Szabó 1982, p. 826

Sum. kud, bulug

Tel. anka^kāḍu “a quarrelsome man”

- 139 hatni “to have effect”
 Gost. 272; Szabó 1982, p. 826
 Sum. kud
 Tel. ankakāḍu “a quarrelsome man”
- 140 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”
 ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; Szabó 1982, pp. 820, 827s.
 Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
 Mal. akattu “within, in the house”
 Tam. akampu “inside”, akam “inside, house, place”, akaṇi “inside, interior”, ankāṭi “bazaar”
 To. ogody “shop, stall”
 Kol. aṅgaḍi “id.”
 Nk. aṅgāri “id.”
 Kann. aṅgaḍi “id.”
 Kod. aṅgaḍi “id.”
 Tu. aṅgaḍi “id.”
 Tel. aṅgaḍi “id.”
 S. Drav. eḍ-uppu, eṭ “construction; to build”, adar “to join”
 C. Drav., Kur. aḍḍa “building”
- 141 henger “cylinder”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 620; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. ki-gar
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 142 hold, hód “moon”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 88; Szabó 1983, p. 323
 Sum. húl

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. ulku “to shine”

143 hó, hév “heat”

ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Szabó 1983, p. 323

Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. ulku “to shine”

144 hullani “to fall”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”

ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 826

Sum. hul

Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”

Tam. ankaḷāy “to lament, to grieve”

145 húnyni “to turn a blind eye”

ŠL 536/39; Gost. 393; Szabó 1983, p. 324

Sum. hun

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. ulku “to shine”

146 húr “string, chord”, hurok “loop”

ŠL 401; Gost. 605; Szabó 1983, p. 319

Sum. hur

Tam., Kann. ēru “dung”, Tam. aru “to digest”

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. ulku “to shine”

147 idő “time; weather”

ŠL 381; 52; Gost. 42, 44; Szabó 1983, p. 325

Sum. ud, ud-(d)a, itu

C. Drav. ber-uth “sun”

S. Drav. varu, va-ṛa “to fry”

Kod. bara “id.”

Kur. biri “sun”

Malt. beru “id.”

Konda vēṛa “id.”

148 igaz “true”

ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Szabó 1982, p. 823; 1993, p. 330

Sum. igi

Malt. agare “to spread, to increase”

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

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- 149 ige “word; verb”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217, 877; Szabó 1993, p. 330
 Sum. igi, i-ga, in-ga, an-ga
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 150 igen “yes; very”
 Gost. 878; Szabó 1993, p. 330
 Sum. igi-in, igi-en
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 151 ígéрни “to promise”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Szabó 1982, p. 823; 1993, p. 330
 Sum. igi
 Malt. agare “to spread, to increase”
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 152 igézni “to enchant”, igézet “enchantment”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Szabó 1982, p. 828
 Sum. igi
 Kur. īryas “to see”
- 153 íj “bow”
 ŠL 68-30; Gost. 551; Szabó 1993, p. 330
 Sum. illu, lu-illuru
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
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Tam., Mal. *tiṅ-kal* “moon, month”

Tu. *tingolu* “id.”

154 *indulni, indulni* “to depart”

ŠL 148/17, 52; 381; Gost. 140, 328; Szabó 1982, p. 826

Sum. *in-dí, ud-du*

Kann. *anga* “way, manner, mode”

155 *inger* “stimulus, charm”

ŠL 356; Gost. 793; Szabó 1982, p. 826

Sum. *giš-immar*

Kann. *anga* “way, manner, mode”

156 *inni, iszik, iv-* “to drink”

ŠL 28; Gost. 319; Szabó 1982, pp. 827, 830

Sum. *im-ma*

Tu. *angāvuni* “to yawn, to gape, to open the mouth”, *savi, sabi* “flavour, taste”

Kur. *aṅḷa’ānā* “to gape to open the mouth wide”

Ku. *sappi-du* “to eat”

S. Drav. *savi, save* “taste, savour”

157 *íny, üny* “gums”

ŠL 15; 376; Gost. 76, 223; Szabó 1982, p. 827

Sum. *inim, unu*

Tu. *angāvuni* “to yawn, to gape, to open the mouth”

Kur. *aṅḷa’ānā* “to gape to open the mouth wide”

158 *ír* “balm, ointment”

ŠL 231; 225; Gost. 556, 557, 718; Szabó 1983, p. 327

Sum. *i, ia, irig, ir, bappir*

Kann. *ere* “to become clear”

Tel. *avi* “steam, heat”

159 *irigy* “jealous”

ŠL 172; Gost. 195; Szabó 1983, p. 327

Sum. erim

Kann. ere “to become clear”

Tel. avi “steam, heat”

160 isten “god”

ŠL 480; LM 480; Gost. 22, 23; Szabó 1983, p. 326

Sum. išten, d-DIŠ

Kann. bāṇ “sky”

Tel. vāṇ-an “id.”

Tu. bāṇ “hill”

Ta. ve “sun”

161 ítélet “opinion, judgment”

ŠL 457; Gost. 485; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. di

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

162 itt “here”

Gost. 857; Szabó 1982, p. 831

Sum. ta11

S. Drav., Tam. att, attu, adu, ate “here, this way, towards”

163 ivar “sex”, ívni “to spawn”

Gost. 224; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. ubur

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

164 íz “taste”

ŠL 449/122e; 339; Gost. 583, 809; Szabó 1983, p. 328

Sum. igi-kak, ziz

Kann. ese “to shine”

To. as “heat, fire”

Br. istar “star”

165 izzadni “to sweat”

ŠL 172; Gost. 450, 557; Szabó 1983, p. 328

Sum. il, irig, ir

Kann. ese “to shine”

To. as “heat, fire”

Br. istar “star”

166 izzani “to glow”, izzás “glowing”

ŠL 172; MSL IV 36/99; Gost. 191, 450; Szabó 1983, p. 328

Sum. izi

Kann. ese “to shine”

To. as “heat, fire”

Br. istar “star”

167 járni “to go; to come”

ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606; Szabó 1982, p. 821

Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)

Tu. aṅgāru “sole of the foot”

168 juh “sheep”

ŠL 494; Gost. 724; Szabó 1982, p. 832

Sum. u8

C. Drav., Tam. Mal., Tu. Kann., Go., Kul., Tu., Br. āḍu, āṭu, ēḍu, at, ēta, hēt “sheep”

169 kacagás, kacaj “laughter”, kacagni “to laugh”

Gost. 133; Szabó 1983, p. 329

Sum. ka-zal

Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”

Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”

Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”

Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”

Go. kis “fire”

Tu. kicci “fire, light”

Konda, Kil. suka “star”

170 kád “tub”

ŠL 309; Gost. 539; Szabó 1982, pp. 820, 821

Sum. dug

Mal. akattu “within, in the house”

Tam. akampu “inside”, akam “inside, house, place”, akani “inside, interior”, akaṭu “interior, middle”

171 kaland “adventure”

ŠL 322; Gost. 153; Szabó 1982, pp. 824, 827

Sum. kalaḡ(-ḡa)

Tu. akkoḷu “part; asunder”

Kawi angalacali “to gape”, aṅgal aṅgal “with one’s mouth open (in surprise)”

172 kancsó “jug”, kanna “can”

ŠL 14/1; 367/15; Gost. 534; Szabó 1983, p. 324

Sum. gan, giš-gan

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. uḷku “to shine”

173 kanyar “bend, curve”, kanyarítani “to fling, to hurl”, kanyarodni “to bend, to curve”

ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Szabó 1983, p. 324

Sum. kun, kun4

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. uḷku “to shine”

174 kapa “hoe”, kapálni “to hoe”

ŠL 536; Gost. 353; Szabó 1982, pp. 821, 827

Sum. ku

Tam. akapai “ladle”, ankapaṭi “stirrup”

175 kaparni “to scratch”

Gost. 271; Szabó 1982, p. 827

Sum. kaparu (Akk.)

Tam. ankapaṭi “stirrup”

176 kapu “gate”

ŠL 133; Gost. 463; Szabó 1982, p. 821

Sum. ka

Tam. akaṭu “interior, middle”

177 kár “damage; a pity”

ŠL 60; 376/2, 3, 4, 8, etc.; Gost. 122, 553; Szabó 1982, pp. 823, 829

Sum. kúr, kar

Tam. akar “to excavate, to dig out”, kaḷ, kaḷa-vu “to steal”, kaḷlam “deception, lie”

Tel. kalla “falsehood”

178 kard “saber, sword”

LM 223; Gost. 647; Szabó 1982, p. 826

Sum. kar

Kar. aṅka “right, war”

Tu. aṅka “id.”

Tel. ankakāḍu “a quarrelsome man”

- 179 karika “ring”
 ŠL 60; Gost. 105; Szabó 1982, p. 822
 Sum. kur(-kur)
 Mal. akarruka “to extend, to open”
- 180 karó “stake, post”
 Gost. 554; Szabó 1982, p. 822
 Sum. kar bis
 Tam. akarru “to widen, to extend”
- 181 kebel “bosom”
 ŠL 167; Gost. 202; Szabó 1982, p. 829; Szabó 1983, p. 320
 Sum. gab(a)
 S. Drav. a-gal-am “breast of woman”
 Kann. konku “something bent, rounded”
 Mal. konka “woman’s breast”, kuca “woman’s breast”
 Tam. konkai “id.”
- 182 kedv “mood”, kedvelni “to love”
 Gost. 306; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. ki-ag, ke-ag
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
 Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”
 Tu. kicci “fire, light”
 Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 183 kegy “favor”, kegyes “gracious, merciful”
 ŠL 468; 41; Gost. 165, 572, 573; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. kug, ku-babbar, kug-dim
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”

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- Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”
 Tu. kicci “fire, light”
 Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 184 kěj “voluptuousness”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 107; Szabó 1982, p. 817
 Sum. kilí, hili
 Ko. an gey- “to have intercourse with”
- 185 Kelen (place name)
 ŠL 312; Gost. 489, 914; Fane 1980, p. 299
 Sum. kalam, Kalam
 Tam. kalam “earthenware pot to measure grain from the field”
- 186 kelengye “dowry”
 Gost. 490, 913; Szabó 1982, p. 826
 Sum. Ki-en-gi
 Kann. aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”
- 187 kelleni “to must”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Szabó 1982, p. 822; 1993, p. 331
 Sum. gal
 Tam. akaḷal “extension”
 Tam. ner(uppu) “fire”, nira “brilliant”
 Mal. nēram “sun, day”
 Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”
 Tu. mere “display”
 Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”
 Kul. merg “sky”
- 188 kelni “to rise, to get up”
 Gost. 428; Szabó 1982, pp. 821, 823, 825
 Sum. kur
 Tam. akal “to spread, wo extend, to go away”
-

Mal. akala “far off, aside”

Kann. aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”

189 kém “spy”

ŠL 554; Gost. 439; Szabó 1982, p. 820

Sum. geme

Mal. akattu “within, in the house”

Tam. akampu “inside”, akam “inside, house, place”, akani “inside, interior”

190 kende, old kündu “ancient title of dignity”

MSL III 125; Gost. 523; Szabo 1983, p. 324

Sum. kin-gal

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. ulku “to shine”

191 kenyér “bread”

ŠL 469/5; Gost. 693; Szabó 1983, p. 324

Sum. kurumó

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. ulku “to shine”

192 kergetni “to chase”, kergülni “to get sick from turning quickly around”

LM 396; Gost. 430; Szabó 1982, p. 823

- Sum. hi-gar
Tam. akar “to excavate, to dig out”
- 193 kert “garden”
MSL I, 71; Gost. 663; Szabó 1983, p. 319
Sum. kiri
C. Drav., Kur. khēk-l “ground, earth”
- 194 keverni, kavarni “to stir”
ŠL 396; Gost. 383; Szabó 1982, p. 821
Sum. he-he
Tam. akavai “inside”
- 195 kéz “hand”
ŠL 354b; MSL III 139; ŠL 559; 296/2-6; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786; Szabó 1983, p. 329
Sum. kad, kat_{4,5}, giš, ki-ši-ib, giš-guza
Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
Tu., Kann. gīḍa “tree, shrub”
Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
Go. kis “fire”
Tu. kicci “fire, light”
Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 196 kiabálni “to shout”
ŠL 92x/23; Gost. 118; Szabó 1982, p. 824
Sum. akkil
Kann. akkaja “wonder, surprise”
Tam. akkaṭa “exclamation of wonder”, Tam. akkaṭa “exclamation of wonder”, kū “to coo”, kū-kū “outcry”
- 197 kiáltani “to shout”
ŠL 92x/23; Gost. 118; Szabó 1982, pp. 824, 829
Sum. akkil
Kann. akkaja “wonder, surprise”
Tam. akkaṭa “exclamation of wonder”, kū “to coo”, kū-kū “outcry”

- 198 kicsi, kicsiny “small, little, tiny”
 ŠL 281 a/1, 2; 290/2, 8; MSL III 249; Gost. 749; Szabó 1982, p. 831
 Sum. kiši, kišim
 Pa. cin “little”
 To. kin “small”
 Tu. kinni “young, small”
- 199 kín “agony”
 ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937; Szabó 1982, p. 826
 Sum. kin, kiĝ
 Tam. aṅkam “battle, fight”
 Mal. aṅkam “id.”
- 200 kincs “treasure”
 ŠL 468; Gost. 571; Szabó 1982, pp. 820, 826
 Sum. guš-kin
 Mal. akattu “within, in the house”
 Tam. akampu “inside”, akam “inside, house, place”, akani “inside, interior”, ankam “symmetry, beauty”
- 201 kócsag “heron”
 Gost. 743; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. kassag
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
 Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”
 Tu. kicci “fire, light”
 Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 202 kor “age”, kor (temporal suffix)
 ŠL 366; Gost. 120, 121, 428; Szabó 1982, p. 822
 Sum. kur, ku-ur
 Tam. akarru “to widen, to extend”

- 203 kór “ill, sick”
 ŠL 58, 60; Gost. 299; Szabó 1982, p. 824
 Sum. tur5 bis
 Tam. akkaram “a disease of the mouth”
- 204 korsó “jug, mug (beer)”
 ŠL 46/4, 8; Gost. 542; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. šakir
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 205 kosár “basket”
 Gost. 614; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. dusu
 Tel. haṅgu “manner, way”, tsu-kka “star”
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”, kiccu “fire”
 Kann. tsi-kka, šikki “star”
 Go. kis “fire”
 Tu. kicci “fire, light”
 Konda, Kil. suka “star”
- 206 koszorú “garland”
 Gost. 280; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. kasaru (Akk.)
 Tu., Kann. giḍa “tree, shrub”
 Tam. kāḍu “forest”

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- 207 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
 ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353; Burrow 1943-46, p. 338
 Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
 Tam., Mal., Kann. kal “stone, rock, mountain”
- 208 könnyű “tear”
 ŠL 119/2; Gost. 83; Szabó 1982, pp. 820, 831
 Sum. kàṅ
 Mal. akattu “within, in the house”
 Tam. akampu “inside”, akam “inside, house, place”, akaṅṅi “inside, interior”
 Pa. cin “little”
 To. kin “small”
 Tu. kinni “young, small”
- 209 könnyű “light, easy”
 ŠL 595; Gost. 545; Szabó 1982, p. 831
 Sum. gin
 Pa. cin “little”
 To. kin “small”
 Tu. kinni “young, small”
- 210 könyök “elbow”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Szabó 1982, p. 826
 Sum. kun, kun4
 Kann. aṅkana “space”
- 211 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
 ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; Szabó 1982, pp. 820, 831
 Sum. kiši, keš, giš
 Mal. akattu “within, in the house”, akā “inside of house, room”
 Tam. akampu “inside”, akam “inside, house, place”, akaṅṅi “inside, interior”, akaṭu “interior, middle”
 S. Drav. eḍ-uppu, eṭ “construction; to build”, adar “to join”
 C. Drav., Kur. adda “building”
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- 212 kulcs “key”
 MSL V 56; Gost. 628; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 824, 27
 Sum. giš-ig
 Mal. akaluka “to retire”, akarruka “to extend, to open”
 Tu. akkoḷu “part; asunder”
 Kuwi angalacali “to gape”, aṅgal aṅgal “with one’s mouth open (in surprise)”
- 213 küldeni, külgeni “to send”
 ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937; Szabó 1982, pp. 824, 825; 1993, 331
 Sum. kin, kiḡ
 Tu. akkoḷu “part; asunder”
 Kann. aggaḷa “greatness, eminence”
 Tam. ner(uppu) “fire”, nira “brilliant”
 Mal. nēram “sun, day”
 Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”
 Tu. mere “display”
 Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”
 Kul. merg “sky”
- 214 külön “apart, separated”, különb “better”
 Gost. 136; Szabó 1982, pp. 822, 823, 825
 Sum. kili(b)
 Kann. agal “to be spacious, to go away”, akkoḷu “greatness, eminence”
 Mal. akala “far off, aside”
 Tu. akkoḷu “part; asunder”
- 215 legény “boy, lad, fellow”
 ŠL 458; Gost. 506; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. laga(r) (< Akk. lagaru)
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”

- Go. kis “id.”
Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 216 mag “seed”, magzat “embryo”
ŠL 567/4; 81; 33/2; Gost. 243, 346, 400, 810; Szabó 1982, p. 831
Sum. mud, ma5, mu
S. Drav., Kann., Tam. mag “son”
Kann. maga “id.”
- 217 magas “high”, magasztos “sublime, grand”
Gost. 163; Szabó 1982, p. 831
Sum. mah
S. Drav., Kann. migu, mikku, makku “to grow, to change, to increase”
- 218 máj “liver”
ŠL 472; Gost. 34, 339; Szabó 1983, p. 319
Sum. bà, bu, bu5 (bul)
Tam., Kann. ēru “dung”, Tam. aru “to digest”
- 219 málha “baggage”
Gost. 655a; Szabó 1993, p. 330
Sum. malga
Tam. ner(uppu) “fire”, nira “brilliant”
Mal. nēram “sun, day”
Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”
Tu. mere “display”
Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”
Kul. merg “sky”
- 220 marha “bull”
ŠL 420/2; Gost. 723; Szabó 1982, p. 832
Sum. ama-arhu
S. Drav., Kann. mara “kind of roe-deer”, mari “young sheep”
C. Drav., Kur. mar-go “male deer”
Kann. mare “a kind of deer”

- Tam. marai “Indian elk”, mūri “buffalo, ox”
 Kann. murri “id.”
 Go. murri “cow”
- 221 mártani “to dip”
 Gost. 14, 658; Szabó 1993, p. 331
 Sum. me
 Tam. ner(uppu) “fire”, nira “brilliant”
 Mal. nēram “sun, day”
 Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”
 Tu. mere “display”
 Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”
 Kul. merg “sky”
- 222 meleg “warm”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 19, 129ā Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. dingir Lamma, mu-lam, me-lam
 S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”
 Kann. bel, velli “silver”, belaku “light; to shine”
 Kul. vela “sun”
 Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Kur. ultā “day”
 Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”
- 223 mén “stallion”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164; Szabó 1983, p. 319
 Sum. nim
 S. Drav. man “she-goat”
 Kann. mari, mān “roe-deer”
- 224 meny “daughter-in-law”; Szabó 1982, p. 831
 Gost. 460
 Sum. munus
 Tam. mannu “to last, to be durable”
 Pa. men “to stay”

- C. Drav., Kur. men “to be”
 Go. man “id.”,
 Kul. man “to live, to stay”
- 225 menny “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 95; 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; Gost. 84, 90, 164, 401, 777; Szabó 1982, p. 831
 Sum. mun, nim-gír, nim
 Tam. mannu “to last, to be durable”
 Pa. men “to stay”
 C. Drav., Kur. men “to be”
 Go. man “id.”,
 Kul. man “to live, to stay”
- 226 meredek “steep”
 ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567; Szabó 1982, p. 832; 1990, p. 331
 Sum. murub4
 S. Drav., Tu. mora, mura “quarry”
 Tam. ner(uppu) “fire”, nira “brilliant”
 Mal. nēram “sun, day”
 Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”
 Tu. mere “display”
 Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”
 Kul. merg “sky”
- 227 méreg “poison”, mérges “poisonous; angry”
 ŠL 347/5; 481; Gost. 116, 335; Szabó 1993, p. 331
 Sum. me-ir, lal
 Tam. ner(uppu) “fire”, nira “brilliant”
 Mal. nēram “sun, day”
 Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”
 Tu. mere “display”
 Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”
 Kul. merg “sky”

228 merev “stiff, rigid”, merő “stiff, rigid”, merőleges “vertical”

ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567; Szabó 1982, p. 832

Sum. murub4

S. Drav., Tu. mora, mura “quarry”

229 meríteni “to dive into; to scoop”, merülni “to sink”

ŠL 122; Gost. 568, 658; Szabó 1993, p. 331

Sum. ma(-a), me

Tam. ner(upper) “fire”, nira “brilliant”

Mal. nēram “sun, day”

Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”

Tu. mere “display”

Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”

Kul. merg “sky”

230 mérni “to measure”, mérték “measure”

ŠL 532; Gost. 14, 492; Szabó 1993, p. 331

Sum. me

Tam. ner(upper) “fire”, nira “brilliant”

Mal. nēram “sun, day”

Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”

Tu. mere “display”

Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”

Kul. merg “sky”

231 mese “fairytale”

ŠL 76; Gost. 95, 302; Szabó 1982, p. 829

Sum. máš. me

Kod. en, enn, in “to say”

Tam., Kod. Kul., Br. en, enn, in “to count, to think”

232 moly “moth”

ŠL 433; Gost. 746; Szabó 1993, p. 331

Sum. mul

Tam. ner(upper) “fire”, nira “brilliant”

Mal. *nēram* “sun, day”
 Kann. *mere* “to shine”, *miru* “bright, sparkling”
 Tu. *mere* “display”
 Tel. *merugu* “to shine, to glitter”
 Kul. *merg* “sky”

- 233 *múl*ni “to pass (time)”
 ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a; Szabó 1993, p. 331
 Sum. *mul*, *mulu*
 Tam. *ner*(*uppu*) “fire”, *nira* “brilliant”
 Mal. *nēram* “sun, day”
 Kann. *mere* “to shine”, *miru* “bright, sparkling”
 Tu. *mere* “display”
 Tel. *merugu* “to shine, to glitter”
 Kul. *merg* “sky”
- 234 *mű* (*művet*, *mívet*) “work”, *műhely* “workshop, működni “to function, to work”, *művelni* “to do, to make; to cultivate”, *művész* “artist”
 ŠL 61; 532; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V/13; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580; Szabó 1982, p. 831
 Sum. *mu*, *me*, *um-mi-a*, *um-me-a*, *um-uš*
 N. Drav., Br. *ma* “to become”
- 235 *nagy* “big”
 ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170; Szabó 1982, pp. 830, 831
 Sum. *nu5*(*.g*), (*nu*-)*g*, *nun*, *nu5*, *na*, *nad*
 S. Drav., Tam., Kann., Mal., etc. *ana*, *anna* “brother, eldest brother”
 Tam. *anna* “elder brother”
 S. Drav., Kann. *migu*, *mikku*, *makku* “to grow, to change, to increase”
- 236 *nász* “wedding; father-in-law”
 ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. *nunuz*
 S. Drav., Tam., Kann., Mal., etc. *ana*, *anna* “brother, eldest brother”
 Tam. *anna* “elder brother”

- 237 nem “sex, gender”, nemes “noble”
 ŠL 79/9; Gost. 57; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. nam
 S. Drav., Tam., Kann., Mal., etc. ana, anna “brother, eldest brother”
 Tam. anna “elder brother”
- 238 nemzeni “to produce”
 ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. nunuz
 S. Drav., Tam., Kann., Mal., etc. ana, anna “brother, eldest brother”
 Tam. anna “elder brother”
- 239 néne “older sister”, néni “aunt”
 ŠL 556; MSL V 126/340; Gost. 442; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. nin
 Tam. māmi “aunt, mother-in-law”
 S. Drav., Kann. (a)nnu “woman”
- 240 nép “people”
 ŠL 339; 366/7; Gost. 446, 812, 930; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. ni(ri-a), ni, na-ab
 S. Drav., Tam., Kann., Mal., etc. ana, anna “brother, eldest brother”
 Tam. anna “elder brother”
- 241 név “name”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 46; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. mu
 S. Drav., Tam., Kann., Mal., etc. ana, anna “brother, eldest brother”
 Tam. anna “elder brother”
- 242 nézni “to see, to watch”
 ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848; Szabó 1982, p. 828
 Sum. ni, ne
 Tam. nāḍu “to look”
 Kann. nodu “id.”

- Pa. nad “to open the eyes”
- 243 ni! “look!”
Gost. 848; Szabó 1982, p. 817
Sum. ne
Kann. ā “behold!”
- 244 nő “woman”
ŠL 75/1, 19, 81, 90; Gost. 470, 771; Szabó 1982, pp. 825, 830, 831
Sum. nu, nunuz
Tam. akkā “elder sister”
Kann. akka “elder sister, a woman older than oneself”
Tu. akka “elder sister, elderly woman”
Tel. akka “elder sister”
Tam. akkaṅ, akkāḷ “id.”, māmi “aunt, mother-in-law”
Ko. akn “elder sister or female parallel cousin”
S. Drav., Kann. (a)ṅṅu “woman”
N. Drav., Br. ma “to become”
- 245 nyáj “herd, flock”
ŠL 339; Gost. 446; Szabó 1982, p. 832
Sum. ni(ri-a)
S. Drav., Kann. gana “flock”
- 246 nyak “neck”
Gost. 240; Szabó 1982, p. 829
Sum. gu
Mal. nukaruka “to swallow”
Kur. nulkhna “to gulp”
- 247 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Szabó 1982, p. 829; Szabó 1993, p. 330
Sum. eme
Kod. eṅ, eṅṅ, in “to say”
Tam., Kod. Kul., Br. eṅ, eṅṅ, in “to count, to think”

Tam. ner(uppu) “fire”, nira “brilliant”
 Mal. nēram “sun, day”
 Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”
 Tu. mere “display”
 Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”
 Kul. merg “sky”

248 nyerni “to win”

ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. nir

Tam. ner(uppu) “fire”, nira “brilliant”

Mal. nēram “sun, day”

Kann. mere “to shine”, miru “bright, sparkling”

Tu. mere “display”

Tel. merugu “to shine, to glitter”

Kul. merg “sky”

249 ok “reason, cause”, okozni “to cause”

ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Szabó 1982, p. 824

Sum. ag

Kur. akhnā “to know”, akhā “knowledge”

Malt. aqqa “to know, to understand”

250 okos “bright, clever”

ŠL Gost. 911; Szabó 1982, p. 824

Sum. Ukuš

Kur. akhnā “to know”, akhā “knowledge”

Malt. aqqa “to know, to understand”, áge “to know, to understand”

251 or-, orv- “wild”

Gost. 735; Szabó 1983, p. 327

Sum. ur-mah

Kann. ere “to become clear”

Tel. avi “steam, heat”

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- 252 oroslán “lion”
 Gost. 735; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. ur-mah
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 253 orr “nose”
 ŠL 575/3; III 132/6; Gost. 481, 734; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. ur, ur-saġ
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 254 ország, old uru-zag “land, state”
 ŠL 332/19; 38; 332; 401; Gost. 81, 478, 480; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. zag, uru + zag, hursag, harsag
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 255 ott “there”
 Gost. 857; Szabó 1982, pp. 816, 818
 Sum. ta11
 Tam. atō “behold!”
 Mal. atā “id.”
 Ko. at “that direction”, ate- “go!”
 To. at “in that direction”
 Pa. at “id.”
 Malt. áṭi “that place or spot”
 Tel. ata “there, then, afterwards”
- 256 öböl “bay”
 ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Szabó 1982, p. 829
 Sum. ub, ab
 S. Drav., Kann. ubbu “to be swollen, in increase”

-
- 257 ököl “fist”
 ŠL 334; 322; Gost. 125, 152; Szabó 1982, p. 824
 Sum. á-kal, kal, kalg
 Tel. agalu “to break or go to pieces, to burst”
- 258 öl “lap”
 ŠL 203/3; MSL V/274; Gost. 245, 471, 570; Szabó 1982, p. 829
 Sum. ur, ur x, ul-ul
 Kann. oḷa “interior, inside”
 Tu. ula “inner part”
 S. Drav., Kann. ubbu “to be swollen, in increase”
- 259 ölni “to kill”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 371; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. ul7
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 260 őr “guard”, őrs “guarding place”, őrizni “to guard”, őrszem “guarding place”
 ŠL 401/99; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 331; 393; 575/2, 3; Gost. 33, 332, 395, 494, 734; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. ur5-úš, gál, urù, erim, ur
 C. Drav., Kul. nakuri “dog”
- 261 ördög “devil”
 ŠL 577; Gost. 2; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. u-dug4
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 262 öreg “old”, örök “eternal”, örökség “heritage”
 MSL VI 59/99; 209; Gost. 197, 247; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. egir
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
-

- 263 örülni “to enjoy”, öröm “joy”
 ŠL 451; 56; Gost. 284, 396; Szabo 1983, p. 327
 Sum. ar, úru
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 264 piros “red”; pirítani “to roast”
 ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. si4
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 265 pokol “hell”
 ŠL 60/27; Gost. 28; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. pa(b)-hal
 S. Drav. bel, vel “day; white, light”
 Kann. beḷ, velli “silver”, beḷaku “light; to shine”
 Kul. vela “sun”
 Malt. ullu “daylight”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Kur. ultā “day”
 Tam. il-an-ka “to shine”
- 266 pottyanni “to thud, to plop”; potyogni “to thud, to plop”
 ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Szabó 1982, p. 821
 Sum. peš
 Tel. agapaḍu “to appear, to be observed”
- 267 réz “copper”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; szabó 1983, p. 324

Sum. liš

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. ulku “to shine”

268 rossz “bad”

LM 565; ŠL 402/1; Gost. 135, 158; Szabó 1983, p. 327

Sum. gum, hum, huš, ruš

Kann. ere “to become clear”

Tel. avi “steam, heat”

269 sajtó “press, winepress”

Gost. 666; Szabó 1982, p. 820

Sum. šahtu (Akk.)

Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”

270 sár “dirt, mud”

ŠL 212; Gost. 60; Szabó 1983, p. 324

Sum. sahar

S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”

Kul. kā “heat”

Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”

Br. kha “fire”

Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”

Tel. kittu “fire”

Go. kis “id.”

Kann. ulku “to shine”

- 271 sárga “yellow”
 MSL III 127/362; Gost. 176; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. sig7
 C. Drav. ber-uth “sun”
 S. Drav. varu, va-ṛa “to fry”
 Kod. bara “id.”
 Kur. biri “sun”
 Malt. беру “id.”
 Konda vēṛa “id.”
- 272 selyem “silk”
 ŠL 457; Gost. 201; Szabó 1983, p. 328
 Sum. silim
 Tam. cay “brilliance, light”
- 273 sereg “army”
 ŠL 396/15; Gost. 512, 513; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. šar, šargeš
 S. Drav. Kann. sami “pea, seed”
- 274 siker “success”
 ŠL 112; Gost. 378; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. si-sa
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 275 silány “bad”
 Gost. 725; Szabó 1983, p. 328
 Sum. sila

- Tam. cay “brilliance, light”
- 276 sirály “seagull”
 Gost. 766; Szabó 1983, p. 328
 Sum. šir-bur, šir-aš, šir-ga-mušen
 Kann. su-da “fire”
 Kann., Tu. su-du “to burn”
 Kul. suka “star”
 Tam. cū-dāna “warm”
- 277 sírni “to cry”
 ŠL 437/6, 12, 9; 152/3; LM 544, 541; Gost. 375, 390, 412; Szabó 1982, p. 827
 Sum. zur bis, sir, še8
 Kann. angal “to grieve”
 Tu. angalāpa “covetousness”
 Tel. angalārucu “to grieve, to lament”
 Kur. aṅgla’ānā “to weep loudly”
- 278 sok “many, much”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Szabó 1982, p. 818
 Sum. su
 Kod. accaki “that many”
 Tel. antagā “much, very”
- 279 sor “row”, sorolni “to class, to classify”
 ŠL 152; Gost. 313; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. sar
 Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”
- 280 sötét “dark”
 ŠL 545/126; 545/2; Gost. 117; Szabó 1983, p. 328
 Sum. šu
 Kann. su-da “fire”
 Kann., Tu. su-du “to burn”
 Kul. suka “star”

- Tam. cū-dāna “warm”
- 281 súly “weight, load”, súlyos “heavy”
 ŠL 354; 371; LM 515; Gost. 212, 339; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. šu, bu, bu5
 Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”
- 282 sügér “perch”
 ŠL 403/24; MSL III 357a; Gost. 769; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. suhur-ku
 C. Drav. ber-uth “sun”
 S. Drav. varu, va-ra “to fry”
 Kod. bara “id.”
 Kur. biri “sun”
 Malt. беру “id.”
 Konda vēra “id.”
- 283 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
 ŠL 469; Gost. 693; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. kurumó
 Kann. biri “to flower”, pāru “to grow”, per “to beget”
 Tam. par-utta, paru “to ripen”, pira “to be born”, pu “flower”
 Mal. pira “to be born”, pu “flower”
 To. per “to be”
- 284 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”
 ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. šab
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 285 száj “mouth”
 ŠL 82/3; Gost. 221, 311; Szabó 1982, pp. 827, 828
 Sum. su, sa4
 Kuwi angalacali “to gape”, aṅgal aṅgal “with one’s mouth open (in surprise)”
 S. Drav. eyiru “tooth”

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- 286 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
 ŠL 102; Gost. 323; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. suh
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 287 szál “thread”
 MSL III 185; Gost. 529; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. sa-a
 Tam. cay “brilliance, light”
- 288 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”
 ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. dal
 Tam. cay “brilliance, light”
- 289 szám “number”, számolni “to calculate”
 ŠL 187; MSL III 201; V 31, 217; Gost. 563; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. šam
 S. Drav. lasuna “garlic”
- 290 szamár “donkey”
 ŠL 437; MSL III 155; Gost. 751; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. amar
 S. Drav. kadi, katte, khedi, gadi “donkey”
- 291 szaporodni “to reproduce”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. su
 S. Drav. Kann. sami “pea, seed”
- 292 szarv, szaru “horn (animal)”; szarvas “stag”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Szabó 1983, p. 325
 Sum. si
 C. Drav. ber-uth “sun”
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- S. Drav. varu, va-~~ra~~ “to fry”
 Kod. bara “id.”
 Kur. biri “sun”
 Malt. beru “id.”
 Konda vēra “id.”
- 293 szeg “nail”
 Gost. 210; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. sag, šaḡ
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 294 szeg, szög “corner, angle”, szegély “rim, border”, szegés “seam”, szeglet, szöglet “corner, angle”, szegni, old “to hem; to cut in; to break one’s word”, szegődni “to serve; to join”
 ŠL 332/19; 84; 567; UET 333, 361; MSL V 234; Gost. 81, 321, 546, 596b, 629; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. zag, zig, sig4, siga, si-gi4-da, sag
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 295 Szeged (place name), sziget “island”
 Gost. 928; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. sag-ud-da
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 296 szék “seat, stool”
 Gost. 210; Szabó 1983, p. 320
 Sum. sag, šaḡ
 Kann. šaka “vegetable”, šakata “kitchen-garden”
- 297 szekerce “axe”
 ŠL 449/122e; Gost. 583; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. igi-kak
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 298 szél “border, edge”, széles “wide, broad”
 Gost. 143, 180, 497; Szabó 183, p. 327
 Sum. sal-la, sal, sil, sila

- Tam. cay “brilliance, light”
- 299 szellem “spirit, mind”
Gost. 21; Szabó 1983, p. 328
Sum. d-Zalam
Tam. cay “brilliance, light”
- 300 szem “eye”
ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691; Szabó 1982, p. 828; Szabó 1983, p. 322
Sum. ši, še
Tu. su-ke “perception”
S. Drav. Kann. sami “pea, seed”
- 301 szemelni “to select, to sort”
ŠL 79, 11; Gost. 402; Szabó 1982, p. 828
Sum. sim
Tu. su-ke “perception”
- 302 szemölcs “wart”
Gost. 475; Szabó 1983, p. 321
Sum. samag
S. Drav. lasuna “garlic”
- 303 széna “hay”
Gost. 654; Szabó 1983, p. 321
Sum. še-en-na
S. Drav. lasuna “garlic”
- 304 szende “soft, gentle”, szenderülni “to fall asleep; to pass away”
ŠL 314; Gost. 29, 159; Szabó 1983, p. 328
Sum. sanga, zid-(da)
Kann. su-da “fire”
Kann., Tu. su-du “to burn”
Kul. suka “star”
Tam. cū-dāna “warm”

- 305 szer, szor “-times”
 Gost. 891; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. še
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 306 szeretni “to love”, szerelem “love”
 ŠL 437/3; Gost. 374; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. zur
 S. Drav. Kann. sami “pea, seed”
- 307 szigorú “severe”
 ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577; Szabó 1983, p. 328
 Sum. si-gar
 Kann. su-da “fire”
 Kann., Tu. su-du “to burn”
 Kul. suka “star”
 Tam. cū-dāna “warm”
- 308 szín “color”
 ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. si4
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”

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- Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 309 szirt “rock, boulder”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Szabó 1982, p. 827
 Sum. si
 Tam. ankapaṭi “stirrup”
- 310 szivárvány “rainbow”
 ŠL 381/197; Gost. 92; Szabó 1983, p. 326
 Sum. sirara1-5 (+ an), siraran
 Kann. ere “to become clear”
 Tel. avi “steam, heat”
- 311 szó “word”
 ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; Szabó 1982, pp. 827, 828
 Sum. sa4, zu
 Kuwi angalacali “to gape”, aṅgal aṅgal “with one’s mouth open (in surprise)”
 S. Drav. eyiru “tooth”
- 312 szobor “statue”, szobrász “sculptor”
 Gost. 635; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. zabar
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 313 szomszéd “neighbor”
 ŠL 211; MSL V 247; Gost. 139, 520; Szabó 1983, p. 321
 Sum. umšu, ušsadu
 S. Drav. lasuna “garlic”
- 314 szorítani “to press”, szorulni “to jam; to need s.th.”
 ŠL 101, 2, 3, 7; Gost. 307; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. sur
 Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”
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- 315 szórni “to scatter”
MSL III 106, 121; Gost. 282; Szabó 1983, p. 322
Sum. su-u
S. Drav. Kann. sami “pea, seed”
- 316 sző, szöv- “to weave”, szöveg “text”, szövet “tissue”
ŠL 104/7; Gost. 528; Szabó 1982, p. 832
Sum. sa
S. Drav. tettu “to weave”
- 317 szőlő “wine, tendril”
ŠL 15; Gost. 705; Szabó 1983, p. 324
Sum. zu-lum
S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
Kul. kā “heat”
Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
Br. kha “fire”
Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
Tel. kittu “fire”
Go. kis “id.”
Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 318 szőnyeg “carpet”
ŠL 555/8; 319; Gost. 609; Szabó 1982, p. 832
Sum. zum
S. Drav. tettu “to weave”
- 319 szőr “hair”
ŠL 53; Gost. 232, 760; Szabó 1983, p. 328
Sum. suḷ, šah
Kann. su-ḍa “fire”
Kann., Tu. su-ḍu “to burn”
Kul. suka “star”
Tam. cū-ḍāna “warm”

- 320 szörny “monster”
 ŠL 11; Gost. 741; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 321 szú “woodworm”
 ŠL 15/13, 50; Gost. 235, 748; Szabó 1983, p. 319
 Sum. zu, sur
 S. Drav., Tam. zorro “sharp with cuts”
- 322 szúrni “to sting, to stab”
 ŠL 101; 491; 57; 405/3, 4; Gost. 307, 368, 498, 748; Szabó 1982, p. 827
 Sum. sur, zar, esir
 Tam. ankapaṭi “stirrup”
- 323 szurok “pitch”
 ŠL 57; Gost. 498; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. esir
 Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”
- 324 szülni “to give birth”, születni “to be born”
 ŠL 554; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 444, 461; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. sal, sal-la, su
 Kann. biri “to flower”, pāru “to grow”, per “to beget”
 Tam. par-utta, paru “to ripen”, pira “to be born”, pu “flower”
 Mal. pira “to be born”, pu “flower”
 To. per “to be”

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- 325 szűz “virgin”
 ŠL 331/14,b; Gost. 443; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. šis, geme-šiš
 S. Drav. Kann. sami “pea, seed”
- 326 tag “limb, member”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Szabó 1982, p. 321
 Sum. dag
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 327 tagolni “to analyse”, tagló “butcher’s axe”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 293; Szabó 1982, p. 321
 Sum. tag
 Kann. sib-ari “thorny plants”
- 328 takács “weaver”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 524; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. tug
 S. Drav. tag, tig “cloth, fabric”
 Tam., Mal. tukkil “fine cloth, cloak”
- 329 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
 ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. tug, araḡ, bur
 S. Drav. tag, tig “cloth, fabric”
 Tam., Mal. tukkil “fine cloth, cloak”
- 330 táplálni “to nourish”, táplálkozni “to live on s.th.”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Szabó 1993, p. 330
 Sum. tab
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
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- 331 téгла “brick, tile”
 ŠL 237; Gost. 172i Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. dagal
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 332 tél (telet) “winter”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Szabó 1982, p. 818
 Sum. tīl-la
 Tel. antu “whole, total”
- 333 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Szabó 1982, p. 818; 1983, p. 329
 Sum. tīl-a, tīl
 Tel. antu “whole, total”
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 334 temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
 ŠL 376; 206; Gost. 7, 266, 409; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. temen, túm, ki-túm
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 335 tengeni, tengődni “to get by miserably, to vegetate”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70; Szabó 1993, p. 330
 Sum. tīn
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

336 tenger “sea”

ŠL 484; Gost. 39; Szabó 1983, p. 329

Sum. en-gur

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

337 tér (teret) “space”, terület “area”, teríteni “to spread out, to cover”, terülni “to extend, to stretch”,
teríteni “to lead, to guide”

ŠL 375/6; 536/14; Gost. 50, 466; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. giš-tir, dur, durun

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

338 térd, térgy “knee”

ŠL 396; Gost. 233; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. dug

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

339 térni “to return”

ŠL 58; 536/14; Gost. 298, 466; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. kur⁹, dur, durun

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

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- 340 test “body”
 ŠL 575; Gost. 253; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. teš-ti
 S. Drav., Tam. aṭā (excl. addressed familiarly to a child)
- 341 testvér “brother, sister”
 ŠL 331; 74; Gost. 207, 458; Szabó 1982, p. 830
 Sum. šes
 S. Drav., Tam. aṭā (excl. addressed familiarly to a child)
- 342 tiszt “officer”, tiszta “clean, neat”
 LM 480; Gost. 23; Szabó 1983, p. 330
 Sum. d-DIŠ
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 343 több “more”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Szabó 1982, p. 818
 Sum. tab
 Tel. antagā “much, very”
- 344 tőgy “udder”
 Gost. 445; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. tu, tud
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 345 tölteni “to fill”
 ŠL 73; 69; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Szabó 1982, p. 818; 1983, p. 329
 Sum. tül-la
 Tel. antu “whole, total”
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Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

346 tömni “to stuff”, tömb “block”, tömlő “tube”, tömlöc “dungeon”, tömör “soild, compact”

ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Szabó 1983, p. 329

Sum. temen, duburm túm, tum

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

347 törzs “trunk”

ŠL 536/14; Gost. 426, 467; Szabó 1993, p. 330

Sum. tuš

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

348 tövis “thorn, spine”

ŠL 73; Gost. 222; Szabó 1983, p. 329

Sum. ti

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

349 túl “beyond”

Gost. 128; Szabó 1982, p. 819

Sum. tu15, tu15-tab-ba

Tam. u “that most remote”

- 350 tündér “fairy”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 1, 19; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. dingir
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 351 túske “spine”
 ŠL 73/47; 73; Gost. 73, 222, 681; Szabó 1983, p. 329
 Sum. ti bis, ti, ittitu (Akk.)
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”
 Tu. tingolu “id.”
- 352 tűz “fire”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 453; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. tu6
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. uḷku “to shine”
- 353 uborka, ugorka “cucumber”
 ŠL 550/7; Gost. 804; Szabó 1982, pp. 823, 829
 Sum. ukuš
 Malt. agare “to spread, to increase”
 S. Drav., Kann. ubbu “to be swollen, in increase”

- 354 ugar “fallow land”
 ŠL 500/2; MSL III 109, 137; Gost. 690; Szabó 1982, p. 823
 Sum. agar
 Tam. āḡ “to dig”
 Mal. akil “earth wall”
 Ko. av- “to dig a hole with tool”
 To. ad- “to dig”
 Kann. agar “id.”
 Kur. arkhnā “id.”
 Malt. agare “to spread, to increase”, arge “id.”
- 355 úgy “so, like that”
 ŠL 401; Gost. 826, 890; Szabó 1982, pp. 817, 819
 Sum. ur5, u
 Tel. aṭu, attulu “thus”
 Pa. āte “so, in that way”
 To. agis “in that manner”
 Malt. ány “thus”
- 356 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”
 ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734; Szabó 1982, p. 828
 Sum. ur, ur-saḡ, u bis, ur
 Drav. aru, ar “progeny, child”
- 357 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”
 ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779; Szabó 1983, p. 322
 Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum
 S. Drav. lasuna “garlic”
- 358 üdv “well-being, salvation”, üdvös “useful, salutary”, üdvözölni “to welcome”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43; Szabó 1993, p. 330
 Sum. utu
 Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”
 Kann. tī “fire”
 Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

359 ügy “affair, matter”

ŠL 312; Gost. 483; Szabó 1982, p. 824; 1993, p. 330

Sum. ug, ung, uku

Malt. ágre “to get accustomed to”

Tam. ti-ppattu “to light”

Kann. tī “fire”

Tam., Mal. tiṅ-kal “moon, month”

Tu. tingolu “id.”

360 ük “Grand-grand-parent“

ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; 412; Gost. 211, 381; Szabó 1982, p. 825

Sum. ugu, ugun

Pa. akka “mother’s father”

Go. akkō “maternal grandfather (said by granddaughter)”

Kur. ake “grandfather, ancestor”

Kuwi akku “grandfather”

361 űr “emptiness”, üreg “hollow”

MSL VI 59/99; ŠL 401; 209; MSL V 274; Gost. 197, 236, 247, 471; Szabó 1982, pp. 823, 929

Sum. egir, ur⁵, ur x

Tam. āṅ “to dig”

Mal. akil “earth wall”

Ko. av- “to dig a hole with tool”

To. ad- “to dig”

Kann. agar “id.”, ōḷa “interior, inside”

Kur. arkhnā “id.”

Malt. arge “id.”

Tu. ula “inner part”

362 üsző “heifer”

ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502, 652; Szabó 1982, p. 832; 1983, p. 329

Sum. u-zug, uš-zu

S. Drav., Kann., Tel. āru “cow”

Kann. ese “to shine”

To. as “heat, fire”

Br. istar “star”

363 üszök, üszög “fire”

ŠL 518/28; Gost. 502, 881; Szabó 1983, p. 329

Sum. u-zug, asag

Kann. ese “to shine”

To. as “heat, fire”

Br. istar “star”

364 üvölteni “to howl, to roar”

Gost. 424; Szabó 1982, p. 830

Sum. i-lu, e-lu, u-lu

Kann. uli “to cry”

365 vájni “to hollow out”

ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; 9; Gost. 32, 289; Szabó 1982, p. 829

Sum. alál, bal bis

S. Drav., Kann. pire “bottom, buttock”

Malt. pura “belly”

Go. pir “id.”

Ko. vir “belly, pregnancy”

Tam. vayiru “belly, womb”

366 válni “to become; to divorce”, váltani “to change (money), to exchange”, változni “to change o.s., to change”

ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Szabó 1982, p. 831

Sum. bal

N. Drav., Br. ma “to become”

367 vályú “trough”

ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; Gost. 32; Szabó 1982, p. 821

Sum. alál

Tam. akavai “inside”

- 368 vár “fortress, castle”, város “town, city”
 ŠL 38; Gost. 476; Szabó 1982, p. 832
 Sum. uru
 S. Drav., Tam. ūr “town, village”
 Kann., Br. ura “house”, ūr “village, town”
- 369 vér “blood”
 ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a; Szabo 1983, p. 324
 Sum. bar
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 370 verni “to hit, to beat”
 ŠL 400/5, 6; Gost. 487; Szabó 1982, p. 831
 Sum. bir, ber
 S. Drav., Tam. piran “stranger, another”
 Kann. para “another, stranger, enemy”
 Tam. vēr “stranger, another”
- 371 vésni “to chisel”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 270; Szabó 1982, p. 823
 Sum. haš
 Tam. āṅ “to dig”
 Mal. akil “earth wall”
 Ko. av- “to dig a hole with tool”
 To. ad- “to dig”
 Kann. agar “id.”
 Kur. arkhnā “id.”
 Malt. arge “id.”

- 372 vihar “storm, thunderstorm”
 ŠL 43/5; Gost. 97; Szabó 1983, p. 324
 Sum. uru
 S. Drav. ke, kā, khā “to burn”
 Kul. kā “heat”
 Kur. kāy-k “dry”, kur-na “boiling hot”, ulla “day”, ull-ka “to burn”
 Br. kha “fire”
 Tam. kāyčču “to boil”, kiccu “fire”
 Tel. kittu “fire”
 Go. kis “id.”
 Kann. ulku “to shine”
- 373 virág “flower”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Szabó 1982, p. 322
 Sum. girag
 Kann. biri “to flower”, pāru “to grow”, per “to beget”
 Tam. par-utta, paru “to ripen”, pira “to be born”, pu “flower”
 Mal. pira “to be born”, pu “flower”
 To. per “to be”
- 374 zokon “lamentation”
 ŠL 84; 569/3, 8a; Gost. 321, 324; Szabó 1982, p. 828
 Sum. zig, suh
 S. Drav. eyiru “tooth”
- 375 zöld, ződ “green”
 MSL III 127, 362; Gost. 176; Szabó 1983, p. 327
 Sum. sig7
 Tam. cay “brilliance, light”
- 376 zsilip “sluice”
 Gost. 660; Szabó 1982, p. 820
 Sum. šilihtu (Akk.)
 Kann. agacu, agusu “to press firmly, to confine, to hold firmly”

377 zszizsik “grain beetle, grain worm”

ŠL 405/2; Gost. 747; Szabó 1983, p. 319

Sum. ziz

S. Drav., Tam. zorr “sharp with cuts”, ī “fly, bee”

3. Conclusions

Szabó drew the following conclusion: “This study intends to bring Magyar (Hungarian) and Dravidian out of their ill-assumed isolation. It is the testimony of their languages that they formed a cultural entity prior to the invasions of the peoples of the North” (Szabó 1982, p. 832). Hence, he does not say, if the Hungarians originated in the South of India or emigrated to there from Mesopotamia. The latter seems to assume Fane: “In summary, there was a migration of pastoralists into India – from the same general area, and in the same general period – as that in which the earliest inhabitants of Mesopotamia entered the Fertile Crescent” (Fane 1980, p. 296). Since it is proven, that the Sumerians came from Transylvania (Erdély, Siebenbürgen) (von Torma 1894; Vlassa 1963; Badiny 2001) according to the testimony of the Tatárlaka writing, that is about 2000 years older than the first pictural-cuneiform writing in Mesopotamia and since there are strong connections between the writings of the Sumerians and the Indus Valley civilization (Parpola 2000), that was the first major urban culture of South Asia and reached its peak from 2600 B.C. to 1900 B.C. roughly, it is to assume, that the Sumerians wandered westward to India from Mesopotamia. Also, from the 26th century on, the Akkadian pressure started in Sumeria, so that we have to suppose political reasons for their emigration. For this early time of wandering out of their homeland speaks also the fact, that only 36% of the Dravidian etymologies are shared with the Sumerian-Hungarian ones. (Had Szabó used classical historical etymology instead of semantically based “Wurzeletymologie”, the percentage would be even much lower.) Nevertheless, this percentage is still higher than the percentage of relationship between Hungarian and the so-called “Finno-Ugric languages”, that ranges between 27 % and 33% (Tóth 2006a, 2006b).

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13. Chinese and Hungarian

1. Introduction

Podhorszky (1877) compared a few thousand Hungarian etyma with Chinese, but without giving sound laws. However, if we use this old work in the present article as a basis for our own etymologies, we have to defend the author, since all the other Finno-Ugric dictionaries are by no means better, since they do not provide us with sound laws, either. And this is true for most dictionaries of other language families as well. One of the very few exceptions known to me is Starostin's, Dybo's and Mudrak's "Etymological Dictionary of the Altaic Languages". We will cite the Chinese forms like Podhorszky did with two exceptions: We mark vowels (e.g. *ǎ*, *ě*) and indicate tones only in order to avoid homophones, otherwise diacritica and explications like "barytonic" have been let away. Using as our basis again the Sumerian-Hungarian word list from Gostony (1975), we get the following 638 Hungarian-Sumerian-Chinese etymologies.

The following map shows the geographical distribution of Chinese and its neighbouring languages:



2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Chinese Etymologies

- 1 adni “to give”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Podh. 287
 Sum. ag, ang
 Chin. í-to “to give, to entrust s.o. with s.th.”

- 2 ág “branch”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 124; Podh. 287
 Sum. á
 Chin. ko, ki “branch”, k’i “branching”

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- 3 agy “brain”
 ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; Gost. 211; Podh. 288
 Sum. ugu
 Chin. n-av “brain”
- 4 ágy “bed”
 ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 796; Podh. 288
 Sum. aka
 Chin. yàng “bed”
- 5 akarni “to want”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304, 433a, 685; Podh. 290
 Sum. ag, aka
 Chin. uh-juh “to wish”, Hokkjen ük, ak “id.”
- 6 akol “fence for sheep”
 Gost. 716; Podh. 281
 Sum. udul, utul
 Chin. kew “stable (for horses)”, k’ew “the straw, where the cattle lies”
- 7 ál- “false”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Podh. 292
 Sum. alam, alan
 Chin. an, yan “falsified, imitated”
- 8 alak “form”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Podh. 292
 Sum. alam, alan
 Chin. Canton. lik “to build up, to form”
- 9 alkotni “to form, to build”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Podh. 292
 Sum. alam, alan
 Chin. Cant. lik “to build up, to form”
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- 10 állni “to stand”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; Podh. 293
 Sum. gal, al
 Chin. lǐh “to stand”
- 11 álom “sleep; dream”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 472, 604; Podh. 295
 Sum. a-a-lum, alam, alan
 Chin. “Cfr. a-luszik ‘to sleep’, where lú appears as the radical that carries ideas, associated by i”
- 12 alom “strew”
 Gost. 729; Podh. 294
 Sum. u8-alum
 Chin. “a-li ‘the lower one’, formed into a noun by pronominal mo”
- 13 aludni, alszik, aluv- “to sleep”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Podh. 295
 Sum. alam, alan
 Chin. “a-luszik ‘to sleep’, where lú appears as the radical that carries ideas, associated by i”
- 14 ám “well”
 Gost. 830; Podh. 295
 Sum. am
 Chin. mà (interrogative particle)
- 15 anya “mother”
 Gost. 436; Podh. 295
 Sum. ama
 Chin. nyāng “mother”
- 16 apa “father”
 Gost. 434; Podh. 295
 Sum. ab, ab-ba
 Chin. pa, pá “father”
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- 17 apró “small”, aprólék “small parts of meat”, aprólékos “meticulous”, apróság “trifle”
 ŠL 437; MSL III 155; Gost. 751; Podh. 296
 Sum. amar
 Chin. p’ò “small”
- 18 ár “price”
 ŠL 401; 152b, c; Gost. 606; Podh. 296
 Sum. har(-ra)
 Chin. li, ri “price, value, profit”
- 19 arany “gold”
 ŠL 451; 381; Gost. 284, 285; Podh. 296
 Sum. ar, ará
 Chin. làng, ràng “shining”
- 20 árnyék “shadow”
 ŠL 451; Gost. 284; Podh. 297
 Sum. ar
 Chin. Canton. nik “to hide”, Hokkjen njek “id.”
- 21 ásni “to dig”, ásó “spade”
 Gost. 639; Podh. 298
 Sum. al-zu
 Chin. sha, sháj “to cut, to stab”, shaj “spear, scissors”
- 22 asszony “woman”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457; Podh. 298
 Sum. gal, gašan
 Chin. sang “to give birth”
- 23 átkozni “to curse”, átok “curse”
 ŠL 339; Gost. 17; Podh. 299
 Sum. aš-tug
 Chin. to, ta “mutual curse”, Hokkjen tok, tak “id.”
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- 24 atya “father”
 Gost. 435; Podh. 299
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Chin. a “honorary epitheton”, tje “name of the father (esp. in the North of China)”
- 25 barom “cattle”
 ŠL 203/24; Gost. 651; Podh. 108
 Sum. bulum
 Chin. pao “to nourish, to breed”
- 26 bér “salary; rent”, bérelni “to rent”
 ŠL 152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518; Podh. 110
 Sum. ubara
 Chin. pei “pearl mussel”, li, ri “value”
- 27 beszélni “to speak”, beszéd “speech”
 ŠL 214/16, 31; Gost. 300; Podh. 111
 Sum. be
 Chin. pe (auxiliary verb), szé “historian, narrator”
- 28 bika “bull”
 ŠL 421/3, 6; Gost. 737; Podh. 112
 Sum. alim
 Chin. pe “male”, ka “three years old bull”
- 29 bírni “to possess; to stand; to be able to”, bíró “judge”, bírság “fine”, birtok “property”
 ŠL 11/2, 7; Gost. 495; Podh. 112
 Sum. bur
 Chin. pji “thumb”; pi “to compare, to judge”
- 30 bocsá(j)tani, old buls- “to let”
 ŠL 11/4; Gost. 367; Podh. 114
 Sum. bur, bul
 Chin. po, pi (causative auxiliary verb), chai “to forgive, be tolerant”
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- 31 bog “knot”
 ŠL 3; Gost. 616; Podh. 114
 Sum. mug
 Chin. muh “wood, tree”, Hokkjen bok “id.”
- 32 bogár “beetle”
 ŠL 79x; Gost. 782; Podh. 114
 Sum. bur5
 Chin. po “to split”, Hokkjen pok, bog “id.”
- 33 bol, ből (elative suffix)
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Podh. 115
 Sum. bal
 Chin. pó “pronoun”, li (local suffix)
- 34 borjú “calf”
 Gost. 649; Podh. 108
 Sum. buru
 Chin. pao “to nourish, to breed”, yew “ox”
- 35 bú “grief, sorrow”, bús “sad”
 ŠL 230/15, 16; Gost. 819; Podh. 118
 Sum. du
 Chin. pú “concern, anxiety”
- 36 búb “parting (hair); bonnet”
 ŠL 455; Gost. 684; Podh. 118, 113
 Sum. u-bu-bu-ul
 Chin. pa, po “mop (of hair)”
- 37 búcsú “farewell”
 ŠL 11/4; Gost. 367; Podh. 118
 Sum. bur, bul
 Chin. pu “to give, to help”, chû “to forgive”
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- 38 bűz “to stink”
 ŠL 483/15; 536; 511/12; Gost. 94, 115, 704; Podh. 123
 Sum. hab, bid³, be⁵, bi⁷
 Chin. fu “stinky”, su “rotten, mouldy”
- 39 csákány “pickaxe”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 356; Podh. 200
 Sum. šum
 Chin. ch’a “to hit”, kan “cone”
- 40 csapni “to catch”
 ŠL 68/13; Gost. 273; Podh. 201
 Sum. šub
 Chin. cha “to hit”, Hokkien chap “id.”
- 41 csata “battle”, csatolni “to tie up”
 ŠL 549; Gost. 593; Podh. 201
 Sum. šudul, šudun
 Chin. cha, Canton. chat “battle; to hit, to beat”
- 42 csáva “bate (tannery)”
 ŠL 102; 586/41, 87b; Gost. 591; Podh. 202
 Sum. šuba
 Chin. zhov “to tan the leather”
- 43 csecs “tits; udder”
 ŠL 331; Gost. 458; Podh. 202
 Sum. šeš
 Chin. szé (reduplicated) “to breastfeed”
- 44 csekély “scarse”
 ŠL 595; Gost. 545; Podh. 202
 Sum. gin
 Chin. shih “shallow”, ély “thin, shallow”
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- 45 csel “ruse, trick”, cselekedni “to make, to do”
 ŠL 152/4, 8; 44; Gost. 103, 241; Podh. 202
 Sum. sil5, šilig
 Chin. chen “clever, crafty, seducing speech”; che “to make, to do”
- 46 csemege “delikatessen”
 ŠL 215; Gost. 789; Podh. 204
 Sum. šem
 Chin. che “pleasant smell”, me “sweet”, ge (pronominal suffix)
- 47 csendes “quiet”, csend “quietness”
 ŠL 103a/3; 376; Gost. 63, 349; Podh. 204
 Sum. še12-me-(en), ten
 Chin. tsing “silence”
- 48 csépelni “to thresh”, csép “threshing flail”
 ŠL 68; 537/10, 20; Gost. 274, 275; Podh. 204
 Sum. šib, dib
 Chin. she “flail”, Hokkjen shep “id.”
- 49 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
 Gost. 659; Podh. 204
 Sum. še x
 Chin. che “clear water”, Hokkjen chep “id.”
- 50 csere “exchange”, cserélni “to exchange”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 347; Podh. 205
 Sum. gi4
 Chin. che “exchange trade”
- 51 csetepaté “riot”
 ŠL 549; Gost. 593; Podh. 206, 201
 Sum. šudul, šudun
 Chin. cha, Canton. chat “battle; to hit, to beat”
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- 52 csiga “snail”; csigázni “to wind up, to lift”
 ŠL 55; Gost. 742; Podh. 207
 Sum. šika
 Chin. she “a species of snail”, kwa “a species of snail”
- 53 csík, old sik “stripe”
 ŠL 539; Gost. 527, 761; Podh. 207
 Sum. sig
 Chin. chi “intensely red”, hih, kih “black”
- 54 csikó “foal”
 ŠL 551; Gost. 783; Podh. 207
 Sum. sig-ga
 Chin. chi “child; small”, keu “foal”
- 55 csikorogni “to shriek”
 ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577; Podh. 207
 Sum. si-gar
 Chin. cho “to grind one’s teeth”, Hokkjen csok “id.,” orog “pet verb form”
- 56 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
 ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Podh. 207
 Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
 Chin. chin “clear, splendid, shining”; chin “a star”, lag “fire; to burn strongly”, Hokkjen ljek “id.”
- 57 csillapítani “to calm down”
 ŠL 126/58; Gost. 370; Podh. 208
 Sum. zil(-la)
 Chin. chin “to calm down”
- 58 csín “elegance”
 ŠL 440; 468; Gost. 303, 573; Podh. 208
 Sum. dim, kug-dim
 Chin. chin “jewel-earrings”; chin “excellent, worthwhile”
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- 59 csinálni “to make, to do”
 ŠL 440; Gost. 303; Podh. 209
 Sum. dim
 Chin. ching “to make, to act”
- 60 csinos “pretty”
 ŠL 8; Gost. 160; Podh. 208
 Sum. šen
 Chin. chin “excellent, worthful”
- 61 csíny “trick, prank”
 ŠL 152/4, 8; Gost. 103; Podh. 208
 Sum. sil5
 Chin. chin “to to snatch at”
- 62 csípni “to pinch”
 ŠL 68; Gost. 274; Podh. 209
 Sum. šib
 Chin. chih “to split, to break”, Hokkien chip “id.”
- 63 csíra “germ”
 ŠL 71/2; Gost. 242; Podh. 209
 Sum. šir
 Chin. chi “young cereal”
- 64 csoda, csuda “wonder, miracle”
 ŠL 119h; 190/2-5, 13; Gost. 119; Podh. 210
 Sum. sukud
 Chin. cho “an unusual appearance”; cho “to stonish somebody through fright or noise”
- 65 csomó “knot”
 ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609; Podh. 211
 Sum. šum, zum
 Chin. chun “a bundle of bamboo reed”
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- 66 cső “pipe”
 Gost. 612; Podh. 213, 206
 Sum. ...te
 Chin. ché “spring-spool”
- 67 csúcs “peak”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 186, 516; Podh. 214
 Sum. šuš, šu-si
 Chin. chu “peak, top”
- 68 csuka “pike”
 ŠL 354/b; 407b, f; Gost. 213; Podh. 215
 Sum. šu-ha
 Chin. chue “overhanging lips (?)”, Hokkien chuk “id.”
- 69 csurogni “to run, to flow”, csurranni “to flow slowly”
 ŠL 101, 7; 491; Gost. 308, 368; Podh. 212
 Sum. šur, zar
 Chin. chu “to well, to gush”, k (frequentative suffix)
- 70 csüngeni “to depend”
 ŠL 93/2; Gost. 795; Podh. 216
 Sum. šinig
 Chin. sbuh “to belong to, to stick”
- 71 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”
 Gost. 173; Podh. 148
 Sum. dugud
 Chin. tuh, Canton. tok “towering”; tuh “tumor”
- 72 dajka “nurse”
 ŠL 319; Gost. 702; Podh. 148
 Sum. ga
 Chin. táj “pregnancy”
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- 73 dal “song”, old dalu, dalolni “to sing”
 ŠL 211; MSL III 323; Gost. 108, 517; Podh. 148
 Sum. tal, gala
 Chin. tan “to accompany songs with an instrument”
- 74 dicsérni, dücsérni “to praise”, dicséret “praise”
 LM 480; ŠL 15; 338; Gost. 23, 295, 342; Podh. 149
 Sum. d-DIŠ, dug4, de
 Chin. tji “spark, starlight”, che “splendid, light”
- 75 díj “salary; tax”
 Gost. 485; Podh. 149
 Sum. di
 Chin. ti “to pay a replacement”, tjen “payer”
- 76 dinnye “melon”
 ŠL 550/17, 19; Gost. 805; Podh. 150
 Sum. tiĝilu, tiĝila
 Chin. ti-en “sweet”; tje “melon”
- 77 dísz “decoration”
 LM 480; Gost. 23; Podh. 150
 Sum. d-DIŠ
 Chin. tji “splendor, starlight”
- 78 disznó “pig”
 ŠL 467; Gost. 715; Podh. 150
 Sum. dun(-a)
 Chin. tje “greedy for food”
- 79 dob “drum”
 ŠL 138; Gost. 190; Podh. 150
 Sum. dub
 Chin. to “wooden rattle for calling the troops together in the Chinese army”, Hokkjen top “id.”
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- 80 dobni “to throw”
 ŠL 138; Gost. 340; Podh. 150
 Sum. dub
 Chin. to “to beat with the hand”, Hokkjen top “id.”;
- 81 dolog “thing”, dolgozni “to work”
 ŠL 278/3-5; MSL III 125/321; Gost. 130; Podh. 151
 Sum. galga
 Chin. to “to move”, luh “shared strength”
- 82 domb “hill”, domború “vaulted”
 ŠL 459; 400/2, 3; Gost. 61a, 228, 262; Podh. 151
 Sum. du6, dubur, du6, dul
 Chin. twan “hill”, pei “a hill in the form of a cone”
- 83 döfni “to stab”
 ŠL 441; Gost. 258; Podh. 152
 Sum. du7
 Chin. tuh “to stab, to push”
- 84 dög “carrion”
 LM 229; Gost. 500; Podh. 152
 Sum. tag
 Chin. tuh “poison”
- 85 dőlni, dűlni “to fall”
 ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; 595/19; Gost. 262, 372, 623; Podh. 152
 Sum. du6, dul, tun, tu10, dun, tun
 Chin. túng “to move, to shake”
- 86 döngölni “to stamp out”
 ŠL 224; Gost. 257, 717; Podh. 152
 Sum. dù, dumgal
 Chin. tung “to boom, to roar, to sound”
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- 87 dőnteni “to turn upside down; to decide”
 ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; 595/19; Gost. 372, 623; Podh. 152
 Sum. tun, tu10, dun, tun
 Chin. túng “to move, to shake”
- 88 dörögni “to thunder”, dörgés “thunder”
 ŠL 10; Gost. 89; Podh. 152
 Sum. gir-gir(-ri)
 Chin. to “a hollow piece of wood, on which the Chinese hit the hours”
- 89 dörzsölni “to rub, to scrub”
 Gost. 426; Podh. 152
 Sum. tuš
 Chinese tû “to rub strongly”
- 90 dúlni “to devastate”
 ŠL 330/42b; 467; Gost. 261, 422; Podh. 153
 Sum. du14, dun
 Chin. tu “to ruin, to spoil”
- 91 düh “rage”, dühös “furious”
 ŠL 138/14; Gost. 234; Podh. 153
 Sum. dih
 Chin. tuh “poison, hatred, rage”
- 92 dűlő “slope”
 ŠL 459; Gost. 61a, 262; Podh. 152
 Sum. du6, dul
 Chin. túng “to move, to shake”
- 93 edény “pot”
 ŠL 143; 168/8; Gost. 536, 670; Podh. 301
 Sum. dug-udul4, edin
 Chin. e “a jug”, tǐng “white copper (“China-silver”)
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- 94 ég “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; Podh. 301
 Sum. é, e8
 Chin. e “to burn”, ke (frequentative suffix)
- 95 egér “mouse”
 MSL IV 59/99; Gost. 197; Podh. 301
 Sum. egir
 Chin. k’e “to gnaw”
- 96 égni “to burn”
 MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330; Podh. 301
 Sum. ag, ang, e8
 Chin. e “to burn”, ke (frequentative suffix)
- 97 egy, old ig “one”, egyenes “straight”, egyed “individual”, egyetem “university”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 181, 823; Podh. 302
 Sum. gi-na, dil
 Chin. ye “leaf; to unite”
- 98 éj “night”
 ŠL 427; Gost. 49; Podh. 303
 Sum. gig, ge6
 Chin. ya “night”
- 99 ejteni “to drop”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 189, 429; Podh. 303
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Chin. e “wave”, í-ta “inactive suffix”
- 100 ék “wedge”, ékjel, ékszer “jewels”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; ŠL 80; 347; Gost. 305, 561, 562, 600; Podh. 303
 Sum. ag, ang, ig, ek, igi-gal, aga
 Chin. kje “wedge”
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- 101 eke “plow”
 ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 697, 796; Podh. 303
 Sum. iku, aka
 Chin. ké “curved tool for engraving”
- 102 el- “away (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 328, 860, 874; Podh. 303
 Sum. ud-du, e, i, al
 Chin. lē “away”
- 103 elég “enough”
 MSL VI 59/99; Gost. 197; Podh. 304
 Sum. egir
 Chin. e “enough”, with adverbial suffix
- 104 elme “mind, sense”
 ŠL 536/48; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V 13; Gost. 111, 579; Podh. 304
 Sum. umuš, um-mi-a, um-me-a
 Chin. lè “the principles of reason, the reason itself”, me (pronominal suffix) or mé “riddle”
- 105 élni “to live”
 ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874; Podh. 304
 Sum. il, gal, al
 Chin. lē “the principles of the physical and psychological life”
- 106 eme “female”
 Gost. 208; Podh. 305
 Sum. en-bar
 Chin. e (inactive suffix), me “to suck, to suckle”
- 107 emelni “to lift”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164, 401; Podh. 305
 Sum. nim
 Chin. en, yen “forehead”
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- 108 emlék “memory”, emlékezni “to remember”
 ŠL 536/48; Gost. 111; Podh. 306
 Sum. umuš
 Chin. en, njen “to think, to remember”, le (suffix of abstract nouns), ké “to remember”
- 109 emlő “breast, teat”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Podh. 315, 306
 Sum. um(-u)
 Chin. e (inactive suffix), me “to suck, to suckle”, lu “to drip, to trickle, to flow”
- 110 én “I”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Podh. 306
 Sum. ġa-e
 Chin. én, yén “I”
- 111 en-, ön- “self”
 Gost. 812; Podh. 334
 Sum. ni
 Chin. e, i “he, she”, ni “self”
- 112 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
 ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16; Podh. 306
 Sum. en-ag
 Chin. yén “to speak”
- 113 engedni “to let, to allow”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Podh. 306
 Sum. ag, ang
 Chin. ngan “to be lenient”
- 114 enyelegni “to flirt”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Podh. 307
 Sum. eme
 Chin. ngae “to love”
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- 115 enyém “mine”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Podh. 307
 Sum. ĝa-e
 Chin. én, yén “I”
- 116 enyhe “mild, soft”, enyh “relief, comfort”
 ŠL 399/7, 15; Gost. 56; Podh. 307
 Sum. im, em
 Chin. ngàn “mildness, rest”
- 117 enyv “glue”
 ŠL 399/7, 15; Gost. 56; Podh. 306
 Sum. im, em
 Chin. njen “glue”
- 118 ép “intact, healthy”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 8; Podh. 307
 Sum. é
 Chin. pi “save, healthy”
- 119 epe “gall”
 ŠL 207, 535/9; Gost. 238; Podh. 307
 Sum. ib
 Chin. e, ye “to burn; to be bitter (fig.)”, Hokkjen ep “id.”
- 120 építeni “to build”, épülni “to get built”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 8; Podh. 307
 Sum. é
 Chin. é (inactive prefixe), pe “to build, to construct”, t (verbal suffix)
- 121 érdem “merit”, érdemes “deserving”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 493; Podh. 307
 Sum. er, eri, erum
 Chin. li “value, profit”, dem, dom (abstract noun suffixes)
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- 122 érezni “to feel”
 ŠL 579; 56/5; Gost. 329, 802; Podh. 308
 Sum. er, uru
 Chin. li, ri “vein, nerves”
- 123 erő “strength, force”
 ŠL 50; 56, 5; Gost. 493, 802; Podh. 308
 Sum. er, eri, erum, uru
 Chin. lé “to unfold the strength”
- 124 érték “worth”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 493; Podh. 309
 Sum. er, eri, erum
 Chin. li “profit, value”, tjih “the fruit which is taken as a symbol for interests”, Hokkjen tik “id.”
- 125 eskü, esküv- “oath”, esküdni “to swear”
 ŠL 452; Gost. 104; Podh. 309
 Sum. izkim
 Chin. she “oath”
- 126 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429; Podh. 309
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Chin. e “wave”, í-ta “inactive suffix”
- 127 ész, eszet “reason”, eszme “idea”, eszmélni “to reflect”
 ŠL 536/26, 48; Gost. 110, 111; Podh. 310
 Sum. uš4, umuš
 Chin. é “idea, thought”, sze “to think”
- 128 fá “tree; wood”
 ŠL 295, 1; 295/4, a-p; 565; Gost. 792; Podh. 77
 Sum. pa
 Chin. “to germinate, to sprout”
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- 129 falu “village”
 ŠL 38/2; Gost. 682; Podh. 77
 Sum. alum (akk.)
 Chin. fan “wall, dam against water”
- 130 far “ass”
 ŠL 74/58, 86, 105; Gost. 205a; Podh. 78
 Sum. bar
 Chin. fuh, pih “back”
- 131 faragni “to carve”, faragó “carver”
 ŠL 349/65; Gost. 575; Podh. 78
 Sum. bur-gul
 Chin. fa “to hit, to cut”, ki (frequentative suffix)
- 132 fecske “swallow”
 Gost. 759; Podh. 79
 Sum. peš-kun
 Chin. fe “to chat, to twitter”
- 133 fehér, fejér “white”
 ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; Podh. 80
 Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
 Chin. pih-öl “white”
- 134 fekete “black”
 ŠL 482; Gost. 394; Podh. 80
 Sum. uku
 Chin. hih “black”
- 135 fél (felet) “half”, felezni “to divide in half”
 ŠL 589/27; 74/58, 105; 2/4, 12, 13; MSL V 10, 20; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 384, 631, 862; Podh. 81
 Sum. ha-la, bar, ba, hal, ba-ra
 Chin. fe “to cut in half, to separate”; pje “to cut in half”
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- 136 félni “to be afraid”, félelem “fear”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 892; Podh. 81
 Sum. hu-luh-ha
 Chin. wei “to be afraid”, le (inactive auxiliary verb)
- 137 fenn, fent “up”
 ŠL 13; Gost. 35, 822; Podh. 81
 Sum. An, an
 Chin. fe “head, na (local suffix)
- 138 férfi “man”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 493; Podh. 82
 Sum. er, eri, erum
 Chin. pei “male”, fi “boy, youngster”
- 139 férj “husband”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 208, 493; Podh. 82
 Sum. en-bar, er, eri, erum
 Chin. pih, fu “husband”
- 140 figyelni “to watch out”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Podh. 83
 Sum. igi
 Chin. fi “to make big eyes”, yen “eyes; to look”
- 141 fiú “son; boy”
 ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Podh. 82, 84
 Sum. ibila
 Chin. fi “son”
- 142 fogni “to seize”, fogadni “to receive”, foganni “to be expecting a baby”
 ŠL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381; Podh. 85
 Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
 Chin. po “to put your hands on s.th., to touch”, Hokkjen pok “id.”
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- 143 fogyni “to diminish”
 ŠL 69; 152/8; Gost. 363, 403; Podh. 85
 Sum. bad bis, ug⁹
 Chin. fow “to diminish, to fade”
- 144 folyani “to flow”, folyó “river”
 ŠL 2; 60; Gost. 68, 385, 555; Podh. 86
 Sum. hal, hal bis, pa⁶
 Chin. fow “to flow”
- 145 forogni “to turn around”, forgó “maelstrom”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; Podh. 86
 Sum. bar
 Chin. po “to turn”, ki (frequentative suffix)
- 146 fő, fej “head”
 ŠL 69; 295; 565; Gost. 514, 792; Podh. 80
 Sum. be, pa
 Chin. fe, fei “head”
- 147 főni, főlni “to cook (v/i)”, főzni “to cook (v/t)”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350; Podh. 87
 Sum. bil
 Chin. fe “to cook”
- 148 fújni “to blow”; fúvatni “to blow, to blow out”
 ŠL 371; LM 515; Gost. 339; Podh. 87s.
 Sum. bu, bu⁵
 Chin. fú “north wind”
- 149 fúrni “to drill”
 ŠL 511/11; 411/39, 40, 98; Gost. 665, 703, 710; Podh. 87
 Sum. bur, pu, bur(u)
 Chin. fuh “to cut through, to drill”
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- 150 fű (fűvet) “grass”
 ŠL 318; MSL III 69/13; Gost. 698; Podh. 88
 Sum. u
 Chin. fu “to sprout”
- 151 fül “ear”
 Gost. 226; Podh. 88
 Sum. pi
 Chin. ül “ear”
- 152 fűlni “to be heated”, fűteni “to heat”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350; Podh. 88
 Sum. bil
 Chin. fú “sun”, li “inactive auxiliary verb”
- 153 gabona “grain”
 Gost. 696; Podh. 57
 Sum. gan-ba
 Chin. ko, kuh “to harvest, kie “ear”, Hokkjen kap “id.”
- 154 gége “throat”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 240; Podh. 60
 Sum. gu
 Chin. kie “to breathe, to blow”
- 155 gém “heron”
 ŠL 60/10; Gost. 764; Podh. 60
 Sum. gam-gam-mušen
 Chin. ke “flying high”, kie “flying far”
- 156 gím “hind”
 ŠL 554; Gost. 439; Podh. 61
 Sum. geme
 Chin. k’in, older k’im “venison”
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- 157 gomb “button”, gomba “mushroom”
 ŠL 362; 134, 11; Gost. 79, 80, 801; Podh. 62
 Sum. gam, um-dug4-ga
 Chin. kwan-pe “Knäuel” (-pe is pronominal suffix)
- 158 gond “worry”, gondolni “to think”
 ŠL 108/1; 106/11; MSL III 152/367; Gost. 82; Podh. 62
 Sum. gun
 Chin. kwan “worrying, sad”, ta (demonstrative pronoun)
- 159 góré “maize barn”
 ŠL 542/2; Gost. 712; Podh. 63
 Sum. gur7
 Chin. káv “straw”, Hokkjen ko “id.”, lé “hut”; kiü-lé “hut made from reed”
- 160 gödör “pit”
 Gost. 661; Podh. 64
 Sum. kidar
 Chin. kiüe, Canton. kiöt “hollow, pit”, ör (nominal suffix)
- 161 gőg “arrogance”, gőgös “arrogant”
 ŠL 427; 106; Gost. 49, 240; Podh. 64
 Sum. gíg, ge6, gu
 Chin. kö “big, high”, ki “air”
- 162 gömb “ball, sphere”, gömbölyű “round as a ball”
 ŠL 362; Gost. 79; Podh. 62, 64
 Sum. gam
 Chin. kwan-pe “Knäuel” (-pe is pronominal suffix)
- 163 görbe “crooked; curve”, görbíteni “to bend, to crook”, görbülni “to bend”
 ŠL 333; 88; 67; Gost. 126, 161, 162, 283, 416; Podh. 65
 Sum. gar-ba, gub-ba, gib
 Chin. kiüh “crooked”
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- 164 göröngy “native soil”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 798; Podh. 65
 Sum. girin
 Chin. kwo “to form into a ball like a clod”
- 165 guba “farmer’s coat”
 Gost. 675; Podh. 65
 Sum. gubbu
 Chin. k’ew “clothes from fur”, p’i “skin, leather”
- 166 gubbasztani “to squat, to crouch”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 265; Podh. 66
 Sum. gub
 Chin. kih “to squat, to crouch”
- 167 gulya “herd of cattle”
 ŠL 297; MSL III 137/94; Gost. 721; Podh. 66
 Sum. gud, gu4
 Chin. kiün “herd”; k’ew “ox”
- 168 gurulni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 111; Gost. 333; Podh. 66, 65
 Sum. gur
 Chin. hiüh, kiüh “to roll”
- 169 gyakni, old “to sting with the corns”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Podh. 154
 Sum. gag
 Chin. ya “point, tip, tooth”
- 170 gyakori “often”, gyakorolni “to exercise”
 ŠL 169; Gost. 408; Podh. 154
 Sum. dah
 Chin. hjo “to study”, Hokkjen hjak “id.”
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- 171 gyalog “on foot”, gyalogolni “to walk”
 ŠL 332; LM 66; Gost. 315, 316, 423; Podh. 154
 Sum. alaku (akk.), gug4
 Chin. ya “to go”
- 172 gyám “guardian”
 ŠL 554, 557; Gost. 439, 440; Podh. 155
 Sum. geme, dam
 Chin. yá, yán, older yám “to rely on, to entrust s.o. with s.th.”
- 173 gyarapítani “to increase (v/t)”, gyarapodni “to increase (v/i)”
 ŠL 123; Gost. 419; Podh. 156
 Sum. dirig
 Chin. ye, nje “property”, pa (verbal suffix)
- 174 gyártani “to produce”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 336; Podh. 156
 Sum. gar, ga-ga
 Chin. ya “the turning of the wheels”
- 175 gyékény “reed mace”
 Gost. 785; Podh. 156
 Sum. gi-kid, gi-kin
 Chin. jè “all wild animals and plants”, king “threads for a reed-fabric”
- 176 gyenge “weak”
 ŠL 15; 446; Gost. 145, 149; Podh. 159
 Sum. dim-ma, gig
 Chin. ying “newborn child”
- 177 gyep “lawn”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 784; Podh. 155
 Sum. gi
 Chin. je “to grow”, Hokkien jep “id.”
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- 178 gyér “seldom”
 Gost. 823; Podh. 157
 Sum. dil
 Chin. ‘é “scarse”
- 179 gyermek, gyerek “child”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Podh. 157
 Sum. um(-u)
 Chin. ye “descendents, offsprings”
- 180 gyilkolni “to kill”, gyilkos “killer”, gyilok “dagger”
 Gost. 488; Podh. 158
 Sum. gil
 Chin. yih “arrow”
- 181 gyógyulni “to recover”, gyógyítani “to heal”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; Podh. 158
 Sum. i(-a), dug
 Chin. ‘y “to heal”, t (verbal suffix)
- 182 gyors “quick, fast”
 ŠL 322/59; Gost. 505; Podh. 159
 Sum. guruš
 Chin. yo “hasty; to hop forward”, shé “haste”
- 183 gyökér “root”
 201/2; Gost. 589; Podh. 159
 Sum. suh6
 Chin. ya “to uproot”, Hokkien yak “id.”
- 184 gyöngy “pearl”
 ŠL 446; 60; Gost. 150, 157, 701; Podh. 159
 Sum. gig, dim4(-ma), gig, še-gig
 Chin. yuh “shining, pearl”
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- 185 gyönyörű “splendid”
 ŠL 60; Gost. 157; Podh. 159
 Sum. dim4(-ma)
 Chin. yin “bride”
- 186 győzni “to win”, győző “winner”
 ŠL 296; 559; 296; Gost. 345, 510, 787; Podh. 160
 Sum. giš, giš-guza, isu
 Chin. tjih “winner”
- 187 gyújtani “to light”
 ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Podh. 160
 Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
 Chin. yun “brightly burning fire”
- 188 gyula “vice king”
 ŠL 559/13 a, c, d; Gost. 511, 907; Podh. 160
 Sum. gula
 Chin. yu “to overcome”
- 189 gyúrni “to knead”
 ŠL 597; 46/4, 8; Gost. 336, 542; Podh. 160
 Sum. gar, ga-ga, šakir
 Chin. ya “to knead”
- 190 gyűlni “to accumulate”
 ŠL 173; Gost. 200; Podh. 160
 Sum. gibil
 Chin. yu “to collect”, li (verbal suffix)
- 191 gyümölcs, old gimilsu “fruit”
 ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Podh. 160
 Sum. giš
 Chin. yú “mother earth, yun “the fertilizing principles of nature”
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- 192 gyűrni “to crumple, to crease”
 ŠL 67/1, 2; Gost. 327; Podh. 160
 Sum. gil
 Chin. yu “maelstrom”
- 193 hab “foam”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 38; Podh. 11
 Sum. a-ab-(ba)
 Chin. hia, Canton. hap “floods, waves”
- 194 hagyni “to let”
 Gost. 404; Podh. 12
 Sum. u-gu
 Chin. háj, hjáj “nonchalant, careless”
- 195 hal “fish”
 ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; Podh. 14
 Sum. ku6, ha
 Chin. han, kan “fish”
- 196 haladni “to proceed”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 99, 385; Podh. 15
 Sum. húl, hal bis
 Chin. han “to fly, to proceed”
- 197 halál “death”
 ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98; Podh. 14
 Sum. lú-alal, hul
 Chin. ha, hva “metamorphosis; to die”
- 198 hallani “to hear”, hallgatni “to listen; to be quiet”
 MSL III 128/367; Gost. 101; Podh. 14
 Sum. hal
 Chin. hao “ear; to hear”
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- 199 hálni “to sleep”
ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; Podh. 14
Sum. hal
Chin. han “to sleep”
- 200 halni “to die”
ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Podh. 14
Sum. hul
Chin. ha, hva “metamorphosis; to die”
- 201 halom “pile”
ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Podh. 15
Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
Chin. han “hill”
- 202 hamar “quick, hurried”
Gost. 824; Podh. 15
Sum. a-mar-u
Chin. han “fast, quick”, ar (adverbial formative)
- 203 harag “anger”
ŠL 22; Gost. 194; Podh. 16
Sum. urgu
Chin. ho “to cook, to boil”
- 204 has “belly”
ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Podh. 17
Sum. haš
Chin. fuh “belly”
- 205 hasítani “to split”
ŠL 12; Gost. 270; Podh. 17
Sum. haš
Chin. schao “split wood”

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- 206 hát “back”
 ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Podh. 17
 Sum. haš
 Chin. hie, Canton. hat “surface, head, back (of animals)”
- 207 hatni “to have effect”
 Gost. 272; Podh. 17
 Sum. kud
 Chin. hia, Canton. hat “to endeavor to”
- 208 hazudni “to tell a lie”, hazug “lying”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502; Podh. 18
 Sum. u-zug
 Chin. hia, kia “false; to lie”, sa, so, suh “id.”
- 209 hegedű “violin”
 Gost. 585; Podh. 19
 Sum. ne-gi-gi-du16
 Chin. hie “melodic, harmonic”, Hokkien hek “id.”
- 210 hegy “mountain”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Podh. 20
 Sum. gag
 Chin. hie “high, steep”, Hokkien hek “id.”
- 211 hely “place”, helyezni “to put”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Podh. 21
 Sum. ki, ke
 Chin. ho (interrogative pronoun), li “village of five houses”
- 212 henger “cylinder”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 620; Podh. 21
 Sum. ki-gar
 Chin. hōng “to roll”

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- 213 hiány “defect, fault”, hiba “fault”
 ŠL 461; 86/58, 60; Gost. 40, 41; Podh. 23
 Sum. ki, ke, ri-ba-na
 Chin. hián, hién “scarse, thin”
- 214 híd “bridge”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54; Podh. 23
 Sum. íd
 Chin. hi “way”, ti (instrumental suffix)
- 215 hideg “cold”
 ŠL 97/21; Gost. 66; Podh. 24
 Sum. sid + ag
 Chin. hie “cold”
- 216 híg “thin, liquid”
 ŠL 86/58, 60; Gost. 41; Podh. 25
 Sum. ri-ba-na
 Chin. hi “liquid”, ki “liquid”
- 217 hínár “seaweed”, according to Gost. “kind of swamp, fatal abyss, swalling humans (as well as animals)”
 Gost. 6; Podh. 25
 Sum. hinar
 Chin. hin “moor, morass”
- 218 hizlalni “to fatten”, hízni “to get fat”
 ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Podh. 28
 Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
 Chin. ki “fat”
- 219 hogy “that, in order to, because”
 Gost. 825; Podh. 30
 Sum. ga, ge, gu
 Chin. ho (pronoun), i (instrumental formative)
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- 220 hold, hód “moon”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 88; Podh. 29
 Sum. húl
 Chin. hó, hao “moon”
- 221 holló “raven”
 ŠL 78, 228; Gost. 754; Podh. 31
 Sum. hu
 Chin. hon “white”, ló, lú “black, dark”
- 222 hon “homeland”
 ŠL 195/2; Gost. 482; Podh. 32
 Sum. nu
 Chin. huon “land”
- 223 horog “crook”
 UET 351; Gost. 533a, 605; Podh. 33
 Sum. ha-bur-da, hur
 Chin. hor “crooked”
- 224 hosszú “long”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 171; Podh. 34
 Sum. uš
 Chin. ho “a measure”
- 225 hozni “to bring”
 Gost. 858; Podh. 34
 Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
 Chin. ho “to carry s.th. on one’s shoulder”, sze (active auxiliary verb)
- 226 hő, hév “heat”
 ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Podh. 22
 Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
 Chin. hé “sunset, warmth caused by the sunset”
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- 227 hölgy “lady”
 Gost. 435; Podh. 35
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Chin. hö “virginal, chaste”, lie “chaste virgin”
- 228 hullani “to fall”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”
 ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Podh. 35
 Sum. hul
 Chin. hung “death”
- 229 húnyni “to turn a blind eye”
 ŠL 536/39; Gost. 393; Podh. 35
 Sum. hun
 Chin. hung “death”
- 230 húr “string, chord”, hurok “loop”
 ŠL 401; Gost. 605; Podh. 36
 Sum. hur
 Chin. hö “cord, thread, ri “vein, string, chord”
- 231 hús “meat”
 ŠL 384; 171; MSL III 151; ŠL 7; Gost. 113, 203, 204; Podh. 36
 Sum. uš, uzu, kuš
 Chin. hú “sun-dried meat”, zuhu “meat”
- 232 húzni “to pull”
 LM 401; Gost. 398; Podh. 36
 Sum. hur
 Chin. hú “to pull”, sze (auxiliary verb)
- 233 hűs, hűvös “cool”
 Gost. 66; Podh. 37
 Sum. sid
 Chin. hú “cold”
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- 234 idő “time; weather”
 ŠL 381; 52; Gost. 42, 44; Podh. 247
 Sum. ud, ud-(d)a, itu
 Chin. tù “time”
- 235 ifjú “young”
 ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Podh. 313s.
 Sum. ibila
 Chin. fi “fertile”
- 236 ig (terminative suffix)
 ŠL 123; Gost. 561; Podh. 314
 Sum. ig, ek
 Chin. ih, yih “border”, Hokkjen ik “id.”
- 237 igaz “true”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Podh. 315
 Sum. igi
 Chin. ih, yih “border”, Hokkjen ik “id.”, sze (concrete nominal suffixe)
- 238 ige “word; verb”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217, 877; Podh. 315
 Sum. igi, i-ga, in-ga, an-ga
 Chin. yi “to explain, to translate”, Hokkjen yih “id.”
- 239 igen “yes; very”
 Gost. 878; Podh. 315
 Sum. igi-in, igi-en
 Chin. ih, yih “right, just”, Hokkjen ik “id.”, an (adverbial suffixe)
- 240 ígéрни “to promise”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Podh. 315
 Sum. igi
 Chin. i (inactive prefix), ké “to speak”, er (verbal suffix)
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- 241 így “so, like that”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Podh. 315
 Sum. igi
 Chin. i (demonstrative and relative pronoun), i (instrumental suffix)
- 242 íj “bow”
 ŠL 68-30; Gost. 551; Podh. 316
 Sum. illu, lu-illuru
 Chin. i “to kill s.o. with arrows”, i “bow”, cfr. yih “to bend”
- 243 illetni “to touch; to deserve”, illeték “duty, tax”, illeszteni “to fit into, to adapt”
 ŠL 166/b; Gost. 508; Podh. 317
 Sum. illat (probably < akk.)
 Chin. li “to touch the strings with the fingers”, ta (transactive suffix)
- 244 ima “prayer”, imádni “to adore”
 ŠL 152, 117, 118; ŠL 142; Gost. 15, 317; Podh. 317
 Sum. mú-mú, i
 Chin. in, yin, older yin “to sacrifice”
- 245 ime “ecce”
 Gost. 828; Podh. 317
 Sum. i-ne
 Chin. i (demonstrative pronoun), mo (pronoun)
- 246 ing “shirt”
 ŠL 148/6, 7; Gost. 526; Podh. 318
 Sum. in
 Chin. in, yin “the clothes closest to the body”
- 247 inger “stimulus, charm”
 ŠL 356; Gost. 793; Podh. 318
 Sum. giš-immár
 Chin. in, yin “to stimulate, to seduce”
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- 248 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
 ŠL 28; Gost. 319; Podh. 323s.
 Sum. im-ma
 Chin. i “to drink”
- 249 ínny, ünny “gums”
 ŠL 15; 376; Gost. 76, 223; Podh. 319
 Sum. inim, unu
 Chin. in, yin “palate”
- 250 ipar “industry, trade”, iparos “industrial, trader”
 ŠL 23/1; Gost. 484; Podh. 319
 Sum. ibira
 Chin. ih, yih “to try hard”, Hokkien ip “id.”
- 251 ír “balm, ointment”
 ŠL 231; 225; Gost. 556, 557, 718; Podh. 319
 Sum. i, ia, irig, ir, bappir
 Chin. i “to heal”, lè “distilled liquid”
- 252 iramodni “to flee, to escape”
 ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314; Podh. 319
 Sum. ir
 Chin. in, yih “to escape”
- 253 irigy “jealous”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 195; Podh. 320
 Sum. erim
 Chin. i “to demand, to long for”, li, ri “to crave for, to long for”
- 254 ismerni “to know”
 ŠL 536/48; Gost. 111; Podh. 320
 Sum. umuš
 Chin. shih “to know”
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- 255 isten “god”
ŠL 480; LM 480; Gost. 22, 23; Podh. 321
Sum. išten, d-DIŠ
Chin. zhi “sun”, shi “mind”, tjen “sublime, grand; heaven”
- 256 iszony “horror, disgust”
Gost. 741; Podh. 324
Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašúmu)
Chin. i (inactive verbal prefix), suh “to frighten”
- 257 ítélet “opinion, judgment”
ŠL 457; Gost. 485; Podh. 324
Sum. di
Chin. i “law”, te “judge”
- 258 itt “here”
Gost. 857; Podh. 324
Sum. ta11
Chin. i (demonstrative pronoun), ti “earth”
- 259 ivar “sex”, ívni “to spawn”
Gost. 224; Podh. 324s.
Sum. ubur
Chin. i (inactive auxiliary verb), fei “to spawn”
- 260 íz “taste”
ŠL 449/122e; 339; Gost. 583, 809; Podh. 325
Sum. igi-kak, ziz
Chin. i “to eat”, tse “taste”
- 261 izzadni “to sweat”
ŠL 172; Gost. 450, 557; Podh. 325
Sum. il, irig, ir
Chin. ih, yih “sweat”
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- 262 izzani “to glow”, izzás “glowing”
 ŠL 172; MSL IV 36/99; Gost. 191, 450; Podh. 325
 Sum. izi
 Chin. ih, yih “flame”
- 263 járni “to go; to come”
 ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606; Podh. 278
 Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)
 Chin. yá “to go away”
- 264 jég “ice”
 ŠL 551; Gost. 64; Podh. 279
 Sum. šeg⁹
 Chin. ye-n “extraordinarily cold”
- 265 jel “sign”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13; Podh. 279
 Sum. i(-a)
 Chin. yēn “a black spot in the face or else on the body”
- 266 jó “good”, jól “well”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; Podh. 280
 Sum. i(-a), dug
 Chin. yu “good”
- 267 jog “law”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13, 317; Podh. 280
 Sum. i(-a), i
 Chin. yo “to bind”, Hokkjen yok “id.”
- 268 jószág “cattle”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13; Podh. 280
 Sum. i(-a)
 Chin. yu “good” or yew “to have, to possess”

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- 269 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; Podh. 281
 Sum. gin, du
 Chin. yu “to meet, to happen”
- 270 juh “sheep”
 ŠL 494; Gost. 724; Podh. 281
 Sum. u8
 Chin. yuh “to bleat”
- 271 kacagás, kacaj “laughter”, kacagni “to laugh”
 Gost. 133; Podh. 38
 Sum. ka-zal
 Chin. hai, kai “to laugh”
- 272 kaland “adventure”
 ŠL 322; Gost. 153; Podh. 39
 Sum. kalaĝ(-ĝa)
 Chin. k’án “adventure”
- 273 kancsó “jug”, kanna “can”
 ŠL 14/1; 367/15; Gost. 534; Podh. 40
 Sum. gan, giš-gan
 Chin. kan “jug, can”, tscho “id.”
- 274 kanyar “bend, curve”, kanyarítani “to fling, to hurl”, kanyarodni “to bend, to curve”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Podh. 41
 Sum. kun, kun4
 Chin. kian “to cut in small pieces”
- 275 kapu “gate”
 ŠL 133; Gost. 463; Podh. 41
 Sum. ka
 Chin. kia “house”, pu “opening, gap”
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- 276 kar “arm”
 ŠL 322; 74/58, 105; MSL III 78/4, 79/1, 7; Gost. 152, 205, 522; Podh. 41
 Sum. kal, kalg, kùš, kur x
 Chin. kio “to hold under the arms”
- 277 kár “damage; a pity”
 ŠL 60; 376/2, 3, 4, 8, etc. ; Gost. 122, 553; Podh. 41
 Sum. kúr, kar
 Chin. kia-haj “to damage”
- 278 kard “saber, sword”
 LM 223; Gost. 647; Podh. 41s.
 Sum. kar
 Chin. ko “sword, lance”
- 279 kebel “bosom”
 ŠL 167; Gost. 202; Podh. 43
 Sum. gab(a)
 Chin. ki “breast”, Hokkien kip “id.”, öl (concrete nominal suffix)
- 280 kedv “mood”, kedvelni “to love”
 Gost. 306; Podh. 43
 Sum. ki-ag, ke-ag
 Chin. kie, Canton. ket “pleasant”
- 281 kegy “favor”, kegyes “gracious, merciful”
 ŠL 468; 41; Gost. 165, 572, 573; Podh. 43
 Sum. kug, ku-babbar, kug-dim
 Chin. kie-ye “pleasure”
- 282 kék “voluptuousness”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 107; Podh. 44
 Sum. kili, hili
 Chin. ké “whore”
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- 283 kék “blue”
 ŠL 591; Gost. 148a; Podh. 44
 Sum. gig
 Chin. k’e “god and heaven”
- 284 kelni “to rise, to get up”
 Gost. 428; Podh. 44
 Sum. kur
 Chin. ke-lae “to get up”
- 285 kém “spy”
 ŠL 554; Gost. 439; Podh. 44
 Sum. geme
 Chin. kien, older kiem “to look, to peer”
- 286 kende, old kündu “ancient title of dignity”
 MSL III 125; Gost. 523; Podh. 43
 Sum. kin-gal
 Chin. kien “respectful, deferential”
- 287 kenyér “bread”
 ŠL 469/5; Gost. 693; Podh. 45
 Sum. kurum6
 Chin. kien “sacrificial bread baked from pure wheat flour”
- 288 kép “picture”, képezni “to build, to form”
 ŠL 440; Gost. 219, 931; Podh. 45
 Sum. ka, kim
 Chin. kie “cheek; picture”, Hokkjen kiép “id.”
- 289 kerek “round”, kerék “wheel”
 LM 129a; Gost. 142, 531; Podh. 45
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
 Chin. kie “to roll, to turn around”
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- 290 kész “ready”, készíteni “to prepare (v/t), to make ready”, készülni “to get ready, to prepare (v/i)”
 ŠL 70/32; Gost. 432, 787; Podh. 45
 Sum. katu, isu (akk.)
 Chin. keu “ready”, kii “id.”
- 291 két, kettő “2”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; Gost. 214, 252; Podh. 45
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib
 Chin. ké “hand”
- 292 kéve, kepe “sheaf”
 ŠL 101/13; Gost. 643; Podh. 46
 Sum. ka-pa-lu (akk.)
 Chin. kie “sheaf”, Hokkjen kiep “id.”
- 293 keverni, kavarni “to stir”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 383; Podh. 46, 43
 Sum. he-he
 Chin. kiav “to stir (intestines)”, ar (auxiliary verb)
- 294 kéz “hand”
 ŠL 354b; MSL III 139; ŠL 559; 296/2-6; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786; Podh. 46
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, giš, ki-ši-ib, giš-guza
 Chin. ké “a skilful hand”
- 295 kiáltani “to shout”
 ŠL 92x/23; Gost. 118; Podh. 46
 Sum. akkil
 Chin. ki (incohesive auxiliary verb), yá “to call, to shout”
- 296 kicsi, kicsiny “small, little, tiny”
 ŠL 281 a/1, 2; 290/2, 8; MSL III 249; Gost. 749; Podh. 47
 Sum. kiši, kišim
 Chin. ki “little, small”

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- 297 kígyó “snake”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 347; Podh. 47
 Sum. gi4
 Chin. kwei “demoniac”, yu “worm”
- 298 kilenc “9”
 Gost. 844; Podh. 47
 Sum. ilimmu
 Chin. kiv “9”
- 299 kín “agony”
 ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937; Podh. 47
 Sum. kin, kiĝ
 Chin. kin “to bind with ropes”, kin “pain”
- 300 kócsag “heron”
 Gost. 743; Podh. 48
 Sum. kassag
 Chin. ko “a goose-like bird”, cha “a water-bird”, Hokkien chak “id.”
- 301 komoly “serious, earnest”
 MSL III 151/360; Gost. 184; Podh. 49
 Sum. galam
 Chin. kwan “sad, dark”, ul (concrete suffix)
- 302 kopogni “to knock”
 LM 427; Gost. 352; Podh. 49
 Sum. ku10
 Chin. ko “clapping together of stones”
- 303 kór “ill, sick”
 ŠL 58, 60; Gost. 299; Podh. 50
 Sum. tur5 bis
 Chin. kow “to rot, to mold”
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- 304 korcs “hybrid”
 ŠL 318/b; 214; Gost. 205, 719; Podh. 50
 Sum. kùš, kaš
 Chin. gav “degenerate”, tsze (concrete suffix)
- 305 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
 ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353; Podh. 51
 Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
 Chin. ke “stony”
- 306 köhögni “to cough”
 ŠL 392; MSL 79/12; Gost. 246; Podh. 43
 Sum. uh-luh
 Chin. kih “to cough”
- 307 könny “tear”
 ŠL 119/2; Gost. 83; Podh. 52
 Sum. kân
 Chin. king “tear, compassion”
- 308 könnyű “light, easy”
 ŠL 595; Gost. 545; Podh. 52
 Sum. gin
 Chin. k’ing “light”
- 309 könyv “book”
 ŠL 15; 538; LM 15; Gost. 76, 937, 938; Podh. 52
 Sum. inim, kin, kiĝ, kimu
 Chin. kiüén “paper roll, book”
- 310 köpni “to spit”
 Gost. 757; Podh. 52, 76
 Sum. uh
 Chin. pjih “to spit”, Hokkjen pik “id.”
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- 311 köpülni “to make butter”
 Gost. 420; Podh. 53
 Sum. gub
 Chin. kiüe “to dig out, to drill out”
- 312 kör “circle”
 ŠL 60/33; 111; Gost. 105, 333; Podh. 53
 Sum. kur(-kur), gur
 Chin. khêw “sphere, globe”
- 313 köszönni “to greet, to welcome; to thank”, köszönteni “to welcome”
 ŠL 559; Gost. 510; Podh. 53
 Sum. guza
 Chin. kho (inactive auxiliary verb), siün “deferential”
- 314 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281; Podh. 53
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda
 Chin. kiüe, Canton. köt “string”
- 315 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
 ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; Podh. 54
 Sum. kiši, keš, giš
 Chin. küh “empty space”
- 316 kúszni “to climb”
 ŠL 562/2; Gost. 738; Podh. 56
 Sum. kušu
 Chin. ku “worm”, sze (auxiliary verb)
- 317 láb “leg, foot”
 Gost. 254; Podh. 223
 Sum. lah4
 Chin. la “to go in slow steps”
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- 318 láng “flame”
 SL 322/35d; Gost. 19; Podh. 225
 Sum. dingir Lamma
 Chin. lang “bright, shining”
- 319 le- “down (verbal prefix)”; lent, lenn “down”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 334; Podh. 226
 Sum. la
 Chin. lé “to descend, to climb down”
- 320 lé (levet) “bouillon”, leves “soup”
 ŠL 109; Gost. 713; Podh. 231
 Sum. lal
 Chin. le “a thin, watery wine”
- 321 legelni “to graze”
 ŠL 395c; Gost. 354; Podh. 228
 Sum. rig
 Chin. le “grass and hay”, ke “to chew, to eat”, l (inactive suffix)
- 322 lélek “breathsoul (vs. bodysoul)”, lélegezni “to breathe”, lelkes “inspired, fiery”
 ŠL 313; 330; Gost. 69, 447; Podh. 229
 Sum. líl, lu
 Chin. lè “the principles of nature, the reason in the human being”
- 323 lelni “to meet, to find”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 335; Podh. 229
 Sum. lal
 Chin. le “to research, to look at”
- 324 lenni, lesz, lev- “to be; to become”
 ŠL 330; Gost. 447; Podh. 231
 Sum. lu
 Chin. lé (auxiliary verb), sze (auxiliary verb)
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- 325 lép “spleen”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 244; Podh. 230
 Sum. lipiš
 Chin. ljén “spleen”
- 326 lép “honeycomb”
 ŠL 109; Gost. 713; Podh. 230
 Sum. lal
 Chin. la “wax”
- 327 liszt “flour”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 720; Podh. 232
 Sum. zid
 Chin. li “wheat”, sze “small; to make small”
- 328 locsolni “to water”
 ŠL 321/3; Gost. 325; Podh. 232
 Sum. luh, lah
 Chin. lo “gleaming surface of water”, ch’a “to splash”, an (auxiliary verb)
- 329 loholni “to hurry”
 ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 326; Podh. 233
 Sum. lah4
 Chin. lo “to walk around”, ho “to run”
- 330 lom “junk, rubbish”
 ŠL 79; Gost. 581; Podh. 233
 Sum. lam6
 Chin. lo “junk, rubbish”, mo (pronoun)
- 331 lopni “to steal”
 Gost. 431; Podh. 233
 Sum. lul
 Chin. ljo “to steal”, Hokkjen lop “id.”
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- 332 lökni “to push”
 ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 254, 326; Podh. 233
 Sum. lah4
 Chin. leuh “to throw away”, Hokkjen ljük “id.”
- 333 ma “today”
 ŠL 61/40; Gost. 45; Podh. 235
 Sum. mu
 Chin. mo “sun”
- 334 madár “bird”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 740; Podh. 235
 Sum. mušen
 Chin. dár “to fly”
- 335 mag “seed”, magzat “embryo”
 ŠL 567/4; 81; 33/2; Gost. 243, 346, 400, 810; Podh. 236
 Sum. mud, ma5, mu
 Chin. muh “cereal”, Hokkjen muk, mag “id.”
- 336 magam “myself”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Podh. 236
 Sum. ĝa-e
 Chin. mag “eye; separate, alone, self”
- 337 majd “then”
 Gost. 859; Podh. 237
 Sum. mu-
 Chin. ma “sun, day”, tan “dawn”
- 338 málha “baggage”
 Gost. 655a; Podh. 238
 Sum. malga
 Chin. māl “everything that is appreciated as property”
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- 339 mámor “intoxication”, mámoros “drunk”
 ŠL 342/75a; Gost. 127; Podh. 238
 Sum. mamu(-da)
 Chin. mà “intoxication”, mo “to speak drunkly”
- 340 manó “goblin”
 Gost. 664; Podh. 239
 Sum. ma-na
 Chin. mo “demon, devil”, no “genius of the valleys”
- 341 mártani “to dip”
 Gost. 14, 658; Podh. 240
 Sum. me
 Chin. māj “to dip”
- 342 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
 ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; Podh. 240
 Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
 Chin. má-v “to draw a portrait”
- 343 mázsa “double centner”
 ŠL 342; Gost. 544; Podh. 241
 Sum. ma
 Chin. mà-tsze “measure, weight”
- 344 medence “basin, pelvis”, meder “riverbed”
 Gost. 658; Podh. 242
 Sum. me
 Chin. me “great extension of water”, tje “to rush, to flow over”
- 345 meg- (aoristic verbal prefix)
 Gost. 448, 859; Podh. 242
 Sum. mu-lu, mu
 Chin. me “to make, to do, to finish”, Hokkjen mek “id.”
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- 346 még “still”
LM 433; Gost. 778; Podh. 242
Sum. nim bis
Chin. mei “a certain quantity”
- 347 megye “government district”
ŠL 342; 335; Gost. 503; Podh. 243, 246
Sum. ma-a, ma-da
Chin. mie, mei “a hill, a kind of altar built from earth”
- 348 méh “bee”
ŠL 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; 433/22a; Gost. 90, 164, 776; Podh. 243
Sum. nim-gir, nim, num
Chin. mjih-fung “honey maker”
- 349 méh “womb”
ŠL 554; Gost. 239, 441; Podh. 243
Sum. mi
Chin. mei “bosom, womb”
- 350 meleg “warm”
ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 19, 129; Podh. 243
Sum. dingir Lamma, mu-lam, me-lam
Chin. mé “the light of the sun”, lje “to burn”, Hokkjen lek “id.”, leg “id.”
- 351 mely? “which?”, mely “which”
Gost. 866; Podh. 243
Sum. me
Chin. mo (demonstrative and interrogative pronoun), li “nature, kind”
- 352 mély “deep”
ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777; Podh. 244
Sum. me, má(-a), meli, nim
Chin. me “enormous extension of water”

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- 353 mén “stallion”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164; Podh. 244
 Sum. nim
 Chin. mjen “to give birth”
- 354 menni “to go”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267; Podh. 243
 Sum. gin, me
 Chin. me “to go, to go around”, min “to proceed hastily”
- 355 meny “daughter-in-law”
 Gost. 460; Podh. 245
 Sum. munus
 Chin. mjen “to procreate, ot father”
- 356 menny “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 95; 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; Gost. 84, 90, 164, 401, 777; Podh. 245
 Sum. mun, nim-gír, nim
 Chin. mé “sunlight”, min “autumnal sky”
- 357 mennyi “how much”
 ŠL 471; 570; Gost. 836; Podh. 245
 Sum. man
 Chin. mo (interrogative pronoun), nyi (Suffix of quantity)
- 358 meredek “steep”
 ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567; Podh. 245
 Sum. murub4
 Chin. mih “steep hills”
- 359 méreg “poison”, mérges “poisonous; angry”
 ŠL 347/5; 481; Gost. 116, 335; Podh. 245
 Sum. me-ir, lal
 Chin. mé “intoxicating, narcotic”, lje “a species of plant against infections”, Hokkjen rje “id.”
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- 360 merev “stiff, rigid”, merő “stiff, rigid”, merőleges “vertical”
 ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567; Podh. 245
 Sum. murub4
 Chin. mih “steep hills”
- 361 mérni “to measure”, mérték “measure”
 ŠL 532; Gost. 14, 492; Podh. 246
 Sum. me
 Chin. mih “a measure”
- 362 mese “fairytale”
 ŠL 76; Gost. 95, 302; Podh. 246
 Sum. máš. me
 Chin. me “riddle”, shè “story”
- 363 mez “cover, clothes”
 ŠL 532; Gost. 615; Podh. 247
 Sum. me-te
 Chin. mje “to cover”
- 364 mező “field, meadow”
 ŠL 342, 335; Gost. 503; Podh. 247
 Sum. ma-a, ma-da
 Chin. me “a fertile acre”, seu “hilly land”
- 365 mi “we”
 Gost. 814; Podh. 247
 Sum. me-
 Chin. ni “I; we”
- 366 mi? “what?”
 ŠL 70a; 61; Gost. 816, 818, 867; Podh. 247
 Sum. mi, a-ba11
 Chin. mo (interrogative pronoun)
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- 367 midőn “when (conj.)”
 Gost. 868; Podh. 247s.
 Sum. me-da
 Chin. mo (pronoun), tù “time”
- 368 moly “moth”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 746; Podh. 250
 Sum. mul
 Chin. mo “to rub, to grind, to destroy”, yu, lyu “moth”
- 369 mondani, monda “sage (kind of legend)”, mondás “uttering”, mondat “sentence”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 301; Podh. 250
 Sum. mu
 Chin. min “to speak frankly”
- 370 mony “egg; testicles”
 ŠL 95; 394/6, 7; Gost. 84, 771; Podh. 250
 Sum. mun, nunuz
 Chin. mov “male (animal)”
- 371 múlni “to pass (time)”
 ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a; Podh. 252
 Sum. mul, mulu
 Chin. mu “to pass, to pass away”
- 372 munka “work”, munkás “worker”
 ŠL 95; Gost. 84; Podh. 252
 Sum. mun
 Chin. mu “index finger”, mun “to start working”
- 373 mű (művet, mívet) “work”, műhely “workshop, működni “to function, to work”, művelni “to do, to make; to cultivate”, művész “artist”
 ŠL 61; 532; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V/13; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580; Podh. 249
 Sum. mu, me, um-mi-a, um-me-a, um-uš
 Chin. mu “the fingers of the hand, primitive tools; to form, to build, to draw”
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- 374 nád “reed”
 Gost. 585; Podh. 253
 Sum. ne-gi-gi-du16
 Chin. na “grove, forest”
- 375 nagy “big”
 ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170; Podh. 253
 Sum. nu5(.g), (nu-)g, nun, nu5, na, nad
 Chin. náj “grove, forest” (cf. Podhorszky, p. 253)
- 376 nál, nél (adessive suffix)
 Gost. 849; Podh. 253
 Sum. na
 Chin. na (pronoun), li (locative)
- 377 nap “day; sun”
 ŠL 129/2; Gost. 48; Podh. 254
 Sum. nap, nab
 Chin. nje “Shine, shining”, Hokkien njep “id.”
- 378 nász “wedding; father-in-law”
 ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771; Podh. 254
 Sum. nunuz
 Chin. na “to take, esp. a wife, to marry”
- 379 ne (prohibitive particle)
 Gost. 850; Podh. 255
 Sum. na bis
 Chin. me (prohibitive particle)
- 380 ne! “there!”
 Gost. 848; Podh. 255
 Sum. ne
 Chin. nà! “take!”
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- 381 nedv, nedű “juice, moisture, wetness”, nedves “wet, moist”
 ŠL 35; Gost. 318; Podh. 255
 Sum. nag
 Chin. ne, me “fluent water”, nje, Canton. njet “river mud”
- 382 nem (negative particle)
 ŠL 79/8; Gost. 58, 876; Podh. 256
 Sum. na-àm, nu-àm, nu
 Chin. me (negative particle), mo (pronoun)
- 383 nem “sex, gender”, nemes “noble”
 ŠL 79/9; Gost. 57; Podh. 257
 Sum. nam
 Chin. ne “corn that grows from the seeds from the last year”
- 384 néne “older sister”, néni “aunt”
 ŠL 556; MSL V 126/340; Gost. 442; Podh. 257
 Sum. nin
 Chin. né-né “the fruit bearing one”
- 385 nép “people”
 ŠL 339; 366/7; Gost. 446, 812, 930; Podh. 257
 Sum. ni(ri-a), ni, na-ab
 Chin. ne “spontaneous growing”, pi “to reproduce, to multiply”
- 386 név “name”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 46; Podh. 258
 Sum. mu
 Chin. né “to call, to name”
- 387 nézni “to see, to watch”
 ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848; Podh. 258
 Sum. ni, ne
 Chin. né “to see”
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- 388 nil “look!”
 Gost. 848; Podh. 258
 Sum. ne
 Chin. ne!, nil “look!”
- 389 nő “woman”
 ŠL 75/1, 19, 81, 90; Gost. 470, 771; Podh. 259
 Sum. nu, nunuz
 Chin. neu “woman”
- 390 nőni, növ- “to grow”, növelni “to increase, to augment”, növény “plant”
 ŠL 72; Gost. 387, 700, 771; Podh. 259
 Sum. na-na(-am), nu5, nunuz
 Chin. neu “woman”
- 391 nyáj “herd, flock”
 ŠL 339; Gost. 446; Podh. 259
 Sum. ni(rí-a)
 Chin. ná “to round up”
- 392 nyak “neck”
 Gost. 240; Podh. 260
 Sum. gu
 Chin. ya “to bend”, Hokkien yak “id.”
- 393 nyaláb “bundle”
 ŠL 483/41; Gost. 708; Podh. 260
 Sum. lagab
 Chin. njan, njen “to grab, to seize”, pa “id.”
- 394 nyél, nyé “handle”, nyélgyártó “carpenter”
 ŠL 444/7; 560; Gost. 549, 550, 585; Podh. 261
 Sum. nè, nagar, na-an-gar, (né)gi-gi-du16
 Chin. na “to grab with the hand”, nje “to use, to handle”

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- 395 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Podh. 261, 262
 Sum. eme
 Chin. nje “to swallow”; yen “to swallow”
- 396 nyereg “saddle”
 ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425; Podh. 262
 Sum. nir
 Chin. ye “what belongs to the saddle”
- 397 nyerni “to win”
 ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425; Podh. 262
 Sum. nir
 Chin. ye, nje “business, wages”
- 398 nyom “trace”, nyomás “pressure”, nyomni “to press”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss. ; Gost. 59; Podh. 263
 Sum. nam(tar)
 Chin. nyo “to oppress the people”
- 399 nyomor “misery, need”, nyomorú “miserable”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss. ; Gost. 59; Podh. 264
 Sum. nam(tar)
 Chin. yo, nyo “to treat in a cruel manner”
- 400 nyugodni, nyugszik “to rest”, nyugat “west”
 ŠL 431; Gost. 411; Podh. 264
 Sum. nud, nad, na
 Chin. yu “sleep; to sleep”
- 401 ok “reason, cause”, okozni “to cause”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Podh. 327
 Sum. ag
 Chin. ku “reason, cause”
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- 402 okos “bright, clever”
 ŠL Gost. 911; Podh. 327
 Sum. Ukuš
 Chin. ku-si “a man of reason”
- 403 olló “scissors”
 ŠL 228; Gost. 530; Podh. 328
 Sum. ullu
 Chin. lò “to split, to tear”
- 404 or-, orv- “wild”
 Gost. 735; Podh. 329
 Sum. ur-mah
 Chin. o “to catch with a net”
- 405 orr “nose”
 ŠL 575/3; III 132/6; Gost. 481, 734; Podh. 330
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ
 Chin. o “nose”
- 406 ostor “whip”
 ŠL 334/60; Gost. 595; Podh. 331
 Sum. aštar
 Chin. o “to hiss, to whip”, r (concrete suffix)
- 407 ott “there”
 Gost. 857; Podh. 331
 Sum. ta11
 Chin. o (pronoun), ti “earth; local suffix”
- 408 öböl “bay”
 ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Podh. 332
 Sum. ub, ab
 Chin. u, yu “a big bay”, Hokkjen up “id.”
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- 409 ököl “fist”
 ŠL 334; 322; Gost. 125, 152; Podh. 332
 Sum. á-kal, kal, kalg
 Chin. uh “handful”, Hokkjen uk “id.”
- 410 öl “lap”
 ŠL 203/3; MSL V/274; Gost. 245, 471, 570; Podh. 333
 Sum. ur, ur x, ul-ul
 Chin. lé “to operate (like a tool)”
- 411 ölni “to kill”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 371; Podh. 333
 Sum. ul7
 Chin. le “to stab to death”
- 412 ön “himself”
 ŠL 99; Gost. 9; Podh. 334
 Sum. en
 Chin. e, i “he, she”, ni “self”
- 413 önteni, old ömönteni “to pour”
 Gost. 343; Podh. 334
 Sum. umun
 Chin. yuen “to flow, to stream”
- 414 őr “guard”, őrs “guarding place”, őrizni “to guard”, őrszem “guarding place”
 ŠL 401/99; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 331; 393; 575/2, 3; Gost. 33, 332, 395, 494, 734; Podh. 334
 Sum. ur5-úš, gál, urù, erim, ur
 Chin. u, yü “to defend”
- 415 ördög “devil”
 ŠL 577; Gost. 2; Podh. 335
 Sum. u-dug4
 Chin. uh “hell”, tuh “poison”
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- 416 öreg “old”, örök “eternal”, örökség “heritage”
MSL VI 59/99; 209; Gost. 197, 247; Podh. 335
Sum. egir
Chin. e, “old”, ul “id.”; yung yuen “eternal”
- 417 ösztön “instinct”, ösztökélni “to drive on, to urge on”
ŠL 383; MSL III 176; ŠL 210; Gost. 225, 332, 788; Podh. 335
Sum. geštug, gal, geš-tin, giš-tin
Chin.tso “to stimulate, to drive on”
- 418 öv “belt”
ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Podh. 336
Sum. ub, ab
Chin. av, jav “belt”
- 419 őz “roe deer”
ŠL 122/1, 2; Gost. 733; Podh. 336
Sum. uz3
Chin. sze “two years old roe deer”
- 420 özön “flood”
ŠL 152/2; Gost. 4; Podh. 336
Sum. ezen
Chin. u “to stream, to flow”
- 421 özvegy “widower, widow”
ŠL 181/3; 185/3; MSL V 276; Gost. 459; Podh. 336
Sum. uš-bar
Chin. tsze “self”m we “to protect, to defend”
- 422 pad “bench”, padlás “loft”, padló “floor”
ŠL 152/8; Gost. 515; Podh. 67
Sum. bad
Chin. pā “bench”, Canton. pot “id.”
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- 423 piros “red”; pirítani “to roast”
 ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Podh. 73
 Sum. si4
 Chin. pjih “to dry over fire”
- 424 pók “spider”
 ŠL 511/33; 398; Gost. 755; Podh. 74
 Sum. pu-uh
 Chin. pō “big bellied”, ki “to weave”
- 425 ponty “carp”
 ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Podh. 75
 Sum. peš
 Chin. pang “carp”
- 426 por “dust”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 706; Podh. 74
 Sum. par, za-par
 Chin. po, puh “dust”
- 427 pottyanni “to thud, to plop”; potyogni “to thud, to plop”
 ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Podh. 75
 Sum. peš
 Chin. po, Canton. pot “to fall”, tjih “to fall, to drip”
- 428 pökni “to spit”
 Gost. 757; Podh. 76
 Sum. uh
 Chin. pjih “to spit”, Hokkjen pik “id.”
- 429 rá- “on top of (verbal prefix)”
 Gost. 852; Podh. 266
 Sum. ra
 Chin. ru (local suffix)
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- 430 ragyogni “to shine”
 ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 183, 373; Podh. 267s.
 Sum. rug, lag-lag
 Chin. la “equinox”
- 431 rakni “to put”, rakodni “to load, to ship, to reload”
 Gost. 264, 344, 369; Podh. 268
 Sum. ra (+ ag)
 Chin. la “to arrange, to sort out the merchandise”, Hokkjen lak “id.”
- 432 rázni “to shake”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 263; Podh. 269
 Sum. rá (+ uš)
 Chin. la “to shake hands”
- 433 reggel “morning”, reggeli “breakfast”
 ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 373; Podh. 269
 Sum. lag-lag
 Chin. lje “glowing, burning (from the light in the morning)”, Hokkjen rek “id.”
- 434 rejteni “to hide”
 ŠL 86; Gost. 294; Podh. 270, 269
 Sum. ri, re
 Chin. le, re “wrinkle”
- 435 rém “horror; ghost”, rémülni “to get scared”
 ŠL 482/2, 3; Gost. 93; Podh. 270
 Sum. rim
 Chin. lin, rìn, older rim “fear”
- 436 rend “order”
 ŠL 393/3; Gost. 75; Podh. 270
 Sum. rín(+ dù)
 Chin. ling “to arrange, to command”
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- 437 rész “part”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; Podh. 271
 Sum. liš
 Chin. le “to divide, to cut in half”
- 438 réz “copper”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; Podh. 272
 Sum. liš
 Chin. lih “mineral veins in the earth”
- 439 ringeni “to swing, to rock”
 ŠL 393/3; Gost. 75; Podh. 273
 Sum. rín(+ dù)
 Chin. líng, rīng “to swing”
- 440 rög “clod”
 ŠL 483/36, 56; 314; MSL III 239; ŠL 483; Gost. 174, 707, 800; Podh. 275
 Sum. lugud, lag, lagab
 Chin. luh “stony soil”
- 441 rom “ruin”, rombolni “to destroy”, romlani, romolni “to spoil, to get broken”, rontani “to spoil, to damage”
 LM 565; ŠL 565; Gost. 135, 292, 344; Podh. 274
 Sum. gum, hum, ra
 Chin. lwan “revolution”; lwan-ta (with inactive suffix)
- 442 rossz “bad”
 LM 565; ŠL 402/1; Gost. 135, 158; Podh. 274
 Sum. gum, hum, huš, ruš
 Chin. ljo “to hurt”
- 443 rövid “short”
 ŠL 483/36, 56; Gost. 174; Podh. 276
 Sum. lugud
 Chin. leu, low “short, ugly creature”
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- 444 rúd “pole”
 ŠL 132; Gost. 602; Podh. 276
 Sum. urudu
 Chin. lú “long oar”
- 445 rúgni “to kick s.o.”
 ŠL 441; 86; Gost. 259, 294, 344, 418; Podh. 276
 Sum. ru5, ri, re, ra
 Chin. lú “to shake”
- 446 rügy “bud”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 797; Podh. 267, 277
 Sum. rin1
 Chin. luh, lu “young bamboo sprouts”
- 447 sár “dirt, mud”
 ŠL 212; Gost. 60; Podh. 162
 Sum. sahar
 Chin. sha “sand, mud”
- 448 sárga “yellow”
 MSL III 127/362; Gost. 176; Podh. 163
 Sum. sig7
 Chin. tsjo “yellowish”
- 449 sarló “sickle”
 Gost. 880; Podh. 163
 Sum. šarur
 Chin. sha “to stab, to cut”
- 450 segíteni “to help”
 ŠL 356; 454; Gost. 331; Podh. 165
 Sum. šag
 Chin. she (inactive auxiliary verb), k’jen “help”
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- 451 sekély “shallow”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Podh. 165
 Sum. sig
 Chin. she “ford”, Hokkjen shek “id.”, li “to wade”
- 452 selyem “silk”
 ŠL 457; Gost. 201; Podh. 166
 Sum. silim
 Chin. se, sze “raw silk”, lyen “wave-like drawn silk, prepared silk”
- 453 sereg “army”
 ŠL 396/15; Gost. 512, 513; Podh. 166
 Sum. šar, šargeš
 Chin. sze “army”, lje “army”, Hokkjen lek, rek “id.”
- 454 seregély “starling”
 Gost. 766; Podh. 166
 Sum. šir-bur, šir-aš, šir-ga-mušen
 Chin. so so “to assemble in flocks”
- 455 sérteni “to hurt; to insult”, sérülni “to hurt o.s.”
 ŠL 371/10; Gost. 389; Podh. 168
 Sum. sír
 Chin. she “to stab”
- 456 sertés “pig”, serte, sörte “bristle”
 ŠL 53; Gost. 760; Podh. 170
 Sum. šah
 Chin. seu “hair in the face”, li, ri “curly hair”
- 457 sietni “to hurry”
 ŠL 449, 381; Gost. 427, 871; Podh. 168
 Sum. ši-ed, ši
 Chin. shi “racing horse”, ta (auxiliary verb)
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- 458 sík “even, flat”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Podh. 168
 Sum. sig
 Chin. shih “to rub, to make shining, to polish”, Hokkjen sik “id.”
- 459 siker “success”
 ŠL 112; Gost. 378; Podh. 168
 Sum. si-sa
 Chin. shih “fruit, success”
- 460 silány “bad”
 Gost. 725; Podh. 169
 Sum. sila
 Chin. shih “to lose, to get lost”, ta (auxiliary verb)
- 461 sima “even, flat”
 ŠL 457; Gost. 201; Podh. 169
 Sum. silim
 Chin. shih “to rub, to make shining, to polish”, Hokkjen sik “id.”
- 462 síp “whistle”, sípos “whistler”
 ŠL 395; Gost. 543; Podh. 169
 Sum. zib, sip, šip
 Chin. si “to call, to cry”
- 463 sírni “to cry”
 ŠL 437/6, 12, 9; 152/3; LM 544, 541; Gost. 375, 390, 412; Podh. 169
 Sum. zur bis, sir, še8
 Chin. shi “to cry”
- 464 só “salt”
 ŠL 229; Gost. 123; Podh. 169
 Sum. za
 Chin. tsó “salt”
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- 465 sólyom “falcon”
 LM 329; ŠL 126/31; Gost. 772; Podh. 170
 Sum. šur-du-mušen
 Chin. tsjo-ying, yung “falcon (for hunting)”
- 466 sor “row”, sorolni “to class, to classify”
 ŠL 152; Gost. 313; Podh. 170
 Sum. sar
 Chin. show “to follow; row”
- 467 sörény “mane”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 608; Podh. 170
 Sum. šu-nir
 Chin. li, ri “curly hair”
- 468 sötét “dark”
 ŠL 545/126; 545/2; Gost. 117; Podh. 171
 Sum. šu
 Chin. sje, Canton. sjet “dark”
- 469 suba “sheep fur”
 Gost. 676; Podh. 171
 Sum. subatu (akk.)
 Chin. shu “squirrel, marten”, p’e “fur”
- 470 sújtani “to hit, to beat”
 ŠL 354; 411; Gost. 337, 338; Podh. 172
 Sum. šu...ti, šu4
 Chin. shu “to wound”, l-ta (doublewise inactive auxiliary verb)
- 471 súly “weight, load”, súlyos “heavy”
 ŠL 354; 371; LM 515; Gost. 212, 339; Podh. 172
 Sum. šu, bu, bu5
 Chin. chung “heaviness”
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- 472 súrolni “to scour, to scrub”
 ŠL 255; 354; Gost. 415, 592; Podh. 172
 Sum. šu ... ur, šu-i(-a)
 Chin. cho “to polish jewels”
- 473 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
 ŠL 469; Gost. 693; Podh. 173
 Sum. kurum6
 Chin. shuh “to cook, to roast”, li (subjective auxiliary verb)
- 474 süly “scurvy”
 ŠL 536/26; Gost. 100; Podh. 173
 Sum. šul
 Chin. chuy “a disease”
- 475 sülyedni “to sink”
 Gost. 894; Podh. 173
 Sum. su-su
 Chin. chung “heaviness”
- 476 sűrű “dense”
 Gost. 185; Podh. 173
 Sum. sir
 Chin. ju-ju “fat”, luy-luy “id.”
- 477 szablya “saber”
 MSL V 372; Gost. 625; Podh. 177
 Sum. zu-bu
 Chin. sa “saber; to cut”, Hokkjen sap “id.”
- 478 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”
 ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a; Podh. 177
 Sum. šab
 Chin. sa “saber; to cut”, Hokkjen sap “id.”
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- 479 száj “mouth”
 ŠL 82/3; Gost. 221, 311; Podh. 177
 Sum. su, sa4
 Chin. sáj “face”, tsuy “lips”
- 480 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
 ŠL 102; Gost. 323; Podh. 177
 Sum. suh
 Chin. sjo “rag, torn clothes”, Hokkjen sok “id.”
- 481 szál “thread”
 MSL III 185; Gost. 529; Podh. 178
 Sum. sa-a
 Chin. sáv “oar pole”
- 482 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”
 ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386; Podh. 178
 Sum. dal
 Chin. sha “wing; to fly”; san “to settle”
- 483 szám “number”, számolni “to calculate”
 ŠL 187; MSL III 201; V 31, 217; Gost. 563; Podh. 178
 Sum. šam
 Chin. sán, older sám “3; number”
- 484 szántani “to plow”
 Gost. 641; Podh. 179
 Sum. sun
 Chin. chan “plow”, t (inactive suffix)
- 485 szaporodni “to reproduce”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Podh. 179
 Sum. su
 Chin. sa “to sow, to cultivate”, Hokkjen sap “id.”
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- 486 szarv, szaru “horn (animal)”; szarvas “stag”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Podh. 180
 Sum. si
 Chin. kjo, Peking sjo “horn”
- 487 szedni “to pick (fruit, etc.)”
 ŠL 332/19; 314-17; Gost. 81, 406, 560; Podh. 180
 Sum. zag, šita5
 Chin. sje, Canton. sjet “to collect, to bind together”
- 488 szédülni “to be dizzy”, szédület “dizziness”
 ŠL 373; Gost. 179, 820; Podh. 180
 Sum. sud, sud(-da)
 Chin. sze (inactive prefix), tu “to stun the reason (die Vernunft betäuben)”
- 489 szeg “nail”
 Gost. 210; Podh. 181
 Sum. sag, šaĝ
 Chin. sje “to cut into, to vaccinate”, Hokkjen sek “id.”
- 490 szeg, szög “corner, angle”, szegély “rim, border”, szegés “seam”, szeglet, szöglet “corner, angle”, szegni, old “to hem; to cut in; to break one’s word”, szegődni “to serve; to join”
 ŠL 332/19; 84; 567; UET 333, 361; MSL V 234; Gost. 81, 321, 546, 596b, 629; Podh. 181, 189
 Sum. zag, zig, sig4, siga, si-gi4-da, sag
 Chin. sje “to cut into, to vaccinate”, Hokkjen sek “id.”; tsö “angle”, ki “nail”
- 491 Szeged (place name), sziget “island”
 Gost. 928; Podh. 184, 181
 Sum. sag-ud-da
 Chin. sje “to be pointed”
- 492 szegény “poor”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Podh. 181
 Sum. sig
 Chin. szje “little, few”, kjén to be lacking”
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- 493 szegy, szügy “brisket”
 ŠL 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 209; Podh. 190
 Sum. šag
 Chin. szü “heart; breast”
- 494 szégyen “shame”, szégyenkezni, szégyelleni “to be ashamed”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 148; Podh. 181
 Sum. sikil, ki-sikil
 Chin. tsi-tjen “disgrace, shame”
- 495 szék “seat, stool”
 Gost. 210; Podh. 181
 Sum. sag, šag̃
 Chin. sé-ki: se “to rest”, kim “seat”
- 496 szekér “handcart”
 LM 129a; ŠL 486; Gost. 142, 531; Podh. 181
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
 Chin. se “4”, kew “cart”
- 497 szél “border, edge”, széles “wide, broad”
 Gost. 143, 180, 497; Podh. 182
 Sum. sal-la, sal, sil, sila
 Chin. sin “widely stretched”
- 498 szél “wind”
 MSL V 74/306; Gost. 21, 192; Podh. 182
 Sum. d-Zalam, sig-sig
 Chin. szin “the very strong blowing of the wind”
- 499 szelíd “tame”
 Gost. 159; Podh. 182
 Sum. zid-(da)
 Chin. sze “soft, gentle”, li “id.”, t (pronominal suffix)
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- 500 szellem “spirit, mind”
 Gost. 21; Podh. 183
 Sum. d-Zalam
 Chin. sjen “geniuses”
- 501 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnitzel; slice”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 269; Podh. 182
 Sum. sil
 Chin. sjén “sharp, pointed”
- 502 szem “eye”
 ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691; Podh. 182
 Sum. ši, še
 Chin. sze “to see, to look”, muh “eye”
- 503 szende “soft, gentle”, szenderülni “to fall asleep; to pass away”
 ŠL 314; Gost. 29, 159; Podh. 182
 Sum. sanga, zid-(da)
 Chin. sjen “soft, gentle”, te (pronominal suffix)
- 504 szenny “dirt”, szennyezni “to dirty”
 ŠL 231/21, 22; Gost. 358; Podh. 182
 Sum. zanga
 Chin. sjen “saliva, snot”, sje “dirty”, je (pronominal suffix)
- 505 szép “beautiful, handsome”
 MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175; Podh. 183
 Sum. sa-a
 Chin. sje “a pure, white face”, Hokkjen sjép “id.”
- 506 szer, szor “-times”
 Gost. 891; Podh. 183
 Sum. še
 Chin. tse “row, series”, li “quantity”
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- 507 szesz “mind; alcohol”
ŠL 339; Gost. 809; Podh. 183
Sum. ziz
Chin. se, she “spiritual revelation”
- 508 szigorú “severe”
ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577; Podh. 184
Sum. si-gar
Chin. sih “severe, serious”, Hokkjen sik “id.”
- 509 szik “alakline soil”
ŠL 692; Gost. 147, 662; Podh. 184
Sum. sig
Chin. sjih “saltland”
- 510 szikkadni “to dry out”
Gost. 662; Podh. 184
Sum. sig
Chin. tsjih “to dry out, to extinguish (fire)”, Hokkjen sik “id.”
- 511 szilaj “impetuous”
Gost. 725; Podh. 185
Sum. sila
Chin. szi “wild horse”, laj “id.”
- 512 szín “color”
ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Podh. 186
Sum. si4
Chin. sih “color; pretext”
- 513 szín “stage”
ŠL 112; Gost. 378; Podh. 186
Sum. si-sa
Chin. tzi “hut, stage, stable”

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- 514 szirt “rock, boulder”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Podh. 186
 Sum. si
 Chin. shih, sih “rock”, ti (pronominal noun-building suffix)
- 515 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”
 ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209; Podh. 190
 Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab
 Chin. szü “heart”
- 516 szó “word”
 ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; Podh. 187
 Sum. sa4, zu
 Chin. só “a speech to the people”
- 517 szoba “room”
 ŠL 7; Gost. 683; Podh. 187
 Sum. su
 Chin. so “to chisel”, Hokkien szop “id.”
- 518 szobor “statue”, szobrász “sculptor”
 Gost. 635; Podh. 187
 Sum. zabar
 Chin. so “to chisel”, Hokkien szop “id.”
- 519 szomjú “thirsty”
 Gost. 320; Podh. 188
 Sum. šumu (akk.)
 Chin. so “to drink”, yu “to wish, to demand”
- 520 szopni “to suck”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Podh. 188
 Sum. su
 Chin. so “to suck”, Hokkien sop “id.”
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- 521 szorítani “to press”, szorulni “to jam; to need s.th.”
 ŠL 101, 2, 3, 7; Gost. 307; Podh. 188
 Sum. sur
 Chin. show “hand”
- 522 szórni “to scatter”
 MSL III 106, 121; Gost. 282; Podh. 188
 Sum. su-u
 Chin. sòw “to shake in order to throw it away”
- 523 sző, szöv- “to weave”, szöveg “text”, szövet “tissue”
 ŠL 104/7; Gost. 528; Podh. 189
 Sum. sa
 Chin.seu “the basic thread of the silk-cocon”, sjü “to weave, to embroider”
- 524 szőlő “wine, tendril”
 ŠL 15; Gost. 705; Podh. 189
 Sum. zu-lum
 Chin. seu “an exquisite wine”, leu “a wild growing and perennial wine plant”
- 525 szőnyeg “carpet”
 ŠL 555/8; 319; Gost. 609; Podh. 189
 Sum. zum
 Chin. seu “to weave, to embroider”, nye “finger work”, Hokkjen nyek “id.”
- 526 szőr “hair”
 ŠL 53; Gost. 232, 760; Podh. 189
 Sum. su6, šah
 Chin. seu “hair in the face”, li “hair, bristle”
- 527 szörny “monster”
 ŠL 11; Gost. 741; Podh. 189
 Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
 Chin. suh “fear of death”, nyü, yü “worm (dragon)”
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- 528 szú “woodworm”
 ŠL 15/13, 50; Gost. 235, 748; Podh. 190
 Sum. zu, sur
 Chin. seu “the first, rawer threads of the silkworm”⁹⁹⁹
- 529 szűk “narrow, scanty, small”, szűkös “narrow, scanty, small”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Podh. 190
 Sum. sig
 Chin. suh “to shrink”, Hokkjen suk “id.”
- 530 szülni “to give birth”, születni “to be born”
 ŠL 554; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 444, 461; Podh. 190
 Sum. sal, sal-la, su
 Chin. sun “grandson”
- 531 szűrni “to strain”
 ŠL 101, 2, 4, 7; Gost. 307; Podh. 191
 Sum. sur
 Chin. sú-li “to clear the wine in order to separate it from the yeast”
- 532 szűz “virgin”
 ŠL 331/14,b; Gost. 443; Podh. 191
 Sum. šis, geme-šiš
 Chin.su, szu-tsze “a pure, immaculate virgin”
- 533 tag “limb, member”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Podh. 124
 Sum. dag
 Chin. to, ta “to move”
- 534 tág “wide, broad”, tágas “broad, roomy”
 ŠL 237; 280; Gost. 172, 454; Podh. 124
 Sum. dagal, dag
 Chin. tá “big”, táj “wide, large”
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- 535 tagadni “to deny”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 293; Podh. 124
 Sum. tag
 Chin. ta (inactive auxiliary verb), kia, Canton. kat “to contradict”
- 536 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
 ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524; Podh. 125
 Sum. tug, ara9, bur
 Chin. ta (inactive auxiliary verb), kia “to cover”
- 537 tál “dish”
 ŠL 86/56; Gost. 96; Podh. 125
 Sum. dug-dal
 Chin. tán “a little snack container”
- 538 táltos “shaman, sorcerer”
 ŠL 383/3; Gost. 109; Podh. 126
 Sum. tal, tala
 Chin. tán “to sacrifice for the death”
- 539 támasztani “to lean s.th. against; to cause; to demand”, támaszték “retaining beam”
 ŠL 557; 94/13; 207; Gost. 440, 564, 566; Podh. 126
 Sum. dam, dim, tum
 Chin. ta “to lean, to support”; tán, older tám “bud; source, origin, principle”
- 540 tapadni “to adhere, to stick”, tapasztani “to glue, to paste”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Podh. 127
 Sum. tab
 Chin. ta (inactive auxiliary verb), pa “to stick”
- 541 táplálni “to nourish”, táplálkozni “to live on s.th.”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Podh. 127
 Sum. tab
 Chin. ta, to “to eat”, pi (pronominal noun suffix)
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- 542 tapodni “to step, to stamp”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 256; Podh. 128
 Sum. du
 Chin. ta “to kick”, Hokkjen tap “id.”
- 543 tárgy “thing, object”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Podh. 129
 Sum. dag
 Chin. tao “reason, way”
- 544 tární “to open wide”
 ŠL 383; Gost. 410; Podh. 128
 Sum. tal(-tal)
 Chin. ta “door”
- 545 távol “far away”
 Gost. 856; Podh. 130
 Sum. ta
 Chin. tao “way”, tao “to stretch out against”
- 546 tej “milk”
 ŠL 319; Gost. 702; Podh. 131s.
 Sum. ga
 Chin. t’je-n “sweet”
- 547 teke “cone”
 ŠL 536/27; Gost. 594; Podh. 132
 Sum. giš-lukul
 Chin. tje “round, round like a globe”, Hokkjen tek “id.”
- 548 teknő, old degenő “trough”
 ŠL 416/6; MSL III 165; Gost. 601; Podh. 132
 Sum. gakkul
 Chin. t’o “trough”, Hokkjen t’ok “id.”
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- 549 tél (telet) “winter”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Podh. 133
 Sum. tíl-la
 Chin. tje “cold”, lie “cold air”
- 550 tele, telí “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Podh. 133
 Sum. tíl-a, til
 Chin. tjeŋ “to fill with earth, to fill”
- 551 temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
 ŠL 376; 206; Gost. 7, 266, 409; Podh. 133
 Sum. temen, túm, ki-túm
 Chin. tjeŋ, older tjem “to sink, to submerge”, ta (verbal suffix)
- 552 tengely “axis”
 MSL III 141; Gost. 565; Podh. 133
 Sum. dim-gal
 Chin. tang “axis”, öl (concrete suffix)
- 553 tengeni, tengődni “to get by miserably, to vegetate”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70; Podh. 133
 Sum. tin
 Chin. ting “an acre of land”
- 554 tenger “sea”
 ŠL 484; Gost. 39; Podh. 133
 Sum. en-gur
 Chin. tung “deepness; deep”, ting “standing water”, öl (concrete suffix)
- 555 tenni, tesz, tev- “to make, to do”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 348; Podh. 136
 Sum. te
 Chin. te “hand”, sze (inactive auxiliary verb)
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- 556 tenyér “palm”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 215; Podh. 133
 Sum. tibir
 Chin. ting “plain, plane, surface”
- 557 tenyészni “to grow, to thrive”, tenyészteti “to breed”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70; Podh. 133
 Sum. tin
 Chin. ting “an acre of land”
- 558 tér (teret) “space”, terület “area”, teríteni “to spread out, to cover”, terülni “to extend, to stretch”,
 téríteni “to lead, to guide”
 ŠL 375/6; 536/14; Gost. 50, 466; Podh. 134
 Sum. giš-tír, dur, durun
 Chin. té “earth”, le, re “spot, place”
- 559 térd, térgy “knee”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 233; Podh. 134
 Sum. dug
 Chin. tè, tē “to bend”, lé “id.”, tè “body”
- 560 test “body”
 ŠL 575; Gost. 253; Podh. 135
 Sum. teš-ti
 Chin. t’è “body”
- 561 tilos “forbidden”, tiltani “to forbid”, tiltakozni “to protest”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 71, 196; Podh. 136
 Sum. tíl-la, tillá
 Chin. t’i “to bring before the town council”, té “judge; to judge”, lè “laws, decrees”
- 562 tiszt “officer”, tiszta “clean, neat”
 LM 480; Gost. 23; Podh. 137
 Sum. d-DIŠ
 Chin. ti “honorary title of a god or an emperor”, sze “title of a government official”
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- 563 titok “secret”, titkos “secret, furtive”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 26; Podh. 138
 Sum. tu6-tu6
 Chin. ti “dark”, tuh “secret”, Hokkjen tok, tuk “id.”
- 564 tó (tavat) “lake”
 ŠL 511; Gost. 87; Podh. 138
 Sum. túl
 Chin. tó “standing water”, t’ow “id.”
- 565 tolni “to push”
 Gost. 856; Podh. 139
 Sum. ta
 Chin. to “to push”, tuj “to push forward”
- 566 tő (tövet) “trunk”
 MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821; Podh. 140
 Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le
 Chin. te “root, stem”
- 567 több “more”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Podh. 140
 Sum. tab
 Chin. to “much”
- 568 tölteni “to fill”
 ŠL 73; 69; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Podh. 141
 Sum. tıl-la
 Chin. tjen “to fill”, tun “to fill, to stuff”
- 569 tőmni “to stuff”, tőmb “block”, tőmlő “tube”, tőmlőc “dungeon”, tőmör “soild, compact”
 ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Podh. 141
 Sum. temen, duburm tım, tum
 Chin. tjen, tun “to fill, to stuff”; tun “breath, air”, lö “skin”
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- 570 tőr “dagger”
 ŠL 10; MSL III 163; Gost. 624; ; Podh. 142
 Sum. gir
 Chin. te “razor knife”, le “to stab, to stab to death”
- 571 törni “to break”, törődik “to struggle with s.th.”, törvény “law”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65; IV 125ss.; ŠL 12; Gost. 59, 268; Podh. 142
 Sum. nam(tar), tar
 Chin. t’o “to break”, tör “to make an effort, to try hard”; táo “way”, lì “reason, principle”,
- 572 törölni “to wipe off”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 268; Podh. 145
 Sum. tar
 Chin. te “to wipe off”, tji “to scratch off”, ul (auxiliary verb)
- 573 törzs “trunk”
 ŠL 536/14; Gost. 426, 467; Podh. 145
 Sum. tuš
 Chin. to “stick”, tò “long root, oar”
- 574 tövis “thorn, spine”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 222; Podh. 145
 Sum. ti
 Chin. te “point, tip, peak, blade, sharpness”
- 575 tőzsde “stock exchange”
 ŠL 536/14; Gost. 467; Podh. 146, 140
 Sum. tuš
 Chin. te “root, stem”, shé “market”
- 576 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
 ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453; Podh. 146
 Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
 Chin. tu “to read attentively, to study, to understand”
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- 577 túrni “to dig”
 ŠL 467; Gost. 422; Podh. 146
 Sum. dun
 Chin. tú “land”, li “plow; to plow”, t’ur “to foam”
- 578 tű “needle”
 ŠL 73/47; 73; Gost. 73, 222, 680; Podh. 147
 Sum. ti bis, ti, attu
 Chin. té “point, tip, peak”
- 579 tüdő “lungs”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 222; Podh. 147
 Sum. ti
 Chin. tú “to let out of the mouth (breath, thoughts)”
- 580 tűz “fire”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 453; Podh. 147
 Sum. tu6
 Chin. tù “morning light”, tun “big fire”
- 581 ugar “fallow land”
 ŠL 500/2; MSL III 109, 137; Gost. 690; Podh. 337
 Sum. agar
 Chin. uh “fertile land”, Hokkjen uk “id.”
- 582 ugrani “to jump”
 Gost. 278; Podh. 337
 Sum. u5
 Chin. yue “to jump, to hop”, Hokkjen yuk “id.”, yo “to jump”, Hokkjen “id.”
- 583 új “new”
 Gost. 417; Podh. 337
 Sum. u, u-dur
 Chin. yuen “new”
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- 584 ujj “sleeve”
 ŠL 411; 371; LM 515; Gost. 216, 339, 845; Podh. 337
 Sum. u, bu, bu5
 Chin. yew “sleeve”
- 585 ujjongani “to shout for joy”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 99; Podh. 337
 Sum. húl
 Chin. i (inactive auxiliary verb), yung “to sing, to yodel”
- 586 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”
 ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734; Podh. 338
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ, u bis, ur
 Chin. uh “elegant”, yuh “to subjugate, to suppress”
- 587 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”
 ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779; Podh. 338
 Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum
 Chin. uh-uh “to bathe in a stream”
- 588 út “street”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 278; Podh. 338
 Sum. id, u5
 Chin. tú “way”
- 589 üdv “well-being, salvation”, üdvös “useful, salutary”, üdvözölni “to welcome”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43; Podh. 340
 Sum. utu
 Chin. í “to heal”, ü, jü “id.”, te “body”
- 590 ügy “affair, matter”
 ŠL 312; Gost. 483; Podh. 340
 Sum. ug, ung, uku
 Chin. yéw “the right hand”, yéw “to support, to help, to protect”
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- 591 ük “Grand-grand-parent“
 ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; 412; Gost. 211, 381; Podh. 340
 Sum. ugu, ugun
 Chin. uh “house, residence”, Hokkjen uk “id.”
- 592 üldözni “to pursue”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 371; Podh. 341
 Sum. ul7
 Chin. u “to sentence s.o. to death”, ta (inactive auxiliary verb), sze (inactive auxiliary verb)
- 593 ülni “to sit”
 ŠL 203/3; MSL V 274; Gost. 245, 471; Podh. 341
 Sum. ur, ur x
 Chin. u “residence”, li (inactive neutral verb)
- 594 űr “emptiness”, űreg “hollow”
 MSL VI 59/99; ŠL 401; 209; MSL V 274; Gost. 197, 236, 247, 471; Podh. 342
 Sum. egir, ur5, ur x
 Chin. ü, yü “to hollow out”
- 595 űszök, űszög “fire”
 ŠL 518/28; Gost. 502, 881; Podh. 343
 Sum. u-zug, asag
 Chin. uh “fire; to glow, to burn”
- 596 ütni “to hit”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43, 277, 882; Podh. 343
 Sum. utu-, usu, usu
 Chin. tu “to hit”
- 597 űzni “to chase”, űzõ “exorcist”
 ŠL 181-2; LM 17; 211; Gost. 10, 11, 276; Podh. 343s.
 Sum. uzu, azu, lú-uš, uš
 Chin. uh, yuh “to bend down, to conquer”

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- 598 vad “wild”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Podh. 90
 Sum. bad
 Chin. hwo “wild”, Hokkjen hwat “id.”
- 599 vadolni “to accuse”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Podh. 90
 Sum. bad
 Chin. wá, wú “to slander”
- 600 vágni “to cut”, vagdalni “to hash”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Podh. 91
 Sum. ag
 Chin. wá “to hit, to hollow out”
- 601 vágy “longing, yearning”, vágyódni “to long for, to yearn for”
 LM 455; Gost. 134; Podh. 91
 Sum. u-ma
 Chin. wá “voluptuous looks”
- 602 vaj “butter”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 556; Podh. 91
 Sum. i, ia
 Chin. yew “oil”
- 603 vājni “to hollow out”
 ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; 9; Gost. 32, 289; Podh. 92
 Sum. alál, bal bis
 Chin. wá “to hollow out”
- 604 váll “shoulder”
 MSL III 79/12; Gost. 250; Podh. 93
 Sum. ba-al
 Chin. hwan, kwan “strong, wide”
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- 605 vallani “to express, to confess”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; 69; Gost. 288, 362, 893; Podh. 93
 Sum. bal, bad, bal11
 Chin. wan “answer”, li (inactive auxiliary verb)
- 606 válni “to become; to divorce”, váltani “to change (money), to exchange”, változni “to change o.s., to change”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Podh. 92, 96
 Sum. bal
 Chin. wan “to cut, to cut apart”; hwán “to change money”
- 607 vályú “trough”
 ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; Gost. 32; Podh. 96
 Sum. alál
 Chin. wá “hollow”, low “a hollow cylinder”
- 608 van “is”
 Gost. 267; Podh. 91
 Sum. me
 Chin. wan, hwan “to be, to be complete; done”
- 609 vár “castle”, város “town, city”
 ŠL 38; Gost. 476; Podh. 97
 Sum. uru
 Chin. wá “tile”, li “place”
- 610 varjú “crow”
 ŠL 79/4x, 79a/2, 8, 9/37; Gost. 765; Podh. 98
 Sum. buru4
 Chin. wa “to crow”
- 611 várni “to wait”
 ŠL 56; Gost. 396; Podh. 97
 Sum. úru
 Chin. wá-ng “to wait”
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- 612 vén “ancient”
 ŠL 9; Gost. 9; Podh. 100
 Sum. en
 Chin. wan “old”
- 613 vér “blood”
 ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a; Podh. 100s.
 Sum. bar
 Chin. hiüe “blood”
- 614 verni “to hit, to beat”
 ŠL 400/5, 6; Gost. 487; Podh. 101
 Sum. bir, ber
 Chin. pie “to hit, to beat”
- 615 vésni “to chisel”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 270; Podh. 101
 Sum. haš
 Chin. we “a short sword”, she (auxiliary verb)
- 616 vessző “switch, twig”
 MSL IV 150; Gost. 627; Podh. 102
 Sum. giš-pa
 Chin. ve “fine, thin”, seu “herbaceous (wine) plant”
- 617 véték “sin, fault”, vétkezni “to sin”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Podh. 102
 Sum. bad
 Chin. we “fault, vice”
- 618 vezér “leader”, vezetni “to lead”
 ŠL 314, 50; Gost. 689; Podh. 102
 Sum. mez
 Chin. we “to defend, to protect against attacks”
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- 619 vihar “storm, thunderstorm”
 ŠL 43/5; Gost. 97; Podh. 103
 Sum. uru
 Chin. pih “gust of wind”
- 620 világ “world”, világos “light”, villám “lightning”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle”, villogni “to flash, to sparkle”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; Podh. 103s.
 Sum. bil
 Chin. we “sunlight”, lá-ng “flame”, làn, older lām “raving fire”
- 621 virág “flower”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Podh. 104
 Sum. girag
 Chin. we “luxurious vegetation of flowers”, ul “luxurious”
- 622 vissza “back”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 827; Podh. 104
 Sum. uš-sa
 Chin. we “to turn one’s back”, so “place”
- 623 víz “water”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657; Podh. 104s.
 Sum. íd, biz, bis
 Chin. we “big amount of water”, su “brook, cataract”
- 624 vol-, val- “to be”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Podh. 93
 Sum. gal
 Chin. we liao “had been” (cf. Podhorszky, pp. 93s.)
- 625 zaj “Lärm”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Podh. 192s.
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Chin. sa, so “the sound of a falling thing; rushing of the wind”
-

-
- 626 zakatolni “to make a racket, to rattle”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Podh. 193
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Chin. sa “to shake”, Hokkien sak “id.”, la “id.”, ta (inactive auxiliary verb)
- 627 zárni “to close”, zár “lock”
 ŠL 151; 401/53, 54, 229; Gost. 509, 558; Podh. 194
 Sum. šar3, saru, ur5
 Chin. sō “lock, shackles”, ul (concrete suffix)
- 628 zavarni “to disturb”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Gost. 193, 324; Podh. 194
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Chin. sav “confused, excited”, ul (concrete suffix)
- 629 zeke “jacket”
 Gost. 677; Podh. 194
 Sum. siki
 Chin. sje “clothes next to the body”, Hokkien sjek “id.”
- 630 zokon “lamentation”
 ŠL 84; 569/3, 8a; Gost. 321, 324; Podh. 195
 Sum. zig, suh
 Chin. so, su “to pant”, ke (frequentative suffix)
- 631 zöld, ződ “green”
 MSL III 127, 362; Gost. 176; Podh. 196
 Sum. sig7
 Chin. sun “second hay”
- 632 zörögni “to rattle, to rumble”
 Gost. 193; Podh. 197
 Sum. za-pa-ag
 Chin. so, su “to pant, to cough, to sigh”
-

-
- 633 zúgni “to rush, to roar”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 324, 781; Podh. 197
 Sum. suh, ug
 Chin. sò “the rushing of mussels that rub against one another”
- 634 zúzni “to smash, to crush”
 ŠL 15/13, 50; 235, 341; Gost. 235, 341; Podh. 197
 Sum. zú, sud
 Chin. su “to divide the wine plants; to clean the wine from the yeast by pressing”
- 635 zűr “chaos”
 ŠL 71; Gost. 51; Podh. 197
 Sum. šir, sir
 Chin. shu “confusion”, ul (concrete suffix)
- 636 zsarolni “to blackmail”
 ŠL 151; Gost. 509; Podh. 174
 Sum. šar3, saru
 Chin. sjo “to blackmail”, li (inactive auxiliary verb)
- 637 zsír “lard”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 556; Podh. 175
 Sum. i, ia
 Chin. sje “fat”
- 638 zszizsik “grain beetle, grain worm”
 ŠL 405/2; Gost. 747; Podh. 176
 Sum. ziz
 Chin. shih “to eat, to gnaw”

3. Conclusions

We find, that not less than 61% of the Sumerian-Hungarian etymologies appear in Chinese. This is a very strong hint that obviously a big part of the Sumerians did not emigrate into the Carpathian Basin, but to China and from there maybe they wandered to Tibet and possibly also to South Asia. But we find another very interesting fact, I mean the Hokkien forms, that are in 100% of the cases much closer

to the modern Hungarian forms than the standard (Mandarin or Cantonese) Chinese forms given by Podhorszky. We cite only a few examples: Hung. akarni, Chin. uh-juh “to wish”, Hokkjen ük, ak “id.”; Hung. árnyék, Canton. nik “to hide”, Hokkjen njek “id.”; Hung. átok, Chin. to, ta “mutual curse”, Hokkjen tok, tak “id.”; Hung. bok, Chin. muh “wood, tree”, Hokkjen bok “id.”; Hung. csapni, Chin. cha “to hit”, Hokkjen chap “id.”. Yet, Hokkjen (or Hokkien) is a local variant of Minnan, spoken in Penang and is characterised by the pronunciation of words according to the Zhang-Zhung language (Haarh 1968). This extinct language belonged to the Tibetan branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family, and must have been under the strong influence of the Hsiung-nu language of the Huns (Hummel 1975, 1976), since there is no other possible explication about the very noticeable closeness of the Hokkjen and the Hungarian forms. Now, the Huns, whose empire stretched from the steppes of Central Asia into modern Germany and from the Danube river to the Caspian Sea, settled in Central Asia approximately from the 4th to the 6th century A.D. And, as Podhorszky (1877, p. 125) remarks correctly, the Chinese-Hungarian comparisons represent still a period of the language, when prefixes were used. This points also to approximately the same time-span like the settlements of the Huns in China and confirms our assumption, that Zhang-Zhung must have been influenced strongly by Hsiung-nu.

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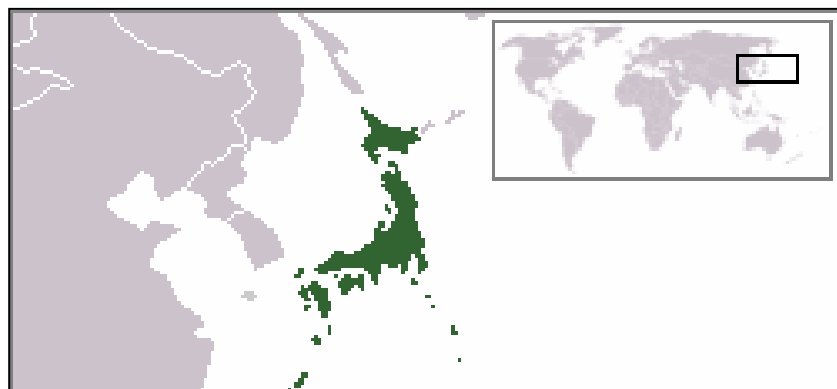
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14. Japanese and Hungarian

1. Introduction

Since the appearance of Roy Andrew Millers book “Japanese and the Other Altaic Languages” (1971), it is mostly, but not generally, assumed, that Japanese belongs together with Turkic, Manchu-Tungus and Mongolian (and perhaps Korean) to the Altaic linguistic family. Most influential for this assumption was Karl H. Menges review of Millers 1971 book (Menges 1974). Yet there is also not a general, but at least a widespread agreement, that the forementioned languages form a family in the linguistic sense. A big step towards acceptance was the publication of the “Etymological Dictionary of the Altaic Languages” by Sergei Starostin, Anna Dybo and Oleg Mudrak (2003) with its 2800 etymologies: “After a critical evaluation of the problem we came to the conclusion that Altaic should still be characterized as a genetic unity (...). The very fact that it is possible to compile a dictionary of common Altaic heritage appears to be a proof of the validity of the Altaic theory (2003/I, p. 9).

This little map shows the geographical position of the Japanese language:



In the following, I compare Japanese with Hungarian, but not directly, as Kazár (1980) did it in the whole range of all Uralic and Altaic languages, from whom we take our Japanese reflexes, but again via their common Sumerian basis according to Gostony (1975), i.e. I compare his 1042 Sumerian-Hungarian etymologies with the 594 Japanese-Hungarian etymologies in the Finno-Ugric dictionary part of Kazár (1980, pp. 12-213). In doing so, we get 235 common Sumerian-Japanese-Hungarian etyma, that I will present in the next chapter.

2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Japanese etymologies

1 a, az “that”

ŠL 480; Gost. 835; Kaz. 1

Sum. aš

Jap. a-no “that”

-
- 2 adni “to give”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Kaz. 28
 Sum. ag, ang
 Jap. ataeru “to give, to award”
- 3 ág “branch”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 124; Kaz. 5
 Sum. á
 Jap. agaru “to go or come up (to)”
- 4 aj “fold”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to carve”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 929; Kaz. 9
 Sum. a-zu
 Jap. aku “to be/become opened”
- 5 állni “to stand”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; Kaz. 22
 Sum. gal, al
 Jap. aru “to exist, to stand (of a mountain/a building)”
- 6 ángy “sister-in-law”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 469; Kaz. 17
 Sum. e-gi4-a
 Jap. ane “elder sister”
- 7 ár “flood”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 37, 141; Kaz. 488
 Sum. a, a-ma-ru
 Jap. toro “pool in a river”
- 8 ár “price”
 ŠL 401; 152b, c; Gost. 606; Kaz. 543
 Sum. har(-ra)
 Jap. uru “to sell, to trade”
-

-
- 9 bendő, old bende “paunch”
 ŠL 73; 144; Gost. 222, 449; Kaz. 566
 Sum. ti, banda
 Jap. wata “intestines, bowels, guts”
- 10 csákó “paper hat”
 MSL III 251; Gost. 621; Kaz. 381
 Sum. sag-šu
 Jap. –saka, in: to-saka “cockscorn, crest of a bird”
- 11 csel “ruse, trick”, cselekedni “to make, to do”
 ŠL 152/4, 8; 44; Gost. 103, 241; Kaz. 468
 Sum. sil5, šilig
 Jap. tarasu “to deceive”
- 12 csendes “quiet”, csend “quietness”
 ŠL 103a/3; 376; Gost. 63, 349; Kaz. 416
 Sum. še12-me-(en), ten
 Jap. shizuka(na), Old Jap. sidu(ka) “quiet, still, peaceful, silent”
- 13 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
 Gost. 659; Kaz. 494
 Sum. še x
 Jap. tsubu “grain; drop”
- 14 csere “exchange”, cserélni “to exchange”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 347; Kaz. 554
 Sum. gi4
 Jap. utsuru, Old Jap. uturu “to change, to shift”
- 15 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
 ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Kaz. 414
 Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
 Jap. shiro-i “white, fair”
-

-
- 16 csípni “to pinch”
 ŠL 68; Gost. 274; Kaz. 515
 Sum. šib
 Jap. tsumu “to pick, to pick up, to pluck, to pull out”
- 17 csokor “bunch of flowers”
 Gost. 230; Kaz. 460
 Sum. suhur
 Jap. takaru “to gather, swarm, flock, collect”
- 18 csomó “knot”
 ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609; Kaz. 516
 Sum. šum, zum
 Jap. tsumu, Old Jap. tumu “to pile up, to accumulate”
- 19 csordulni “to flow over”
 ŠL 491; Gost. 368; Kaz. 471
 Sum. zar
 Jap. –taru: shita-taru “to drop, to drip”
- 20 csök “penis (animal); knot”, csökevény “rest, remnant”
 ŠL 201/2; Gost. 589; Kaz. 512
 Sum. suhó
 Jap. tsuku- “table”
- 21 csömör “disgust, nausea”
 ŠL 384; Gost. 131; Kaz. 516
 Sum. ša-gar
 Jap. tsumu, Old Jap. tumu “to pile up, to accumulate”
- 22 csüngeni “to depend”
 ŠL 93/2; Gost. 795; Kaz. 410
 Sum. šinig
 Jap. shinabiru, Old Jap. sinayu “to bend, to hang down”
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- 23 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”
 Gost. 173; Kaz. 459
 Sum. dugud
 Jap. taka-i “high, tall”, takeru “to rise high”
- 24 dal “song”, old dalu, dalolni “to sing”
 ŠL 211; MSL III 323; Gost. 108, 517; Kaz. 465
 Sum. tal, gala
 Jap. tanoshi-i “merry, joyful, happy, pleasant”
- 25 derű “sunshine”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 182; Kaz. 478
 Sum. duru
 Jap. teru “to shine (of sun, moon)”
- 26 dög “carrion”
 LM 229; Gost. 500; Kaz. 523
 Sum. tag
 Jap. tsutsuga “illness”
- 27 düh “rage”, dühös “furious”
 ŠL 138/14; Gost. 234; Kaz. 461
 Sum. dih
 Jap. takeru “to be/become furious; rage, rave, rush”
- 28 ég “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; Kaz. 439
 Sum. é, e8
 Jap. suku “to have a gap (so that light, air, wind can go through). Kazár remarks, that “this verb is written with a Chinese sign which stands for ‘air, sky, emptiness””
- 29 égni “to burn”
 MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330; Kaz. 576
 Sum. ag, ang, e8
 Jap. yaku “to burn”
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- 30 egy, old ig “one”, egyenes “straight”, egyed “individual”, egyetem “university”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 181, 823; Kaz. 105
 Sum. gi-na, dil
 Jap. hito “one, single”
- 31 egy “church”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 8; Kaz. 145
 Sum. é
 Old Jap. itu, iti- “sacred, divine, hallowed”
- 32 éj “night”
 ŠL 427; Gost. 49; Kaz. 584
 Sum. gig, ge6
 Jap. yo, yoru “night”
- 33 ejteni “to drop”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 189, 429; Kaz. 349
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Jap. ochiru, Old Jap. otu “to fall”
- 34 élni “to live”
 ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874; Kaz. 137
 Sum. il, gal, al
 Jap. iru “to be, to exist”
- 35 eme “female”
 Gost. 208; Kaz. 14
 Sum. en-bar
 Old Jap. amo “mother”
- 36 én “I”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Kaz. 359
 Sum. ĝa-e
 Jap. ono “self, one-self, my-self”
-

-
- 37 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
 ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16; Kaz. 307
 Sum. en-ag
 Jap. naku “to cry, to weep, to lament, to sing”
- 38 engedni “to let, to allow”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Kaz. 487
 Sum. ag, ang
 Jap. toku “to untie, to undo, to loosen”
- 39 eredni “to arise”, eredet “origin”
 ŠL 185; Gost. 237; Kaz. 470
 Sum. ur⁷, ur⁶
 Jap. –taru: shita-taru “to drop, to drip”
- 40 érni “to be worth; to reach; to touch”
 ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314; Kaz. 49
 Sum. ir
 Jap. eru, uru “can, to be able to”
- 41 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429; Kaz. 349
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Jap. ochiru, Old Jap. otu “to fall”
- 42 fa “tree; wood”
 ŠL 295, 1; 295/4, a-p; 565; Gost. 792; Kaz. 66
 Sum. pa
 Jap. ja, Old Jap. pa “leaf (of trees and other plants)”
- 43 far “ass”
 ŠL 74/58, 86, 105; Gost. 205a; Kaz. 345
 Sum. bar
 Jap. o, Class. Jap. oro, Old Jap. woro “tail, scut”
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- 44 faragni “to carve”, faragó “carver”
 ŠL 349/65; Gost. 575; Kaz. 113
 Sum. bur-gul
 Jap. horu, Old Jap. poru “to carve, to chisel”
- 45 fehér, fejtér “white”
 ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; Kaz. 70
 Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
 Jap. haeru “to shine”
- 46 fel “up”
 ŠL 13; Gost. 35; Kaz. 106
 Sum. An
 Jap. ho, Old Jap. po “head”
- 47 fél (felet) “half”, felezni “to divide in half”
 ŠL 589/27; 74/58, 105; 2/4, 12, 13; MSL V 10, 20; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 384, 631, 862; Kaz. 176
 Sum. ha-la, bar, ba, hal, ba-ra
 Jap. kata- “one half”
- 48 fel-, föl- “up (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 405; Kaz. 106
 Sum. il
 Jap. ho, Old Jap. po “head”
- 49 félni “to be afraid”, félelem “fear”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 892; Kaz. 103
 Sum. hu-luh-ha
 Jap. hirumu “to fear”
- 50 fenn, fent “up”
 ŠL 13; Gost. 35, 822; Kaz. 106
 Sum. An, an
 Jap. ho, Old Jap. po “head”
-

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- 51 féřni “to fit (in a space)”
 řL 132; Gost. 379; Kaz. 56
 Sum. par
 Jap. fureru “to touch, to feel graze, to contact”
- 52 řiú “son; boy”
 řL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Kaz. 90
 Sum. ibila
 Jap. hi- in: hi-ko “great-grandchild”, Old Jap. pi-ko “male, man, boy, son, grandchild”
- 53 fogęni “to seize”, fogadni “to receive”, foganni “to be expecting a baby”
 řL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381; Kaz. 52
 Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
 Jap. fukumu “to hold”
- 54 folyęni “to flow”, folyó “river”
 řL 2; 60; Gost. 68, 385, 555; Kaz. 57
 Sum. hal, hal bis, pa6
 Jap. furu “to fall, to come down, to descend (of rain, snow, hail, etc.)
- 55 forogęni “to turn around”, forgó “maelstrom”
 řL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; Kaz. 2; 58
 Sum. bar
 Jap. abiru “to pour water over the body, to take a shower” ; furu “to wave, to wag, to flourish, to swing, to oscillate”
- 56 řó, řej “head”
 řL 69; 295; 565; Gost. 514, 792; Kaz. 106
 Sum. be, pa
 Jap. ho, Old Jap. po “head”
- 57 řőęni, řőęni “to cook (v/i)”, řőęni “to cook (v/t)”
 řL 172; Gost. 350; Kaz. 117
 Sum. bil
 Jap. hosu, Old Jap. posu “to dry, to desiccate, to dry over fire”
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- 58 fújni “to blow”; fúvatni “to blow, to blow out”
 ŠL 371; LM 515; Gost. 339; Kaz. 51
 Sum. bu, bu5
 Jap. fuku “to blow”
- 59 fül “ear”
 Gost. 226; Kaz. 100
 Sum. pi
 Jap. hire “fin (of a fish), ear”
- 60 fűzni “to fix”, fűzet “exercise book”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502; Kaz. 287
 Sum. u-zug
 Jap. musubu “to tie, to bind”
- 61 gaz “scoundrel”, gizgaz “weed”
 ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Kaz. 230
 Sum. giš
 Jap. kusa “grass, weed”
- 62 gém “heron”
 ŠL 60/10; Gost. 764; Kaz. 163
 Sum. gam-gam-mušen
 Jap. kamo “wild duck, drake”
- 63 góré “maize barn”
 ŠL 542/2; Gost. 712; Kaz. 227
 Sum. gur7
 Jap. kura “store-house, granary”
- 64 gömb “ball, sphere”, gömbölyű “round as a ball”
 ŠL 362; Gost. 79; Kaz. 208
 Sum. gam
 Jap. komu “to be crowded, packed, jammed”
-

-
- 65 gördülni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Kaz. 211
 Sum. girag
 Jap. korobu “to tumble, to roll over”
- 66 görgetni “to roll (v/t)”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Kaz. 211
 Sum. girag
 Jap. korobu “to tumble, to roll over”
- 67 guba “farmer’s coat”
 Gost. 675; Kaz. 208
 Sum. gubbu
 Jap. komu “to be crowded, packed, jammed”
- 68 gubbasztani “to squat, to crouch”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 265; Kaz. 208
 Sum. gub
 Jap. komu “to be crowded, packed, jammed”
- 69 gurulni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 111; Gost. 333; Kaz. 211
 Sum. gur
 Jap. korobu “to tumble, to roll over”
- 70 gyakni, old “to sting with the corns”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Kaz. 511
 Sum. gag
 Jap. tsuku, Old Jap. tuku “to pierce, to thrust, to stab”
- 71 gyep “lawn”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 784; Kaz. 575
 Sum. gi
 Jap. yabu “thicket, bush, scrub, grove”
-

-
- 72 gyömöszölni “to press, to fill”
 Gost. 291; Kaz. 516
 Sum. gum
 Jap. tsumu, Old Jap. tumu “to pile up, to accumulate”
- 73 gyűrű “ring”
 ŠL 401; Gost. 399, 605; Kaz. 228
 Sum. hur, gur
 Jap. kuru- “enclosure, entrenchment, fortification”
- 74 hab “foam”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 38; Kaz. 153
 Sum. a-ab-(ba)
 Jap. kabi “mold, mildew, must, fungus”
- 75 hágó “path in the high mountains”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Kaz. 5
 Sum. gag
 Jap. agaru “to go or come up (to)”
- 76 hagyni “to let”
 Gost. 404; Kaz. 357
 Sum. u-gu
 Jap. oku “to cease, to put/lay down, to leave, to let”
- 77 haj “hair”
 ŠL 167; MSL 150/342; Gost. 220; Kaz. 189
 Sum. ka + u
 Jap. ke “hair”
- 78 halál “death”
 ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98; Kaz. 166
 Sum. lú-alal, hul
 Jap. kareru, Old Jap. karu “to die”
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- 79 hallani “to hear”, hallgatni “to listen; to be quiet”
MSL III 128/367; Gost. 101; Kaz. 193
Sum. hal
Jap. kiku “to hear, to listen to”
- 80 halni “to die”
ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Kaz. 166
Sum. hul
Jap. kareru, Old Jap. karu “to die”
- 81 harag “anger”
ŠL 22; Gost. 194; Kaz. 79; 356
Sum. urgu
Jap. hari, Old Jap. pari “needle, pin”; okoru, ikaru “to become angry”, Old Jap. ikari “anger, rage”
- 82 has “belly”
ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Kaz. 213
Sum. haš
Jap. koshi “waist”
- 83 haszon “use, advantage”, hasznos “useful”
Gost. 144; Kaz. 170
Sum. á-áš
Jap. kasa “heap, pile”
- 84 hatni “to have effect”
Gost. 272; Kaz. 181
Sum. kud
Jap. katsu, Old Jap. katu “to win, to defeat, to prevail over, to be superior (to)”
- 85 hazudni “to tell a lie”, hazug “lying”
ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502; Kaz. 179
Sum. u-zug
Jap. katamu “to deceive, to tell lies, to cheat, to falsify, to feign”

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- 86 hegy “mountain”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Kaz. 154
 Sum. gag
 Jap. kado “corner, angle, point, edge”
- 87 híg “thin, liquid”
 ŠL 86/58, 60; Gost. 41; Kaz. 98
 Sum. ri-ba-na
 Jap. hiku-i “low, short, humble, lean”
- 88 hizlalni “to fatten”, hízni “to get fat”
 ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Kaz. 89
 Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
 Jap. hetsurau “to flatter, to adulate” (?)
- 89 hogy “that, in order to, because”
 Gost. 825; Kaz. 125
 Sum. ga, ge, gu
 Jap. iku- “some, several”
- 90 hold, hód “moon”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 88; Kaz. 507
 Sum. húl
 Jap. tsuki, Old Jap. tuki, tuku “moon”
- 91 horog “crook”
 UET 351; Gost. 533a, 605; Kaz. 79
 Sum. ha-bur-da, hur
 Jap. hari, Old Jap. pari “needle, pin”
- 92 hosszú “long”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 171; Kaz. 116
 Sum. uš
 Jap. hoso-i “slender, narrow, lean, fine”

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- 93 hozni “to bring”
 Gost. 858; Kaz. 155
 Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
 Jap. kadowakasu, Old Jap. kadopu “to carry off, to abduct, to kidnap”; kadusu “to invite; to bring”
- 94 hölgy “lady”
 Gost. 435; Kaz. 200
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Jap. kitsune , Old Jap. kitune, kutune “fox”
- 95 húzni “to pull”
 LM 401; Gost. 398; Kaz. 223
 Sum. hur
 Jap. kujiru “to gouge out, to wrench, to pry”
- 96 ígérni “to promise”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Kaz. 40
 Sum. igi
 Jap. chigiru “to pledge, to vow, to swear, to promise”
- 97 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
 ŠL 28; Gost. 319; Kaz. 570
 Sum. im-ma
 Old Jap. wepu “to be/become drunk”
- 98 íz “taste”
 ŠL 449/122e; 339; Gost. 583, 809; Kaz. 12
 Sum. igi-kak, ziz
 Jap. ama-i “sweet, honeyed”
- 99 izzadni “to sweat”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 450, 557; Kaz. 25
 Sum. il, irig, ir
 Jap. ase “sweat, perspiration”
-

-
- 100 járni “to go; to come”
 ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606 Kaz. 578
 Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)
 Jap. yaru “to give, to send”
- 101 jég “ice”
 ŠL 551; Gost. 64; Kaz. 591
 Sum. šeg⁹
 Jap. yuki “snow, snowfall”
- 102 jó “good”, jól “well”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; Kaz. 585
 Sum. i(-a), dug
 Jap. yo-i, Old Jap. yo-si “good, proper, fine”
- 103 jó, old “river”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54; Kaz. 47
 Sum. íd
 Jap. e, Old Jap. ye “inlet, bay”
- 104 juh “sheep”
 ŠL 494; Gost. 724; Kaz. 547
 Sum. u8
 Jap. ushi, Old Jap. usi “cattle, cow, bull, ox”
- 105 kapa “hoe”, kapálni “to hoe”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 353; Kaz. 236
 Sum. ku
 Jap. kuwa, Old Jap. kupa “hoe”
- 106 kapni “to receive; to catch”
 ŠL 36; Gost. 351, 686; Kaz. 182, 183
 Sum. ku, ka
 Jap. kau, Old Jap. kapu “to raise, to keep, to feed, to breed”; kau “to buy”, Old Jap. kapu “to exchange, to buy, to get”
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- 107 kěj “voluptuousness”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 107; Kaz. 216
 Sum. kili, hili
 Jap. kou, Old Jap. kopu “to ask, to beg, to want, to desire”
- 108 kelni “to rise, to get up”
 Gost. 428; Kaz. 229; 355
 Sum. kur
 Jap. kuru “to come, to come up”; okiru, Old Jap. oku “to get up, to rise”
- 109 két, kettő “2”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; Gost. 214, 252; Kaz. 63
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib
 Jap. futatsu, Old Jap. puta(tu) “2”
- 110 keverni, kavarni “to stir”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 383; Kaz. 183
 Sum. he-he
 Old Jap. kapu “to exchange, to substitute”
- 111 kiabálni “to shout”
 ŠL 92x/23; Gost. 118; Kaz. 8
 Sum. akkil
 Jap. akinau “to deal, to trade, to exchange” (?)
- 112 komoly “serious, earnest”
 MSL III 151/360; Gost. 184; Kaz. 224
 Sum. galam
 Jap. kumo “cloud”
- 113 kopogni “to knock”
 LM 427; Gost. 352; Kaz. 214
 Sum. ku10
 Jap. kobotsu, Old Jap. kobotu “to break to smash”
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- 114 koszorú “garland”
 Gost. 280; Kaz. 187
 Sum. kasaru (akk.)
 Jap. kazaru “to ornament, to decorate, to garnish”
- 115 könnyű “light, easy”
 ŠL 595; Gost. 545; Kaz. 194
 Sum. gin
 Jap. kinu “silk, silk thread”
- 116 könyök “ellbow”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Kaz. 226
 Sum. kun, kun4
 Jap. kuneru “to be bent, crooked”
- 117 küzdeni “to fight”
 Gost. 281; Kaz. 199
 Sum. kešda
 Jap. kisou “to struggle, to fight, to compete (with)”
- 118 le- “down (verbal prefix)”; lent, lenn “down”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 334; Kaz. 317
 Sum. la
 Jap. ne “root, base, origin, source”
- 119 lé (levet) “bouillon”, leves “soup”
 ŠL 109; Gost. 713; Kaz. 308
 Sum. lal
 Jap. nama(-i) “raw, uncooked, fresh, green, unripe”
- 120 legelni “to graze”
 ŠL 395c; Gost. 354; Kaz. 303
 Sum. rig
 Jap. nagareru, Old Jap. nagaru “to flow, to trickle, to drain, to float”
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- 121 legény “boy, lad, fellow”
 ŠL 458; Gost. 506; Kaz. 318
 Sum. laga(r) (< akk. lagaru)
 Jap. negau, Old Jap. negapu “to desire, to wish/hope for”
- 122 lenni, lesz, lev- “to be; to become”
 ŠL 330; Gost. 447; Kaz. 314
 Sum. lu
 Jap. naru “to become; to be”
- 123 lökni “to push”
 ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 254, 326; Kaz. 304
 Sum. lah4
 Jap. nageru “to throw, to hurl, to fling, to cast”
- 124 Magoch (proper name)
 ŠL 314; Gost. 29; Kaz. 282
 Sum. sanga (Zántha-Magus)
 Jap. mukuro “body; corpse”
- 125 manó “goblin”
 Gost. 664; Kaz. 269
 Sum. ma-na
 Jap. mono “a being, a spirit”
- 126 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
 ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; Kaz. 281
 Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
 Jap. muku “to face, to look towards”
- 127 meny “daughter-in-law”
 Gost. 460; Kaz. 257
 Sum. munus
 Jap. me, mesu “female”
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- 128 menny “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 95; 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; Gost. 84, 90, 164, 401, 777; Kaz. 261
 Sum. mun, nim-gír, nim
 Jap. mine “peak, summit, top”
- 129 meredek “steep”
 ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567; Kaz. 248
 Sum. murub4
 Jap. maru “circle, completeness”
- 130 merev “stiff, rigid”, merő “stiff, rigid”, merőleges “vertical”
 ŠL 337/5, 13; Gost. 567; Kaz. 248
 Sum. murub4
 Jap. maru “circle, completeness”
- 131 mi “we”
 Gost. 814; Kaz. 259
 Sum. me-
 Jap. mi “body, self, person”
- 132 mondani, monda “sage (kind of legend)”, mondás “uttering”, mondat “sentence”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 301; Kaz. 247
 Sum. mu
 Jap. maneku “to call, to summon”
- 133 múlni “to pass (time)”
 ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a; Kaz. 274
 Sum. mul, mulu
 Jap. moru “to leak (out), to escape”
- 134 mű (művet, mívet) “work”, műhely “workshop, működni “to function, to work”, művelni “to do, to make; to cultivate”, művész “artist”
 ŠL 61; 532; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V/13; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580; Kaz. 535
 Sum. mu, me, um-mi-a, um-me-a, um-uš
 Jap. umu, Old Jap. mu, umu “to bear, to give birth, to spawn, to produce”
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- 135 nagy “big”
 ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170; Kaz. 301
 Sum. nu5(..g), (nu-)g, nun, nu5, na, nad
 Jap. naga-i “long, big”
- 136 nap “day; sun”
 ŠL 129/2; Gost. 48; Kaz. 332
 Sum. nap, nab
 Old Jap. –nōpu, in: ki-nōpu “yesterday”
- 137 nedv, nedű “juice, moisture, wetness”, nedves “wet, moist”
 ŠL 35; Gost. 318; Kaz. 299
 Sum. nag
 Jap. nadu “wet”
- 138 négy “4”, negyven “40”
 Gost. 839; Kaz. 586
 Sum. limmu
 Jap. yotsu, Old Jap. yotu “4”
- 139 nem (negative particle)
 ŠL 79/8; Gost. 58, 876; Kaz. 291
 Sum. na-àm, nu-àm, nu
 Class., Old Jap. –na “don’t”
- 140 név “name”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 46; Kaz. 295
 Sum. mu
 Jap. na “name”
- 141 nézni “to see, to watch”
 ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848; Kaz. 302
 Sum. ni, ne
 Jap. nagameru “to watch, to look at”
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- 142 ni! “look!”
 Gost. 848; Kaz. 326
 Sum. ne
 Jap. niru “to resemble, to be/look alike”
- 143 nőni, növ- “to grow”, növelni “to increase, to augment”, növény “plant”
 ŠL 72; Gost. 387, 700, 771; Kaz. 327
 Sum. na-na(-am), nu⁵, nunuz
 Jap. nobiru, Old Jap. nobu “to grow, to increase, to spread”
- 144 nyaláb “bundle”
 ŠL 483/41; Gost. 708; Kaz. 313
 Sum. lagab
 Jap. narabu “to stand in line, to be linked to”
- 145 nyék, old “borderland”
 Gost. 240; Kaz. 316
 Sum. gu
 Jap. nau “to twist, to twine”
- 146 nyolc “8”
 ŠL 598d; Gost. 843; Kaz. 581
 Sum. ussu
 Jap. yatsu “8”
- 147 nyom “trace”, nyomás “pressure”, nyomni “to press”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss.; Gost. 59; Kaz. 329
 Sum. nam(tar)
 Jap. nomeru “to fall, to tumble”
- 148 nyugodni, nyugszik “to rest”, nyugat “west”
 ŠL 431; Gost. 411; Kaz. 305
 Sum. nud, nad, na
 Jap. nagu, nagomu “to be/become softened (of the weather), nagomeru “to get calm”
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- 149 nyüg “load, burden”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 74; Kaz. 323
 Sum. níg
 Jap. nigiru “to grasp, to grip, to hold”
- 150 or-, orv- “wild”
 Gost. 735; Kaz. 490
 Sum. ur-mah
 Jap. toru “to take/hold (in one’s hand), to fetch, to take away”
- 151 ordítani “to roar, to howl”
 ŠL 24; Gost. 287; Kaz. 361
 Sum. ara⁹
 Jap. orabu “to howl, to yell, to cry”
- 152 orr “nose”
 ŠL 575/3; III 132/6; Gost. 481, 734; Kaz. 571
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ
 Old Jap. wori “mountain, ridge”
- 153 ott “there”
 Gost. 857; Kaz. 573
 Sum. ta¹¹
 Jap. wo-ti “there”
- 154 öl “lap”
 ŠL 203/3; MSL V/274; Gost. 245, 471, 570; Kaz. 312
 Sum. ur, ur x, ul-ul
 Jap. naoru, Old Jap. naporu “to become corrected, mended, to get well”
- 155 örülni “to enjoy”, öröm “joy”
 ŠL 451; 56; Gost. 284, 396; Kaz. 539
 Sum. ar, úru
 Old Jap. ura-ura “happy, glad”
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- 156 ős, old üs, is “ancestor”
 ŠL 69; 480; Gost. 112, 835; Kaz. 364
 Sum. uš2, aš
 Jap. osa “head, chief”
- 157 össze “together”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 827, 865; Kaz. 373
 Sum. uš-sa, eš
 Jap. putu-, in: putu-ni “completely, quite, all”
- 158 öt “5”
 Gost. 840; Kaz. 144
 Sum. ia, id
 Jap. itsutsu, Old Jap. itu, itutu “5”
- 159 öv “belt”
 ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Kaz. 347
 Sum. ub, ab
 Jap. obi “belt”
- 160 petty “dot, spot”
 ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Kaz. 36
 Sum. peš
 Jap. buchi, Old Jap. puti “spot, speck, patch”
- 161 piros “red”; pirítani “to roast”
 ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Kaz. 3
 Sum. si4
 Jap. aburu “to roast, to broil”
- 162 por “dust”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 706; Kaz. 112
 Sum. par, za-par
 Jap. horobu, Old Jap. porobu “to go to ruin, to be destroyed”
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- 163 pottyanni “to thud, to plop”; potyogni “to thud, to plop”
 ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Kaz. 36
 Sum. peš
 Jap. buch, Old Jap. puti “spot, speck, patch” (?)
- 164 rom “ruin”, rombolni “to destroy”, romlani, romolni “to spoil, to get broken”, rontani “to spoil, to damage”
 LM 565; ŠL 565; Gost. 135, 292, 344; Kaz. 593
 Sum. gum, hum, ra
 Jap. yurumu, Old Jap. yurumu, yurupu “to become loose, to go down, to break up, to go to ruin”
- 165 rossz “bad”
 LM 565; ŠL 402/1; Gost. 135, 158; Kaz. 545
 Sum. gum, hum, huš, ruš
 Jap. urusa-i “displeasing, annoying, troublesome”
- 166 ság, ség, seg “hill” (in place names)
 Gost. 924; Kaz. 380
 Sum. šag
 Jap. saka “hill, slope, incline”
- 167 segíteni “to help”
 ŠL 356; 454; Gost. 331; Kaz. 435
 Sum. šag
 Jap. sukeru, Old Jap. suku “to help, to assist”
- 168 sietni “to hurry”
 ŠL 449, 381; Gost. 427, 871; Kaz. 400
 Sum. ši-ed, ši
 Jap. seku “to hurry”
- 169 sík “even, flat”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Kaz. 408
 Sum. sig
 Jap. shiku, Old Jap. siku “to spread, to lay, to extend (on a flat surface)”
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- 170 sírni “to cry”
 ŠL 437/6, 12, 9; 152/3; LM 544, 541; Gost. 375, 390, 412; Kaz. 479
 Sum. zur bis, sir, še8
 Jap. –tiru: isa-tiru “to weep/cry bitterly”
- 171 sok “many, much”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Kaz. 433
 Sum. su
 Jap. sugiru, Old Jap. suguru “to go too far, to exceed”
- 172 sor “row”, sorolni “to class, to classify”
 ŠL 152; Gost. 313; Kaz. 517
 Sum. sar
 Jap. tsura, Old Jap. tura “row”
- 173 sunyi “crawling”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 356; Kaz. 444
 Sum. šum
 Jap. suneru “to be of twisted/perverse nature”
- 174 szablya “saber”
 MSL V 372; Gost. 625; Kaz. 374
 Sum. zu-bu
 Jap. sabaku “to decide, to judge”
- 175 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”
 ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a; Kaz. 374
 Sum. šab
 Jap. sabaku “to decide, to judge”
- 176 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
 ŠL 102; Gost. 323; Kaz. 385
 Sum. suh
 Jap. saku “to cut, to split”
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- 177 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”
 ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386; Kaz. 391
 Sum. dal
 Jap. saru “to move, to depart, to go away”
- 178 szánni “to dedicate”
 ŠL 164; Gost. 377; Kaz. 424
 Sum. sum, sun
 Jap. sonaeru “to make an offering, to dedicate”
- 179 szeg, szög “corner, angle”, szegély “rim, border”, szegés “seam”, szeglet, szöglet “corner, angle”, szegni, old “to hem; to cut in; to break one’s word”, szegődni “to serve; to join”
 ŠL 332/19; 84; 567; UET 333, 361; MSL V 234; Gost. 81, 321, 546, 596b, 629; Kaz. 382, 383, 384, 422
 Sum. zag, zig, sig4, siga, si-gi4-da, sag
 Jap. sakarau “to act contrary, to go against”; sakau “to make a boundary”; saki “point, front part”; sogu “to chip, to cut, to slice off”
- 180 Szeged (place name), sziget “island”
 Gost. 928; Kaz. 384
 Sum. sag-ud-da
 Jap. saki “point, front part”
- 181 szegény “poor”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Kaz. 437
 Sum. sig
 Jap. sukoshi “a little, a small quantity, few”
- 182 szék “seat, stool”
 Gost. 210; Kaz. 423
 Sum. sag, šag̃
 Jap. soko “depth; bowels; bottom, sole”

- 183 szép “beautiful, handsome”
MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175; Kaz. 467
Sum. sa-a
Old Jap. tape “beautiful, fine, nice”
- 184 szer “means”, szerelni “to mount, to install”, szerezni “to acquire”, szerszám “tool”
ŠL 112; 152; 57; Gost. 378, 414, 498; Kaz. 517
Sum. si-sa, šer, esir
Jap. tsura, Old Jap. tura “line, row”
- 185 szer, szor “-times”
Gost. 891; Kaz. 517
Sum. še
Jap. tsura, Old Jap. tura “line, row”
- 186 szigorú “severe”
ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577; Kaz. 407
Sum. si-gar
Jap. shikoru “to harden, to solidify, to get stiff”
- 187 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”
ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209; Kaz. 449
Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab
Jap. suu, Old Jap. supu “to suck (in), to sip, to inhale, to breathe in”
- 188 szó “word”
ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; Kaz. 375
Sum. sa4, zu
Jap. saberu “to talk, to chat”
- 189 szokni “to get used to s.th.”
ŠL 172; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 310, 461; Kaz. 438
Sum. zah, su
Jap. suku “to be fond of, to like, to have a preference (for)”

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- 190 sző, szöv- “to weave”, szöveg “text”, szövet “tissue”
 ŠL 104/7; Gost. 528; Kaz. 428
 Sum. sa
 Jap. su “rough mat =made of bamboo or reed tied suitably”
- 191 szörny “monster”
 ŠL 11; Gost. 741; Kaz. 367
 Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
 Jap. osoreru, Old Jap. osoru “to fear, dread, be afraid”
- 192 szúrni “to sting, to stab”
 ŠL 101; 491; 57; 405/3, 4; Gost. 307, 368, 498, 748; Kaz. 447
 Sum. sur, zar, esir
 Jap. surudo-i “pointed, sharp (of needle, knife, sword)”
- 193 szűk “narrow, scanty, small”, szűkös “narrow, scanty, small”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Kaz. 437
 Sum. sig
 Jap. sukoshi “a little, a small quantity, few”
- 194 tag “limb, member”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Kaz. 487
 Sum. dag
 Jap. toku “to untie, to undo, to loosen”
- 195 tagadni “to deny”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 293; Kaz. 457
 Sum. tag
 Jap. tagau “to differ, to disagree”
- 196 tagolni “to analyse”, tagló “butcher’s axe”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 293; Kaz. 487
 Sum. 293
 Jap. toku “to untie, to undo, to loosen”
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- 197 tál “dish”
 ŠL 86/56; Gost. 96; Kaz. 470
 Sum. dug-dal
 Jap. taru “tub, barrel”
- 198 támasztani “to lean s.th. against; to cause; to demand”, támaszték “retaining beam”
 ŠL 557; 94/13; 207; Gost. 440, 564, 566; Kaz. 41
 Sum. dam, dim, tum
 Jap. chijimaru “to shrink, to shrivel, to contract”
- 199 táplálni “to nourish”, táplálkozni “to live on s.th.”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Kaz. 41
 Sum. tab
 Jap. chijimaru “to shrink, to shrivel, to contract”
- 200 távol “far away”
 Gost. 856; Kaz. 483
 Sum. ta
 Jap. to-i, Old Jap. topo-si “far, distant”
- 201 tél (telet) “winter”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Kaz. 141
 Sum. tíl-la
 Jap. iteru “to freeze, to congeal”
- 202 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Kaz. 469
 Sum. tíl-a, til
 Jap. taru “to be enough, to be satisfied”
- 203 tenni, tesz, tev- “to make, to do”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 348; Kaz. 513
 Sum. te
 Jap. tsukuru, Old Jap. tukuru “to make, to create”
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- 204 tenyészni “to grow, to thrive”, tenyészteti “to breed”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70; Kaz. 388
 Sum. tin
 Jap. tane “seed, origin, breed, offspring”
- 205 tó (tavat) “lake”
 ŠL 511; Gost. 87; Kaz. 492
 Sum. túl
 Jap. tsu, Old Jap. tu “port, harbour”
- 206 tő (tövet) “trunk”
 MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821; Kaz. 485
 Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le
 Jap. toko, in: Kuni-no-toko-tati-no-kami “Earth Eternal Standing Deity”
- 207 tömni “to stuff”, tömb “block”, tömlő “tube”, tömlőc “dungeon”, tömör “soild, compact”
 ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Kaz. 41; 516; 525
 Sum. temen, duburm túm, tum
 Jap. chijimaru “to shrink, to shrivel, to contract”; tsumu, Old Jap. tumu “to pile up, to accumulate”, Old Jap. tumu “large boat”
- 208 tőr “dagger”
 ŠL 10; MSL III 163; Gost. 624; Kaz. 520
 Sum. gir
 Jap. tsurugi, Old Jap. turugi “sword, saber”
- 209 törni “to break”, törődik “to struggle with s.th.”, törvény “law”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65; IV 125ss.; ŠL 12; Gost. 59, 268; Kaz. 43
 Sum. nam(tar), tar
 Jap. chiru “to fall, to be scattered”
- 210 tövis “thorn, spine”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 222; Kaz. 481
 Sum. ti
 Jap. toge “thorn, spine”
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- 211 tőzsde “stock exchange”
 ŠL 536/14; Gost. 467
 Sum. tuš
- 212 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
 ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453; Kaz. 477
 Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
 Jap. tazuneru, Old Jap. tadunu “to make inquiry, to seek/search for”
- 213 új “new”
 Gost. 417; Kaz. 528
 Sum. u, u-dur
 Jap. udu “rare, novel, new”
- 214 ujj “sleeve”
 ŠL 411; 371; LM 515; Gost. 216, 339, 845; Kaz. 421
 Sum. u, bu, bu5
 Jap. sode “sleeve”
- 215 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”
 ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734; Kaz. 49
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ, u bis, ur
 Jap. eru, uru “can, to be able”
- 216 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”
 ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779; Kaz. 531
 Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum
 Jap. uku “to rise to the surface, to float (in water)”
- 217 út “street”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 278; Kaz. 32
 Sum. id, u5
 Jap. ato “track, trail”

- 218 üdv “well-being, salvation”, üdvös “useful, salutary”, üdvözölni “to welcome”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43; Kaz. 145
 Sum. utu
 Old Jap. itu, iti- “sacred, divine, hallowed”
- 219 ügy “affair, matter”
 ŠL 312; Gost. 483; Kaz. 104
 Sum. ug, ung, uku
 Jap. hitasu, Old Jap. pitasu “to wet, to soak, to dampen, to dip (in water)”
- 220 ütni “to hit”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43, 277, 882; Kaz. 552
 Sum. utu-, usu, usu
 Jap. utsu, Old Jap. utu “to hit, to strike, to beat”
- 221 vádolni “to accuse”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Kaz. 567
 Sum. bad
 Jap. wataru “to cross, to pass over”
- 222 vágni “to cut”, vagdalni “to hash”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Kaz. 84; 561
 Sum. ag
 Jap. hatsuru, Old Jap. paturu “to cut”; wakeru, Old Jap. waku “to divide, to separate, to split”
- 223 vágy “longing, yearning”, vágyódni “to long for, to yearn for”
 LM 455; Gost. 134; Kaz. 276
 Sum. u-ma
 Jap. motomeru, Old Jap. motomu “to want, to wish for, to request, to demand, to long”
- 224 val, vel (comitative suffix)
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Kaz. 123
 Sum. bal
 Jap. ikioi “energy, spirit, life, power”

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- 225 válni “to become; to divorce”, váltani “to change (money), to exchange”, változni “to change o.s., to change”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Kaz. 564
 Sum. bal
 Jap. waru “to divide, to cut, to split, to separate”
- 226 várni “to wait”
 ŠL 56; Gost. 396; Kaz. 271
 Sum. úru
 Jap. mori “keeper, nurse, guard”
- 227 vén “ancient”
 ŠL 9; Gost. 9; Kaz. 99
 Sum. en
 Jap. hineru “to become old”
- 228 vér “blood”
 ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a; Kaz. 135
 Sum. bar
 Jap. iro “color, tint”
- 229 vessző “switch, twig”
 MSL IV 150; Gost. 627; Kaz. 279
 Sum. giš-pa
 Jap. muchi “whip, rod”
- 230 vezér “leader”, vezetni “to lead”
 ŠL 314, 50; Gost. 689; Kaz. 254
 Sum. mez
 Jap. mazu “in the first place, at the start, first”
- 231 világ “world”, világos “light”, villám “lightning”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle”, villogni “to flash, to sparkle”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; Kaz. 102
 Sum. bil
 Jap. hiru, Old Jap. piru “daytime, midday, noon”
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- 232 vissza “back”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 827; Kaz. 277
 Sum. uš-sa
 Jap. motoru “to be/act contrary to, to deviate from, to go against”
- 233 víz “water”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657; Kaz. 265
 Sum. íd, biz, bis
 Jap. mizu, Old Jap. mîdu “water”
- 234 zaj “Lärm”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Kaz. 427
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Jap. soyo-: soyo-soyo “gently, softly (wind)”
- 235 zavarni “to disturb”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Gost. 193, 324; Kaz. 397
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Jap. sawaru “to obstruct, to block the way, to interrupt”

3. Conclusions

These 235 etyma correspond to 23% of the common Sumerian-Hungarian etyma in Gostony (1975) and to 40% of the Japanese-Hungarian etyma in Kazár (1980). The relatively low rate of common Sumerian-Hungarian-Japanese etyma may be interpreted as a hint, that we have not to assume – like e.g. in the case of Tibeto-Burman and the Munda languages – a migration of Hungarians to Japan, but rather that the common etyma are due to the fact, that Japanese is a member of the Ural-Altaic macrofamily.

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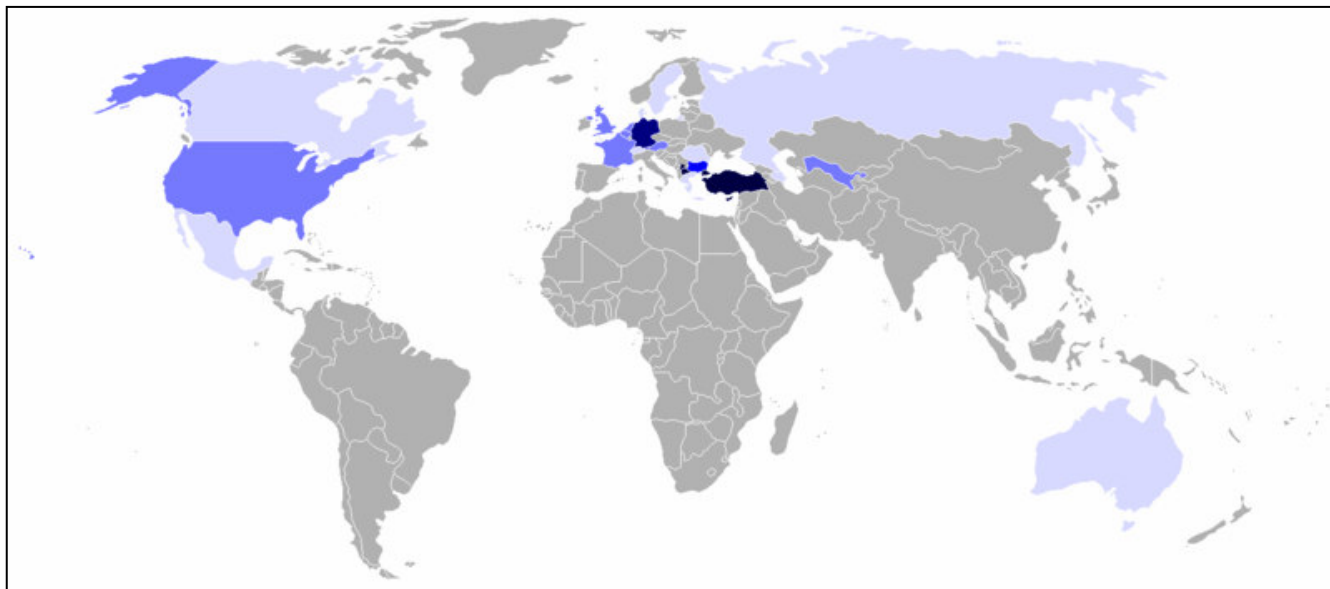
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15. Turkish and Hungarian

1. Introduction

To compare Turkish and Hungarian is kind of a risky business, since both languages claimed and still claim to be the inheritors of the Sumerians, the representatives of the first high culture on earth. For Turkish, one should consult the exhaustive study of Laut (2000), especially the chapters about the “Sun Theory” (Güneş Dil Teorisi). Therefore, it is not astonishing at all that amongst the abundance of comparative linguistic literature both on the Turkish and on the Hungarian side we find many treatises that have been written more or less openly with nationalistic purposes. Moreover, the oldest Turkish texts date from the 8th century B.C. and the oldest Hungarian texts from the 12th century B.C., while Sumerian was extinct already around 1800 B.C., so that the time difference between the youngest Sumerian and the oldest Turkish and Hungarian testimonies, respectively, are rather enormous – not to speak about the philological problems involved in Sumerian. In order to avoid biased data, we thus compare again Turkish and Hungarian not directly, but via their common Sumerian roots, using Gostony (1975) for Sumerian and Hungarian and Sára (1994, 1999) for Hungarian and Turkish.

The following map shows how widespread the Turkic languages are:



In the following, I present 577 Hungarian-Sumerian-Turkish etymologies. Yet, in very few cases I have given a word from another member of the Turkic language family, when no Turkish etymology was at hand (e.g. Chuvash, Chagatai, Yakut, Uighur), in one case (no. 722) I have even added an obvious etymology by myself, since Sára must have forgotten it by chance. It must be pointed out, however, that the present work cannot and does not want to be a comparative dictionary of the Turkic languages. Whoever is interested in finding out, in which other Turkic languages than Turkish a certain reflex

exists, should consult the excellent “Etymological Dictionary of the Altaic Languages” by Starostin, Dybo and Mudrak (2003) with its 2800 etymologies.

2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Turkish Etymologies

- 1 a, az “that”
 ŠL 480; Gost. 835; Sára 1994, p. 19
 Sum. aš
 Turk. iş in: iş-bu “ecce!”

- 2 adni “to give”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Sára 1994, p. 10
 Sum. ag, ang
 Turk. atmak “to throw”

- 3 ág “branch”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 124; Sára 1994, p. 10
 Sum. á
 Turk. ağaç “tree, wood”

- 4 agy “brain”
 ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; Gost. 211; Sára 1994, p. 11
 Sum. ugu
 Turk. beyin “brain”

- 5 ágy “bed”
 ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 796; Sára 1994, p. 11
 Sum. aka
 Turk. yatak “bed”

- 6 aj “fold”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to carve”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 929; Sára 1994, p. 12
 Sum. a-zu
 Turk. ağız “mouth, mouth of a river”

- 7 akarni “to want”
ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304, 433a, 685; Sára 1994, p. 13
Sum. ag, aka
Turk. yakarmak “to want”
- 8 akol “fence for sheep”
Gost. 716; Sára 1999, pp. 15s.
Sum. udul, utul
Turk. okol “pen, fold”
- 9 ál- “false”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Sára 1994, p. 14
Sum. alam, alan
Turk. al “false”
- 10 alak “form”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Sára 1994, p. 14
Sum. alam, alan
Turk. kılık “out(side)”
- 11 állni “to stand”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; Sára 1994, p. 14
Sum. gal, al
Turk. ulu “big”
- 12 álom “sleep; dream”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 472, 604; Sára 1994, p. 15
Sum. a-a-lum, alam, alan
Turk. uyku “sleep”
- 13 aludni, alszik, aluv- “to sleep”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Sára 1994, p. 15
Sum. alam, alan
Turk. uyumak “to sleep”

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- 14 ám “well”
Gost. 830; Sára 1994, p. 15
Sum. am
Turk. ama “but, though”
- 15 ángy “sister-in-law”
ŠL 324; Gost. 469; Sára 1994, p. 15
Sum. e-gi4-a
Turk. yenge “sister-in-law”
- 16 anya “mother”
Gost. 436; Sára 1994, p. 15
Sum. ama
Turk. ene “mother”
- 17 apa “father”
Gost. 434; Sára 1994, p. 16
Sum. ab, ab-ba
Turk. aba “father”
- 18 apró “small”, aprólék “small parts of meat”, aprólékos “meticulous”, apróság “trifle”
ŠL 437; MSL III 155; Gost. 751; Sára 1994, p. 16
Sum. amar
Turk. ufatmak “to cut in small pieces, to hash”
- 19 ár “flood”
ŠL 579; Gost. 37, 141; Sára 1994, p. 16
Sum. a, a-ma-ru
Turk. artmak “to get bigger, to rise”
- 20 ár “price”
ŠL 401; 152b, c; Gost. 606; Sára 1994, p. 16
Sum. har(-ra)
Turk. oramak “to measure”
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- 21 arany “gold”
ŠL 451; 381; Gost. 284, 285; Sára 1994, p. 17
Sum. ar, ará
Turk. zerrin “golden”
- 22 aratni “to harvest”
ŠL 594/2; 56, 5; MSL III 269, 270; Gost. 397, 802, 803; Sára 1994, p. 17
Sum. ur4, uru
Turk. oramak “to harvest”
- 23 árnyék “shadow”
ŠL 451; Gost. 284; Sára 1994, p. 17
Sum. ar
Turk. arık “bad”
- 24 ásni “to dig”, ásó “spade”
Gost. 639; Sára 1994, p. 18
Sum. al-zu
Turk. eřmek “to dig”
- 25 asszony “woman”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457; Sára 1999, p. 19
Sum. gal, gařan
Old Turk. oxřayu “woman”
- 26 átkozni “to curse”, átok “curse”
ŠL 339; Gost. 17; Sára 1994, p. 18
Sum. ař-tug
Turk. itik “sharp, insulting, rude”
- 27 atya “father”
Gost. 435; Sára 1994, p. 18
Sum. ad, ad-da
Turk. ata “father”

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- 28 baj “trouble”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. ad 288; Sára 1994, p. 20
 Sum. bal
 Turk. belâ “disluck, poverty” (Arabic)
- 29 báj “charme”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 34 Sára 1999, p. 20
 Sum. ba
 Old Turk. bay “bandage, bundle, shackle”
- 30 bal “left”, balog “left-handed”
 ŠL 9; 352a; MSL III 79/1; Gost. ad 288, 588; Sára 1994, p. 21
 Sum. bal, ba
 Old Turk. alyy “bad”
- 31 balta “axe”
 Gost. 648 Sára 1999, p. 20
 Sum. bal
 Turk. balta “axe”
- 32 bálvány “idol”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604 Sára 1999, pp. 20s.
 Sum. alam, alan
 Old Turk. balbal “grave memorial”
- 33 bársony “velvet”
 Gost. 679 Sára 1999, p. 22
 Sum. bar
 Old Turk. barčîn “velvet”
- 34 bendő, old bende “paunch”
 ŠL 73; 144; Gost. 222, 449; Sára 1994, p. 24
 Sum. ti, banda
 Turk. bandırmak “to soak”

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- 35 bér “salary; rent”, bérelni “to rent”
 ŠL 152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518; Sára 1994, p. 24
 Sum. ubara
 Turk. behre “part” (Persian)
- 36 bika “bull”
 ŠL 421/3, 6; Gost. 737 Sára 1999, p. 24
 Sum. alim
 Turk. boğa “bull”
- 37 bírni “to possess; to stand; to be able to”, bíró “judge”, bírság “fine”, birtok “property”
 ŠL 11/2, 7; Gost. 495; Sára 1994, p. 25
 Sum. bur
 Turk. biriktirmek “to gather together”
- 38 bog “knot”
 ŠL 3; Gost. 616; Sára 1994, p. 27
 Sum. mug
 Turk. bağ “bundle”
- 39 bogár “beetle”
 ŠL 79x; Gost. 782 Sára 1999, p. 24
 Sum. bur5
 Turk. böcek “beetle”
- 40 boldog, bódog “happy”
 Gost. 132; Sára 1994, pp. 27s.
 Sum. ba-dug(-ga)
 Turk. bol “abundant, generous”
- 41 bor “wine”
 ŠL 349/1, 2, 4; 349; Gost. 574, 711 Sára 1999, p. 25
 Sum. bur
 Old Turk. bor “wine”
-

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- 42 borda “rib”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a Sára 1999, p. 25
 Sum. bar
 Turk. kaburga “rib”
- 43 bődön “keg”
 LM 143; Gost. 536, 671 Sára 1999, p. 26
 Sum. dug-udul4, bu-gi-in
 Old Turk. bod “body, trunk, belly”
- 44 bǒgni “to howl”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 780; Sára 1994, p. 30
 Sum. ug4
 Turk. böğürmek “to howl”
- 45 bögre “cup”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 538; Sára 1994, p. 31
 Sum. urrub, ursub
 Turk. bakır “copper, from copper”
- 46 bőr “skin”, bőrönd “suitcase”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a, 206; Sára 1994, p. 32
 Sum. bar, bár
 Turk. deri “skin”, bürülü “envelope, cover”
- 47 büdös “stinky”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 115 Sára 1999, p. 27
 Sum. bid3, be5, bi7
 Turk. ıdı “smell, taste”
- 48 bűz “to stink”
 ŠL 483/15; 536; 511/12; Gost. 94, 115, 704 Sára 1999, p. 28
 Sum. hab, bid3, be5, bi7
 Turk. boz “bad”
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- 49 csákány “pickaxe”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 356; Sára 1994, p. 37
 Sum. šum
 Turk. çakmak “to hit, to beat, to hit out, to cut out”
- 50 csapni “to catch”
 ŠL 68/13; Gost. 273; Sára 1994, p. 38
 Sum. šub
 Old Turk. çapmak “to hit, to hit down”
- 51 csata “battle”, csatolni “to tie up”
 ŠL 549; Gost. 593; Sára 1994, p. 39
 Sum. šudul, šudun
 Turk. çatışmak “to get into a fight, to start fighting”
- 52 csecs “tits; udder”
 ŠL 331; Gost. 458; Sára 1994, p. 39
 Sum. šeš
 Turk. çeç “bundle; barn; pile”
- 53 csekély “scarse”
 ŠL 595; Gost. 545; Sára 1994, p. 40
 Sum. gin
 Turk. sıǧ “shallow, flat, small”
- 54 csel “ruse, trick”, cselekedni “to make, to do”
 ŠL 152/4, 8; 44; Gost. 103, 241; Sára 1994, p. 40
 Sum. sil5, šilig
 Old Turk. işlemek “to work”
- 55 csemege “delikatessen”
 ŠL 215; Gost. 789; Sára 1994, p. 40
 Sum. šem
 Turk. yemek “to eat”
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- 56 csempe “tile”
Gost. 674; Sára 1994, p. 41
Sum. še-ba
Turk. canip “side, page” (Arabic)
- 57 csendes “quiet”, csend “quietness”
ŠL 103a/3; 376; Gost. 63, 349; Sára 1994, p. 41
Sum. še12-me-(en), ten
Turk. çingırdamak “to sound, to ring”
- 58 csépelni “to thresh”, csép “threshing flail”
ŠL 68; 537/10, 20; Gost. 274, 275 Sára 1999, pp. 31s.
Sum. šib, dib
Turk. çapmak “to hit, to beat”
- 59 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
Gost. 659; Sára 1994, p. 41
Sum. še x
Turk. şıp “dropping”
- 60 csere “exchange”, cserélni “to exchange”
ŠL 376; Gost. 347; Sára 1994, p. 42
Sum. gi4
Turk. çerçi “exporting”
- 61 csiga “snail”; csigázni “to wind up, to lift”
ŠL 55; Gost. 742; Sára 1994, p. 42
Sum. šika
Turk. çivga “horn”
- 62 csík, old sik “stripe”
ŠL 539; Gost. 527, 761; Sára 1994, p. 42
Sum. sig
Turk çizgi “line, stripe”
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- 63 csikorogni “to shriek”
 ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577; Sára 1994, p. 42
 Sum. si-gar
 Turk. çak “sound of two objects crash into one another”
- 64 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
 ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Sára 1994, p. 43
 Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
 Turk. yıldız “star”; cilâh “shining”
- 65 csípni “to pinch”
 ŠL 68; Gost. 274 Sára 1999, p. 33
 Sum. šib
 Turk. çimdik “pinching”
- 66 csomó “knot”
 ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609; Sára 1994, p. 44
 Sum. šum, zum
 Turk. cemi “gathering together, unification”
- 67 csonka “crippled”, csonkítani “to cripple”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 356; Sára 1994, p. 44
 Sum. šum
 Turk. çonak “with crippled fingers/toes”
- 68 csordulni “to flow over”
 ŠL 491; Gost. 368; Sára 1994, p. 44
 Sum. zar
 Turk. şarlamak “to trickle, to run”
- 69 cső “pipe”
 Gost. 612; Sára 1994, p. 44
 Sum. ...te
 Turk. çubuk “switch, twig”
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- 70 csökönyös “stubborn”
 ŠL 295; Gost. 322; Sára 1994, p. 45
 Sum. sig
 Turk. çekinmek “to keep o.s. out of s.th.”
- 71 csúcs “peak”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 186, 516; Sára 1994, p. 45
 Sum. šuš, šu-si
 Turk. uç “peak, end”
- 72 csupor “little pot”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 537; Sára 1994, p. 46
 Sum. zurzub
 Turk. sap “handle”
- 73 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”
 Gost. 173; Sára 1994, p. 47
 Sum. dugud
 Turk. dağ “mountain”
- 74 dajka “nurse”
 ŠL 319; Gost. 702 Sára 1999, p. 34
 Sum. ga
 Turk. taya “nurse”
- 75 dal “song”, old dalu, dalolni “to sing”
 ŠL 211; MSL III 323; Gost. 108, 517; Sára 1994, p. 47
 Sum. tal, gala
 Turk. dilemek “to ask for, to beg”
- 76 darázs “wasp”
 ŠL 400/4 (?); Gost. 745; Sára 1999, p. 35
 Sum. giriš
 Turk. arı “bee”
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- 77 derék “honest”
MSL III 142/176; Gost. 187; Sára 1999, p. 35
Sum. diri(g)
Turk. direk “pillar”
- 78 derű “sunshine”
ŠL 536; Gost. 182; Sára 1994, p. 48
Sum. duru
Turk. dirilmek “to revive, to liven up”
- 79 díj “salary; tax”
Gost. 485; Sára 1994, p. 49
Sum. di
Turk. diyet “blood price” (Arabic)
- 80 dísz “decoration”
LM 480; Gost. 23; Sára 1994, p. 49
Sum. d-DIŠ
Turk. dizi “row, line”
- 81 disznó “pig”
ŠL 467; Gost. 715; Sára 1999, p. 36
Sum. dun(-a)
Chuvash sisna “pig”
- 82 dob “drum”
ŠL 138; Gost. 190; Sára 1994, p. 50
Sum. dub
Turk. tepmek “to kick, to push”
- 83 dobni “to throw”
ŠL 138; Gost. 340; Sára 1994, p. 50
Sum. dub
Turk. tepelemek “to beat, to hit”
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- 84 domb “hill”, domború “vaulted”
 ŠL 459; 400/2, 3; Gost. 61a, 228, 262; Sára 1994, p. 50
 Sum. du6, dubur, du6, dul
 Turk. depe “hill”
- 85 döfni “to stab”
 ŠL 441; Gost. 258; Sára 1994, p. 50
 Sum. du7
 Turk. dövmek “to hit, to beat”
- 86 dög “carrion”
 LM 229; Gost. 500; Sára 1994, p. 51
 Sum. tag
 Turk. dökülmek “to fall”
- 87 döngölmi “to stamp out”
 ŠL 224; Gost. 257, 717; Sára 1999, p. 36
 Sum. dù, dumgal
 Turk. dögmek “to knock, to make a racket”
- 88 dönteni “to turn upside down; to decide”
 ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; 595/19; Gost. 372, 623; Sára 1994, p. 51
 Sum. tun, tu10, dun, tun
 Turk. döndürmek “to turn around, to translate”; dünder “to knock over”
- 89 dörögmi “to thunder”, dörgés “thunder”
 ŠL 10; Gost. 89; Sára 1994, p. 51
 Sum. gir-gir(-ri)
 Turk. gürüldemek “to thunder”
 Yakut dorgut “to thunder”
- 90 dörzsölmi “to rub, to scrub”
 Gost. 426; Sára 1994, p. 51
 Sum. tuš
 Turk. reszelő “grinder”
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- 91 dúlni “to devastate”
 ŠL 330/42b; 467; Gost. 261, 422; Sára 1994, p. 51
 Sum. du14, dun
 Turk. dal “bold, naked, burnt down”, dalamak “to burn down”
- 92 düh “rage”, dühös “furious”
 ŠL 138/14; Gost. 234; Sára 1999, p. 37
 Sum. dih
 Turk dik “sharp, hurting”
- 93 dűlő “slope”
 ŠL 459; Gost. 61a, 262; Sára 1994, p. 52
 Sum. du6, dul
 Turk. dil “side, border, edge”
- 94 edény “pot”
 ŠL 143; 168/8; Gost. 536, 670; Sára 1994, p. 52
 Sum. dug-udul4, edin
 Turk. evani “pot”
- 95 ég “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; Sára 1994, p. 52
 Sum. é, e8
 Turk. gök “heaven, sky”
- 96 égni “to burn”
 MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330; Sára 1994, p. 53
 Sum. ag, ang, e8
 Turk. jakmak “to ignite, to burn down”
- 97 egy, old ig “one”, egyenes “straight”, egyed “individual”, egyetem “university”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 181, 823; Sára 1994, p. 53
 Sum. gi-na, dil
 Turk. yeg, yek “one, only” (Persian)
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- 98 éj “night”
 ŠL 427; Gost. 49; Sára 1994, p. 53
 Sum. gig, ge6
 Turk. ay “moon”
- 99 ejteni “to drop”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 189, 429; Sára 1994, p. 53
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Turk. aytmak, eytmek “to speak”
- 100 ék “wedge”, ékjel, ékszer “jewels”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; ŠL 80; 347; Gost. 305, 561, 562, 600; Sára 1994, p. 54
 Sum. ag, ang, ig, ek, igi-gal, aga
 Turk ek “clip, buckle, connection, union”
- 101 eke “plow”
 ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 697, 796; Sára 1999, p. 39
 Sum. iku, aka
 Osm. Turk. ek- “to plow”
- 102 el- “away (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 328, 860, 874; Sára 1994, p. 54
 Sum. ud-du, e, i, al
 Turk. ileri “ahead, onward”
- 103 elleni “to give birth (animals)”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 328; Sára 1994, p. 54
 Sum. ud-du
 Turk. olmak “to be, to originate”
- 104 elme “mind, sense”
 ŠL 536/48; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V 13; Gost. 111, 579; Sára 1994, p. 54
 Sum. umuš, um-mi-a, um-me-a
 Turk. alımlı “capability, talent”
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- 105 élni “to live”
 ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874; Sára 1994, p. 54
 Sum. il, gal, al
 Turk. olmak “to be, to exist”
- 106 eme “female”
 Gost. 208; Sára 1994, p. 56
 Sum. en-bar
 Old Turk. äm “female”
- 107 emelni “to lift”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164, 401; Sára 1994, p. 55
 Sum. nim
 Turk. ellemek “to touch”
- 108 emlék “memory”, emlékezni “to remember”
 ŠL 536/48; Gost. 111; Sára 1994, p. 55
 Sum. umuš
 Turk. anmak “to remember”
- 109 emlő “breast, teat”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Sára 1999, p. 39
 Sum. um(-u)
 Turk. emmek “to suck”
- 110 emse “sow”
 ŠL 208; Gost. 752; Sára 1994, p. 56
 Sum. anše
 Old Turk. äm “female”
- 111 én “I”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Sára 1994, p. 56
 Sum. ğa-e
 Turk. ben, men “I”
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- 112 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
 ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16; Sára 1994, p. 56
 Sum. en-ag
 Turk. ahenk “music”
- 113 engedni “to let, to allow”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Sára 1994, p. 56
 Sum. ag, ang
 Turk. inmek “to let, to allow”
- 114 enyelegni “to flirt”
 ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Sára 1994, p. 56
 Sum. eme
 Turk. eğlenmek “entertainment”
- 115 enyém “mine”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Sára 1994, p. 56
 Sum. ĝa-e
 Turk. benim, benim “mine”
- 116 enyhe “mild, soft”, enyh “relief, comfort”
 ŠL 399/7, 15; Gost. 56; Sára 1994, p. 56
 Sum. im, em
 Turk. inmak “to rest, to get relief”
- 117 ép “intact, healthy”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 8; Sára 1994, pp. 56s.
 Sum. é
 Turk. hep “all, wholly”
- 118 építeni “to build”, épülni “to get built”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 8; Sára 1994, p. 57
 Sum. é
 Turk. yapmak “to do, to make”
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- 119 eredni “to arise”, eredet “origin”
 ŠL 185; Gost. 237; Sára 1999, p. 41
 Sum. ur7, ur6
 Turk. erimek “to fall to pieces, to crumble”
- 120 erkölcs, old erkőcs “moral”
 Gost. 501; Sára 1994, p. 58
 Sum. arhuš
 Turk. ırk “race, lineage, tribe”
- 121 érni “to be worth; to reach; to touch”
 ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314; Sára 1994, p. 57
 Sum. ir
 Turk. ermek “to reach”
- 122 erő “strength, force”
 ŠL 50; 56, 5; Gost. 493, 802; Sára 1999, p. 41
 Sum. er, eri, erum, uru
 Turk. iri “big, mighty”
- 123 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429; Sára 1994, p. 58
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Turk. aşıđı “lower”, aşıđılmak “to settle, to fall down”
- 124 fa “tree; wood”
 ŠL 295, 1; 295/4, a-p; 565; Gost. 792; Sára 1994, p. 59
 Sum. pa
 Turk. ađaç “tree; wood”
- 125 far “ass”
 ŠL 74/58, 86, 105; Gost. 205a; Sára 1994, p. 60
 Sum. bar
 Turk. art “back; behind”
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- 126 faragni “to carve”, faragó “carver”
 ŠL 349/65; Gost. 575; Sára 1994, p. 60
 Sum. bur-gul
 Turk. para “part, piece” (Persian)
- 127 fehér, fejtér “white”
 ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; Sára 1994, p. 61
 Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
 Turk. ahar “white color, painting”
- 128 fekete “black”
 ŠL 482; Gost. 394; Sára 1994, p. 61
 Sum. uku
 Turk. pek “hard, severe, merciless” + kote “side” or öte “other side”
- 129 fel “up”
 ŠL 13; Gost. 35; Sára 1994, p. 62
 Sum. An
 Turk. âl “high”, âla “up, above”
- 130 fel-, föl- “up (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 405; Sára 1994, p. 62
 Sum. il
 Turk. âl “high”, âla “up, above”
- 131 féreg “worm; wolf”
 ŠL 444/19; MSL 114/205; Gost. 736; Sára 1994, p. 63
 Sum. pirig
 Turk. pire “flea”
- 132 férfi “man”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 493; Sára 1994, p. 63
 Sum. er, eri, erum
 Turk. er “man, husband”
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- 133 férj “husband”
 ŠL 50; Gost. 208, 493; Sára 1994, p. 63
 Sum. en-bar, er, eri, erum
 Turk. er “man, husband”
- 134 férni “to fit (in a space)”
 ŠL 132; Gost. 379; Sára 1994, p. 62
 Sum. par
 Turk. yer “place”, yerleşmek “to fit into”
- 135 figyelni “to watch out”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Sára 1994, p. 63
 Sum. igi
 Turk. vigele “watching place of the fishermen”
- 136 fogni “to seize”, fogadni “to receive”, foganni “to be expecting a baby”
 ŠL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381; Sára 1994, p. 64
 Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
 Turk. boğusmak “to touch, to attack”
- 137 folyani “to flow”, folyó “river”
 ŠL 2; 60; Gost. 68, 385, 555; Sára 1994, p. 64
 Sum. hal, hal bis, pa6
 Turk. oymak “to hollow out, to chisel out”
- 138 forogni “to turn around”, forgó “maelstrom”
 ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; Sára 1994, p. 65
 Sum. bar
 Turk. burmak “to turn, to turn around, to screw”
- 139 fő, fej “head”
 ŠL 69; 295; 565; Gost. 514, 792; Sára 1994, p. 61
 Sum. be, pa
 Turk. baş “head”
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- 140 főni, főlni “to cook (v/i)”, főzni “to cook (v/t)”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350; Sára 1994, p. 65
 Sum. bil
 Turk. pişmek “to cook”
- 141 fújni “to blow”; fúvatni “to blow, to blow out”
 ŠL 371; LM 515; Gost. 339; Sára 1994, pp. 65s.
 Sum. bu, bu5
 Turk. puflamak “to blow”
- 142 fúrni “to drill”
 ŠL 511/11; 411/39, 40, 98; Gost. 665, 703, 710; Sára 1994, p. 66
 Sum. bur, pu, bur(u)
 Turk. burmak “to turn, to turn around, to screw”
- 143 fül “ear”
 Gost. 226; Sára 1994, p. 66
 Sum. pi
 Turk. kulak “ear”
- 144 fűzni “to fix”, fűzet “exercise book”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502; Sára 1994, p. 67
 Sum. u-zug
 Turk. düzmek “to line up, to put in a row”
- 145 ganaj, ganéj “dung, manure”
 Gost. 695; Sára 1999, p. 48
 Sum. gan
 Turk. gani “rich” (Arabic)
- 146 garat “throat; mill funnel”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 240; Sára 1994, p. 68
 Sum. gu
 Turk. gırtlak “windpipe”
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- 147 gaz “scoundrel”, gizgaz “weed”
 ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Sára 1994, p. 68
 Sum. giš
 Turk. kazel “dry leaf”
- 148 gázolni “to wade; to run s.o. over”
 ŠL 192; Gost. 290; Sára 1994, p. 69
 Sum. gaz
 Turk. gezmek “to go for a walk, to come, to walk around”
- 149 gége “throat”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 240; Sára 1994, p. 69
 Sum. gu
 Turk. gegirmek “to be sick; to belch”
- 150 gomb “button”, gomba “mushroom”
 ŠL 362; 134, 11; Gost. 79, 80, 801; Sára 1994, p. 70
 Sum. gam, um-dug4-ga
 Turk. bog “button”
- 151 gond “worry”, gondolni “to think”
 ŠL 108/1; 106/11; MSL III 152/367; Gost. 82; Sára 1994, p. 70
 Sum. gun
 Turk. kaygı “worry, thought, reflection”
- 152 gödör “pit”
 Gost. 661; Sára 1994, p. 71
 Sum. kidar
 Turk. gedik “crack, slit”
- 153 gőg “arrogance”, gőgös “arrogant”
 ŠL 427; 106; Gost. 49, 240; Sára 1994, p. 71
 Sum. gíg, ge6, gu
 Turk. göğüs “breast”
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- 154 gömb “ball, sphere”, gömbölyű “round as a ball”
 ŠL 362; Gost. 79; Sára 1994, p. 71
 Sum. gam
 Turk. kümbet “dome”
- 155 görbe “crooked; curve”, görbíteni “to bend, to crook”, görbülni “to bend”
 ŠL 333; 88; 67; Gost. 126, 161, 162, 283, 416; Sára 1999, p. 49
 Sum. gar-ba, gub-ba, gib
 Turk. kıvrak “bent; curve”
- 156 guba “farmer’s coat”
 Gost. 675; Sára 1994, p. 71
 Sum. gubbu
 Turk. kubat “coarse, crude”
- 157 gulya “herd of cattle”
 ŠL 297; MSL III 137/94; Gost. 721; Sára 1999, p. 49
 Sum. gud, gu4
 Old Turk. qual “gray-yellow”
- 158 gumó “tuber”
 ŠL 134/11; Gost. 801; Sára 1994, pp. 71s.
 Sum. um-dug4-ga
 Turk. gömmek “to bury”
- 159 gurulni “to roll (v/i)”
 ŠL 111; Gost. 333; Sára 1994, p. 72
 Sum. gur
 Turk. gürüldemek “to rattle, to clatter”
- 160 gyakori “often”, gyakorolni “to exercise”
 ŠL 169; Gost. 408; Sára 1994, p. 72
 Sum. dah
 Turk. yekirmek “to make an effort, to try hard”
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- 161 gyalog “on foot”, gyalogolni “to walk”
 ŠL 332; LM 66; Gost. 315, 316, 423; Sára 1994, p. 72
 Sum. alaku (akk.), gug4
 Turk. yol “way, walking”
- 162 gyám “guardian”
 ŠL 554, 557; Gost. 439, 440; Sára 1994, p. 73
 Sum. geme, dam
 Turk. yamak “helper”
- 163 gyarapítani “to increase (v/t)”, gyarapodni “to increase (v/i)”
 ŠL 123; Gost. 419; Sára 1994, p. 74
 Sum. dirig
 Turk. yapkın “rich”, yapınmak “to enrich o.s.”
- 164 gyártani “to produce”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 336; Sára 1999, p. 50
 Sum. gar, ga-ga
 Turk. yarat “to create, to produce”
- 165 gyenge “weak”
 ŠL 15; 446; Gost. 145, 149; Sára 1994, p. 74
 Sum. dim-ma, gig
 Turk. yeni “new”, yeğni “easy”
- 166 gyep “lawn”
 ŠL 85; Gost. 784; Sára 1994, p. 75
 Sum. gi
 Turk. yaba “wet”
- 167 gyér “seldom”
 Gost. 823; Sára 1994, p. 75
 Sum. dil
 Turk. yırak “empty, thin”, yıramak “to decrease, to lose weight”
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- 168 gyere, jer “come (imperative 2nd pers. of sg.)”
 ŠL 444; Gost. 231; Sára 1994, p. 75
 Sum. gir
 Turk. yürümek “to move, to go”
- 169 gyermek, gyerek “child”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Sára 1994, p. 75
 Sum. um(-u)
 Turk. yavru “rascal, young (animal). child”
- 170 gyertya “candle”
 ŠL 256/1; Gost. 24; Sára 1999, p. 50
 Sum. gagia
 Uighur yarut- “to shine”, yaruk “light”
- 171 gyilkolni “to kill”, gyilkos “killer”, gyilok “dagger”
 Gost. 488; Sára 1994, p. 75
 Sum. gil
 Turk. yıkmak “to knock over, to annihilate”
- 172 gyors “quick, fast”
 ŠL 322/59; Gost. 505; Sára 1994, p. 75
 Sum. guruš
 Turk. yordam “fastness, quickness”
- 173 gyökér “root”
 201/2; Gost. 589; Sára 1994, pp. 75s.
 Sum. suh6
 Turk. kök “root”
- 174 győzni “to win”, győző “winner”
 ŠL 296; 559; 296; Gost. 345, 510, 787; Sára 1994, p. 76
 Sum. giš, giš-guza, isu
 Turk. yüz “peak, top”
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- 175 gyulladni “to become inflamed”, gyúlni “to ignite”
 ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Sára 1994, p. 76
 Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
 Turk. jalin “flame”
- 176 hab “foam”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 38; Sára 1994, p. 76
 Sum. a-ab-(ba)
 Turk. köpük “foam”
- 177 hágó “path in the high mountains”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Sára 1994, p. 77
 Sum. gag
 Turk. ağmak “to go up, to climb up”
- 178 hagyni “to let”
 Gost. 404; Sára 1994, p. 77
 Sum. u-gu
 Turk. gojmak “to let, to leave”
- 179 haj “hair”
 ŠL 167; MSL 150/342; Gost. 220; Sára 1994, p. 77
 Sum. ka + u
 Turk. kıl “hair”
- 180 hal “fish”
 ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; Sára 1994, p. 79
 Sum. ku6, ha
 Turk. balık “fish”
- 181 haladni “to proceed”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 99, 385; Sára 1994, p. 80
 Sum. húl, hal bis
 Turk. ilerlemek “to proceed”
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- 182 halál “death”
ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98; Sára 1994, p. 79
Sum. lú-alal, hul
Turk. ölmek “to die”
- 183 hallani “to hear”, hallgatni “to listen; to be quiet”
MSL III 128/367; Gost. 101; Sára 1994, p. 80
Sum. hal
Turk. kulak “ear”
- 184 hálni “to sleep”
ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; Sára 1994, p. 79
Sum. hal
Turk. kalınmak “to stay, to stand”
- 185 halni “to die”
ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Sára 1994, p. 79
Sum. hul
Turk. ölmek “to die”
- 186 hamar “quick, hurried”
Gost. 824; Sára 1994, p. 80
Sum. a-mar-u
Turk. hemen “now, immediately”
- 187 hamu “ashes”
ŠL 212; Gost. 198, 199; Sára 1994, p. 80
Sum. ukum, kum-ma
Turk. kül “ashes”
- 188 hangya “ant”
Gost. 750; Sára 1994, p. 81
Sum. gan-ga
Turk. karınca “ant”

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- 189 harag “anger”
 ŠL 22; Gost. 194; Sára 1994, p. 82
 Sum. urgu
 Turk. hırgür “fight”
- 190 has “belly”
 ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Sára 1994, p. 82
 Sum. haš
 Turk. iç “inner part, belly, stomach”
- 191 hasítani “to split”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 270; Sára 1994, p. 82
 Sum. haš
 Turk. eşmek “to break apart”
- 192 haszon “use, advantage”, hasznos “useful”
 Gost. 144; Sára 1994, p. 83
 Sum. á-áš
 Turk. ası “advantage”, asılı “useful”
- 193 hat “6”
 ŠL 190; 598b; Gost. 248, 841; Sára 1994, p. 83
 Sum. haš, aš, a-aš
 Turk. altı “6”
- 194 hát “back”
 ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Sára 1999, p. 53
 Sum. haš
 Old Turk. köt “back; behind”
- 195 határ, old hudur “border”, határolni “to mark off”, határozni “to decide”
 ŠL 96; Gost. 272, 491; Sára 1994, p. 83
 Sum. kud, bulug
 Turk. hat “line, border”
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- 196 hatni “to have effect”
 Gost. 272; Sára 1994, p. 83
 Sum. kud
 Turk. kat “strong”
- 197 hattyú “swan”
 Gost. 732; Sára 1994, p. 83
 Sum. ka-ku(-a)-hu
 Turk. kuğu “swan”
- 198 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”
 ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; Sára 1994, p. 83
 Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
 Kazakh kuš “tent, hut”
 Yakut xos “living room”
- 199 hazudni “to tell a lie”, hazug “lying”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502; Sára 1994, p. 83
 Sum. u-zug
 Turk. kazık “trick, ruse”
- 200 hegy “mountain”
 ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Sára 1994, p. 84
 Sum. gag
 Turk. dağ “mountain”
- 201 hej! “hey!”
 Gost. 825; Sára 1994, p. 84
 Sum. ha, he, hu
 Turk. hay “hey!”
- 202 hely “place”, helyezni “to put”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Sára 1994, p. 84
 Sum. ki, ke
 Turk. hal “situation, state”
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- 203 henger “cylinder”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 620; Sára 1994, p. 85
 Sum. ki-gar
 Turk. kangalamak “to roll up”
- 204 hez, höz, hoz (allative suffix)
 Gost. 858; Sára 1999, p. 56
 Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
 Turk. öz “someone’s inner part, one-self”
- 205 híg “thin, liquid”
 ŠL 86/58, 60; Gost. 41; Sára 1994, p. 86
 Sum. ri-ba-na
 Turk. seğrek “seldom”
- 206 hívni “to call”, hű (hívet) “faithful”
 ŠL152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518; Sára 1994, p. 87
 Sum. ubara
 Turk. kiğirmek “to call”
- 207 hizlalni “to fatten”, hízni “to get fat”
 ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Sára 1994, pp. 87s.
 Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
 Turk. hınzır “pig”
- 208 hold, hód “moon”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 88; Sára 1994, p. 88
 Sum. húl
 Turk. ot “fire, light”
- 209 holló “raven”
 ŠL 78, 228; Gost. 754; Sára 1999, p. 55
 Sum. hu
 Turk. karga “raven, crow”
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- 210 hon “homeland”
 ŠL 195/2; Gost. 482; Sára 1994, pp. 88s.
 Sum. nu
 Turk. hane “house”
- 211 horog “crook”
 UET 351; Gost. 533a, 605; Sára 1994, p. 89
 Sum. ha-bur-da, hur
 Old Turk. arɣay “crook”, Turk. argamak “to turn”
- 212 horzsolni “to rub”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 270; Sára 1994, p. 89
 Sum. haš
 Turk. hır, hor “to snore”
- 213 hosszú “long”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 171; Sára 1994, p. 90
 Sum. uš
 Turk. uzun “long”
- 214 hő, hév “heat”
 ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Sára 1994, p. 90
 Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
 Turk. kavurmak “to roast”
- 215 hölgy “lady”
 Gost. 435; Sára 1994, p. 90
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Turk. gelin “daughter-in-law”
- 216 hullani “to fall”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”
 ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Sára 1994, p. 91
 Sum. hul
 Turk. ölmek “to die”

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- 217 húnyni “to turn a blind eye”
 ŠL 536/39; Gost. 393; Sára 1994, p. 91
 Sum. hun
 Turk. konmak “to lie down, to sit down”
- 218 húr “string, chord”, hurok “loop”
 ŠL 401; Gost. 605; Sára 1994, p. 91
 Sum. hur
 Turk. sinew, vein”
- 219 hús “meat”
 ŠL 384; 171; MSL III 151; ŠL 7; Gost. 113, 203, 204; Sára 1994, p. 92
 Sum. uš, uzu, kuš
 Turk. gušt “meat” (Persian)
- 220 húzni “to pull”
 LM 401; Gost. 398; Sára 1994, p. 92
 Sum. hur
 Turk. uzak “far, far away”, uzatmak “to pull out”
- 221 hülye “idiot”
 ŠL 336; Gost. 932; Sára 1994, p. 92
 Sum. lil
 Turk. hileli “unmixed, dirty” (Arabic)
- 222 hűs, hűvös “cool”
 Gost. 66; Sára 1994, p. 92
 Sum. sid
 Turk. kış “winter”
- 223 idő “time; weather”
 ŠL 381; 52; Gost. 42, 44; Sára 1994, p. 92
 Sum. ud, ud-(d)a, itu
 Old Turk. öd “time”, turk. ödel “deadline”
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- 224 ifjú “young”
 ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Sára 1999, p 57
 Sum. ibila
 Turk. yeni “new, young”
- 225 ig (terminative suffix)
 ŠL 123; Gost. 561; Sára 1994, p. 93
 Sum. ig, ek
 Turk. değin (terminative postposition)
- 226 igaz “true”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Sára 1994, p. 93
 Sum. igi
 Turk. öğü “good”
- 227 igen “yes; very”
 Gost. 878; Sára 1994, p. 93
 Sum. igi-in, igi-en
 Turk. öğü “good”
- 228 ígéрни “to promise”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Sára 1994, p. 93
 Sum. igi
 Turk. ađırlamak “to honor, to entertain, to offer”
- 229 így “so, like that”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Sára 1994, p. 93
 Sum. igi
 Turk. öyle “so, like that”
- 230 íj “bow”
 ŠL 68-30; Gost. 551; Sára 1994, p. 93
 Sum. illu, lu-illuru
 Turk. yay “bow”

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- 231 ima “prayer”, imádni “to adore”
 ŠL 152, 117, 118; ŠL 142; Gost. 15, 317; Sára 1994, p. 94
 Sum. mú-mú, i
 Turk. ümit “hope” (Persian)
- 232 indulni, indulni “to depart”
 ŠL 148/17, 52; 381; Gost. 140, 328; Sára 1994, p. 95
 Sum. in-di, ud-du
 Turk. önde “onward”
- 233 inger “stimulus, charm”
 ŠL 356; Gost. 793; Sára 1994, p. 95
 Sum. giš-immar
 Turk. sinir “nerve”, sinirlenmek “to be nervous”
- 234 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
 ŠL 28; Gost. 319; Sára 1994, p. 97
 Sum. im-ma
 Turk. içmek “to drink”
- 235 ínny, ünny “gums”
 ŠL 15; 376; Gost. 76, 223; Sára 1994, p. 95
 Sum. inim, unu
 Turk. in “hollow, hole”
- 236 ipar “industry, trade”, iparos “industrial, trader”
 ŠL 23/1; Gost. 484; Sára 1994, p. 95
 Sum. ibira
 Turk. yapmak “to make, to do”
- 237 ír “balm, ointment”
 ŠL 231; 225; Gost. 556, 557, 718; Sára 1994, p. 96
 Sum. i, ia, irig, ir, bappir
 Turk. irivi “medicament”
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- 238 iramodni “to flee, to escape”
 ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314; Sára 1994, p. 96
 Sum. ir
 Turk. ırgamnak “to move, to get going”
- 239 irigy “jealous”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 195; Sára 1994, p. 96
 Sum. erim
 Turk. irade “wish, desire” (Arabic)
- 240 ismerni “to know”
 ŠL 536/48; Gost. 111; Sára 1994, p. 97
 Sum. umuš
 Turk. aṣna “pal, brother” (Persian)
- 241 isten “god”
 ŠL 480; LM 480; Gost. 22, 23; Sára 1994, p. 97
 Sum. išten, d-DIŠ
 Turk. ısn “light”, ıstın “illuminating”, yezdan “god” (Persian), Old Turk. idi “sir, master”
- 242 íz “taste”
 ŠL 449/122e; 339; Gost. 583, 809; Sára 1994, p. 97
 Sum. igi-kak, ziz
 Turk. meze “taste” (Persian)
- 243 izzadni “to sweat”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 450, 557; Sára 1994, p. 98
 Sum. il, irig, ir
 Turk. ıslak “wet, watery”
- 244 izzani “to glow”, izzás “glowing”
 ŠL 172; MSL IV 36/99; Gost. 191, 450; Sára 1994, p. 98
 Sum. izi
 Turk. ısı “warm, hot”, ısındırmak “to warm up, to heat up”
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- 245 járni “to go; to come”
 ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606; Sára 1994, p. 98
 Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)
 Turk. yürümek “to go; to come”
- 246 jég “ice”
 ŠL 551; Gost. 64; Sára 1994, p. 99
 Sum. šeg⁹
 Turk. yog “dense, solid”
- 247 jel “sign”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13; Sára 1994, p. 99
 Sum. i(-a)
 Turk. yel “mane”
- 248 jó “good”, jól “well”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; Sára 1994, p. 99
 Sum. i(-a), dug
 Turk. iyi “good”
- 249 jog “law”
 ŠL 142; Gost. 13, 317; Sára 1999, p. 60
 Sum. i(-a), i
 Turk. hak “law, truth”
- 250 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; Sára 1994, p. 99
 Sum. gin, du
 Turk. yanaşmak “to come nearer, to come to there”
- 251 juh “sheep”
 ŠL 494; Gost. 724; Sára 1994, p. 100
 Sum. u8
 Turk. ıh “howling”, ıhlamak “to pant”
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- 252 kábítani “to intoxicate”, kábulni “to be intoxicated”
 ŠL 483/15; 511/12; Gost. 94, 704; Sára 1994, p. 100
 Sum. maš, háb
 Turk. gabi “idiot; crazy”
- 253 kád “tub”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 539; Sára 1999, p. 60
 Sum. dug
 Turk. kadeh “mug, goblet”
- 254 kancsó “jug”, kanna “can”
 ŠL 14/1; 367/15; Gost. 534; Sára 1999, p. 62
 Sum. gan, giš-gan
 Turk. kanata “jug, can”
- 255 kanyar “bend, curve”, kanyarítani “to fling, to hurl”, kanyarodni “to bend, to curve”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Sára 1994, p. 101
 Sum. kun, kun4
 Turk. kanırmak “to bend”
- 256 kaparni “to scratch”
 Gost. 271; Sára 1994, p. 101
 Sum. kaparu (akk.)
 Turk. kıpırdamak “to move, to kick, to scrape”
- 257 kapni “to receive; to catch”
 ŠL 36; Gost. 351, 686; Sára 1994, p. 101
 Sum. ku, ka
 Turk. kapmak “to catch”
- 258 kar “arm”
 ŠL 322; 74/58, 105; MSL III 78/4, 79/1, 7; Gost. 152, 205, 522; Sára 1999, p. 63
 Sum. kal, kalg, kùš, kur x
 Old Turk. qary “arm”
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- 259 kár “damage; a pity”
 ŠL 60; 376/2, 3, 4, 8, etc.; Gost. 122, 553; Sára 1994, p. 102
 Sum. kúr, kar
 Turk. kahır, khr “bitterness, remorse” (Arabic)
- 260 kard “saber, sword”
 LM 223; Gost. 647; Sára 1999, p. 63
 Sum. kar
 Old Turk. kārtmäk “to cut into”
- 261 karika “ring”
 ŠL 60; Gost. 105; Sára 1999, p. 63
 Sum. kur(-kur)
 Turk. küre “ball, sphere”
- 262 karó “stake, post”
 Gost. 554; Sára 1999, pp. 53s.
 Sum. kar bis
 Old Chuvash qaryγ “stake, post”
- 263 kebel “bosom”
 ŠL 167; Gost. 202; Sára 1994, p. 102
 Sum. gab(a)
 Turk. kabalık “swollenness, fullness”
- 264 kedv “mood”, kedvelni “to love”
 Gost. 306; Sára 1994, p. 103
 Sum. ki-ag, ke-ag
 Turk. keyif “high spirits” (Arabic)
- 265 kegy “favor”, kegyes “gracious, merciful”
 ŠL 468; 41; Gost. 165, 572, 573; Sára 1994, p. 103
 Sum. kug, ku-babbar, kug-dim
 Turk. kıyamamak “to regret, to pity, to spare”
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- 266 kěj “voluptuousness”
ŠL 461; Gost. 107; Sára 1994, p. 103
Sum. kili, hili
Turk. keyif “high spirits” (Arabic)
- 267 kelengye “dowry”
Gost. 490, 913; Sára 1994, p. 103
Sum. Ki-en-gi
Old Turk. kâlin “bride”
- 268 kelleni “to must”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Sára 1994, p. 103
Sum. gal
Turk. kalık “insufficient”
- 269 kelni “to rise, to get up”
Gost. 428; Sára 1994, p. 103
Sum. kur
Turk. gelmek “to arrive”
- 270 kém “spy”
ŠL 554; Gost. 439; Sára 1994, p. 104
Sum. geme
Turk. kemın “secret, lurking” (Arabic)
- 271 kende, old kündu “ancient title of dignity”
MSL III 125; Gost. 523; Sára 1994, p. 104
Sum. kin-gal
Turk. kendi “you (polite form)”
- 272 kendő “cloth”
Gost. 678; Sára 1994, p. 104
Sum. kandu (akk.)
Turk. kanat “wing; vastness”

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- 273 kerek “round”, kerék “wheel”
 LM 129a; Gost. 142, 531; Sára 1994, p. 104
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
 Turk. küre “globe, sphere, ball”
- 274 kert “garden”
 MSL I, 71; Gost. 663; Sára 1994, p. 105
 Sum. kiri
 Turk. kerte “sign, furrow”, kertmek “to cut in, to mark”
- 275 kerülni “to avoid; to come; to cost”
 ŠL 111; Gost. 333, 554; Sára 1994, p. 105
 Sum. gur, kar bis
 Turk. kıvrılmak “to turn o.s., to wriggle, to squirm”
- 276 kés “knife”
 ŠL 296; Gost. 787; Sára 1994, p. 105
 Sum. isu
 Turk. kesmek “to cut”
- 277 keskeny “small, narrow”
 ŠL 166; Gost. 53; Sára 1994, p. 105
 Sum. kaskal
 Turk. keskin “sharp”
- 278 kész “ready”, készíteni “to prepare (v/t), to make ready”, készülni “to get ready, to prepare (v/i)”
 ŠL 70/32; Gost. 432, 787; Sára 1994, p. 106
 Sum. katu, isu (akk.)
 Turk. iş “work”, işlemek “to work”
- 279 kéve, kepe “sheaf”
 ŠL 101/13; Gost. 643; Sára 1994, p. 106
 Sum. ka-pa-lu (akk.)
 Turk. kıvrılmak “to turn, to wind”
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- 280 keverni, kavarni “to stir”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 383; Sára 1994, p. 102
 Sum. he-he
 Turk. kıvrırmak “to turn, to turn around, to stir”
- 281 ki, kinn, kint “out, outside”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Sára 1994, p. 106
 Sum. ki, ke
 Turk. kıy “end, border”
- 282 kiabálni “to shout”
 ŠL 92x/23; Gost. 118; Sára 1994, p. 106
 Sum. akkil
 Turk. kıyırmak “to call, to look for”
- 283 kígyó “snake”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 347; Sára 1994, p. 107
 Sum. gi4
 Turk. kaymak “to slide, to slip, to glide”
- 284 kín “agony”
 ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937; Sára 1999, p. 66
 Sum. kin, kiĝ
 Old Chuvash xen “trouble, agony”
- 285 kincs “treasure”
 ŠL 468; Gost. 571; Sára 1994, p. 107
 Sum. guš-kin
 Turk. inci “pearl”
- 286 kívánni “to wish”
 ŠL 143; 406; Gost. 421; Sára 1994, p. 107
 Sum. kam
 Turk. hava, heva “wish, longing” (Arabic)
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- 287 kócsag “heron”
 Gost. 743; Sára 1994, p. 107
 Sum. kassag
 Turk. kuş “bird”
- 288 korcs “hybrid”
 ŠL 318/b; 214; Gost. 205, 719; Sára 1994, p. 109
 Sum. kùš, kaš
 Turk. kırılmak “to devastate, to annihilate”
- 289 korsó “jug, mug (beer)”
 ŠL 46/4, 8; Gost. 542; Sára 1999, p. 67
 Sum. šakir
 Turk. kaşık “spoon”
- 290 kosár “basket”
 Gost. 614; Sára 1999, p. 67
 Sum. dusu
 Old Turk. kiz “basket”
- 291 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
 ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353; Sára 1999, p. 68
 Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
 Turk. kaya “boulder”
- 292 könny “tear”
 ŠL 119/2; Gost. 83; Sára 1994, p. 111
 Sum. kàn
 Turk. gönül “heart, feelings”
- 293 könnyű “light, easy”
 ŠL 595; Gost. 545; Sára 1994, p. 111
 Sum. gin
 Turk. kıyık “small, tiny”
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- 294 könyök “elbow”
 ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Sára 1994, p. 111
 Sum. kun, kun4
 Turk. kemik “bone”
- 295 könyv “book”
 ŠL 15; 538; LM 15; Gost. 76, 937, 938; Sára 1999, p. 68
 Sum. inim, kin, kiĝ, kimu
 Uighur küin “book roll”
- 296 köpni “to spit”
 Gost. 757; Sára 1994, p. 111
 Sum. uh
 Turk. köpük “foam”, köpürmek “to foam, to slaver”
- 297 kör “circle”
 ŠL 60/33; 111; Gost. 105, 333; Sára 1994, p. 111, 104
 Sum. kur(-kur), gur
 Turk. küre “globe, sphere, ball”
- 298 köszönni “to greet, to welcome; to thank”, köszönteni “to welcome”
 ŠL 559; Gost. 510; Sára 1994, p. 112
 Sum. guza
 Turk. özen “caution, care”
- 299 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281; Sára 1994, p. 112
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda
 Turk. katmak “to unite, to assemble”
- 300 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
 ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; Sára 1994, pp. 112s.
 Sum. kiši, keš, giš
 Turk. kasık “loins”
 Chuvash xuže “spot, place, distance”
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- 301 kúszni “to climb”
 ŠL 562/2; Gost. 738; Sára 1994, p. 113
 Sum. kušu
 Turk. uzun “long”, uzanmak “to reach”
- 302 küldeni, külgeni “to send”
 ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937; Sára 1994, p. 114
 Sum. kin, kiĝ
 Turk. itmek “to bump into; to spur on”
- 303 kürt “horn (music instrument)”
 ŠL 424/5; Gost. 584; Sára 1994, p. 114
 Sum. kir
 Turk. gür “sharp, high voice”, gırt “to breathe stertorously”
- 304 küszöb, old kézöb “threshold”
 ŠL 314; 142; Gost. 532, 533, 886; Sára 1994, p. 114
 Sum. kišib, idib, i-dib
 Turk. köse “corner, angle”
- 305 küzdeni “to fight”
 Gost. 281; Sára 1994, p. 115
 Sum. kešda
 Turk. kızmak “to warm up, to get hot”
- 306 láb “leg, foot”
 Gost. 254; Sára 1994, p. 115
 Sum. lah4
 Turk. adım “step”
- 307 láng “flame”
 SL 322/35d; Gost. 19; Sára 1994, p. 115
 Sum. dingir Lamma
 Turk. yangın “fire”

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- 308 le- “down (verbal prefix)”; lent, lenn “down”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 334; Sára 1994, p. 116
 Sum. la
 Turk. alt “lower part”
- 309 legény “boy, lad, fellow”
 ŠL 458; Gost. 506; Sára 1994, p. 117
 Sum. laga(r) (< akk. lagaru)
 Turk. yegen “cousin”
- 310 lélek “breathsoul (vs. bodysoul)”, lélegezni “to breathe”, lelkes “inspired, fiery”
 ŠL 313; 330; Gost. 69, 447; Sára 1994, p. 117
 Sum. líl, lu
 Turk. ılık “warm”
- 311 lép “spleen”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 244; Sára 1994, p. 117
 Sum. lipiš
 Turk. lüp “inner part” (Arabic)
- 312 levente (auch EN) “épée (kind of sword)”
 ŠL 144; Gost. 449, 906; Sára 1994, p. 118
 Sum. banda, Lu-banda
 Turk. levent “beautiful, handsome, pretty”
- 313 liszt “flour”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 720; Sára 1994, p. 118
 Sum. zid
 Turk. lezzet “taste”
- 314 locsolni “to water”
 ŠL 321/3; Gost. 325; Sára 1994, p. 119
 Sum. luh, lah
 Turk. loş “wet”
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- 315 lökni “to push”
 ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 254, 326; Sára 1994, p. 119
 Sum. lah4
 Turk. ok “arrow”
- 316 mag “seed”, magzat “embryo”
 ŠL 567/4; 81; 33/2; Gost. 243, 346, 400, 810; Sára 1994, p. 119
 Sum. mud, ma5, mu
 Turk. mağz “someone’s inner part, seed” (Persian)
- 317 magas “high”, magasztos “sublime, grand”
 Gost. 163; Sára 1994, p. 119
 Sum. mah
 Turk. ağaç “tree; wood”
- 318 mámor “intoxication”, mámoros “drunk”
 ŠL 342/75a; Gost. 127; Sára 1999, p. 75
 Sum. mamu(-da)
 Osm. Turk. mahmur “drunk, intoxicated”
- 319 mártani “to dip”
 Gost. 14, 658; Sára 1994, p. 120
 Sum. me
 Turk. erimek “to diminish, to melt”, eritmek “to weaken, to consume”
- 320 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
 ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; Sára 1994, p. 120
 Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
 Turk. başka “other, the other one”
- 321 mászni “to climb”
 ŠL 374; Gost. 739; Sára 1994, p. 120
 Sum. muš
 Turk. asmak “to hang up”
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- 322 medence “basin, pelvis”, meder “riverbed”
 Gost. 658; Sára 1994, p. 120
 Sum. me
 Turk. medar “middle” (Arabic)
- 323 meleg “warm”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 19, 129; Sára 1994, p. 121
 Sum. dingir Lamma, mu-lam, me-lam
 Turk. ılık, ılık “warm”
- 324 mély “deep”
 ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777; Sára 1994, p. 121
 Sum. me, má(-a), meli, nim
 Turk. meyan “spot, place, middle of” (Persian)
- 325 mén “stallion”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164; Sára 1994, p. 121
 Sum. nim
 Turk. meni “sperm, semen”
- 326 menni “to go”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267; Sára 1994, p. 121
 Sum. gin, me
 Old Turk. maŋɣɣ “step”
- 327 meny “daughter-in-law”
 Gost. 460
 Sum. munus
 Turk. yenge “sister-in-law; daughter-in-law”
- 328 menny “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 95; 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; Gost. 84, 90, 164, 401, 777; Sára 1994, p. 122
 Sum. mun, nim-gír, nim
 Turk. mina “azure (blue)”
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- 329 mérni “to measure”, mérték “measure”
 ŠL 532; Gost. 14, 492; Sára 1994, p. 122
 Sum. me
 Turk. oramak “to measure”
- 330 mez “cover, clothes”
 ŠL 532; Gost. 615; Sára 1994, p. 122
 Sum. me-te
 Turk. bez “cloth, fabric”
- 331 mező “field, meadow”
 ŠL 342, 335; Gost. 503; Sára 1994, p. 123
 Sum. ma-a, ma-da
 Turk. mezraa “field, meadow” (Arabic)
- 332 mi “we”
 Gost. 814; Sára 1994, p. 123
 Sum. me-
 Turk. biz “we”
- 333 mi? “what?”
 ŠL 70a; 61; Gost. 816, 818, 867; Sára 1994, p. 123
 Sum. mi, a-ba11
 Turk. ne? “what?”
- 334 mondani, monda “sage (kind of legend)”, mondás “uttering”, mondat “sentence”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 301; Sára 1994, p. 123
 Sum. mu
 Turk. mani “folk song”, menkıbe “legend”
- 335 mony “egg; testicles”
 ŠL 95; 394/6, 7; Gost. 84, 771; Sára 1994, p. 123
 Sum. mun, nunuz
 Turk. maya “embryo”
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- 336 mosolyogni “to smile”
 ŠL 102, 103; Gost. 229; Sára 1994, p. 124
 Sum. muš
 Turk. ısımak “to shine, to light (up)”
- 337 múlni “to pass (time)”
 ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a; Sára 1994, p. 124
 Sum. mul, mulu
 Turk. bulmak “to be killed, to be lost; to reach”
- 338 munka “work”, munkás “worker”
 ŠL 95; Gost. 84; Sára 1994, p. 124
 Sum. mun
 Turk. emek “work”
- 339 mű (művet, mívet) “work”, műhely “workshop, működni “to function, to work”, művelni “to do, to make; to cultivate”, művész “artist”
 ŠL 61; 532; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V/13; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580; Sára 1994, p. 124
 Sum. mu, me, um-mi-a, um-me-a, um-uš
 Turk. mükevvenat “creation”, mükevvin “creator”
- 340 nád “reed”
 Gost. 585; Sára 1994, p. 124
 Sum. ne-gi-gi-du16
 Turk. ney “reed” (Persian)
- 341 nász “wedding; father-in-law”
 ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771; Sára 1994, p. 125
 Sum. nunuz
 Turk. nisan “sign” (Persian), nisanlı “bride”
- 342 nedv, nedű “juice, moisture, wetness”, nedves “wet, moist”
 ŠL 35; Gost. 318; Sára 1994, p. 125
 Sum. nag
 Turk. nem “juice, moisture, wetness” (Persian)
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- 343 nem (negative particle)
 ŠL 79/8; Gost. 58, 876; Sára 1994, p. 125
 Sum. na-àm, nu-àm, nu
 Turk. –ma-, -me-, -mi-, -mu- (negative infix)
- 344 nem “sex, gender”, nemes “noble”
 ŠL 79/9; Gost. 57; Sára 1994, p. 125
 Sum. nam
 Turk. nam “name, glory”
- 345 nép “people”
 ŠL 339; 366/7; Gost. 446, 812, 930; Sára 1994, p. 125
 Sum. ni(ri-a), ni, na-ab
 Turk. êpi “enough (people)”
- 346 név “name”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 46; Sára 1994, p. 125
 Sum. mu
 Turk. nam “name” (Persian)
- 347 nézni “to see, to watch”
 ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848; Sára 1994, p. 126
 Sum. ni, ne
 Turk. nazır omak “to be careful” (Arabic)
- 348 nő “woman”
 ŠL 75/1, 19, 81, 90; Gost. 470, 771; Sára 1994, p. 126
 Sum. nu, nunuz
 Turk. nine “mother”
- 349 nőni, növ- “to grow”, növelni “to increase, to augment”, növény “plant”
 ŠL 72; Gost. 387, 700, 771; Sára 1994, p. 126
 Sum. na-na(-am), nu⁵, nunuz
 Old Turk. ön, Turk. ösmek “to grow”
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- 350 nyak “neck”
Gost. 240; Sára 1994, p. 126
Sum. gu
Turk. yaka “collar”
- 351 nyaláb “bundle”
ŠL 483/41; Gost. 708; Sára 1994, p. 127
Sum. lagab
Turk. jal “bank of a river, shore of the sea”
- 352 nyél, nyé “handle”, nyélgyártó “carpenter”
ŠL 444/7; 560; Gost. 549, 550, 585; Sára 1994, p. 128
Sum. nè, nagar, na-an-gar, (nè)gi-gi-du16
Turk. el “hand, handle”
- 353 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Sára 1994, p. 128
Sum. eme
Turk. yalmarmak “to swallow”
- 354 nyereg “saddle”
ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425; Sára 1994, p. 128
Sum. nir
Turk. eyer “saddle”
- 355 nyerni “to win”
ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425; Sára 1994, p. 128
Sum. nir
Turk. yarmak “to divide, to split, to cut apart”
- 356 nyom “trace”, nyomás “pressure”, nyomni “to press”
ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss. ; Gost. 59; Sára 1994, p. 129
Sum. nam(tar)
Turk. yummak “to close”

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- 357 nyugodni, nyugszik “to rest”, nyugat “west”
 ŠL 431; Gost. 411; Sára 1994, p. 130
 Sum. nud, nad, na
 Turk. uyumak “to rest, to sleep”
- 358 nyüg “load, burden”
 ŠL 597; Gost. 74; Sára 1994, p. 130
 Sum. níg
 Turk. yük “load, burden”
- 359 okos “bright, clever”
 ŠL Gost. 911; Sára 1999, pp. 81s.
 Sum. Ukuš
 Turk. akıl “bright, clever”
- 360 or-, orv- “wild”
 Gost. 735; Sára 1994, p. 133
 Sum. ur-mah
 Turk. uğrulamak “to steal”
- 361 ordítani “to roar, to howl”
 ŠL 24; Gost. 287; Sára 1994, p. 132
 Sum. ara9
 Turk. ürümek “to roar, to howl”
- 362 orr “nose”
 ŠL 575/3; III 132/6; Gost. 481, 734; Sára 1994, p. 133
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ
 Turk. burun “nose”
- 363 ország, old uru-zag “land, state”
 ŠL 332/19; 38; 332; 401; Gost. 81, 478, 480; Sára 1994, p. 133
 Sum. zag, uru + zag, hursag, harsag
 Turk. ırk, uruk “nation, sort, lineage”
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- 364 ostor “whip”
 ŠL 334/60; Gost. 595; Sára 1994, p. 133
 Sum. aštar
 Turk. eštirmek “to drive (on), to urge (on)”
- 365 ott “there”
 Gost. 857; Sára 1994, p. 134
 Sum. ta11
 Turk. ötede “there, farther away”
- 366 öböl “bay”
 ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Sára 1994, p. 134
 Sum. ub, ab
 Turk. ablak “chubby (in the face)”
- 367 ököl “fist”
 ŠL 334; 322; Gost. 125, 152; Sára 1994, p. 134
 Sum. á-kal, kal, kalg
 Turk. öklünmək “to press together”
- 368 ölni “to kill”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 371; Sára 1994, p. 135
 Sum. ul7
 Turk. ölmek “to die”
- 369 önteni, old ömönteni “to pour”
 Gost. 343; Sára 1994, p. 135
 Sum. umun
 Turk. dönmek “to turn around, to fall”, döndürmek “to turn away, to turn around”
- 370 őr “guard”, őrs “guarding place”, őrizni “to guard”, őrszem “guarding place”
 ŠL 401/99; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 331; 393; 575/2, 3; Gost. 33, 332, 395, 494, 734; Sára 1994, p. 135
 Sum. ur5-úš, gál, urù, erim, ur
 Turk. örtmek “to cover”
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- 371 ördög “devil”
 ŠL 577; Gost. 2; Sára 1994, p. 135
 Sum. u-dug⁴
 Old Turk. ört “fire”, örtämäk “to ignite”
- 372 öreg “old”, örök “eternal”, örökség “heritage”
 MSL VI 59/99; 209; Gost. 197, 247; Sára 1994, pp. 135s.
 Sum. egir
 Turk. arık “thin, old”, arıkmak “to get tired”
- 373 örülni “to enjoy”, öröm “joy”
 ŠL 451; 56; Gost. 284, 396; Sára 1994, p. 136
 Sum. ar, úru
 Yakut üör “to enjoy”
- 374 örvény “maelstrom”
 ŠL 456; Gost. 97; Sára 1999, p. 84
 Sum. urú
 Turk. girdap “maelstrom”
- 375 ős, old üs, is “ancestor”
 ŠL 69; 480; Gost. 112, 835; Sára 1994, p. 136
 Sum. uš², aš
 Turk. esi “older male sibling”
- 376 össze “together”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 827, 865; Sára 1994, p. 136
 Sum. uš-sa, eš
 Old Turk. öz “heart, soul, oneself”, Turk. öz “inner part, marrow”
- 377 öv “belt”
 ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Sára 1994, p. 137
 Sum. ub, ab
 Turk. evirmek “to buckle on”
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- 378 özön “flood”
ŠL 152/2; Gost. 4; Sára 1994, p. 137
Sum. ezen
Turk. azmak “stream, currency”
- 379 özvegy “widower, widow”
ŠL 181/3; 185/3; MSL V 276; Gost. 459; Sára 1994, p. 137
Sum. uš-bar
Turk. özge “separate, single, independent”
- 380 pamut “cotton”
ŠL 3; Gost. 616; addition by A. Tóth
Sum. mug
Turk. pamuk “cotton”
- 381 patak “brook”
Gost. 656; Sára 1994, p. 137
Sum. pa
Turk. patak “hitting, beating”
- 382 peregni “to spin (round)”
ŠL 352a; Gost. 588; Sára 1994, p. 138
Sum. balag
Turk. burmak “to turn, to spin round, to screw”
- 383 piros “red”; pirítani “to roast”
ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Sára 1994, p. 139
Sum. si4
Turk. pişirmek “to roast”; kırmız “red”
- 384 por “dust”
ŠL 381; Gost. 706; Sára 1994, p. 140
Sum. par, za-par
Turk. bor “deposit, sediment”

385 pottyanni “to thud, to plop”; potyogni “to thud, to plop”

ŠL 346/1; Gost. 758; Sára 1999, p. 87

Sum. peš

Turk. batmak “to fall down, to sink”

386 rá- “on top of (verbal prefix)”

Gost. 852; Sára 1994, p. 140

Sum. ra

Turk. rah, reh “way”

387 rab “prisoner”

ŠL 49/3, 4; Gost. 619; Sára 1999, p. 88

Sum. rab

Old Turk. oγry “robber, thief”

388 ragyogni “to shine”

ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 183, 373; Sára 1994, p. 141

Sum. rug, lag-lag

Turk. aydın “shining”

389 rakni “to put”, rakodni “to load, to ship, to reload”

Gost. 264, 344, 369; Sára 1994, p. 141

Sum. ra (+ ag)

Turk. aktarmak “to change place”

390 rázni “to shake”

ŠL 206; Gost. 263; Sára 1994, p. 141

Sum. rá (+ uš)

Turk. raşe “shaking, trembling”

391 reggel “morning”, reggeli “breakfast”

ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 373; Sára 1994, p. 141

Sum. lag-lag

Turk. erken “early; morning”

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- 392 rejteti “to hide”
 ŠL 86; Gost. 294; Sára 1994, p. 141
 Sum. ri, re
 Turk. örtmek “to close”
- 393 rend “order”
 ŠL 393/3; Gost. 75; Sára 1999, p. 89
 Sum. rín(+ dù)
 Uighur ret “order”
- 394 rés “crack, slit”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; Sára 1994, p. 142
 Sum. liš
 Turk. eşmek “to hollow out, to dig out”
- 395 rész “part”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; Sára 1994, p. 142
 Sum. liš
 Turk. az “small”
- 396 ringeni “to swing, to rock”
 ŠL 393/3; Gost. 75; Sára 1994, p. 143
 Sum. rín(+ dù)
 Turk. ırganmak “to move, to swing, to rock”
- 397 rög “clod”
 ŠL 483/36, 56; 314; MSL III 239; ŠL 483; Gost. 174, 707, 800; Sára 1994, p. 144
 Sum. lugud, lag, lagab
 Turk. öğün “part, piece”
- 398 rossz “bad”
 LM 565; ŠL 402/1; Gost. 135, 158; Sára 1994, p. 143
 Sum. gum, hum, huš, ruš
 Turk. bozuk “bad”
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- 399 rúgni “to kick s.o.”
 ŠL 441; 86; Gost. 259, 294, 344, 418; Sára 1999, p. 91
 Sum. ru5, ri, re, ra
 Turk. raks “dance”
- 400 ság, ség, seg “hill” (in place names)
 Gost. 924; Sára 1999, p. 94
 Sum. šag
 Turk. sağ “whole, complete”; Old Turk. sāñir “foothills”
- 401 sanyargatni “to torture”, sanyarogni “to get tortured”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 357; Sára 1994, p. 145
 Sum. šal(-šal)
 Turk. yanılmak “to err, to grieve, to regret”
- 402 sár “dirt, mud”
 ŠL 212; Gost. 60; Sára 1999, p. 92
 Sum. sahar
 Csuvash šor “dirt, mud”
- 403 sárga “yellow”
 MSL III 127/362; Gost. 176; Sára 1999, p. 92
 Sum. sig7
 Turk. sarı “yellow”
- 404 segíteni “to help”
 ŠL 356; 454; Gost. 331; Sára 1994, p. 146
 Sum. šag
 Turk. çekmek “to pull, to pull out”
- 405 sejl “hey!”
 Gost. 870; Sára 1994, p. 146
 Sum. ši, ša
 Turk. çağırmaq “to howl”
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- 406 sekély “shallow”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Sára 1994, p. 146
 Sum. sig
 Turk. sıǵ “shallow”
- 407 sereg “army”
 ŠL 396/15; Gost. 512, 513; Sára 1999, p. 94
 Sum. šar, šargeš
 Turk. çeri “army”
- 408 seregély “starling”
 Gost. 766; Sára 1999, p. 94
 Sum. šir-bur, šir-aš, šir-ga-mušen
 Turk. sığırcık “starling”
- 409 sérteni “to hurt; to insult”, sérülni “to hurt o.s.”
 ŠL 371/10; Gost. 389; Sára 1994, p. 147
 Sum. sír
 Turk. sert “hard, sharp, severe”
- 410 sertés “pig”, serte, söрте “bristle”
 ŠL 53; Gost. 760; Sára 1994, p. 147
 Sum. šah
 Turk. sert “hard, sharp, severe”
- 411 sietni “to hurry”
 ŠL 449, 381; Gost. 427, 871; Sára 1994, p. 147
 Sum. ši-ed, ši
 Turk. şitap “hurry” (Persian)
- 412 sík “even, flat”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Sára 1994, p. 147
 Sum. sig
 Turk. yıkamak “to wash, to rinse”
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- 413 silány “bad”
 Gost. 725; Sára 1994, p. 147
 Sum. sila
 Turk. cılız “weak”, cılık “bad, spoiled”
- 414 síp “whistle”, sípos “whistler”
 ŠL 395; Gost. 543; Sára 1994, p. 148
 Sum. zib, sip, šip
 Turk. çığ “cry, shout, scream”
- 415 sírni “to cry”
 ŠL 437/6, 12, 9; 152/3; LM 544, 541; Gost. 375, 390, 412; Sára 1994, p. 148
 Sum. zur bis, sir, še8
 Turk. çığ “crying, lamentation”
- 416 sisak “helmet”
 ŠL 112; 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Sára 1994, p. 148
 Sum. si
 Turk. şış “spear, sword”
- 417 sok “many, much”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Sára 1994, p. 148
 Sum. su
 Turk. çok “many, much”
- 418 sólyom “falcon”
 LM 329; ŠL 126/31; Gost. 772; Sára 1994, p. 149
 Sum. šur-du-mušen
 Turk. şahin “falcon”
- 419 sor “row”, sorolni “to class, to classify”
 ŠL 152; Gost. 313; Sára 1994, p. 149
 Sum. sar
 Turk. sıra “row, line”
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- 420 sör, ser “beer”
 Gost. 692; Sára 1999, pp. 95s.
 Sum. še-a
 Chuvash serà “beer”
- 421 sötét “dark”
 ŠL 545/126; 545/2; Gost. 117; Sára 1994, p. 149
 Sum. šu
 Turk. setir “darkening”
- 422 sújtani “to hit, to beat”
 ŠL 354; 411; Gost. 337, 338; Sára 1994, p. 149
 Sum. šu...ti, šu4
 Turk. şuh “fast, hasty”
- 423 süllyedni “to sink”
 Gost. 894; Sára 1994, p. 150
 Sum. su-su
 Turk. yüklenmek “to sink”
- 424 sűrű “dense”
 Gost. 185; Sára 1994, p. 150
 Sum. sir
 Turk. çürük “rotten”
- 425 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”
 ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a; Sára 1994, p. 151
 Sum. šab
 Turk. sepi “to tan”
- 426 száj “mouth”
 ŠL 82/3; Gost. 221, 311; Sára 1994, p. 151
 Sum. su, sa4
 Turk. ağız “mouth”

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- 427 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
 ŠL 102; Gost. 323; Sára 1994, p. 151
 Sum. suh
 Turk. sökmek “to pull out, to tear out”
- 428 szál “thread”
 MSL III 185; Gost. 529; Sára 1994, p. 152
 Sum. sa-a
 Turk. saç “thread”
- 429 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”
 ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386; Sára 1994, p. 152
 Sum. dal
 Turk. salanmak “to float, to glide, to swing, to rock”
- 430 szám “number”, számolni “to calculate”
 ŠL 187; MSL III 201; V 31, 217; Gost. 563; Sára 1999, p. 98
 Sum. šam
 Turk. san “number”
- 431 szánni “to dedicate”
 ŠL 164; Gost. 377; Sára 1999, p. 98
 Sum. sum, sun
 Chuvash šona “to dedicate”
- 432 szántani “to plow”
 Gost. 641; Sára 1994, p. 152
 Sum. sun
 Turk. sındırmak “to break in pieces, to smash”
- 433 szaporodni “to reproduce”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Sára 1999, p. 98
 Sum. su
 Old Turk. säbük “fast”, sapymaq “to move”

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- 434 szarv, szaru “horn (animal)”; szarvas “stag”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Sára 1999, p. 99
 Sum. si
 Turk. sur “horn (animal)”
- 435 szedni “to pick (fruit, etc.)”
 ŠL 332/19; 314-17; Gost. 81, 406, 560; Sára 1994, p. 153
 Sum. zag, šita5
 Turk. seçmek “to choose”
- 436 szédülni “to be dizzy”, szédület “dizziness”
 ŠL 373; Gost. 179, 820; Sára 1994, p. 154
 Sum. sud, sud(-da)
 Turk. sendelemek “to stagger, to totter”
- 437 szeg “nail”
 Gost. 210; Sára 1999, p. 100
 Sum. sag, šaĝ
 Turk. sıkmak “to press together”
- 438 szeg, szög “corner, angle”, szegély “rim, border”, szegés “seam”, szeglet, szöglet “corner, angle”, szegni, old “to hem; to cut in; to break one’s word”, szegődni “to serve; to join”
 ŠL 332/19; 84; 567; UET 333, 361; MSL V 234; Gost. 81, 321, 546, 596b, 629; Sára 1994, p. 154
 Sum. zag, zig, sig4, siga, si-gi4-da, sag
 Turk. sökmek “to take apart, to break out”
- 439 Szeged (place name), sziget “island”
 Gost. 928; Sára 1994, p. 156
 Sum. sag-ud-da
 Turk. sığ “low, shallow; sandbank”
- 440 szegény “poor”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Sára 1994, p. 154
 Sum. sig
 Turk. iğın “poverty”
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- 441 szegy, szügy “brisket”
 ŠL 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 209; Sára 1994, p. 161
 Sum. šag
 Turk. südde “door, threshold, sandbank” (Arabic)
- 442 szégyen “shame”, szégyenkezni, szégyelleni “to be ashamed”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 148; Sára 1994, p. 154
 Sum. sikil, ki-sikil
 Turk. seyn “shame”
- 443 szekér “handcart”
 LM 129a; ŠL 486; Gost. 142, 531; Sára 1999, p. 100
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
 Old Turk. syγyr “cow, bull” (for this etymology cf. Sára 1999, p. 100)
- 444 szél “border, edge”, széles “wide, broad”
 Gost. 143, 180, 497; Sára 1994, p. 154
 Sum. sal-la, sal, sil, sila
 Turk. salmak “to stretch out”
- 445 szelíd “tame”
 Gost. 159; Sára 1994, p. 155
 Sum. zid-(da)
 Turk. selám “piece, rest” (Arabic)
- 446 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnitzel; slice”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 269; Sára 1994, p. 154
 Sum. sil
 Turk. çelmek “to hit, to cut, to cut off”
- 447 szem “eye”
 ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691; Sára 1994, p. 155
 Sum. ši, še
 Turk. sin “pit, deepening”
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- 448 szende “soft, gentle”, szenderülni “to fall asleep; to pass away”
ŠL 314; Gost. 29, 159; Sára 1994, p. 155
Sum. sanga, zid-(da)
Turk. sade “simple, clean, naive”
- 449 szép “beautiful, handsome”
MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175; Sára 1994, p. 155
Sum. sa-a
Turk. sebze “green”
- 450 szepegni “to act timidly”
ŠL 26; Gost. 376; Sára 1994, p. 155
Sum. sub
Turk. sepmek “to suck in, to pull in, to swallow, to drink”
- 451 szer “means”, szerelni “to mount, to install”, szerezni “to acquire”, szerszám “tool”
ŠL 112; 152; 57; Gost. 378, 414, 498; Sára 1994, p. 156
Sum. si-sa, šer, esir
Turk. sırık “stick, pole”
- 452 szer, szor “-times”
Gost. 891; Sára 1994, p. 156
Sum. še
Turk. sıra “row, order”
- 453 szeretni “to love”, szerelem “love”
ŠL 437/3; Gost. 374; Sára 1994, p. 156
Sum. zur
Turk. sarmak “to embrace, to hug”
- 454 szesz “mind; alcohol”
ŠL 339; Gost. 809; Sára 1994, p. 156
Sum. ziz
Turk. sis “fog”

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- 455 szét- “apart (verbal prefix)”
 ŠL 373; Gost. 179, 820; Sára 1994, p. 156
 Sum. sud, sud(-da)
 Turk. salmak “to stretch out”
- 456 szigorú “severe”
 ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577; Sára 1994, p. 157
 Sum. si-gar
 Turk. sıkı “hard, rough”
- 457 szíj “strap”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 636, 767; Sára 1994, p. 157
 Sum. a-si, si
 Turk. zih “rope, cord”
- 458 szikkadni “to dry out”
 Gost. 662; Sára 1994, p. 157
 Sum. sig
 Turk. ısı “warm, hot”
- 459 szilaj “impetuous”
 Gost. 725; Sára 1994, p. 157
 Sum. sila
 Turk. yelli “windy”
- 460 szín “color”
 ŠL 113; Gost. 177; Sára 1994, p. 158
 Sum. si4
 Turk. sır “glaze, enamel”
- 461 szirt “rock, boulder”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Sára 1999, p. 102
 Sum. si
 Turk. sirt “back, backside of a mountain”
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- 462 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”
ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209; Sára 1994, p. 158
Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab
Turk. yürek “heart”; sepmek “to suck”
- 463 szó “word”
ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; Sára 1994, p. 159
Sum. sa4, zu
Turk. söz “word, speech”
- 464 szoba “room”
ŠL 7; Gost. 683; Sára 1994, p. 159
Sum. su
Turk. soba “fire place”
- 465 szokni “to get used to s.th.”
ŠL 172; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 310, 461; Sára 1994, p. 159
Sum. zah, su
Turk. sık “often”
- 466 szomjú “thirsty”
Gost. 320; Sára 1994, p. 159
Sum. šumu (akk.)
Turk. susamak “to be thirsty”
- 467 szopni “to suck”
ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Sára 1994, p. 159
Sum. su
Turk. sepmek “to suck”
- 468 szorítani “to press”, szorulni “to jam; to need s.th.”
ŠL 101, 2, 3, 7; Gost. 307; Sára 1994, p. 160
Sum. sur
Turk. sırtmak “to snarl”

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- 469 szórni “to scatter”
MSL III 106, 121; Gost. 282; Sára 1999, p. 103
Sum. su-u
Chagatai savur “to scatter”
- 470 sző, szöv- “to weave”, szöveg “text”, szövet “tissue”
ŠL 104/7; Gost. 528; Sára 1994, p. 160
Sum. sa
Turk. tüy, yün “hair”
- 471 szörny “monster”
ŠL 11; Gost. 741; Sára 1994, p. 160
Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
Turk. ürümek “to howl”
- 472 szúrni “to sting, to stab”
ŠL 101; 491; 57; 405/3, 4; Gost. 307, 368, 498, 748; Sára 1994, p. 161
Sum. sur, zar, esir
Turk. züzmek “to stab through”
- 473 szurok “pitch”
ŠL 57; Gost. 498; Sára 1994, p. 161
Sum. esir
Turk. sır “light; glaze”
- 474 szűk “narrow, scanty, small”, szűkös “narrow, scanty, small”
ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Sára 1994, p. 161
Sum. sig
Turk. siki “narrow, small”
- 475 szülni “to give birth”, születni “to be born”
ŠL 554; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 444, 461; Sára 1994, p. 161
Sum. sal, sal-la, su
Turk. sülale “nation, dynasty, descendants”
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- 476 szűz “virgin”
 ŠL 331/14,b; Gost. 443; Sára 1994, p. 161
 Sum. šis, geme-šiš
 Turk.süzgün “weak”
- 477 tag “limb, member”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Sára 1994, p. 162
 Sum. dag
 Turk. tike “piece”
- 478 tág “wide, broad”, tágas “broad, roomy”
 ŠL 237; 280; Gost. 172, 454; Sára 1994, p. 162
 Sum. dagal, dag
 Turk. dađılmak “to divorce, to dissolve”
- 479 tagadni “to deny”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 293; Sára 1994, p. 162
 Sum. tag
 Turk. deđil “not, no”
- 480 takács “weaver”
 ŠL 536; Gost. 524; Sára 1994, p. 162
 Sum. tug
 Turk. dokumak “to weave”
- 481 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
 ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524; Sára 1994, p. 162
 Sum. tug, ara9, bu
 Turk. takılmak “to put on”
- 482 táltos “shaman, sorcerer”
 ŠL 383/3; Gost. 109; Sára 1994, p. 163
 Sum. tal, tala
 Old Turk. talulmak “to choose”; talu “excellent”
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- 483 támasztani “to lean s.th. against; to cause; to demand”, támaszték “retaining beam”
 ŠL 557; 94/13; 207; Gost. 440, 564, 566; Sára 1994, p. 163
 Sum. dam, dim, tum
 Turk. tam = whole, complete
- 484 tapadni “to adhere, to stick”, tapasztani “to glue, to paste”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Sára 1994, p. 164
 Sum. tab
 Turk. yapışmak “to adhere, to stick”
- 485 táplálni “to nourish”, táplálkozni “to live on s.th.”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Sára 1994, p. 164
 Sum. tab
 Turk. tap “strength, might”
- 486 tarka “colorful”
 ŠL 114; Gost. 178; Sára 1994, p. 164
 Sum. dar
 Turk. dırgıl “colorful”
- 487 tárnı “to open wide”
 ŠL 383; Gost. 410; Sára 1994, p. 164
 Sum. tal(-tal)
 Old Turk. tarmaq “to divide, to share”; Turk. aralamak “to pull apart, to open”
- 488 távol “far away”
 Gost. 856; Sára 1994, p. 165
 Sum. ta
 Turk. tavuşmak “to walk quietly”
- 489 teke “cone”
 ŠL 536/27; Gost. 594; Sára 1994, p. 166
 Sum. giş-lukul
 Turk. tekerlek “round”
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- 490 teknő, old degenő “trough”
 ŠL 416/6; MSL III 165; Gost. 601; Sára 1999, p. 108
 Sum. gakkul
 Turk. tekne “trough”
- 491 tél (telet) “winter”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Sára 1994, p. 167
 Sum. tıl-la
 Chuvash xel “winter”
- 492 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Sára 1994, p. 167
 Sum. tıl-a, til
 Turk. dolu “full”
- 493 temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
 ŠL 376; 206; Gost. 7, 266, 409; Sára 1994, p. 167
 Sum. temen, túm, ki-túm
 Turk. doldurmak “to fill, to stuff”
- 494 tengeni, tengődni “to get by miserably, to vegetate”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70; Sára 1994, p. 167
 Sum. tin
 Old Turk. tiŋmäk “to rotate, to turn around in the air”
- 495 tenni, tesz, tev- “to make, to do”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 348; Sára 1994, p. 168
 Sum. te
 Turk. etmek “to make, to do”
- 496 tenyér “palm”
 ŠL 126; Gost. 215; Sára 1994, p. 167
 Sum. tibir
 Turk. aya “palm”
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- 497 tenyészni “to grow, to thrive”, tenyészteni “to breed”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70; Sára 1994, p. 167
 Sum. tin
 Turk. tane “semen, family, germ”
- 498 tér (teret) “space”, terület “area”, teríteni “to spread out, to cover”, terülni “to extend, to stretch”,
 téríteni “to lead, to guide”
 ŠL 375/6; 536/14; Gost. 50, 466; Sára 1994, p. 168
 Sum. giš-tir, dur, durun
 Turk. ara “spot, place”
- 499 térni “to return”
 ŠL 58; 536/14; Gost. 298, 466; Sára 1994, p. 168
 Sum. kur9, dur, durun
 Turk. ters “turn”
- 500 test “body”
 ŠL 575; Gost. 253; Sára 1994, p. 168
 Sum. teš-ti
 Turk. ten “body”
- 501 tilos “forbidden”, tiltani “to forbid”, tiltakozni “to protest”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 71, 196; Sára 1994, p. 169
 Sum. tıl-la, tillá
 Old Turk. tydyg “prohibition”
- 502 tiszt “officer”, tiszta “clean, neat”
 LM 480; Gost. 23; Sára 1994, p. 170
 Sum. d-DIŠ
 Turk. dizmek “to put in order to arrange”
- 503 titok “secret”, titkos “secret, furtive”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 26; Sára 1994, p. 170
 Sum. tu6-tu6
 Old Turk. tydyg “prohibition”
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- 504 tó (tavat) “lake”
 ŠL 511; Gost. 87; Sára 1994, p. 170
 Sum. tül
 Turk. tav “watering”
- 505 tok “etui, case”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 539; Sára 1994, p. 171
 Sum. dug
 Turk. sokmak “to put into”
- 506 tolni “to push”
 Gost. 856; Sára 1994, p. 171
 Sum. ta
 Old Turk. tuldurmak “to push away”, Turk. itelemek “to push”
- 507 tő (tövet) “trunk”
 MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821; Sára 1994, p. 173
 Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le
 Old Turk. түb “root, trunk”
- 508 tőgy “udder”
 Gost. 445; Sára 1999, p. 112
 Sum. tu, tud
 Old Turk. түš “breast, bosom”
- 509 tölteni “to fill”
 ŠL 73; 69; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Sára 1994, p. 173
 Sum. tül-la
 Turk. dolmak “to fill, to stuff”
- 510 tömni “to stuff”, tömb “block”, tömlő “tube”, tömlöc “dungeon”, tömör “soild, compact”
 ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Sára 1994, p. 173
 Sum. temen, duburm tům, tum
 Old Turk. tunmaq “to stuff into”, Turk. tüm “round, whole, complete”
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- 511 tőr “dagger”
 ŠL 10; MSL III 163; Gost. 624; Sára 1994, p. 174
 Sum. gir
 Turk. tor “trap, net”
- 512 törni “to break”, törődik “to struggle with s.th.”, törvény “law”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65; IV 125ss.; ŠL 12; Gost. 59, 268; Sára 1994, p. 174
 Sum. nam(tar), tar
 Old Turk. tarmaq “to break apart”, Turk. kırmak “to break”
- 513 törölni “to wipe off”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 268; Sára 1994, p. 175
 Sum. tar
 Old Turk. tärlämäk “to clean”
- 514 törzs “trunk”
 ŠL 536/14; Gost. 426, 467; Sára 1994, p. 175
 Sum. tuš
 Turk. özdek “tree-trunk”
- 515 tövis “thorn, spine”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 222; Sára 1994, p. 175
 Sum. ti
 Turk. tığ “needle”
- 516 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
 ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453; Sára 1994, p. 175
 Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
 Turk. tutmak “to catch, to understand”
- 517 túl “beyond”
 Gost. 128; Sára 1999, p. 113
 Sum. tu15, tu15-tab-ba
 Turk. tul “length”
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- 518 túrni “to dig”
 ŠL 467; Gost. 422; Sára 1994, p. 176
 Sum. dun
 Turk. dörmek “to dig”
- 519 tű “needle”
 ŠL 73/47; 73; Gost. 73, 222, 680; Sára 1994, p. 176
 Sum. ti bis, ti, attu
 Turk. tig “needle”
- 520 tüdő “lungs”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 222; Sára 1994, p. 176
 Sum. ti
 Turk. düdük “bagpipe; long, empty”
- 521 tülök “horn (animal)”
 ŠL 352; Gost. 587; Sára 1994, p. 186
 Sum. tigi
 Turk. tuluk “pipe, bagpipe, horn (animal)”
- 522 tündér “fairy”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 1, 19; Sára 1994, p. 177
 Sum. dingir
 Turk. tüymek “to run away, to disappear”
- 523 tüske “spine”
 ŠL 73/47; 73; Gost. 73, 222, 681; Sára 1999, p. 114
 Sum. ti bis, ti, ittitu (akk.)
 Turk. diş “tooth”
- 524 tűz “fire”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 453; Sára 1994, p. 177
 Sum. tu6
 Turk. ısı “heat, glowing fire”
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- 525 ugrani “to jump”
 Gost. 278; Sára 1994, p. 178
 Sum. u5
 Old Turk. buqramaq “to jump”
- 526 új “new”
 Gost. 417; Sára 1994, p. 178
 Sum. u, u-dur
 Turk. uyanmak “to liven up”
- 527 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”
 ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734; Sára 1994, pp. 178s.
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ, u bis, ur
 Turk. uruk “nation”
- 528 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”
 ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779; Sára 1994, p. 179
 Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum
 Turk. yüzmek “to swim”
- 529 út “street”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 278; Sára 1994, p. 179
 Sum. id, u5
 Old Turk. ötmäk “to go across, to go over”
- 530 után “after”
 ŠL 381; Gost. 42; Sára 1994, p. 179
 Sum. ud, ud-(d)a
 Old Turk. udu “behind; after”
- 531 üdv “well-being, salvation”, üdvös “useful, salutary”, üdvözölni “to welcome”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43; Sára 1994, p. 179
 Sum. utu
 Old Turk. üdik “longing, love”
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- 532 ügy “affair, matter”
 ŠL 312; Gost. 483; Sára 1994, p. 180
 Sum. ug, ung, uku
 Turk. iş “affair, matter, work”
- 533 ük “Grand-grand-parent”
 ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; 412; Gost. 211, 381; Sára 1994, p. 180
 Sum. ugu, ugun
 Old Turk. oġuş “trunk, nation”
- 534 üldözni “to pursue”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 371; Sára 1994, p. 180
 Sum. ul7
 Turk. iz “trace”
- 535 ülni “to sit”
 ŠL 203/3; MSL V 274; Gost. 245, 471; Sára 1994, p. 180
 Sum. ur, ur x
 Old Turk. oldurmaq “to sit”
- 536 űr “emptiness”, űreg “hollow”
 MSL VI 59/99; ŠL 401; 209; MSL V 274; Gost. 197, 236, 247, 471; Sára 1994, p. 180
 Sum. egir, ur5, ur x
 Turk. iri “big, extensive”
- 537 űsző “heifer”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502, 652; Sára 1994, p. 181
 Sum. u-zug, uř-zu
 Turk. diři “young woman”
- 538 űszök, űszög “fire”
 ŠL 518/28; Gost. 502, 881; Sára 1994, p. 181
 Sum. u-zug, asag
 Turk. öksü “fire”
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- 539 ütni “to hit”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43, 277, 882; Sára 1994, p. 181
 Sum. utu-, usu, usu
 Turk. itmek “to push, to hit”
- 540 üvölteni “to howl, to roar”
 Gost. 424; Sára 1994, p. 191
 Sum. i-lu, e-lu, u-lu
 Turk. uğuldamak “to howl, to roar”
- 541 űzni “to chase”, űzõ “exorcist”
 ŠL 181-2; LM 17; 211; Gost. 10, 11, 276; Sára 1994, p. 181
 Sum. uzu, azu, lú-uš, uš
 Turk. üzmek “to disturb”
- 542 vad “wild”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Sára 1994, p. 182
 Sum. bad
 Turk. od, ot “grass, food”, otlak “herdsman”
- 543 vágni “to cut”, vagdalni “to hash”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Sára 1994, p. 182
 Sum. ag
 Turk. ayırmak “to cut in pieces, to share”
- 544 vágy “longing, yearning”, vágyódni “to long for, to yearn for”
 LM 455; Gost. 134; Sára 1994, p. 182
 Sum. u-ma
 Turk. aç “hungry”
- 545 vaj “butter”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 556; Sára 1994, p. 182
 Sum. i, ia
 Turk. yağ “butter, lard”
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- 546 vājni “to hollow out”
 ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; 9; Gost. 32, 289; Sára 1994, p. 183
 Sum. alál, bal bis
 Turk. oymak “to hollow out, to scratch out”
- 547 val, vel (comitative suffix)
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Sára 1994, p. 183
 Sum. bal
 Turk. ile, bile, la, le (comitative suffixes)
- 548 váll “shoulder”
 MSL III 79/12; Gost. 250; Sára 1994, p. 183
 Sum. ba-al
 Turk. kol “hand, arm”
- 549 válni “to become; to divorce”, váltani “to change (money), to exchange”, változni “to change o.s., to change”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Sára 1994, p. 183
 Sum. bal
 Turk. olmak “to be, to become, to change”
- 550 van “is”
 Gost. 267; Sára 1994, p. 183
 Sum. me
 Turk. var “is”
- 551 vár “fortress, castle”, város “town, city”
 ŠL 38; Gost. 476; Sára 1999, p. 117
 Sum. uru
 Turk. baru “wall of a fortress, castle”
- 552 varázs “magic”, varázsolni “to perform magic”
 ŠL 319/4, 6; Gost. 18; Sára 1999, p. 117
 Sum. garaš
 Turk. “to hit, knock repeatedly”
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- 553 varjú “crow”
ŠL 79/4x, 79a/2, 8, 9/37; Gost. 765; Sára 1994, p. 184
Sum. buru4
Turk. karga “crow”
- 554 várni “to wait”
ŠL 56; Gost. 396; Sára 1994, p. 183
Sum. úru
Turk. barınmak “to hide o.s.” (Persian), barındarmak “to guard, to watch”
- 555 vén “ancient”
ŠL 9; Gost. 9; Sára 1994, p. 185
Sum. en
Turk. fani “rotten, obsolete, outdated” (Arabic)
- 556 vér “blood”
ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a; Sára 1994, p. 185
Sum. bar
Turk. vürey “vein”
- 557 verni “to hit, to beat”
ŠL 400/5, 6; Gost. 487; Sára 1994, p. 185
Sum. bir, ber
Turk. vurmak “to hit, to beat”
- 558 vésni “to chisel”
ŠL 12; Gost. 270; Sára 1994, p. 186
Sum. haš
Turk. ešmek “to dig, to dig out”
- 559 vesszó “switch, twig”
MSL IV 150; Gost. 627; Sára 1994, p. 186
Sum. giš-pa
Turk. asa “stick, club”

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- 560 vétek “sin, fault”, vétkezni “to sin”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Sára 1994, p. 186
 Sum. bad
 Turk. batmak “to sink, to be devastated”
- 561 vezér “leader”, vezetni “to lead”
 ŠL 314, 50; Gost. 689; Sára 1999, p. 119
 Sum. mez
 Turk. başlamak “to lead”
- 562 világ “world”, világos “light”, villám “lightning”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle”, villogni “to flash, to sparkle”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; Sára 1994, p. 187
 Sum. bil
 Turk. yıldırım “to shine, to flash, to sparkle”
- 563 virág “flower”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Sára 1994, p. 187
 Sum. girag
 Turk. yıldırım “to shine, to flash, to sparkle”
- 564 vissza “back”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 827; Sára 1994, p. 188
 Sum. uš-sa
 Turk. ız “backside”
- 565 víz “water”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657; Sára 1994, p. 188
 Sum. id, biz, bis
 Turk. ıslak “watery, wet”
- 566 zaj “Lärm”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Sára 1994, p. 189
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Turk. çağlamak “to trickle, to rush, to roar”
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- 567 zakatolni “to make a racket, to rattle”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Sára 1994, p. 189
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Turk. sıkmak “to disturb”; şaklamak “to bang, to slam, to slap”
- 568 zárni “to close”, zár “lock”
 ŠL 151; 401/53, 54, 229; Gost. 509, 558; Sára 1994, p. 189
 Sum. šar3, saru, ur5
 Turk. zor “difficult, heavy”
- 569 zavarni “to disturb”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Gost. 193, 324; Sára 1994, pp. 189s.
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Turk. savurmak “to blow, to spread all over”
- 570 zokon “lamentation”
 ŠL 84; 569/3, 8a; Gost. 321, 324; Sára 1999, p. 121
 Sum. zig, suh
 Turk. zonklamak “to boom, to roar”
- 571 zöld, ződ “green”
 MSL III 127, 362; Gost. 176; Sára 1994, p. 190
 Sum. sig7
 Turk. yeşil “green”
- 572 zörögni “to rattle, to rumble”
 Gost. 193; Sára 1994, p. 191
 Sum. za-pa-ag
 Turk. zır “noise”
- 573 zug “angle”
 ŠL 332/19; Gost. 81; Sára 1994, p. 191
 Sum. zag
 Turk. zih “border, edge”
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- 574 zúgni “to rush, to roar”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 324, 781; Sára 1994, p. 191
 Sum. suh, ug
 Turk. uğlamak “to rush, to roar”
- 575 zúzni “to smash, to crush”
 ŠL 15/13, 50; 235, 341; Gost. 235, 341; Sára 1994, p. 191
 Sum. zú, sud
 Turk. ezmek “to smash, to crush”
- 576 zűr “chaos”
 ŠL 71; Gost. 51; Sára 1994, p. 191
 Sum. šir, sir
 Turk. zırdeli “abnormal, chaotic”
- 577 zsarolni “to blackmail”
 ŠL 151; Gost. 509; Sára 1994, p. 191
 Sum. šar3, saru
 Turk. şer “badness, wickedness”

3. Conclusion

Via their common Sumerian roots, Turkish and Hungarian share 557 or 55% of their etyma from the 1042 etyma of the comparative Sumerian dictionary by Gostony (1975). This strongly points to a common Sumerian origin of both the Turkic and the Hungarian people, that was already postulated by Hommel (1915) and confirms the early hypothesis of Ungnad (1927; 136, pp. 11ss.) that the cradle of the Turkic people stood somewhere in the Oxus area in today's Turkmenistan:



The Turkic languages play also an important role in the so-called Eurasian substrate (cf. chapter 9 and Hummel 1991).

Since the Greek (Konstantinos Prophyrogenetos, 11th century) and the Arabic (Ibn Fadlan and others) sources (10th century) constantly consider the Hungarians to be a Turkic people (cf. Moravcsik 1942, 1958), one may assume – in the light of the main result of the present study, i.e. the 55% of common Sumerian-Turkish-Hungarian cognates –, that the Turkic people and the Hungarians may have separated only after having still having lived together some centuries in today's Turkmenistan after wandering out of Sumeria. Therefore, the Hungarians, who were bound to the Carpathian Basin, could not have taken – as it is generally assumed (cf. e.g. Bobula 1967) – the direct way from today's Iran via the Black Sea towards the north. This eastward instead of northward route would also explain, why Friar Julianus found still in the 13th century Hungarians in Bashkiria, since Bashkiria lay – very roughly speaking - on the way from Mesopotamia to the Oxus area and then in a huge semicircle-turn to the Carpathian Basin. So, a few of this Sumerians, that were not to form the different Turkic people that spread out from Eastern Europe to Sibiria and even Western China, neither to become the ancestors of the today's Hungarians including the Csángós, must have settled in Bashkiria, where they were later melted together with the Turkic speaking Bashkirians – after all originally their relatives.

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16. Austronesian and Hungarian

1. Introduction

Many researchers assumed already very early that there is a strong linguistic connection between India, China, Tibet, Burma, Japan and the Malayo-Polynesian archipelago (e.g. Kőrösi Csoma 1834/1984, Podhorszky 1877, De Charency 1896, Uxbond 1928/2006, Matsumoto 1928, Rivet 1929). This is also one of the reasons, while up to now the linguistic classification of the languages involved in this huge area is still controversial. For example, Rivet (1929), from whose work we took the data for the present article, considered amongst “Oceanian” not only Melanesian, Polynesian, Micronesian and Indonesian, but also Mon-Khmer, Munda, Australian and Tasmanian. Nowadays, there is no classification, that unites all these languages. We have chosen here the name “Austronesian”, to which we add – quite unusually – also Mon-Khmer, Australian and Tasmanian. This decision has, however, rather practical reasons than theoretical implications: The comparative corpora of the Australian and the Tasmanian languages (extinct since 1905) with the other languages here under discussion are too small or not even existing to be treated separately, so we follow Rivet (1929) with the only exception, that we do not take into consideration the Munda languages here, because they are treated separately.

Another problem is, that Rivet (1929) does not make clear, which dictionaries he used for his booklet. Furthermore, he does unfortunately not differentiate between the hundreds of languages that range under “Melanesian, Polynesian, Indonesian”, etc. At the time, when Rivet wrote his word lists, the big dictionaries of Traeger (1891) und Skeat/Blagden (1906) had appeared since a long time. Without any doubt, Rivet could have enlarged his corpus massively, had he used this standard works. Considering the fact, that Rivet brings on 46 pages only ca. 150-200 etymologies, while Gostony (1975) contains 1042 entries, it does not astonish, that the common Hungarian-Sumerian-Austronesian etymologies, that we are able to present in the following, are so few, namely 82 or 3%. Therefore, here is still much work to be done in the future: The systematical comparison of Gostony’s dictionary with Traeger, Skeat/Blagden and most of all Dempwolff (1934-38) – and also with Brunner (1982).

Rivet, however, deserves the praise, that he was the first to understand and establish the linguistic connection between what he calls Oceanian and Sumerian: “En résumé, du Japon à la Tasmanie, de la Méditerranée et de l’Afrique à l’Amérique, on peut suivre pas à pas les multiples étapes, presque exclusivement maritimes, des membres d’une seule et même famille linguistique, dont le centre de dispersion paraît avoir été l’Asie méridionale ou l’Insulinde”. In other words: Rivet assumes a gigantic substrate, that reaches from Japan to Tasmania, from the Mediterranean Sea and Africa to the Americas and to the South Seas. This presupposes in accordance with the conviction of the present author, that the Sumerians did not just “disappear”, but emigrated out of their homeland, probably under pressure of Semitic people, who invaded already since the 26th century into Mesopotamia.



2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Austronesian etymologies

1 a, az “that”

ŠL 480; Gost. 835; Rivet, p. 56

Sum. aš

Melan. sai, e-ja, sa, ta, e-ta, tai, tah, cha, ja, se, te “one”

Polyn. tahi, tasi, etahi, atahi, taha “id.”

Indon. ache, ate, asa, isa, iso, īsa, sa, se, icho, cha, çha, so, sahi, sī, assa, issa “id.”

Mon-Khmer sa-, sa, sā, sō, su “id.”

2 anya “mother”

Gost. 436; Rivet, p. 41

Sum. ama

Indon. ma, uma, amai, umai, yama “mother”

Mon-Khmer umā, māe, māy, ma-ih “id.”

3 apa “father”

Gost. 434; Rivet, p. 46

- Sum. ab, ab-ba
 Melan. o'fa, apa "father"
 Polyn. pa "honorary title towards the father", aba "to honor"
 Indon. pa', apai, apang, aba, pa "father"
 Mon-Khmer pha' (?), pa', pā', pa, ipa', apá', apa, āpe', apā, pà, mpa "father", āpe' "father-in-law"
- 4 balta "axe"
 Gost. 648; Rivet, p. 34
 Sum. bal
 Melan. pole, poali, varu, var "stone", baré "stone axe"
 Polyn. pari "steep boulder", pali "steep hill", pare-ra "reef", pure-va "to kill with stones"
 Indon. u-par, o-par "stone", palau, bulud, buled, būd "hill"
 Mon-Khmer balu "stone", bālog "stone, rock", bru, barou "mountain"
- 5 bendő, old bende "paunch"
 ŠL 73; 144; Gost. 222, 449; Rivet, p. 47
 Sum. ti, banda
 Melan. biti, boti-ana "small", pwito, ptio "to start growing"
 Polyn. poto, ta-botu, boto-boto, poto-poto, potu-laki "small", poto-poto "a little piece of fish", haka-poto "short", poto "id."
 Indon. bozy, bote-ta, bodo, bo-bodo-k "small", but, pontjo "small", batah, budak, bata "child, son", boto-micaon "small boy", pendèk, pandak "short"
 Mon-Khmer budek, bodo, mer-bodo, budik "child"
- 6 bér "salary; rent", bérelni "to rent"
 ŠL 152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518; Rivet, p. 52
 Sum. ubara
 Melan. inpare "defence"
 Polyn. ko-pare "protection for the eyes; to protect one's eyes", pare-pare "parapet in a fortress", pa-pale "to go to help, to offer help", pare "strong; castle; place to hide; to defend; protection for one's eyes", pare-ora "hiding place", pare-matua "actions of defence of a country or peoples", aku-pare "fortress", ta-pare "to protect from the light", pale "to defend", pale-pale, pole "id.", bale-i "id.", ko-pare-pare "to watch, to protect"
 Indon. bahala "to care"
 Mon-Khmer pri "to protect"

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- 7 beszélni “to speak”, beszéd “speech”
 ŠL 214/16, 31; Gost. 300; Rivet, p. 44
 Sum. be
 Melan. ba-bani “to speak”
 Polyn. parau “to speak; discourse, word”, balau “to chat”, palau, parau “lie”
 Indon. buri, pane, panē, palōi, boras, banan, bala “to speak”, balas “to answer”
 Mon-Khmer bar “false”, ya-bar “to lie”, panei “to know”, panéh “I know”, ya-per-böd “to answer”
- 8 boldog, bódog “happy”
 Gost. 132; Rivet, p. 15
 Sum. ba-dug(-ga)
 Melan. toke “good”
 Indon. duh, do, tiga, tega “id.”
- 9 bolha “flea”
 Gost. 756; Rivet, p. 58
 Sum. uhu
 Melan. uhu, u, uku, gu, uu, u’u “louse”
 Polyn. uku “little insect”
- 10 bor “wine”
 ŠL 349/1, 2, 4; 349; Gost. 574, 711; Rivet, p. 57
 Sum. bur
 Melan. mbola, pora, na-bura-bura, ko-berō-bera, bolo, boro, bora, para-ka, pala-ka, bala-a “basket”, a-bala “pot”
 Polyn. bolo-bola, boro-bora, haa-pora, bora-bora, pora-pora “basket”
 Indon. pala-ksan “cup, mug”, bela-ŋga, bla-ŋga, bala-ŋga, baro-k “pot”, barang “basket”, peri-ok “cooking pot”
 Mon-Khmer pri-ok, pri-uk “cooking pot”
- 11 bödön “keg”
 LM 143; Gost. 536, 671; Rivet, p. 57
 Sum. dug-udul4, bu-gi-in
 Melan. tanga, tonga, ‘anga, tangi “basket”, tanga, taga, n-danga, tang “bag”, va-tagā, wa-tagā, tega-ra “basket”
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Polyn. tanga “basket, bag”, tonga-mimi, taga-mimi, toga-mimi “bladder”, taga-i, taga, tanga-i “bag”

Indon. dungō “vase, pot”, pi-tanga-n “fish basket”, tonga-lang “basket”

12 csinos “pretty”

ŠL 8; Gost. 160; Rivet, p. 40

Sum. šen

Melan. sina, seùnō, tina, sina-ra, sina-sina, sila-sila, dina “sun”, thina “sunshine”, thina “torch”, dina, dan, tararaga-sila-sila “sunlight”, sila-da, sina, sine, hina “to shine”

Polyn. ma-sina “moon”

Indon. dhina “day”, sina-r “ray of light”, sina-mar “shine, splendor”, sina-ng “sun”, fa-sina, ma-sina “moon”

Mon-Khmer sinar maketo’ “rays of light”

Austral. dindu, dinda, t’indu, tindu, u-tina “sun”

13 darab “piece”

ŠL 108; 377/3; Gost. 86; Rivet, p. 34

Sum. dur

Indon. dale “village”, dale, darat “land”

Mon-Khmer dōl, dol “house”, dol “hut”, dōl “place”, dol “area”

14 dob “drum”

ŠL 138; Gost. 190; Rivet, p. 30

Sum. dub

Polyn. tapa “to pulverize earth”, tapa-su “to knock loudly”, tapa-le “to cut in pieces”, tapei “to break, to cut in pieces”, tapoto “to beat with a club”, tapa-rahi “to beat”, tapo-tu “blow with a club”, taba-ba “to drum”, taba-be “to cut in pieces”, tuba-ba “to smash in pieces”

Indon. da-dap “blow with a club”, taba-h “to hit, to beat”, tabu-h “drum; to hit”, tabu-k “to hit”, dabo-dabo-ka “blow”, tampa-l “to hit”, taba-ng “to beat to death”

Mon-Khmer ya’ tebâh, tampogn “to hit”, tebâh, tebâhh “to kill”

15 dobni “to throw”

ŠL 138; Gost. 340; Rivet, p. 30

Sum. dub

Polyn. tapa “to pulverize earth”, tapa-su “to knock loudly”, tapa-le “to cut in pieces”, tapei “to break, to cut in pieces”, tapoto “to beat with a club”, tapa-rahi “to beat”, tapo-tu “blow with a club”, taba-ba “to drum”, taba-be “to cut in pieces”, tuba-ba “to smash in pieces”

Indon. da-dap “blow with a club”, taba-h “to hit, to beat”, tabu-h “drum; to hit”, tabu-k “to hit”, dabo-dabo-ka “blow”, tampa-l “to hit”, taba-ng “to beat to death”

Mon-Khmer ya’ tebâh, tampogn “to hit”, tebâh, tebâhh “to kill”

16 dördülni “to thunder”

ŠL 10; Gost. 89; Rivet, p. 55

Sum. gir-gir(-ri)

Melan. goro, koro “to snore”, guri, oru “wind”, pakka-kuru “thunder2, uru “deep sigh”, ngora “to snore”, nguru-nguru “to howl, to roar”, nga-ngara-ha “to cry”

Polyn. nguru “to sigh, to snore”, ngara “to grunt, to thunder”, guru-guru “to grunt, to sigh”, ngoro, ngooro, ta-goro, ooro, tu-ngolo, tā-ngulu, so-ngulu “to snore”, uuru “to sigh, to grunt”, go-golo “violent noise like form the wind”, gulu “to grunt”, ngu-nguru, goro-goro “id.”, ùùlu “whistling of the wind”, ta-nguru-nguru “thunder”

Indon. ngoro-k “to snore”, ngaluh “to sigh”, nguru “id.”, kur-kur “to grunt”, guruh, guroh, gurru “thunder”, gurru-ud “thunderclap”, nga-ngara “to cry”, kolog “thunder”

Mon-Khmer kârei, karē, kârē, karē, gārōng, guroh, garōng, gurhoh, krum, grām, gröm, kram, krum, gram “thunder”, garōng “to thunder”

Austral. ma-gooroo, moorun-galla, kurre, worra-gul, gorin, guru-gaana(ŋ), guru-gana, kuru-guma, gura, girar, giral, gurien, karrool, kowri, wangul, gun-gulliq, kan-goli, guru-wa “wind”

17 dörögni “to thunder”, dörgés “thunder”

ŠL 10; Gost. 89; Rivet, p. 55

Sum. gir-gir(-ri)

Melan. goro, koro “to snore”, guri, oru “wind”, pakka-kuru “thunder2, uru “deep sigh”, ngora “to snore”, nguru-nguru “to howl, to roar”, nga-ngara-ha “to cry”

Polyn. nguru “to sigh, to snore”, ngara “to grunt, to thunder”, guru-guru “to grunt, to sigh”, ngoro, ngooro, ta-goro, ooro, tu-ngolo, tā-ngulu, so-ngulu “to snore”, uuru “to sigh, to grunt”, go-golo “violent noise like form the wind”, gulu “to grunt”, ngu-nguru, goro-goro “id.”, ùùlu “whistling of the wind”, ta-nguru-nguru “thunder”

Indon. ngoro-k “to snore”, ngaluh “to sigh”, nguru “id.”, kur-kur “to grunt”, guruh, guroh, gurru “thunder”, gurru-ud “thunderclap”, nga-ngara “to cry”, kolog “thunder”

Mon-Khmer kârei, karē, kârē, karē, gārōng, guroh, garōng, gurhoh, krum, grām, gröm, kram, krum, gram “thunder”, garōng “to thunder”

Austral. ma-gooroo, moorun-galla, kurre, worra-gul, gorin, guru-gaana(ŋ), guru-gana, kuru-guma, gura, girar, giral, gurien, karrool, kowri, wangul, gun-gulliq, kan-goli, guru-wa “wind”

18 éj “night”

ŠL 427; Gost. 49; Rivet, p. 43

Sum. gig, ge6

Melan. gogo, igogo, gugu-ioi, koko-do “darkness”, gugu-ri “black”, igogo, qoŋ, qeŋ “night”

Polyn. kengo “night”

- 19 érdem “merit”, érdemes “deserving”

ŠL 50; Gost. 493; Rivet, p. 54

Sum. er, eri, erum

Polyn. ora “slave”, ere-ere “to subjugate”, here-here “prisoner, slave”, here “trap; to trap”, heri “rope attached to the feet of an animal”, hele “bird-trap (loop)”, helea “to put a loop around the head of a shark”, ahele, ere “trap”, here-pu “to seize strongly”, faka-hele-hele “to take with force”

Indon. jerat “loop”

- 20 figyelni “to watch out”

ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Rivet, p. 43

Sum. igi

Melan. ika, ikala, ikai, itana, itai, ita, iti, itin “to see”, windu, wente “eye”, ige “head”

Polyn. ite, ike “to see”

Indon. indi “to see”

- 21 foncsor “amalgam”, foncsorítani “to amalgamate”

ŠL 41; Gost. 473; Rivet, p. 48

Sum. banšur

Melan. bosea, bosega, bosa, peta “basket”

Polyn. poti “basket for cooking the food”

Indon. pasu, posu, bateran, pachu “cooking pot”

- 22 forogni “to turn around”, forgó “maelstrom”

ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; Rivet, p. 39

Sum. bar

Melan. piru, fili, waro, walo, varo, bara-wa, bara-i, bara-ia “rope”, bulo-ki, kulo-si, bulu-si, buli-si “to turn, to wring”, biri “to plait a rope”, voli “to walk around”, buro, pulo, voli-voli “to return”, vir “to wring”, poro “mat”, pulo “rope of the bow”; to return”, pulo-si “to return, to wring”, bulo-ra “wring”, bara-ti “to bind”

Polyn. fuli, fuli-fuli, fuli-hi, fuli-si, fulu-hi, fuli-a “to return”, fuli-a, viri, fuli, fuli-si, fulu-hi “to turn”, fili, whiri, firi “to plait”, fili, whiri, firi, viri “to wring”, fuli-a, viri “to roll”, viri, viri-viri “to pull in the sail”, viri “to wrap o.s. up”, ko-viri-viri “wringing”, pare “garland, crown”, pareu “leather-strap”, va-vari “garland”, vari-kapau, vari-takataka “to surround”, vari, vari-vari “round, around”

Indon. pulâ-s, puli-s, pili-n, bila-n “to wring”, pulâ-s, puli-s “to turn”, vory-vory “round”, balik “to return”, nu-par, u-par, lu-par, o-par “rope”, baro-t “to surround”, balo-t, bilo-t “to wrap up”, bili-bir, bali-bir “id.”, sim-pul “id.”

Mon-Khmer sem-pul, sa-pur “to wrap up”, sini-pol “rope with knots”

23 fül “ear”

Gost. 226; Rivet, pp. 43s.

Sum. pi

Melan. boro, fali-an “ear”, i-pora-ru “kind of butterfly”

Indon. peli-tap “to hear”

Mon-Khmer pol, pal, pul “ear”

Austral. wi-mboli, wi-mbolo, wr mbul, bulle-kin “id.”

24 gaz “scoundrel”, gizgaz “weed”

ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Rivet, p. 56

Sum. giš

Melan. kata “mortar”

Polyn. ngota, gote-gote “to crush”, kata “to be crushed”

Indon. katai, ngate “to kill”, gotay, got-got “to hash, to crush, to pulverize”

Mon-Khmer ya’ ketis, ya’ ketīs, ya-ketöz, ketök, ketok, kötek “to crush”, kus “to divide, to separate”, kosh “to kill, to hit”, kachet, kasit, köchit, gachöt “to kill”

25 gulya “herd of cattle”

ŠL 297; MSL III 137/94; Gost. 721; Rivet, p. 14

Sum. gud, gu4

Melan. kede-wa “dog”

Indon. kuda “horse”, gutu-ng “ape”, gaduk utan “wild pig”

Mon-Khmer ketök “dog”, ketû, ketûh, ketûr, ketur, penyîku kôtol, ketû “pig”, ketú, ketur “wild pig”, kdan “stag”, kdan, kôtoŋ “roebuck”, kuda, kuda’ “horse”

Austral. gowdar, bi-guda, guda, kunt’a-laurī “kangaroo”, wai-guda. cothe-ra, kute-ra. kat-ra, kadde-ra. kadi-lla, kade-lla, kute-ra, kate-ra “opossum”, kinta-la, gundul, cundoo, gündü, iŋ-godi-ña, gōda “dog”

Tasman. par-cōüte-nar, bair-cuta-na “horse”, catee-na “cow”

26 gurulni “to roll (v/i)”

ŠL 111; Gost. 333; Rivet, p. 25

Sum. gur

Melan. viri-koro “circle around the moon”, kāri, ta-kāri “tu hurry up”

Polyn. koro “bent”, koro-pewa “bow”, koro-whana “crooked, curved”, akata-koro “to be crooked”, kari, kerī “to rush out (like the wind)”, horo, oro “to run; quick”, horau “hasty”, holo “to move quickly”, kare-he “to run”, kare-re, kere-re “messenger”, kale, ka-kale “to run quickly”, ‘a’ale “fast escape”, kare-re “messenger”

Indon. korongo “cattle with their horns curved inward”

Mon-Khmer jarr, am-jarr, jār “to run”, en jāar “I run”, krāh, krāk-krāh, krās, le-krās, ba-krās “fast”

27 gyűgögni “to blabber”

ŠL 15; Gost. 295; Rivet, p. 43

Sum. dug4

Melan. tangi, te-tangi, angi, tang-tange “to shout”, tangi, a-taing-a-taing “to sing”, tangi, tangi-s, tang-tang, teng-teng, teng, tagi, taing “to shout, to cry”, tako, ta-tako, jengi, tang-sia, tangi-sia, teng-si “to cry”, tangi, tangi-hia “to wail”, tangi “ringing of a bell”, tangi-tangi “to sing (birds)”, tangi-s “tear”, tangi-tangi-sa “sad”

Polyn. tangi “cry of an animal; to cry, to sing, to sound”, noko-tangi “to cry”, taangi, taki-taki, tuki “to sing”, to-tangi “to cry, to wail”

Micron. söngi-söng “to cry”

Indon. tangih, tangi-s, tangī-s, tongkau, tangungoi, in-tanggi, tāngi-s, tangi, sangi-t “to cry”, taghoy “to wail, to cry”, sangi-t “to cry”

Mon Khmer sengä “to cry”

28 gyere, jer “come (imperative 2nd pers. of sg.)”; Rivet, p. 47

ŠL 444; Gost. 231

Sum. gir

Melan. nika-karī, kulia, kuria, gela-mi, gel’a-mi, ŋlu “bone”, galin “foot, leg”

Indon. kale-iam “foot”, kuru-r “leg”

Mon-Khmer karól, karól, károl, kuról, kurul, kurōn, kârol, kūrol, karól, kul taŋ “knee”

29 gyűjtani “to light”

ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Rivet, pp. 27s.

Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)

Melan. mira-mani, mera-ma “to be bright”, mara-ma “id.”, mar-mara-n “to shine”, me-mre-ren, mere-ren “to become bright”, mara-n, mara-ra, mala-na, mála-u, mara, mara-itom, mara-ren “light”, mara-n “morning”, mera “dawn”, mala-mala-wa “id.”, mara “heaven”, mēri, mela-la, a-mari “sun”, su-mara, su-mar, mar “moon”

Polyn. mala-ma “moon, light; to be bright, to shine”, mara-ma “light, day, moon”, malà-ma, mra-ma “moon”, mala-mala-ma, mara-mara-ma “light”, mere “the star-constellation Sirius”, maa-ma “light”, mere-mere “evening star”

Indon. mala “light, flame”, mara-moramo “sunset”, mara-ra “to get bright”, mara-ai, i-mar, do-malah, mana, molang, mali-wanug, malo-wie “light”, ma-mar “young”, mara, an-mara “to burn”, mela-hu, mala-sa, manah, malam, mala-su “hot”

Austral. miri, mira-l, miru, muri, miir “sun”

Tasman. panu-méré “sun”, mara-ma “star”, taggre mara-nnyé “daylight”

30 gyula “vice king”

ŠL 559/13 a, c, d; Gost. 511, 907; Rivet, p. 34

Sum. gula

Melan. gala-pi “long”

Polyn. koro-a “far away”, kora-ha, kora-hi “big, wide”

Micron. ku-kula “far away”

Indon. kalak-han “greatness”

Mon-Khmer kori, karū “fat, big”

31 gyulladni “to become inflamed”, gyúlni “to ignite”

ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Rivet, pp. 27s.

Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)

Melan. mira-mani, mera-ma “to be bright”, mara-ma “id.”, mar-mara-n “to shine”, me-mre-ren, mere-ren “to become bright”, mara-n, mara-ra, mala-na, mála-u, mara, mara-itom, mara-ren “light”, mara-n “morning”, mera “dawn”, mala-mala-wa “id.”, mara “heaven”, mêrî, mela-la, a-mari “sun”, su-mara, su-mar, mar “moon”

Polyn. mala-ma “moon, light; to be bright, to shine”, mara-ma “light, day, moon”, malà-ma, mra-ma “moon”, mala-mala-ma, mara-mara-ma “light”, mere “the star-constellation Sirius”, maa-ma “light”, mere-mere “evening star”

Indon. mala “light, flame”, mara-moramo “sunset”, mara-ra “to get bright”, mara-ai, i-mar, do-malah, mana, molang, mali-wanug, malo-wie “light”, ma-mar “young”, mara, an-mara “to burn”, mela-hu, mala-sa, manah, malam, mala-su “hot”

Austral. miri, mira-l, miru, muri, miir “sun”

Tasman. panu-méré “sun”, mara-ma “star”, taggre mara-nnyé “daylight”

32 gyűjteni “to collect”

ŠL 173; 371; Gost. 200, 361; Rivet, p. 43

Sum. gibil, gid(-da)

Melan. kubana, kebile “small, little”, koburu “child”, gabani “child”

Indon. kahpa, “young”

Mon-Khmer kabil “small, little”

- 33 gyűlni “to accumulate”
 ŠL 173; Gost. 200; Rivet, p. 43
 Sum. gibil
 Melan. kubana, kebile “small, little”, koburu “child”, gabani “child”
 Indon. kahpa, “young”
 Mon-Khmer kabīl “small, little”
- 34 hal “fish”
 ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; Rivet, p. 48
 Sum. ku6, ha
 Melan. ika, yika, iga, ig, igh, ige, eg, ne-ika “fish”
 Polyn. ika, e-ika
 Indon. ikan, jikan, ikin, ikien, ikyen, ekeh, ekan, ackan, ikani, ikiani
 Mon-Khmer ka, ga, ika, ikan, ikam, hikan, kaa, kā, kâ, gā, kâh, kah, ká, kâ?, kē, kaah, kâ, ka, khā, kâe “fish”
- 35 határ, old hudur “border”, határolni “to mark off”, határozni “to decide”
 ŠL 96; Gost. 272, 491; Rivet, p. 24, 31
 Sum. kud, bulug
 Melan. koti, kuti, kut, koto-fi, kote-fi, koti-va, got, kede, ke-kede “to cut”, kata “to hit with the lance”, gadi-va, kati-wa “knife from bamboo”, koti “scissors”, ngata “sharp”, gita, qete, qate, gata “arrow”, i-got “kind of scissors”, ngadi “axe”, koti-va “to cut, to shear, to clip”, bori, bori-uori-si, voro-ta “to break, to smash”
 Polyn. kato “to cut, to shear, to clip”, ko-koti, koti, kuti-kuti, koti-koti, ‘oti, o-óti, oti “to cut”, koti-koti “to notch”, kato-ga “hand-axe”, pa-koti, kuti-kuti “scissors”, kota “knife”, koti “to hash”, whaka-pira-ra “to divide”, pare-he “to break, to smash”
 Indon. gunti-ng, kata-katti “scissors”, kate-re “to cut”, ga-gaat “a sharp knife”, geta-s, gota-s “to cut off”, billa “crack”, pilla “to split”, fira-la “to cut down trees”, puri-trag “to break, to smash”
 Mon-Khmer kêt, ket, kut, kât, kat “to cut”, ya’ peleg “to break wood”, peluk, poluh echäk “to break”
- 36 hideg “cold”
 ŠL 97/21; Gost. 66; Rivet, pp. 32s.
 Sum. sid + ag
 Indon. sadingen, dadam, ditum, dadam “cold”
 Mon-Khmer sedej, sedek, sedék, sedek, sidek “id.”

- 37 hold, hód “moon”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 88; Rivet, p. 22
 Sum. húl
 Melan. kot “sun”, qatai, kondo, gwoda “star”
 Indon. kata-ván, gatu-an, ngondai, katoen “star”
 Mon-Khmer katoh “day”, mit-katok, mil-katok, mit-katoh, met-katop, méd-kata, me-kator “sun”, ko’tal, katal “flash of lightning”, kachi’, katchik, kachin, kachit, guchah, kachil, gucheh, guchē, kachai, kot, kato “moon”
 Austral. ŋuta, kanda-g’a “fire”, koonda, condo-in “sun”, kuta, kat’era, an-katá “moon”
- 38 hús “meat”
 ŠL 384; 171; MSL III 151; ŠL 7; Gost. 113, 203, 204; Rivet, p. 58
 Sum. uš, uzu, kuš
 Melan. izio, esio “meat”
- 39 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
 ŠL 28; Gost. 319; Rivet, p. 48
 Sum. im-ma
 Melan. imu “rain”
 Polyn. mihi-mihi, ua-mihi “fine rain”
 Indon. ima, ema, ēma, ema, ima “rain”
 Mon-Khmer mī, mī, mī’, amīh, me “rain”, mī, mū “to rain”
- 40 ivar “sex”, ívni “to spawn”
 Gost. 224; Rivet, pp. 53s.
 Sum. ubur
 Melan. bele, bole, bala, gbwele, k-weli, bani “belly”, wai-buru “breast”, buro, bulo “navel”
 Polyn. piro “intestines”, poli, pori “abdomen”
 Micron. pilo-to, piro-to “belly2”
 Indon. perru-k, parru-q, burei, paru-t, bure, bura, buri, yu-bor “intestines”, perro-q “id.”, buli-t, pru-tek, paru-iq, paru-t, bol-tok, burē, peru-t, pru-t, buri, bure, bori “belly”, buri-t, wuri “anus”, buror, bereŋ, baluan, baran, burur, bereng, porung, porong, purung “body”, bu-buhru “breast”
 Mon-Khmer perók, perhō-t, perú-t, bûlang, burē “belly”, bero “body”, paríng, pa’ring “navel”
 Austral. baru-kur “intestines”, buli, burra-bee, bule, buluŋ, belaŋ-gi, belaŋ-go, bili, buri, mū-bal, bulu, budlu, na-bura, ŋab-bara, ub-bera, buru, bûld’i “belly”, birri-wa, bīriŋ, ma-pal, biriŋ, a-bal, beri-ko, bil-bille, ā-búlu “breast”, ku-par “navel”
 Tasman. paru-ggana, paru-gganah “bosom”, parru-nggyenah “breast (male)”

- 41 járni “to go; to come”
 ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606; Rivet, p. 47
 Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)
 Melan. nika-karî, kulia, kuria, gela-mi, gel’a-mi, ŋlu “bone”, galin “foot, leg”
 Indon. kale-iam “foot”, kuru-r “leg”
 Mon-Khmer karól, karôl, károl, kurôl, kurul, kurôn, kârol, kûrol, karôl, kul taŋ “knee”
- 42 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; Rivet, p. 13
 Sum. gin, du
 Melan. kana, egun, kanu “to go”, kanei “to come”
 Mon-Khmer ken “to wander”
- 43 karika “ring”
 ŠL 60; Gost. 105; Rivet, p. 38
 Sum. kur(-kur)
 Melan. kola, g’ura-va, g’aro “rope”
 Polyn. kolo, koro-nga “rope”, koro “loop”, koro-he “thin thread”, koro-piko “bridle”
 Indon. koro-mby “special trap for the little birds”, kalat “rope”, giling, gulong “to roll a cigarette”
 Mon-Khmer ma-kela-b, käló “to wrap up”, gulon, giling “to roll a cigarette”
- 44 kebel “bosom”
 ŠL 167; Gost. 202; Rivet, p. 49
 Sum. gab(a)
 Melan. kapa-gauna “body2, kabu-tina “intestines”, koba “bosom, breast”, kapa-kapa, opa “breast”, oba, ‘opwa, ‘opa, ‘apwa “belly”, kopa “stomach area”
 Polyn. kapu “belly, bosom”
 Micron. keve “gizzard”
 Indon. kibu, kompo, gūmbu “belly”
 Mon-Khmer kebó’, goup “body”, ka-kypoh, u-leypoh “belly”, kapweh, kapueh “shoulder”
 Austral. gabba-rn “abdomen”, kobba-lo, gobu-l, gobe-l, goba-l, goba-lo, gambū-l, gippa “stomach”, kobo-lo, kipa, kippa, ŋambu(-ma) “belly”, kabu, ŋumbi, ŋubbu-ŋ, ŋaba-ŋ, ŋabu-na “breast”, kabu-do “bosom”
 Tasman. cawe-reeny, kavi-ranara “belly”

- 45 Kelen (place name)
 ŠL 312; Gost. 489, 914; Rivet, pp. 45s.
 Sum. kalam, Kalam
 Melan. kânâ, gana-s, kano, qano “earth”, qano, gera-bubu, gonu-gonu, kere-keve, kana-kenua, kere-wau, gera-gera, kera-kera “sand”, koro-koro “sandbank”, kone “shore, beach”
 Polyn. kele-kele, ‘ele-‘ele, kere-kere, ta-kêrê, kele “earth”
 Indon. karangan, kara-sik, kra-sik, kre-sik, kra-siek, kre-t, kerei,, kra-sit, kra-sik “sand”, kanaang “land”
 Austral. yu-kara, gura-tba, gara, ŋura, koorat, (k)ona-k, i-gung, korá-lu “earth”
 Tasman. gune “earth”
- 46 kelni “to rise, to get up”
 Gost. 428; Rivet, p. 41
 Sum. kur
 Melan. gure-wa, kara-ra, kerru “stone”, golo, kola, ol’a, kol’a, holo, oro-oro, olo, ola, ulu-ni-koro “hill”, koro “big amount of sand”
 Polyn. kara “round heavy stone”
 Indon. kalaŋ, kara-ŋ “rock”, kara “stone”, hāra-ŋ, hāra-na, kera “reef”, gunuŋ “mountain”, ngalang, gunong “hill”
 Mon-Khmer kula “stone”, kulā’ “stone, rock”, gor, gòr, gunoŋ, gounoŋ, gunung, gounong “mountain”
 Austral. kuri, konni-ŋ, guru-baŋ, guru-buŋ, gura-buŋ, garu-l, kulla-m, dal-kara, wone-gara, ŋari, kara-múla, rû-ngūla, kūla, a-góra, o-gwōre, kula, kōla “stone”
- 47 kenyér “bread”
 ŠL 469/5; Gost. 693; Rivet, p. 26
 Sum. kurum6
 Polyn. koro-pupu “to boil”, koro-huhù, kolo-holo “to boil”
 Indon. gulai “cooked food”
 Mon-Khmer gulē “id.”
- 48 kerítés “fence”
 Gost. 554; Rivet, pp. 52ss.
 Sum. kar bis
 Melan. gola “house”, koro “village, town”, ngori, kori “to put a fence around s.th.”, na-koro “fence”
 Polyn. ‘olo “fortress”, kolo “strong; town, tower, castle”

- Indon. kuruŋ, koloŋ, kuroŋ “fence; enclosed”
 Mon-Khmer karo’k “to close, to enclose”, karo’h, kron, krö, kri “lock”
- 49 korong “slice”
 ŠL LM 483; LM 69x; 366; Gost. 77, 78, 120; Rivet, p. 33
 Sum. gurùn, gurun, kur
 Melan. ko-kolu, julu-in, kale-uf, kere-di “egg”, kuru “fruit of the breadfruit tree”
 Polyn. karu “grain”, kuru “fruit of the breadfruit tree”, koroi “fruit of the kahikotea tree”
 Micron. so-kul “egg”
 Indon. k’lo-en, e-klo-g, i-klo-g, kolo “egg”
 Mon-Khmer klä, kale, klor, klè, ker-i-al “egg”, kolai, kölai “fruit”, kále-g “testicle”
 Austral. perke-gullo, ku-karri, kulē, kula, gul-gaŋ, gin-gol, took-kirri, ka-kur, ka-kuru “egg”
- 50 köszönni “to greet, to welcome; to thank”, köszönteni “to welcome”
 ŠL 559; Gost. 510; Rivet, p. 54
 Sum. guza
 Indon. kodo, kudu, kudo, kuduk, kedau, kadau “to sit down”
- 51 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
 ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; Rivet, pp. 32s.
 Sum. kiši, keš, giš
 Melan. qatu, qatu-gi, qatu-i, qotu, qotu-i, qutu-gi, qti-ge, qite-gi, gat “head”, gedu “back of the neck”
 Polyn. ngoto “face”
 Indon. kudajen, kadat, kidat “face”, gundai “hair”
 Mon-Khmer katön, kdi “head”, kedako “skull”
 Austral. katta, gat, gada, kada, a-ka(r)ti, karkunta, ka(r)ti, gudda-goŋ, kandu, kondil, kanda(r), kartha, kata, katthul, (k)ata “head”, gittan, kituŋ, kit’un, kittuŋ, giduŋ, kanta “hair”
 Tasman. kide, kaat “hair”
- 52 láb “leg, foot”
 Gost. 254; Rivet, p. 13
 Sum. lah4
 Melan. lago, lako “to go”, raka, la’o, laka-gia, la’agi, rago, lag’o “to go, to wander”
 Polyn. laka, la’a “to wander”
 Indon. laang, lacang, pag-lacat, lakau, la-lakau “to go”

- 53 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
 ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; Rivet, p. 51
 Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
 Melan. e-moti, pa-mata, matei “one”, mata-ma, mata-maia “to begin”, mata-mata “new”, mata-niwai “source”, mata “source, origin”
 Polyn. mata “beginning, first, source, origin”, mata-ta, mata-na, ka-mata, aka-mata, ti-mata “to begin”, mata-hiapo “first-born”, mata-puna, mata-vai, mata-mata, mata-wai, mata-tiki “source”, mata-mata “the first person to arrive; youth”, mata-komua “first rules”, mata-hou “newcomer, novice”, mata-mua, matua, mata-ati “first”
 Indon. mata “source, origin”, mata-ayer “fountain”, mata-chai “source”, mata-s “to turn s.th. into the first rank”
 Mon-Khmer met “source”
 Asustral. u-mata, mati-na, mētta-ta, meta, midu-ndal, midzuŋ, motu “one”
- 54 mászni “to climb”
 ŠL 374; Gost. 73; Rivet, p. 54
 Sum. muš
 Melan. mota, moata, mate-ta, mote-ta, mata, māta, mwāta, n'-mata, na-mat, ng-moata “snake”, moti, mōti, mota “poison”
- 55 meg- (aoristic verbal prefix)
 Gost. 448, 859; Rivet, pp. 25s.
 Sum. mu-lu, mu
 Melan. muga “in front of; façade”, maku, ni-makang, migi, magi, mag'i-g'i “face”. maka, mek, e-makang, mga-si “eye”
 Polyn. maka “eye, face”, maku-o “cheek”
 Indon. muka, mugu-ing “face”, makan “eye”, ming “face”
 Mon-Khmer mukê, muka, mukō, mukā, mukha', muk “face”, muk, muck, mung, mōk, mang, mōk “nose”, mêng, ming, meng, a-miōng “cheek”, makai “temples”
 Austral. muga, maka(r)-ta, manga-tandra, magul, mogir, mogil, monga-lap, mange-rañu, tú-munge “head”, mangur, manga-ra, manga, muŋga, monga, minga, mogon “head”, mangu-ra, manga-ru, maiki, miki, mañgi, maingo, mige-lait', mikaŋ, mekoŋ, mikoŋ, mikue, megal, māk-wil, múnga “eye”, mink'e, mingo “nose”
 Tasman. mong-téna “eye”, mongui mongui, mugu-iz, mugi-d, mugge-nah “nose”
- 56 méh “bee”
 ŠL 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; 433/22a; Gost. 90, 164, 776; Rivet, pp. 41s.
 Sum. nim-gir, nim, num

Melan. namu, namu-namu, namu-gi, namu-g, namu, namo, namo-kiri, na-namo, na-nam, nam, nemo, nemga, nima-i, nim, nem, nom, num, nāmu, nām, i-nyum, nyum “mosquito”, namo-namo, a-ŋuma “fly”

Polyn. namu, namo, ramu “mosquito”, namu “a little fly”

Indon. nyamu-k, yamo-kba “fly”, nyamo-k, nyimo-di, nyimo-k, hamo-k, amo-k, yamo-k, yamo-k, jamo-k, nyamo-k “sand-fly”, njamo-k, nyamo-k, namo-k, namu-k, yamu-k, lamu, namu-k, lamu-k, namo, hamo-k, yamu-k, ngamo-k, namu-g, namo-g, lamo-k, jamo-k “mosquito”

Mon-Khmer lumam, lumaŋ “moth”

Austral. nimo-lu, ŋimu-l, nimu-n, ŋimu-n, nime-ru, nimu-la, nema-ru, nimu-nu, nimu-na, ŋimu-na, wa-nāma “fly”

57 méreg “poison”, mérges “poisonous; angry”

ŠL 347/5; 481; Gost. 116, 335; Rivet, p. 24

Sum. me-ir, lal

Indon. marah “in rage; rage”, maraht, muron, malat, marāt, marata “bad”

Mon-Khmer hâ-marah, marâ, mārāh “in rage”, mahrâ “cruel”, mārās “bad”

58 nedv, nedű “juice, moisture, wetness”, nedves “wet, moist”

ŠL 35; Gost. 318; Rivet, p. 15

Sum. nag

Indon. nok, noōk, loh “to drink”

Mon-Khmer nyok, nyùk, neko’ “id.”

59 orozslán “lion”

Gost. 735; Rivet, p. 20

Sum. ur-mah

Melan. kuli, kûrî, kuru-t, kuri, kori-ia, kori-a, kori, kuri-a, ori-a, kolî, kuli-u, konye, g’one “dog”, geli “ape”, kala-vo, kolo, kuru-be, gulu-e, ko-kola-ka, kure, wa-kuru-m, ki-kone, ka-koru “rat”m kôli-a, kori “to bite”

Polyn. kara-rehe “dog”, kuri, kirehe, kuli, ‘uli, kûlî, ili-o “dog”, ngeru, geli, kuri, gooli “cat”, kuri “animal”, uri “dog”

Micron. kiri, kola-k, kili “dog”

Indon. goram, kura-k, ura-k “pig”, kalos “domestic pig”, kalam “rat”

Mon-Khmer kola, kolâ, kla’, krâ, kla, khlâ, klî, klâ, ča-kâra, khlö, klia, klah, klo, kloū, gêlôm, mêng-kôlom, khlua, klöa, kram, krum, gram “tiger”, klur “dog”, konè “stag”, u-kulai, gura, ukulê, u-kurui “horse”

Austral. yu-ngar, mu-ngaru, pi-karu, kul-bira, koordlo, kudlu, kudla, ku-nguru, ku-ngara, t’u-karu, kula, gula, kuna, wa-kerā, kule-billa, kuna-billa, kora, kora-ŋgi, kura, kure, kore, gura-man, boogooloon, guru-man, gro-man, coro-man, kuru-man, bur-gun, ŋula-nu, kuru, korro, ŋara-gu, te-

gera, guru, kar-gul, gara-bil, karra-kullah, ḡale-k, kulu-mba, a-gera, úr-garo, úra, ne-kūna, un-kúna, bŭ-ngana “kangaroo”, ngora, guro-kaŋ, kura-kuña, kora-k, kura-mo, kura-muk, ku-ḡara, gura-wera, gura-uera, gora-goro, giri-bil, gura-gai, gura-gi, gura-ŋi, kuru-i, ḡara-mbi, kuri, ta-ḡgur, ta-ngul, ta-ngur(u), nu-ngera, da-ngaru, kule-du, goolan, ta-ḡgur(u), kuli-do, mu-ngulan, ūlon, kūlan, kokoren, golan “opossum”, wa-ngura, gadli, kunu(ya), galli, ma-kara, keli, kedlu, kellu, kall(i), kāl, kali, ḡurán, ḡol-ḡol, ḡal-gal, kerum, karum, karaḡ, gero-le, ḡura, ḡur-bulla, kōri-da, ḡiri “dog”

Tasman. kuleah “kangaroo”, koobah “kangaroo rat”

60 pad “bench”, padlás “loft”, padló “floor”

ŠL 152/8; Gost. 515; Rivet, p. 35

Sum. bad

Melan. bata, pata-hona, bada, bo-bota-na, bwa-bwata-na “big”, bidu-badu, bado-na, poto-poto-na, puto-puto-na, potu-potu-na, bado-bado-na, bado-arina “strong”, bad “hard”

Polyn. puta, buto-buta “fat”

Indon. batun-jong “big, strong”, buntar “strong”

Mon-Khmer bandong “big”, pu’t “big”, betut, betod “high”

Austral. badal “strong”

61 pap “priest”

ŠL 60; MSL 104/101, 100; Gost. 468; Rivet, pp. 36s.

Sum. pa-ap, pab

Melan. babi, popo “father”

Polyn. papa “father, title of the grand chiefs, uncle”

Micron. paba “father”

Indon. baba, bapa “father”, bapa “uncle, grand-father, old man”

Mon-Khmer bâpai, bâpa-ei, bâpi, bapui, bâpa, bēpe’, bapu, bapong, bāp, bō’p, mbàp “father”

Austral. baba “father”

62 parancs “order, command”, parancsolni “to order, to command”

Gost. 883; Rivet, pp. 39s.

Sum. barag

Melan. vale, falefale, hale, pal, pera, a-par, pare, bare, bara, boala “house”, bara “village”, fare-a “apartment complex”, hale “hangar”

Polyn. vare, whare, fale, fare, hale, are, hare, vale, fare, hale “house”, fale “nest”

Indon. bale, balai, blaai, parong, balei, bori, bore, bola, baley, baloi, walai, balay, bali, wale, walei, wali, walo, bolah, bareh, balry, balag “house”, belom, bolum, welon, welum, bohrum “to live”, barung “village”, balai “hangar”

Mon-Khmer haleh, hanlueh, hale “house, hut”, barâ “beam”, barà “middle wall of a house”, balei, balai “hangar”, balei “floor”

63 peregni “to spin (round)”

ŠL 352a; Gost. 588; Rivet, p. 40

Sum. balag

Mon-Khmer balan “lute”

64 rá- “on top of (verbal prefix)”

Gost. 852; Rivet, p. 15

Sum. ra

Melan. ala, ara-i “to burn”, alo-an, haro, aru, aráu, alo, aro “sun”, au-ara-ara, alo-pa, alo-ba, aro-ha, ai-ara-ratana, maeu-ala-latana “fire”, lah “light”, ra “west”

Polyn. ara-ara “sparkling, shining”, raa, ra, la, laa “sun”, ra “day”

Indon. allo, ara-u, alo, alu “sun”, là “visible”, bright; light”, la-la “to shine”

Mon-Khmer al “to burn”m alet, ale’ “to shine, to gleam”

65 sertés “pig”, serte, sörte “bristle”

ŠL 53; Gost. 760; Rivet, p. 49

Sum. šah

Melan. džəŋ, čəŋ, dsaŋ, saŋ “dog”

Mon-Khmer chāgak, changgak, changgei, jokot, jòkòt, jokût, chongkor, ch’ke “pig”, changga, chonkokh, changkhok, jonkat, shakē, hake, chēr-kêi “wild pig”

66 sor “row”, sorolni “to class, to classify”

ŠL 152; Gost. 313; Rivet, p. 28

Sum. sar

Indon. sura-t “writing”, sula-t “to write”

Mon-Khmer sura-t “writing, drawing”

67 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”

ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386; Rivet, p. 59

Sum. dal

Indon. tiling, tilieng, tulod, tulud, telod, tulot, tilip, tara-wang, tara-wangan, an-tulud “to fly”, tulut, tileb “wing”

- 68 szeg “nail”
 Gost. 210; Rivet, pp. 54s.
 Sum. sag, šag̃
 Melan. teqa-qa “head”
 Polyn. tuku-noa “head”, tuke “neck”
 Indon. tako-lok, u-tok, a-tak, u-teki, takal, taku-lok, taku-lok-olon, u-tak, u-tok, tanga, tengah “head”, o-tak, o-tok, u-taq, o-toq, u-tak, u-tek, o-tek, un-tek, u-tok “brain”, tuko, tuk-wang, tuk-tuk “face”
 Mon-Khmer tekui “head”, tögi, tangahi, tahagi, tahagik, thngās “face”, u-tak “brain”
 Austral. daigal, d(z)aigal, duñgu, taga, dróke, troka, tokal “head”, degul, taak “hair”
 Tasman. toga-nee, toga-ri “top of the head”
- 69 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnittzel; slice”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 269; Rivet, pp. 52s.
 Sum. sil
 Melan. mataki-sala, matawir-sal, matekpwer-sal, luwome-jal, sila-t, sala, tala, tara, hala, dala, dara, mat ki sala, mata-hala, tur-sala, met-sal, mete-sal, mate-sala, mat-sala, sela, tala-ka, tala-ha, thala-utu, hala-utu, ne-sar, ma-mte-hal “way”
 Polyn. hara, ara, ala, hala, e-ara “way, path”
 Indon. dulan, jalan, jilo, jelu, aroh, aro, jalien, alen, jalin, dalin, ilan, jalai, jali, oran, aran, olan, jeran, alan, yalan, jalan, alin, jalat, yilo, jelor, jahlan “path”, alah, djālan, saleh, aleha “way”
 Mon-Khmer jalan “to go; way”, har “to go”, hâl “footprint”, hal “trace”, har-bau, her-bu “way”
- 70 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”
 ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209; Rivet, pp. 23s.
 Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab
 Melan. dogo-ra, wi-tako “bosom”, dogo-ro “intestines, bosom”, taqa-ŋigi, taqa-ŋii, teqei, toqan, toqai, toqe-gi, teqe-gi, toqa, tokwe, e-tga, tge-ge “belly”, tang-tin “intestines”, dogo-ra “id.”, vi-tako-la “breast”, tanga, tonga “stomach”, gbwa-toko “body”, toba, tubu-n “belly”, tupu-a, sape, tupu-wi, debi, a-tapu “body”
 Polyn. taka-pu “belly; belt”, teke “vulva”, taki-eve “ass”, taga “colon”, tupu “trunk”, tupu-a, tupa-paku, tupa-pau “carcass”
 Micron. tip “belly”
 Indon. tenga, tugas, dagiŋ “body”, dāgha “breast”, tuke, be-tukun “uterus, bosom”, doke-q “heart”, toŋko-l “heart (of plants)”, teñgo-k “throat”, tangkai peler “penis”, tokea “belly”, ba-tukah, tuha, be-tuka, tuka, tuke, buah-tukah, rankai-taki, be-tokue, be-toka, be-tua, be-tuo, be-tuko, toka, tokan, un-toko, tuko-tenai “intestines”, be-tukun “placenta”, tebu-kona, tabu-ni, tapu-at, tembu-m “placenta”, tubuh, tubu-ah, tuboh, tibu, tebu-k “body”, t’ba-d, ge-deb, e-dob, gog-dob, dub-dub, topo-t “breast”, tabu-q “belly”, tibo-a “stomach”

Mon-Khmer tungkul “heart”, tek, teng, a-ting “vulva”, taket, tåk, dang kit “anus”, tangke entab “penis”, toung “stomach”, touk “lungs”, tuboh “body”, tap “genitals (male)”, toubah “uterus”, tempat entab “scrotum”

Austral. tuku-kulu, tūlka “stomach”, dogon, dugu, dikki, diga, dige-rri, dulgo, dunguŋ “belly”, thungu, tangu, dulgul “breast”, dumbu “bosom”, wi-t’obi, wi-t’obi, wi-t’obu, wu-t’op, wi-t’ap, tiba, tipa “belly”, tepā “stomach”, sibu “liver”, tambu, dambu “breast”

Tasman. tibe-ra “genitals (female)”

- 71 tág “wide, broad”, tágas “broad, roomy”

ŠL 237; 280; Gost. 172, 454; Rivet, pp. 57s.

Sum. dagal, dag

Melan. dagala-bola “big”, taga-suei “long”

Indon. dākolah, dakaia “fat, big”, dakila “great”

- 72 tagolni “to analyse”, tagló “butcher’s axe”

ŠL 126; Gost. 293; Rivet, p. 32

Sum. tag

Melan. tiqa “to throw”, to pull”, tuki “to hit, to crush”, tōki “axe”. tuki-a, toki-a, tuke “to hit”, toki “to cut off, to pierce”, tunga, daka-i “bow”, e-tuko “to split wood”, a-túk “club”, toko, toku “club”, tangi “to split”

Polyn. toki “axe”, tuki-tuki “to crush”, tigi “blow, little axe”, tigi-tigi “to hit, to hurt”, tiga-i, tuki-tuki “to kill”, togi “to sculpture, to cut off”, to’i “little axe”, tu’i, tuki, tuki-tuki-a, toki, pa-tuki “to hit”, tuki-a, tugi-a “to hammer”, no-tuki-a “to hit with the fist”, tuki “to trample down, to attack”, tuki-a “blow”, tuki “to trample down, to crush”

Indon. tuk “axe”, tu-tuk, to-toc, dagoh, doc-doc “to hit”, oc-doc “to crush”, tuk-tuk “woodpecker; to hit s.th.”, tuku-a, tuku-l, toka “hammer”, tekan, tongke “club”

Mon-Khmer ya-tangkâh “to hit, to beat”

- 73 takács “weaver”

ŠL 536; Gost. 524; Rivet, pp. 51s.

Sum. tug

Melan. taka.u, ‘ako, ‘ako-i, ago-i “to seize”, tago “to touch by hand”, toki “to hold strongly”, tag “hand”

Polyn. tango “to take”, puri-tanga, ka-tuke “sleeve”, kawiti-tanga “wrist”, tago “to touch, to seize”, ta-tago “to seize”, taki “to hold”, tuke-tuke-rima “hand”

Indon. tangan, tongo, tongan, taŋa, dengen, takkay, papa-tengan, taŋan, taŋa-ne, taŋen, tete-tanga “hand”, tango “sleeve”, taqui-ag “arm”, taga-tagan, lima-tagin “finger”, tago “to hold”, te-teng, dako-p, dako-t, daki-p, taŋke-p, taŋka-p “to take”, te-teng “to take by the hand”, ta-tang “to carry an object in the palm of the hand”, daka-p, doko-p “to hug”, daga “to find”, tonge-r “to make, to do”, tangkat, tangkong, tangongo, tangkap “to take away”

- 74 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
 ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524; Rivet, p. 58
 Sum. tug, ara⁹, bur
 Polyn. takai “to wrap up; envelope, bandage”, tangai “bark”
 Indon. tongo-s “to wrap up”
- 75 térd, térgy “knee”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 233; Rivet, pp. 33s.
 Sum. dug
 Melan. doku “soft, tender”, i-daga-ri “foot”
 Polyn. tega, tenga “thigh”, tuke “ellbow, heel”, tu’e-lima “joint (bones)”, tui “knee”, tuke-tuke-rima “ellbow”
 Micron. tang “thigh”
 Indon. tungu-tra, djöŋ, pala-duko-d, pala-taka-t, taka-t, taka, pala-takat “foot”, take-t, tigi-ang “leg”, dengkul “knee”
 Mon-Khmer tengkhu, tengk’hu, tökö, takol, kro-tong, kal-tong, kel-tong, kl-tung, kal-tung, kele-töng, kuk-tang, taŋ, kul-tang, trököl “knee”, takai “foot”
 Austral. tinka, d’uŋar, diŋar, dakyr, dokap “thigh”, thunga, dingoo-burra, danga, táko, t’anga “foot”, t’iggil, digarl, tolkil, tu(l)kil, mo-dóka, tūka “bone”
 Tasman. dega-gla, tughrah, teigna “thigh”, dogna “foot”, tokana, toggana “heel”
- 76 tőr “dagger”
 ŠL 10; MSL III 163; Gost. 624; Rivet, p. 48
 Sum. gir
 Indon. kerat “to cut”, karit, karet, garoja “sword”
 Mon-Khmer kherát, krat, krát “to cut”
- 77 törölni “to wipe off”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 268; Rivet, p. 25
 Sum. tar
 Melan. talai “to hash, to cut”, tara, tar, ter “to cut”, inpas a-terei “kind of axe”, telei, talai “old hashing-axe”
 Polyn. tarai “to cut, to hash, to hew”, talai, tarai “to cut with an axe”, kalai “to hew, to cut”, talai “to flatten angles”, toki-talai “kind of axe”
 Indon. charai “to separate”, charek “to tear”, talim “sharp”, cherai “to divide”
 Mon-Khmer charek “to tear”

- 78 túrni “to dig”
 ŠL 467; Gost. 422; Rivet, p. 26
 Sum. dun
 Melan. tanu, tano-mia, (t)anum, tani, tuni “to bury”, tun, nu-tún “burial”, tanu-mi, tanu-maki “to put into the earth”
 Polyn. tanu “to bury, to plant”, kanu “to bury, to plant”, no-tanu, no-tanu-mia “to bury”
 Indon. tanam, tanu-man “to bury, to plant”, tinam, tanam, tanum, ukāt-tana, tanam “to bury”
 Mon-Khmer ya-tanem, dun “to bury”
- 79 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”
 ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734; Rivet, p. 35
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ, u bis, ur
 Melan. me-olo-tona, olo.tona, oro-tona, oro-to “male”, olo-to, oro-to “man”
 Indon. orang, ulun, olon, ulan, urlun, urun, uron, olo-na, olo, ro, uhlun, ohlun, uhlu “man”
 Mon-Khmer ùrang, orang, orhang, oráng “man”
- 80 vár “fortress, castle”, város “town, city”
 ŠL 38; Gost. 476; Rivet, p. 31
 Sum. uru
 Indon. ura, ro, ruu, rūū, hūlah “to dwell”
- 81 vér “blood”
 ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a; Rivet, pp. 15s.
 Sum. bar
 Melan. wara-pa, waira-fa, waira-ra, a-wari-ka “fire”, hula, hual, vula, bulo, vule, vul, mbul, wula, wol, hura, vol, ola, no-wara-i, na-vala-i, hūlen, a hulén, na-wara-ne, na-wara-wi, na-wara-vi. gai-wara, ma-war, waro-waró, na-wara-e, ka-pari-u, vari-u, fule, fūl, bul, puna, pula, pul, bol, fūlun, fūlen, flen, mi-vurá, úlang, úlen, ulén, úlin “moon”, vula, pura, bura-bura-na, vula-vula “white”, pola-o, pula “light”, parai, varai, waraŋ “sun”, pari-ka “ashes”, pa-para, para-para, vi-pola, vi-bola, bola-na, bol’a, bora-bora-na, bo-bora-na, fora-bin, gigi-bori-na, gigi-bari-na, pana-pan “hot”
 Polyn. pula “to shine”, pu-pula “to shine, to gleam; moon”, pula-pula “to shine a bit”, pura “to shine from far away; sparkle; to burn”, parei “to sparkle (eyes)”, ka-pura, ma-pura “fire”, pura-pura “shining; to shine”, pu-pura “to shine”, haka-pura “to ignite”, pula-pò “to shine in the night”, mā-fana, ma-fana “hot”
 Micron. parere “burn (wound)”, pul “moon”
 Indon. bara “ember, heat”, pana-s, ma-fana, pala, para-s, pra-s, paneh, ma-pane, pana, bana-s, bana, pane-s, pano, bla-u, bala-su, bala-sut, bla-so “hot”, wara “ember”, mata-bola-l “sun”, fana “heated”, pana-s “fever”, paru “star”, puro “fire”, bulan, bulang, burang, bulam, bula, wulan, fulan, fula, bulun, ulun, funan, vūla-na, fula-lo, wura, ura, bolan, ulan, ulang, simo-wole, pulan,

butrang, bula-ni, bula-r, buran, balan, fhūlan, fuhlan, phulan, phula-ni, wula-ni, hulan, hula-ni, hula-nita, vulan, haran, huran, ula-no, hura-no, o'ra, puna-lah, pana-la, bulan, burat'n, boron, bulin, bulen, bulien, būlan "moon", bula, bura, pulan, bura-k, pura-k, fura-u "white", walé-an "bright"

Mon-Khmer pālā-tēwa "flame", pala-leät "lightning", bālík "heaven, sky", palee "to gleam, to shine", puloe, puloi, paloy, paloye "star", bulan, boulan, bula'n, bula-tnah, būlen, bōlan "moon", bōlang "white"

Austral. wala(nu), warra-ngo, bālu, buar, witpar, buril, burrā-ga "sun", waru, pari, buri, burri "fire", para(la), u(a)la-da, wurra-yu, yow-warra, bari-ńanin, bare-mbuke, da-wara, bālu, ge-wara, wugga-wurri, bala-no, bala-n, bulla-nu, bo-warri, e-barra, pāla, bāla-nit'i "moon"

Tasman. walli-ga "firewood"

- 82 világ "world", világos "light", villám "lightning", villanni "to flash, to sparkle", villogni "to flash, to sparkle"

ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; Rivet, p. 18

Sum. bil

Melan. fili, fila, bila, bile, file, vila, vile, hille, hille, uila "lightning", bera-ura, da-buero, sa-bweru, vera, vel'a, vela, hila-hila "sun", ve-vera "warm", na-vila-ra "red", sae ni pelu-pelu "heated until red", bila, bila-fila "to gleam, to shine", uena "moon"

Polyn. uila, uhila, wila, u-wila, uira, ra-uira "lightning", wela "heat of the sun or of the fire"; to burn", kaa-wela, ta-wera "Venus", uira "to gleam, to shine", wera "burnt, hot; heat", vera, vela-vela, hvera, vera-vera, vere "hot", vera "sun, fire", vera-vera "heat; to burn", vela "to burn", ve-vela "heat", wheriko "to sparkle", whero "red"

Indon. uila, vila, bila "lightning", pelah, felas, pelas "hot", pela-pela-ka, pila-pila-ka "sparkle", pero, pero', perok, prok "fire", wellu-wellu, bli-tek, beli-lek, beli-leak, bili-leak, bili-lek "moon", pelua "star"

Mon-Khmer pla, pla uń "flame", phlö "sparkle", blai "flash of lightning", blēd, blit "lightning", phlü "daylight", peluih, peloi "star", bila', u-bynai, b'ni, u-b'ńai, u-p'ńui "moon", blai "white"

Austral. wilu-ka "sun", berri, wirā, wīla "fire", wila-ra, pira, bira, birie, perrie, da-wera "moon"

Tasman. weena-r, winna, weela "forest", winna-leah "fire", weena, vena, weenah leah "moon"

3. Conclusions

If one has a look at these 82 etymologies, one recognizes immediately, that most etymologies are shining up in Melanesian and Indonesian, then in Polynesian, then in Australian, also often in Mon-Khmer, but more seldom in Tasmanian and very seldom in Micronesian. This does not support Rivet's assumption, that the Sumerians spread out from Oceania in order to build a far-reaching substrate, that reaches from the South Seas to the Mediterranean and from Africa to the Americas. Our results suggest the contrary assumption: That the Sumerians spread out from Mesopotamia via India, China, Tibet, Japan further into the south and as far as Tasmania. As a matter of fact, they left there traces in the Oceanian world, that reaches from Madagascar in the West to the Easter Islands in the East – more than half a turn around the globe. The fact, that even so distant people like a Maori and a Hawaiian can understand one another without bigger problems, shows that we have to assume in this far-reaching area basically one huge substrate: the Sumerian, as was correctly assumed by Rivet (1929). Also von

Hevesy (1934, col. 670) assumes a settlement of the island of the Pacific Ocean that started in Indonesia; already in the 5th century A.D. the Polynesians had reached Hawaii. But von Hevesy (who deciphered the Easter Island script) also points to the remainders of a “gigantic neolithic culture” (loc. cit.), that must have established between 5000-2000 B.C. in Oceania and thus fits perfectly in the time-frame of the assumed emigration of the Sumerians and the proven invasion of the Akkadians into Mesopotamia.

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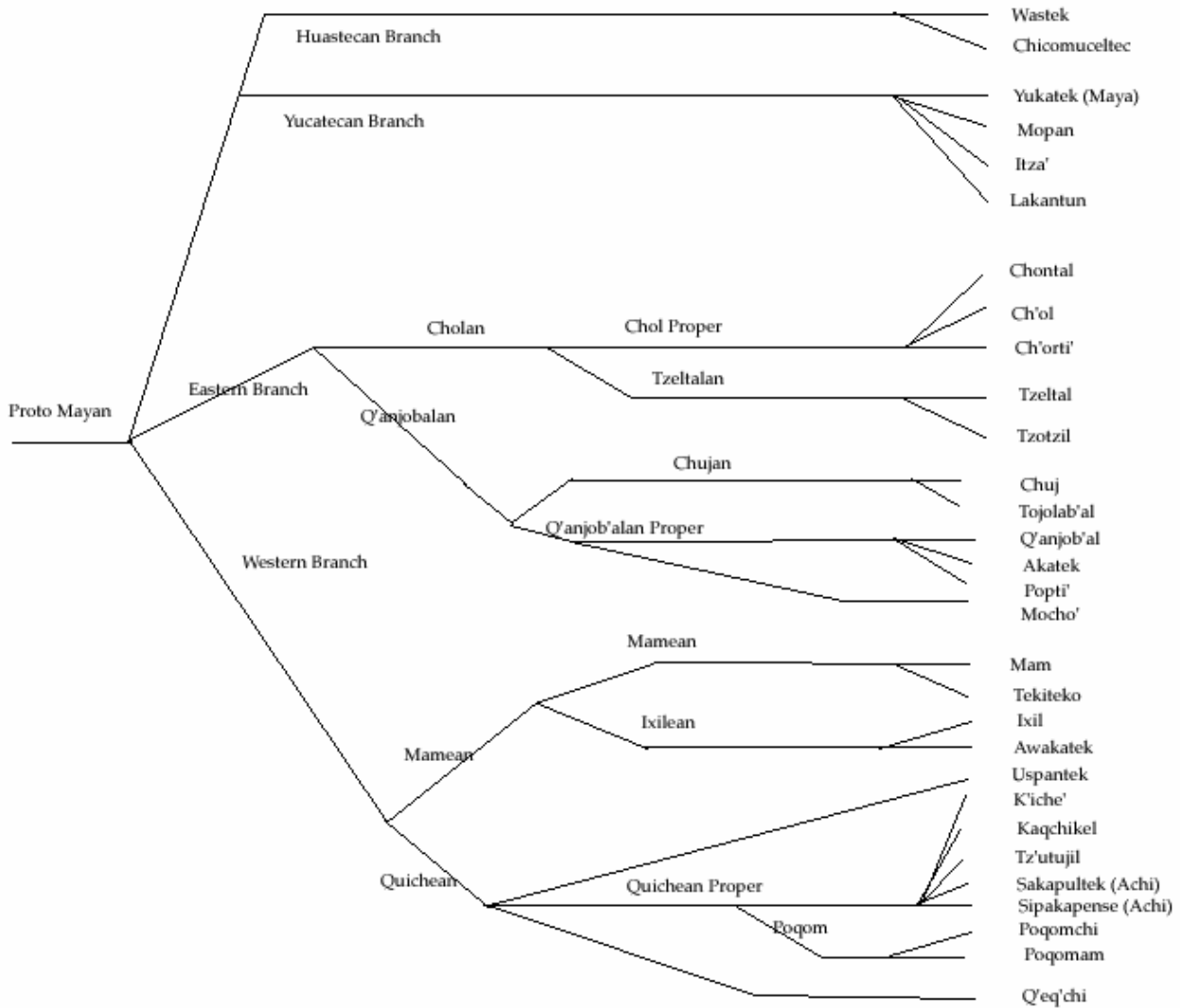
17. Mayan languages and Hungarian

1. Introduction

Stig Wikander proved in three articles that the Mayan and the Altaic languages are genetically related (Wikander 1967, 1970, 1970/71). Karl Bouda showed in a long series of articles the genetical relationship between Altaic, Mayan and some other Meso- and South-American languages (nos. 148, 156, 158, 164, 166, 168, 172, 179, 182, 183, 197, 208, 220 in Schiefer 1975). Provided that the Altaic and the Finno-Ugric languages are also genetically related to one another, it follows that Hungarian and the Mayan languages must be genetically related, too. In the following, we use as data base for Mayan the 3 volumes work of Dienhart (1989) with its ca. 40'800 entries of 31 Mayan languages. For Hungarian we use again Gostony (1975).

The Mayan languages constitute a family of related languages spoken in Mesoamerica from southeastern Mexico to northern Central America and as far south as Honduras. Their common ancestor, known as Proto-Mayan, is reconstructed with a time depth of at least 5000 years, and many Mayan languages are still spoken as a primary or secondary language by more than 4 million indigenous Maya. The Mayan language family comprises five sub-families and includes many languages that are spoken in Mexico, Guatemala and Belize. In Mexico, Mayan languages are spoken in seven states: Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatecán, Quintana Roo, Campeche, San Luis Potosí and Veracruz. In Chiapas, all the languages are Mayan (except Zoque), as are virtually all the indigenous languages of Guatemala.

The following tree-model shows a possible linguistic evolution of the present Mayan languages from Proto-Mayan:



The map below shows some of the Mayan languages, using a slightly different spelling than the one that we adopted from Dienhart (1989):



2. Sumerian-Hungarian-Mayan etymologies

1 a, az “that”

ŠL 480; Gost. 835; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. aš

Huastec eše “that”

Itza a “id.”

Motoz. i “id.”

2 adni “to give”

ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ag, ang

Chuj ac' "to give"

Jacaltec a', aq "id."

Acatec a' "id."

Kanj., Mam, Aguac., Ixil "aq' "id."

- 3 aj "fold", ajak "lip", ajazni "to carve"
 ŠL 334; Gost. 929; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. a-zu

Yucatec wac' "fold"

Mopan wuc' "id."

Tzotzil pacal "id."

Tojol. pac "id."

Teco paq "id."

- 4 akol "fence for sheep"
 Gost. 716; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. udul, utul

Tzotzil macal "fence"

Tojol. maca "id."

Chuj colal "id."

- 5 állni "to stand"
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. gal, al

Tzotzil wa'al "to stand"

Mam wa'l "id."

Cakch. pa'al "id."

Tzut. pa'la "id."

Sacap. wa'lec "id."

Sipac. wa'lic "id."

Uspantec wá > a'lic, waric "id."

Pocomam pa'li "id."

Pocomchi pa'lic "id."

-
- 6 anya “mother”
 Gost. 436; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. ama
 Yucatec na “mother”
 Itza na’, naá, na “id.”
 Mopan na’ “id.”
 Tzeltal nan “id.”
 Tojol. nan “id.”
 Chuj nun “id.”
 Teco naana “id.”
 Mam nan “id.”
 Cakch. nan “id.”
 Pocomam nan “id.”
 Kekchi na “id.”
- 7 apa “father”
 Gost. 434; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. ab, ab-ba
 Huastec pap “father”
 Chontal pap “id.”
- 8 asszony “woman”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. gal, gašan
 Huastec ušum “woman”
 Chicom. ušum, ušúm, ušun
- 9 atya “father”
 Gost. 435; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Huastec tata, taata “id.”
 Lacandon tet, teet “id.”
 Yucatec tata “id.”
 Itza tat “id.”
 Mopan tat “id.”
-

Chorti tat “id.”

Chol tiat, tyat “id.”

Tzeltal tat “id.”

Tzotzil tot, tat “id.”

Tojol. tat, tati “id.”

Mam táta, tat “id.”

Aguac. ta “id.”

Cakch. tatá “id.”

Tzut. tata “id.”

Quiche tat “id.”

Pocomam tat “id.”

10 balta “axe”

Gost. 648; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. bal

Yucatec bat “axe”

Itza bat “id.”

Mopan bat “id.”

11 bendő, old bende “paunch”

ŠL 73; 144; Gost. 222, 449; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ti, banda

Cakch. pam, pan “belly”

Tzut. pam, pan “id.”

Quiche pam “id.”

Achi pam “id.”

Pocomam pam “id.”

Pocomchi pam “id.”

Keke paam “id.”

12 bog “knot”

ŠL 3; Gost. 616; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. mug

Yucatec moc “knot”

Itza mo’oc “id.”

-
- 13 csacsi “fool”
 ŠL 208; Gost. 752; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. anše
 Chontal cicuc “fool”
 Kanj. suc “id.”
- 14 csekni, old “to beat, to hit”
 ŠL 295; Gost. 322; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. sig
 Uspantec sac’ “to hit”
 Pocomchi sac’ “id.”
 Kekchi saac’ “id.”
- 15 csiga “snail”; csigázni “to wind up, to lift”
 ŠL 55; Gost. 742; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. šika
 Yucatec j-t’ot’ “snail”
 Itza t’ot’ “id.”
 Chorti čoč “id.”
 Tzotzil šut, t’ot’ “id.”
 Jacaltec šoč “id.”
 Motoz. soč “id.”
 Cakch. t’ot’ “id.”
 Tzut. t’ot’ “id.”
 Quiche t’oot’ “id.”
 Pocomchi t’oot’ “id.”
 Kekchi šoč “id.”
- 16 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
 ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
 Mopan šuláb, šilab
 Chol šulab
-

-
- 17 csupor “little pot”
 ŠL 309; Gost. 537; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. zurzub
 Tojol. šalu “pot”
 Chuj šalu “id.”
 Kanj. šalú “id.”
 Motoz. šaruĵ “id.”
 Teco šaaru “id.”
 Mam šar “id.”
 Aguac. šarú’ “id.”
 Kekchi šar “id.”
- 18 dob “drum”
 ŠL 138; Gost. 190; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. dub
 Aguac. tub “little drum”
- 19 dörzsölni “to rub, to scrub”
 Gost. 426; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. tuš
 Tzotzil tuseĵ “to rub”
- 20 dúlni “to devastate”
 ŠL 330/42b; 467; Gost. 261, 422; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. du¹⁴, dun
 Jacaltec tan-i “to destroy”
- 21 e, ez “this”
 Gost. 846; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. e
 Huastec eše “this”
 Ixil ec, ic “id.”
- 22 ég “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
-

Sum. é, e8

Huastec eeb “heaven, sky”

- 23 egy, old ig “1”, egyenes “straight”, egyed “individual”, egyetem “university”

ŠL 85; Gost. 181, 823; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. gi-na, dil

Huastec, Tzeltal jun, hun “one”

Chicom., Lacandon, Yucatec, Itza, Mopan, Chol, Tzotzil, Chuj, Kanj., Mam, Aguac., Cakch., Tzut., Quiche, Achi, Uspantec, Kekchi jun “id.”

Chorti in “id.”

Chontal jun-pe “id.”

Tojol. juné “id.”

Jacaltec, Acatec hun “id.”

Motoz. june'm uné “id.”

Teco, Sacap., Sipac. juun “id.”

Ixil un “id.”

Pocomam janai, jenaj, jinaj “id.”

Pocomchi jinaj “id.”

- 24 élni “to live”

ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. il, gal, al

Uspantec yol “to live”

- 25 emlő “breast, teat”

ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. um(-u)

Chicom. im “breast”

Yuka im “id.”

Itza im “id.”

Chuj im “id.”

Jacaltec im “id.”

Kanj. yim “id.”

Teco iim “id.”

Mam im “id.”

Aguac. “id.”

-
- 26 én “I”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. ġa-e
 Chorti en, in “I”
 Chuj, Mam, Ixil, Quiche, Keke in “id.”
 Caks, Achi yin “id.”
 Tzut. inin “id.”
 Sipac. iin “id.”
 Uspantec i>in, yin “id.”
 Pinam hin, jen “id.”
 Pocomchi hin, jin “id.”
- 27 falu “village”
 ŠL 38/2; Gost. 682; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. alum (Akk.)
 Chol lum ‘village’
 Tzotzil lum “id.”
- 28 fecske “swallow”
 Gost. 759; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. peš-kun
 Lacandon cusam “swallow”
 Yucatec š-cosam “id.”
 Itza išcusam “id.”
 Mopan cusal “id.”
- 29 fekete “black”
 ŠL 482; Gost. 394; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. uku
 Huastec ejec “black”
 Chicom. eqiniq “id.”
 Lacandon ‘e’ec’ “id.”
 Yucatec ec’ “id.”
 Itza eec’ “id.”
 Mopan ‘ec’ “id.”
-

Chol i'ic' "id."

Chontal ic "id."

Tzeltal ic' "id."

Tzotzil ic' "id."

Tojol. q'iq "id."

Chuj c'ic' "id."

Jacaltec c'eq "id."

Acatec q'ej "id."

Kanj., Motoz. q'eq, Teco, Mam, Ixil, Cakch., Tzut., Quiche, Sipac., Uspantec, Pocomam, Pocomchi, Kekchi q'eq "id."

Achi 'eq "id."

Sacap. q'aq "id."

30 fiú "son; boy"

ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ibila

Yucatec pa<alal "son"

Itza paal "id."

Tzotzil olol "id."

31 fõ, fej "head"

ŠL 69; 295; 565; Gost. 514, 792; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. be, pa

Jacaltec, Motoz., Teco, Mam, Aguac., Ixil, Tzut., Sipac. wi' "head"

Uspantec ba "id."

32 gácsér "male duck"

ŠL 394/32; Gost. 763; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ga-šir-mušen

Yucatec cucjaa "duck"

33 gaz "scoundrel", gizgaz "weed"

ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. giš

Mopan č'ač "weed"

Ixil eča "id." (?)

-
- 34 gubbasztani “to squat, to crouch”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 265; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. gub
 Uspantec cubulí>c, cubaric, cubul “to sit”
- 35 gyökér “root”
 ŠL 201/2; Gost. 589; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. suh6
 Kekchi še’ “root” (?)
- 36 gyümölcs, old gimilsu “fruit”
 ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. giš
 Lacandon, Mopan wič “fruit”
 Yucatec wičm ‘ič, ič “id.”
 Itza ič “id.”
 Ixil wac “id.”
 Cakch. wáč, wíč “id.”
 Achi eča’ “id.”
 Pocomchi wa’čee, wáč “id.”
- 37 ha “if”
 Gost. 825; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. ga, ge, gu
 Yucatec wa>e’ “if”
 Mopan wa “if”
- 38 haj “hair”
 ŠL 167; MSL 150/342; Gost. 220; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. ka + u
 Cakch., Quiche, Sipac. wi’ “hair”
 Achi wi “id.”
 Sacap. we’ “id.”
-

- 39 hal “fish”
 ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. ku6, ha
 Yucatec, Itza, Mopan, Jacaltec, Teco, Aguac. cay “fish”
 Chorti, Chol, Tzeltal, Tojol., Chuj, Acatec, Kanj., Ixil čay “id.”
 Tzotzil čoy “id.”
 Motoz. cač “id.”
 Cak, Quiche, Achi, Sacap., Sipac., Uspantec, Pocomam, Pocomchi, Kekchi car “id.”
 Tzut. ču “id.”
- 40 hálni “to sleep”
 ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. hal
 Huastec, Mopan, Chol wayal “to sleep”
 Chorti, Tojol., Chuj, Jacaltec, Kanj. way “id.”
 Tzeltal wayel, way “id.”
 Acatec wey “id.”
 Cakch., Tzut.m Quiche, Achim Sacap., Uspantec war “id.”
 Pocomam, Pocomchim Kekchi wir “id.”
- 41 hat “6”
 ŠL 190; 598b; Gost. 248, 841; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. haš, aš, a-aš
 Huastec acac “id.”
 Yucatec uac, uaq “id.”
 Itza uaq “id.”
 Mopan wuq-bel “id.”
 Chorti wac'té “id.”
 Chol wac-p'ejl, waq “id.”
 Tzeltal hwac-eb, uaqeb “id.”
 Tzotzil wacib “id.”
 Tojol. wace' “id.”
 Chuj waqe, wace “id.”
 Jacaltec waq “id.”
 Kanj. waqéb “id.”

Motoz. wajaqe “id.”

Teco, Mam waqaq “id.”

Aguac. wuqáqm uqaq “id.”

Cakch. waaqi’ “id.”

Tzut. waq-i “id.”

Quiche waaqib “id.”

Uspantec waqaqib “id.”

Pocomam waqim “id.”

Pocomchi waaqib “id.”

Kekchi waaqib “id.”

42 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”

ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ni(rí-a), ga

Huastec ataa “house”

Lacandon a watóč “id.”

Yucatec ‘otoč, otoč “id.”

Itza otóč “id.”

Mopan ‘otoč “id.”

Chorti, Chol, Chontal, Tzeltal otot “id.”

Chuj, Jacaltec, Acatec, Kanj. atut “id.”

Cakch. ačó, očóč “id.”

Tzut. oočooč, ačoc “id.”

Quiche ačooč, očoc “id.”

Uspantec ičoc “id.”

Kekchi očoc “id.”

43 hegy “mountain”

ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. gag

Lacandon, Yucatec, Itza, Mopan, Chontal, Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Tojol., Chuj, Jacaltec, Kanj., Teco, Mam, Aguac., Ixil, Uspantec wic “mountain, hill”

Chorti wicir “id.”

Chol uic, wic, wicil “id.”

Motoz. uic “id.”

Cakch., Tzut. juyu’ “id.”

Quiche juyib “id.”

Achi jyub “id.”

Sacap. jayub “id.”

Sipac. jyib “id.”

Pocomam yuq', yuq “id.”

Pocomchi yuuq', yuq “id.”

44 híg “thin, liquid”

ŠL 86/58, 60; Gost. 41; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ri-ba-na

Pocomam waq “thin” (?)

45 hold, hód “moon”

ŠL 550; Gost. 88

Sum. húl

Yucatec, Itza, Mopan, Chorti, Chol, Chontal uj “moon”

Tzeltal u, uu “id.”

Tzotzil u “id.”

Chuj 'uj, uj “id.”

46 homok “sand”

LM 212; Gost. 61; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ukum

Kekchi samahi' “sand”

47 hosszú “long”

ŠL 211; Gost. 171; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. uš

Yucatec čowac “long”

Itza, Mopan čawac “id.”

48 hús “meat”

ŠL 384; 171; MSL III 151; ŠL 7; Gost. 113, 203, 204; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. uš, uzu, kuš

Chicom. aš, haš “meat, flesh”

Motoz. uš “id.”

49 húzni “to pull”

LM 401; Gost. 398; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. hur

Pocomchi cer “to pull”

50 íj “bow”

ŠL 68-30; Gost. 551; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. illu, lu-illuru

Mopan jul “bow”

Chol jalaip, halujb “id.”

Tzeltal yalab “id.”

51 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”

ŠL 28; Gost. 319; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. im-ma

Mam une “to drink”

52 itt “here”

Gost. 857; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ta11

Huastec tee’ “here”

Jacaltec eti “id.”

53 jó, old “river”

ŠL 579; Gost. 54; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. íd

Huastec, Lacandon, Yucatec, Itza, Chontal, Quiche ja’, ja “id.”

Chicom. ha “id.”

Mopan, Chorti ja’, ha “id.”

Chol ja, ha “id.”

Tzeltal ha’, jaá “id.”

Tzotzil jo’, wo’ “id.”

Tojol., Jacaltec ja’, ha’ “id.”

Chuj ha', a', ja "id."
 Acatec ha' "id."
 Kanj. 'a, 'a' "id."
 Motoz. haa', ja "id."
 Teco, Mam, Aguac., Ixil a', 'a' "id."
 Cakch., Tzut., Sacap., Sipac. ya' "id."
 Achi ya "id."
 Uspantec ja "id."
 Pocomam ha', ja' "id."
 Pocomchi ha', jab "id."
 Kekchi ha', ha, ja "id."

54 kacagás, kacaj "laughter", kacagni "to laugh"

Gost. 133; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ka-zal

Yucatec čec "to laugh"

Itza, Mopan č'e "id."

Chorti ce'n "id."

Chol ceniá "id."

Tzotzil ce'il, ce'in "id."

Tojol. ceen "id."

Chuj c'ewji "id."

Jacaltec čicerbi naj "id."

Mam in cen "id."

Aguac. ce'n "id."

Ixil ce'le "id."

Cakch. ce'en "id."

Quiche ce' "id."

Achi, Uspantec cenic "id."

Pocomchi se'el "id."

Kekchi se'ec "id."

55 kaptár "beehive"

Gost. 714; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. kabta

- Yucatec, Itza, Kanj. cab “behive”
 Chol, Tzotzil čab “id.”
- 56 kelme “fabric, cloth”
 ŠL 322; 532; 99; Gost. 599; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. kal(g)-me(-en)
 Tzotzil c’u’il, c’u’ul “cloth”
- 57 két, kettő “2”
 ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; Gost. 214, 252; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib
 Chicom. čate “2”
 Lacandon ca’tul “id.”
 Mopan ca’tuul “id.”
 Chorti ča’tē’ “id.”
 Chol ča-ti-c’il “id.”
 Chontal ča-to “id.”
 Tzotzil ča’ “id.”
- 58 kicsi, kicsiny “small, little, tiny”
 ŠL 281 a/1, 2; 290/2, 8; MSL III 249; Gost. 749; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. kiši, kišim
 Huastec čičič “small”
 Lacandon, Itza čičán “id.”
 Yucatec čičan “id.”
 Mopan cicip “id.”
 Chorti čuču’ “id.”
 Chol č’oč’oc “id.”
 Chob čačač, čičoč, č’oč’óč “id.”
 Tzotzil č’uč’ul “id.”
 Tojol. č’in “id.”
 Chuj č’éjej “id.”
 Kekchi cač’in “id.”

-
- 59 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
 ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
 Aguac. c’ub, cup “stone”
 Ixik c’ub, q’ub
- 60 köpni “to spit”
 Gost. 757; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. uh
 Teco cuub-a “to spit”
 Mam cub “id.”
 Uspantec čub, čup “id.”
- 61 lelni “to meet, to find”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 335; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. lal
 Huastec elaal “to meet”
- 62 macska “cat”
 ŠL 76; 74; Gost. 728; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. maš-da
 Huastec mištú “cat”
 Chicom., Yucatec, Itza, Mopan, Chorti, CholChontal, Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Tojol., Chuj, Jacaltec, Kanj., Motoz. mis “id.”
 Teco mi’s “id.”
 Mam wiš “id.”
 Aguac. mitu “id.”
 Ixil mes “id.”
 Cakch. mees, mes “id.”
 Quiche me’s, mis “id.”
 Pocomam miis, mis “id.”
 Pocomchi mees, mes “id.”
 Kekchi mees, miis, mis, mes “id.”
- 63 madár “bird”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 740; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
-

- Sum. mušen
Chorti, Chontal, Tzeltal, Tzotzil mut “bird”
Chol muty “id.”
Chuj muč “id.”
- 64 majd “then”
Gost. 859; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. mu-
Tzotzil me “then”
- 65 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
Aguac. maš “left” (?)
Ixil maš “id.” (?)
Achi mošim “id.” (?)
Uspantec maš, meš “id.” (?)
- 66 mély “deep”
ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. me, má(-a), meli, nim
Ixil, Uspantec nim “deep”
- 67 menni “to go”
ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. gin, me
Yucatec binel, bini, bin “to go, to walk”
Itza bini, bin “id.”
Mam, Quiche, Achi bin “id.”
Ixil ben “id.”
Cakch. bin “id.”
Tzut. bi’n “id.”
Sacap.. Sipac. biin “id.”
Uspantec be>en “id.”

-
- 68 mez “cover, clothes”
 ŠL 532; Gost. 615; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. me-te
 Lacandon, Yucatec, Tzotzil, Tojol. mac “cover”
 Mopan mac-ic “id.”
 Kanj. maqil “id.”
- 69 mondani “to say, to tell”, monda “sage (kind of legend)”, mondás “uttering”, mondat “sentence”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 301; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. mu
 Mopan bin “to say, to tell” (?)
 Mam ma, maa “id.”
- 70 munka “work”, munkás “worker”
 ŠL 95; Gost. 84; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. mun
 Chuj munlj “work”
 Jacaltec munlahan “id.”
 Kanj. mulnajíl “id.”
- 71 nagy “big”
 ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. nu5(.g), (nu-)g, nun, nu5, na, nad
 Lacandon, Yucatec nuc “big”
 Itza noyoč “id.”
 Mopan nooč “id.”
 Chorti nojta “id.”
 Chol ꞥuc, niuc, nuc “id.”
 Chontal noc “id.”
 Tzeltal, Tzotzil muc “id.”
- 72 néne “older sister”, néni “aunt”
 ŠL 556; MSL V 126/340; Gost. 442; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. nin
 Chicom. nunú “older sister”
-

Tojol. nun “id.”

73 név “name”

ŠL 61; Gost. 46; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. mu

Huastec, Tzotzil, Chuj, Jacaltec, Acatec, Kanj., Motoz., Teco, Mam, Ixil, Achi, Pocomchi bi “name”

Tojol. bil “id.”

Aguac., Cakch., Quiche, Sipac. bi’ “id.”

Tzut. bii’ “id.”

Sacap. be’ “id.”

Uspantec bij “id.”

Pocomam bih “id.”

74 nyak “neck”

Gost. 240; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. gu

Huastec, Chicom., Chol nuc “neck”

Chorti nuc’, nuc, nuq “id.”

Tzeltal nuq “id.”

Tzotzil nuc’ “id.”

Tojol. nuci “id.”

Jacaltec nuq’, nuq “id.”

Acatec nu’ “id.”

Kanj. nuq’ “id.”

75 nyolc “8”

ŠL 598d; Gost. 843; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ussu

Huastec wašic “8”

Chicom. wašaqte “id.”

Yucatec uašac “id.”

Itza uašáq “id.”

Chorti wašic’té “id.”

Chol wašacp’ejl “id.”

Tzeltal wašac-eb “id.”

Tzotzil wašacib “id.”

Tojol. wašace’ “id.”

Chuj wašacé’ “id.”

Jacaltec wašac “id.”

Kanj. wášaḡeb “id.”

Motoz. wajšaḡé “id.”

Teco, Mam wakšaḡ “id.”

Aguac. wašaḡ “id.”

Ixil wašajil “id.”

Cakch. waqšaḡi’ “id.”

Tzut. wašaḡ-i “id.”

Quiche, Achi wašaḡib “id.”

Uspantec wajšaḡib “id.”

Pocomam wašaḡim “id.”

Pocomchi wašacib “id.”

Kekchi waqšaḡib “id.”

76 ott “there”

Gost. 857; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ta11

Yucatec te “there”

77 öt “5”

Gost. 840; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ia, id

Chontal jo-to “5”

78 óz “roe deer”

ŠL 122/1, 2; Gost. 733; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. uz3

Itza yuc’ “goat”

Mopan yuc “id.”

79 pap “priest”

ŠL 60; MSL 104/101, 100; Gost. 468; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

-
- Sum. pa-ap, pab
 Huastec pap “father”
 Chontal pap “id.”
- 80 patak “brook”
 Gost. 656; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. pa
 Chol pa “river”
- 81 síp “whistle”, sípos “whistler”
 ŠL 395; Gost. 543; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. zib, sip, šip
 Teco šuuba “to whistle”
 Pocomchi šub “id.”
- 82 sok “many, much”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. su
 Jacaltec čocša’ “many, much”
- 83 sújtani “to hit, to beat”
 ŠL 354; 411; Gost. 337, 338; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. šu...ti, šu4
 Cakch., Tzut., Quiche č’ay “to hit”
 Achi č’ayic “id.”
 Pocomam č’ay “id.”
- 84 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
 ŠL 469; Gost. 693; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. kurum6
 Itza c’eltic “to roast”
 Mopan c’eela’n
 Tzotzil č’il(el)
 Teco c’iil-ii
 Uspantec cilij

-
- 85 szakáll “beard”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 233; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. dug
 Chicom. šucul “beard”
- 86 szál “thread”
 MSL III 185; Gost. 529; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. sa-a
 Tojol. č’alin, č’alal “thread”
 Chuj č’áal “id.”
 Jacaltec, Kanj. č’al
- 87 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”
 ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. dal
- 88 szekerce “axe”
 ŠL 449/122e; Gost. 583; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. igi-kak
 Chol č’acib “axe”
 Tzotzil ec’el “id.”
 Tojol. ečej “id.”
 Chuj č’ácab “id.”
 Jacaltec eče “id.”
 Kanj. ečéj “id.”
 Mam c’íšbil “id.”
 Aguac. c’šbil “id.”
- 89 szikkadni “to dry out”
 Gost. 662; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. sig
 Mam cqij “dry”
 Aguac. sqeej “id.”
 Ixil caqa “id.”
 Cakch. č’aqi’j “id.”
-

Tzut. čaqijj “id.”
 Quiche čaqi’j “id.”
 Achi čaqij “id.”
 Sacap. čaqe’j “id.”
 Sipac. čqi’j “id.”
 Uspantec čáqij “id.”
 Pocomam, čiqijj “id.”
 Kekchi čaqi “id.”

- 90 szilke “little pan, pot”
 Gost. 725; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. sila
 Tojol., Jacaltec šalu “pot”
 Chuj šálu “id.”
 Kanj. šalú “id.”
 Motoz. šaruj “id.”
 Teco šaaru “id.”
 Mam šar “id.”
 Aguac. šarú’ “id.”
 Kekchi šar “id.”

- 91 szopni “to suck”
 ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. su
 Chuj c’ubu “to suck”
 Jacaltec c’ubaŋ “id.”
 Teco cu’ “id.”
 Mam c’uun “id.”
 Aguac. cuble’n “id.”
 Ixil c’ub “id.”
 Quiche c’ub “id.”
 Achi cubic “id.”
 Pocomchi cub “id.”
 Kekchi c’ubuc “id.”

- 92 szőr “hair”
 ŠL 53; Gost. 232, 760; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. su6, šah
 Huastec, Motoz., Aguac. ši’ “id.”
 Chuj, Jacaltec, Acatec, Kanj., Ixil šil “id.”
 Teco ši’an “id.”
 Mam čya’mal-wi’, smaal “id.”
 Cakch. sumal “id.”
 Tzut. samaal “id.”
 Uspantec usumal “id.”
 Pocomam, Pocomchi ismál “id.”
 Kekchi ismal “id.”
- 93 szűk “narrow, scanty, small”, szűkös “narrow, scanty, small”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. sig
 Chicom. sucun “narrow”
 Tzotzil čucul “id.”
- 94 szűz “virgin”
 ŠL 331/14,b; Gost. 443; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. šis, geme-šiš
 Huastec či0an “virgin” (?)
- 95 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
 ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. tug, ara9, bur
 Yucatec tuc’, tuc “cover”
 Itza tuc’ “id.”
- 96 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. tíl-a, til
 Lacandon, Yucatec, Itza tul “full”

- 97 tolni “to push”
Gost. 856; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. ta
Yucatec tu>ulc’ab “to push”
Itza tulč’intic “id.”
Mopan tulč’at “id.”
- 98 tő (tövet) “trunk”
MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le
Tojol. top té “trunk” (?)
- 99 tölteni “to fill”
ŠL 73; 69; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. tıl-la
Lacandon, Yucatec, Itza tul “full”
- 100 tőmni “to stuff”, tőmb “block”, tőmlő “tube”, tőmlöc “dungeon”, tőmör “soild, compact”
ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. temen, duburm tům, tum
Lacandon, Yucatec, Itza tul “full”
- 101 tővis “thorn, spine”
ŠL 73; Gost. 222; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. ti
Chorti t’is “thorn”
- 102 tű “needle”
ŠL 73/47; 73; Gost. 73, 222, 680v
Sum. ti bis, ti, attu
Huastec tiθám “needle” (?)
- 103 tődő “lungs”
ŠL 73; Gost. 222; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
Sum. ti

Huastec θa'ub “lungs” (?)

104 túske “spine”

ŠL 73/47; 73; Gost. 73, 222, 681; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ti bis, ti, ittitu (Akk.)

Chorti t'is “thorn”

105 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”

ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ur, ur-saĝ, u bis, ur

106 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”

ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum

107 üszök, üszög “fire”

ŠL 518/28; Gost. 502, 881; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. u-zug, asag

Huastec, Lacandon, Itza, Mopan c'aac' “fire”

Chicom. si “id.”

Yucatec c'ac', cac “id.”

Chorti c'ajc, q'aq “id.”

Chol, Chontal cac “id.”

Tzeltal c'ac, q'a'q “id.”

Tzotzil c'oc' “id.”

Tojol., Chuj c'ac' “id.”

Jacaltec, Acatec q'a “id.”

Kanj., Motoz., Cakch. q'aq' “id.”

Teco, Mam, Aguac., Tzut., Quiche, Sacap., Sipac., Pocomam, Pocomchi q'aaq' “id.”

Sipac. q'a'q “id.”

108 vágni “to cut”, vagdalni “to hash”

ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Dienhart 1989, s.v.

Sum. ag

Teco wuuy-i “to fell trees” (?)

- 109 várni “to wait”
 ŠL 56; Gost. 396; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. úru
 Tzotzil mala “to wait” (?)
 Tojol. majla “to wait” (?)
- 110 víz “water”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 657; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. íd, biz, bis
 Huastec, Lacandon, Yucatec, Itza, Chontal, Quiche ja’, ja “id.”
 Chicom. ha “id.”
 Mopan, Chorti ja’, ha “id.”
 Chol ja, ha “id.”
 Tzeltal ha’, jaá “id.”
 Tzotzil jo’, wo’ “id.”
 Tojol., Jacaltec ja’, ha’ “id.”
 Chuj ha’, a’, ja “id.”
 Acatec ha’ “id.”
 Kanj. ‘a, ‘a’ “id.”
 Motoz. haa’, ja “id.”
 Teco, Mam, Aguac., Ixil a’, ‘a’ “id.”
 Cakch., Tzut., Sacap., Sipac. ya’ “id.”
 Achi ya “id.”
 Uspantec ja “id.”
 Pocomam ha’, ja’ “id.”
 Pocomchi ha’, jab “id.”
 Kekchi ha’, ha, ja “id.”
- 111 vol-, val- “to be”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Dienhart 1989, s.v.
 Sum. gal
 Choli woli “to be”
 Uspantec wi’, wi, woní “id.”
 Pocomam wi(lih) “id.”
 Kekchi waan “id.”

3. Conclusions

111 Mayan words are shared with the 1042 Sumerian-Hungarian etyma of Gostony (1975), or 11%. Since all the etymologies are mine, I handled them with special care. For example, the obvious palatalisation $k > \check{c}$, found in many Mayan languages, was accepted, but in lack of further research the palatalization $t > \check{c}$ was excluded until evidence will prove this sound-law. Under the hypothesis that this sound-law is valuable, we would have gotten about the double amount or 20-22% of common Sumerian-Hungarian-Mayan etymologies. But still, with its 11%, the Mayan languages stand between African and Japanese (Austronesian 3%, Caucasian 7%, African 8%, Japanese 23%, other Finno-Ugric languages besides Hungarian 27%). Interestingly enough, most parallels between Sumerian-Hungarian and Mayan languages are to be found in an area that comprises the northern and central parts of the Yucatecán peninsula, northern Belize and parts of Guatemala. E.g. 39 parallels show up in Yucatecan, 36 in Itza, 35 in Mopan, etc. From the numbers 1, 2, 5 and 8 are conserved since Sumerian time in today's Mayan languages, even they are not even conserved in most of the so-called Finno-Ugric languages, not to speak about the well-known almost complete absence of common number names in the Altaic languages.

From the percentages it results, that the Sumerians had much more influence in Mesoamerica than they had f.ex. in the Caucasus Mountains (where there was according to many researches their homeland!) or in Africa, although these regions were extremely much closer of their Mesopotamian homeland. So, the question arises: How and when did the Sumerians get to Mesoamerica? One would think of Swadesh's Bering-Street theory, since the genetical relationship between some Paleo-Siberian languages in the Old World and some Uto-Aztecan languages in the New World had been proved in the past 50 years. But, unfortunately, neither in Yenissean, Chukchi, Kamtchadal or other languages Hungarian cognates are to be found, even Bouda (cf. the bibliography of the respective works in Schiefer 1975) assumed a genetical relationship of these and some other languages in the huge area around the North Polar Sea with Finno-Ugric.

The only other alternative that has been brought up to now is Barry Fells's Transatlantic Migration Theory (cf. Fell 1977). As already mentioned in the introduction, Proto-Mayan is reconstructed at about 3000 B.C. At that time, according to Fell (1977), the first accidental transatlantic drift-voyages have been made by Iberians and Libyans. It is clear, that they reached the south of North America, but did they also reach Meso-America? And were Sumerians on these ships, too? According to Marini (1985, 1986, 1987), a Sumerian inscription was found in Fuente Magna, La Paz, Bolivia, whose date "may be around or before the year 2000 B.C." (Marini 1985, p. 10). A very special variant of early migrations between Europe and the Americas was brought up by the Hungarian-Ecuadorian engineer Juan Moricz (i.e. Móricz Opos János): According to him, "the magyars of the Carpathian Mountains (...) are of American origin", being survivors of the Deluge, "but those on the crests of the Andes were primarily responsible for the post-diluvian dispersion of knowledge and culture: that between 8000 and 7000 B.C. they arrived in Lower Mesopotamia in boats made from balsa wood found only in South America" (Hall 2005, cf. also Hary Györgyné 2003). This hypothesis, however, fails, because we know through witness of their writing, that the Sumerians came from Transylvania to Mesopotamia (Badiny 2001).

We must assume, after all, that a very early migration brought Sumerians on ships (assumingly not their own, but perhaps Libyan and Iberian ships) to America, maybe first to North and then from there to South-America (since there are no indications for direct voyages of any people from the Old World to

Meso-America). This could have happen as early as a little after 3000 B.C., since from the 26th century on, the intruding Akkadians started to torment the Sumerians and pushed them out of Mesopotamia. Anyway, the Mayan languages are an important part of the huge Sumerian heritage spread out to all continents by the ancestors of the today's Hungarians.

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18. Conclusions

In chapter 3, we found that from the ten Finno-Ugric languages Hungarian, Vogulic, Ostyak, Syryen, Cheremis, Mordwin, Finnic, Estonian, Lapponic and the two Samoyed languages Nganasan and Selkup, the Finno-Ugric group shares only 31.91% of common words – ranging from 34% down to 10.0%, the two Symoyed languages only 22%, and therefore the average percentage of all Uralic languages is as low as 26.95%. Given these calculations, according to the Swadesh list and its related statistics, Proto-Uralic should have existed about 9000 years ago, the separation of the Samoyed languages should have happened even 2000 years earlier – in open contradiction with the fact, that then they split before they got a member of the Proto-Uralic family, etc. What we want to point out is that the Uralic theory leads itself ad absurdum.

On the other side, Hungarian shares 91% of its basic vocabulary with Sumerian and 7% with Akkadian, the other big language spoken at about the same time in Mesopotamia, before the Sumerians started to emigrate. Starting with the Sumerian-Hungarian theory, only 2% of the Hungarian words are meanwhile still “of unknown origin”. However, in chapter 4, we showed, that according to four standard etymological dictionaries of Hungarian, between 25% and 39% of the Hungarian words are “of unknown origin” – and an extremely high percentage - probably more than 50% - is in addition to them of “uncertain”, “difficult”, “problematic” etc. origin. We draw two conclusions out this facts: First, the Finno-Ugric and Uralic theories at unscientific, because they contradict their own principles, and second, there are neither a Finno-Ugric nor an Uralic language family. The few common words that the Northern “Finno-Ugric” and the Samoyed languages share with Hungarian, have all their roots in Sumerian and must therefore be explained via borrowing from Hungarian.

In the following, we shall show the respective percentages of shared cognates between Sumerian, Hungarian and the other languages that have been scrutinized in this book:

- Chapter 5: Hungarian = Sumerian: 1042 words = 100%
- Chapter 6: Hungarian = “Finno-Ugric” languages: 31.9%
- Chapter 7: Hungarian = Caucasian: 7%
- Chapter 8: Hungarian = Bantu: 8%
- Chapter 9: Hungarian = Etruscan: 33% (but here the reference was not Gostony 1975)
- Chapter 10: Hungarian = Tibeto-Burman: ca. 50% (here, the reference was not Gostony 1975, either)
- Chapter 11: Hungarian = Munda: 33%
- Chapter 12: Hungarian = Dravidian: 36%
- Chapter 13: Hungarian = Chinese: 61%
- Chapter 14: Hungarian = Japanese: 23%
- Chapter 15: Hungarian = Turkish: 55%

Chapter 16: Hungarian = Austronesian (incl. Mon-Khmer, Australian and Tasmanian): 3%

Chapter 17: Hungarian = Mayan: 11%

If we order these languages according to the percentages of their genetic relationship, we get:

Hungarian (100%) > Chinese (61%) > Turkish (55%) > Tibeto-Burman (ca. 50%) > Dravidian (36%) > Munda (33%) = Etruscan (ca. 33%) > “FU” languages (31.9%) > Japanese (23%) > Mayan (11%) > Bantu (8%) > Caucasian (7%) > Austronesian (incl. Mon Khmer, Australian and Tasmanian) (3%).

We can now draw the following conclusions:

1. The two “Turanian” languages Hungarian and Turkish show naturally a high percentage of genetic relationship (55%), while the relationship between Hungarian and the other “Turanian” language considered in this book, Japanese, is rather low (23%). Perhaps, this is a hint to do further research in order to control if Japanese is really an Altaic language or not. Like Sumerian and Hungarian, all “Turanian”, i.e. Ural-Altaic languages are agglutinative.
2. While the genetic relationship between Hungarian, Turkish and (probably) Japanese is not a surprise, Kőrösi Csoma Sándor’s theory of a very significant Hungarian-related population in Tibet is fully confirmed (ca. 50%). Like Sumerian and Hungarian, Tibetan is an agglutinative language, but strangely enough with ablaut (apophony).
3. A surprise is that Dravidian has a higher percentage (36%) of genetic relationship than the Munda languages (33%). But nevertheless, von Hevesy’s idea that the Munda-Khol family must be accepted as another member of the “Finno-Ugric” languages, is confirmed. Both Dravidian and the Munda languages are agglutinative like Sumerian and Hungarian.
4. Since the idea, that Etruscan and Hungarian may be genetically related, is pretty old, it is not a surprise, that both languages share ca. 33% of their cognates. Like Sumerian and Hungarian, Etruscan is agglutinative.
5. The “FU” languages, that share between 10% and 31.9% of their word stock, have already been explained as genetically not related to Hungarian, their common vocabulary and certain grammatical features, e.g. agglutination, being considered as borrowed.
6. A surprise are the 11%, that Hungarian shares with the Mayan languages. They are even 1% closer related to one another than the two allegedly closely related Samoyed languages Naganasan and Selkup. There can be no doubt, that there is a genetic relationship between Hungarian and the Mayan languages, which may probably also explain, why the Mayan languages are agglutinative, too.
7. Bantu (8%), Caucasian (7%) and Austronesian (incl. Mon Khmer, Australian and Tasmanian) (3%) can hardly be considered genetically related to Hungarian, even Bantu and Caucasian are

agglutinative, too. The cognates shared between these languages and Sumerian may be explained by wanderings of people of the Indian continent southwards.

8. After all, despite the knowledge that genetic relationship between languages does not follow necessarily from the fact that these languages share certain typological features, it is rather surprising and cannot be considered by chance that from the 14 languages or language families, that were researched in this book, 13 are agglutinative.

19. Index of the Hungarian and other words

‘et, ‘ät (hebr.)	42	aludni, alszik, aluv-	604
a, az	835	ám	830
Aba (EN)	902	ama (bask.)	436
ablak	462	ama (ostj.)	436
ach- r-uni (etr.) (?)	305	ame (jap.?)	56
achsin (osset.)	457	amu (kuman.)	436
Acker (dt.)	690	ana (kuman.)	436
ad (Munda-Khol)	435	ana, ene (tschag.)	436
ada (uig., tschag.)	435	Anauni (?) (rát.)	35
Adler, Aar (dt.)	770	ángy	469
adni	305	anke (ostj.)	436
afrs (etr.)	434	anki (liv.)	436
ág	124	anta (heth.)	822
ager (lat.)	690	anya	436
agy	211	annyi	847
ágy	796	apa	434
aimai (Munda-Khol)	436	appi (finn.)	434
aita (bask.)	435	apró	751
aj “taillade”	929	aprólék	751
ajozó	929	apróság	751
akarni	304, 433a, 685	aqua (lat., aus etr. ?)	37
akó	668	aquila (lat.)	770
akol	716	är (jak.)	493
ál- “falsch”	604	ár “Flut”	37, 141
Aladár	20	ár “Preis”	606
alak	604	Arad (ON)	519, 919
alkotni	604	áramolás	141
allay (hurrit.)	435	áramolni	141
állni	332, 874	arany	284, 285
áлом “Schlaf, Traum”	472, 604	aratni “moissonner”	397, 802, 803
alom	729	arka (kasach.)	247

arka (kuman.)	247	bárány	650
árnyék	284	barom	651
Árpád	905	bársony	679
arслан (türk.)	735	bataraz (breton.)	626
as (lat.)	835	be- (Verbalpräfix)	366
as, az (uig., tschag.)	835	begi (bask.) (?)	217
asis (Munda-Khol)	17	bekapni	351
ásó	639	bende alt "rejeton, jeune"	449
asszony	332, 457	bendő "ventre, entrailles"	222, 449
ata, atta (kuman.)	435	bér	518
átkozni	17	beszéd	300
ato(-ni-da) (jap.)	42	beszélni	300
átok	17	betérni	298
attay (hurrit.)	435	bey (türk.)	514
átváltani	933	bhasa (Munda-Khol, Hindi)	300
atya	435	bika	737
az (kuman.)	835	birge, bürge	653
ba, be (Illativsuff.)	366, 861	birka	653
baipar (Hindi)	484	bírni	495
baj (kuman., usw.)	382	birtok	495
báj	34	bocsajtani	367
baj	ad 288	bog	616
bal	ad 288, 588	bogár	782
bal (kuman.)	713	bohren (dt.)	703, 710
bal-bal (alttürk.)	604	bol, ből (Elativsuff.)	288
Balla (ON)	927	boldog, bódog	132
balog	588	bolha	756
balta	648	bor	574, 711
baluch (kuman.)	730	bor (kuman.)	711
baluk (türk.)	730	borda	205a
bálvány	604	borjú	649
ban, ben (Suff.)	366, 861	borona	642
bánya	664	boszorkán	25
bao (Munda-Khol)	339	bödön	671
bár "sac"	206	bödöny	536

bőgni	780	čürüş (kuman.)	327
bögre	538	csacsi	752
bögyör	538	csákány	356
bőlény	737	csákó	621
bőr	205a	család	444
bőrönd	206	csapni	273
bú	819	csata	593
búb	684	csáté	593
búcsú	367	csatolni	593
bugyor	538	csatorna	659
bulsa-ít-eni alt, 1200	367	csatt	593
bus (kuman.)	339	csáva “vitriol”	591
bús	819	csecs	458
büdös	115	csekély	545
bűz	94, 115, 704	csekni alt “frapper”	322
cads (etr.)	214	csel	103, 241
capere (lat.)	351	cselekedni	241
čaty (türk.)	593	csemege	789
cecha (etr.)	149	csempe	674
cer (etr.)	333	csend	63, 349
čeri (kuman.)	512	csépelni	274, 275
chala (kuman.)	40	csepp	659
chatun (uig., tschag.)	457	csere	347
chid (?) (sansk.r.?)	272	cserélni	347
chisai (jap.)	749	cserény	726
chor (kuman.)	122	cserép	537, 673
chossha (vog.)	171	cserzeni (??) “frotter”	413
chu (ostj., syrj., liv.)	447	csete-paté	593
chuat (ostj.)	171	csiga	742
chuchat (ostj.)	385	csík, alt sik	527, 761
chul (ostj., vog.)	730	csikarni	577
circus (lat.)	105, 333	csikó	783
čoran (Munda-Khol)	308	csikorogni	577
cough, to (engl.)	246	csillag	359, 360, 370
cölöp (?)	491	csillag	91

csillapítani	370	dajka	702
csillogni	91, 359, 360, 370	dal, alt dalu	108, 517
csin “ordonnance”	303, 573	damga (osm.)	564
csinálni	303	darab	86
csinos	160	darázs	745
csiny “farce”	103	de- (kuman.)	342
csípni	274	del! alt ge! (1200)	833
csira	242	dél, delet	62, 102
csoda, csuda	119	delej “rayon”	62
csokor	230	demek (osm.)	342
csomó	356, 609	derék	187, 419
csonka	356	derű	182
csonkítani	356	deszka	617, 618
csordulni	368	dézsza	614
csótár	593	dha (sansk.)	702
cső	612	dicere (lat.)	295, 342
csöbör	537	dicséret	23
csök	589	dicsérni, dücsérni	23, 295, 342
csökevény	589	díj	485
csökkenteni	322	dinnye	805
csökni	322	dísz	23
csökönyös	322	disznó	715
csömör	131	dob	190
csúcs	186, 516	dobni	340
csuka	213	dogru (türk.)	146
csúnya	356, 753	dolgozni	130
csupor	537	dolog	130
csurogni	368	domb	61a, 262
csurranni	308	domború	228
csüngelék	795	doñuz (türk.)	715
csüngeni	795	dorong “Knüppel”	594
da, de (Postpos., kuman.)	834	döfni	258
dag (türk.)	582	dög	500
dagadni	173	dögmek (Karakalpak)	500
daganat	173	dólni	372

döngölni	257, 717	ékjel	562
dönteni	372, 623	ékszer	600
dördülni	89	el-	328, 860, 874
dörgés	89	elää (finn.)	151
dörögni	89	elbocsajtani	367
dózsölni	426	elcsípni	274
dulcis (lat.)	146	eldölni	372
dúlni	261, 422	elég	197
dús	819	elfogyni	403
duzzadni	260	elhagyni	404
duzzogni	260	elhúnyni “sterben”	393
düh	234	ellen	934
dűlni, dólni	262, 623	ellenni “naitre (animaux)”	328
dűlő	61a, 262	elme	111, 579
düngeni	257	élni	151, 332, 405, 874
e (interr. Postpos.)	846	ema (etr.)	436
e, a, je, ja (poss.)	854	ema, emo (finn.)	436
e, ez	846	eme	208
é (Gen.suffix)	855	emelni	164, 401
ebi-hal “un poisson”	768	emlék	111
Edel, alt für Volga (ON)	918	emlő	437
edény	536, 670	emse	752
edlenni alt = ellenni	328	én	811
ég	8, 330	en, én, on (Lok.)	35, 873
egér “Maus”	197	en, on (megy-en, usw.)	872
égni	305, 330	en-, ön- “selbst”	812
ego, mihi, me (lat.)	811	enči (kuman.)	9
egy, alt ig	181, 823	end (Futursuff.)	875a
egy “Kirche”	8	ének	16
egyenes	181	eng (kuman.)	9
éj	49	engedni	305
ejteni	5, 188, 189, 429	engem	811
ék	305, 561, 600	enyelegni	227
ek, ak (Pl.suff.)	305	enyém	811
eke	697, 796	enyh	56

ennyi	847	eszme	111
enyv	56	eszmélni	111
ép	8	ethi (etr.)	42
epe	238	ett, ött, ott (Lok.suff.)	857
épülni	8	eu, iv, öv (kuman.)	8
er (kuman.)	493	ev (türk.)	8
er (mong.)	493	ezer	885
er (türk.)	493	fa	792
er, eren (tschag.)	493	fa (etr.)	339
erdem	493	falu	682
erdem (osm.)	493	far “croupe, postérieur”	205a
eredet	237	faragni	575
eredni	237	faragó	575
éresni “reifen”	802	Fastes (lat.)	17
eresz “Dachrinne”	479	fatum (lat.)	17
érezni	329, 802	fecske	759
érkezni	314	fehér, fejér	155, 572
erkölcs, alt erkőcs	501	fejsze	637
érni “toucher, arriver”	314	fekete	394
ernye alt “Schutz, Hort”	791	feküdni	394
ernyő	791	fel “oben”	35
erő	493, 802	fél, felet	67, 205a, 382,
érték	493	631, 862	
es (etr.)	110	fél-, föl- (Verbalpr.)	405
esc-u-na (etr.)	104	fel- “aufwärts”	151
esemény	5	félelem	892
esik	5	feleség	384
esik	188, 429	felezni	382, 384
eski (bask.)	104	félni	892
eski (kuman., türk. ?)	104	félre	862
eskű, esküv-	104	fenn, fent	35, 822
eső	429	féreg	736
esterga	596a	férfi	493
ész, esz	110	férj	208, 493
eszköz	787	férni	379
		figyelni	217

filius (lat.)	456	garat	240
findsa	541	gatya	525
fingân (arab.)	541	gaz	786
fiú	456	gaz (Munda-Khol)	290
fogadni	364	gazda	507, 607
foganni	381	gázolni	290
fogni	365	geç (türk.)	49
fogyini	363, 403	geçe (türk.)	49
folyik	68, 385, 555	gége	240
folyó	555	gém	764
foncsorolni	473	genc (türk.)	149
forogni	205a	genere, genus (lat.)	380
forum (lat.)	703, 710	geny “virus”	149
fő, fej	514, 792	gép	552, 618
főlni “cuire”	350	gerenda	611
fu (etr.)	792	get’ (Munda-Khol, Sant.)	272
fu, fun (chin.)	339	ghas (?) (Munda-Khol)	786
fújni	339	ghur, ghurau (M.-Kh., Sant.)	333
fuku (jap.)	339	gibi (osm.)	863
ful (etr.)	385	gím “biche”	439
fúrni	665, 703, 710	giz-gaz	786
fű, fűvet	698	góc	27
fül	226	gol (Munda-Khol)	240
fűlni	350	golyhó	30
fűteni	350	golyva	240
fűzni	502	gomb	79
gabona	696	gomba	79, 80, 801
gácsér	763	gond	82
gala (Hindi)	240	gondolni	82
Galga (Galgócz) (ON)	921	gordon	586
Galla (ON)	926	góré	712
gam “cercle, rond” (?)	801	gödör	661
gam, gā (?) (sansk.)	255	gőg	49, 240
gan (M.-Kh., Hindi)	695	gögör, kökör (syrj.)	105, 333, 531
ganaj, ganéj	695	gölöncsér alt	542

gömb	79	gyere, jer	231
gömbölyű	79	gyermek	437
göncölszekér	142	gyertya	24
görbe	126, 161, 162,	gyilkolni	488
283, 416		gyilkos	488
görbíteni	283	gyilok	488
görcs	548	gyógyulni	13, 146
gördülni	799	gyors	505
görgetni	799	gyökér	589
göröngy	798	gyömöszölni	291
guba	675	gyöngy	150, 157, 701
gubbasztani	265	gyönyörű	157
gûl (arab.)	98	győzni	345, 510, 787
gulya	721	győző	510
gummar (arab.)	793	gyula	511, 907
gumó	801	gyulladni	47b
gund (?), gand (?) (heth.)	82	gyúlni	361
guph, gumph (sansk.)	547	gyúrni	336, 542
gurulni	333	gyűjteni	200, 361
gúzs	486, 547	gyül “inflammation”	200
gügyögni	295	gyűlni	200
güne (griech. (pelasg.?)	439	gyümölcs, alt gimilsu	786
gyakni alt “piquer”	582	gyűrni	327
gyakori	408	gyűrű	399, 605
gyakorolni	408	gyüv- “se rassembler”	200
gyalog	315, 316, 423	ha	825
gyalogolni	423	hab	38
gyám	439, 440	hadd!	825
gyarapítani	419	hágó	582
gyarapodni	419	hagyni	404
gyártani	336	haj	220
gyékény	785	hako (Munda-Khol)	730
gyenge	145, 149	hal	730, 731
gyep	784	hála	99
gyeplő	569	haladni	99, 385
gyér “selten”	823		

halál	31, 98	hej!	825
hallani	101	hely	40
hallgatni	101	helyezni	40
halmazni	106	helyszél “bord d’un endroit”	465
hálni	384	henger	620
halni	98	hez, höz, hoz	858
halom	106	hiány	40, 41
hamar	824	hiba	40, 41
hamu	198, 199	híd	54
hangya	750	hideg	66
häntä (finn.)	248	híg	41
harács	606	hinár “Art Sumpf”	6
harag	194	hív “treu”, “Ruf”	518
haramia	521	hizlalni	106
háramolás	606	hízni	106
hárítani	606	hogy	825
hars, harsfa	790	hogyne	832
hárulni	606	hold	88
has	248	holló	754
hasítani	270	homok	61
haszon	144	hon	482
hat “6”	248, 841	horog	533a, 605
hát	248, 825	horolni “tracer”	398
határ, alt hudur	272, 491	horzsolni “frotter”	270
határolni	272	hosszú	171
határozni	272	hozni	858
hatni	272	hő, hév	106
hattyú	732	hölgy	435
ház	452	Huba (EN)	903
háznép	446	hulekh (ostj.)	754
hazudni	502	hulla	98
hazug	502	hullani	98
Hebed (EN)	900	húnyni “d. Augen schliessen”	393
hegedű	585	húr	605
hegy	582	hurok	605

hús	113, 203, 204	íny, üny	76, 223
husáng	596	ipar	484
húzni	398	iparos	484
hűbér	518	ír “crème, pommade”	556, 557, 718
hülye	932	iramodni	314
hűs	66	ire (lat.)	314
hűvös	66	irigy	195
hyvä (finn.)	13	iró “Buttermilch”	556
i(e) (Munda-Khol)	846	is (vog.)	450
ič (kuman.)	319	ismerni	111
idő	42, 44	issi(g), izik (jak.)	450
Idus (lat., aus etr.)	44	istaman (?) (heth.)	225
ifjú	456	isten	22, 23
ig (Suffix)	561	isum, isai (etr.)	450
igaz	217	iszony	741
ige	217, 877	ita (ostj.)	217
igen	878	itä (finn.)	44
igérni	217	itélet	485
igézet	217	iti (syrj.)	217
igézni “fasciner du regard”	217	itt	857
így	217	ivar “sexe fem. et masc.”	224
íjj “arc”	551	iye (jap.)	8
illeszteni	508	íz	583, 809
illeték	509	izzadni	450, 557
illetni	508	izzani	191
ima	15	izzás	450
ima (ostj.)	436	jaa (kum.)	551
imádni	317	jagh, jau (kuman.)	556
imber (lat.)	56	járni	231, 314, 606
ime	828	járom	578
Imre (PN)	688	járolék	606
indulni, éndulni	140, 328	jég	64
ing	526	jel	13
inger	793	jel (kuman.)	69
inni, iszik, iv-	319	jó	13, 146

jó (alt, "Fluss")	54	kapni	351, 686
joch (ostj., liv.)	483	kapta-fa	638
jog	13, 317	kaptár	714
jószag	13	kapu	463
jönni, dial. gyünni	255, 256	kapu (türk.)	463
juchal (syrj.)	551	kar	152, 205, 522
juchat (ostj.)	551	kár "Schaden, schade"	122, 553
juh	724	karbantartás	522
junh (alt)	76	kard	647
jur (ostj.)	493	karika	105
jus, juris (lat.)	13, 317	karó "poteau"	554
jux, jug- (lat.)	317	kása	719, 935
jür (kuman.)	231	käsi, käden (finn.)	214
jüzüm	705	kasza	646, 807
jjyn, jijn (kuman.)	483	kaszálni	807
kábítani	704	kata (vog.)	214
kábulni	94	katun (chasar. (skyth.))	457
kacagás	133	katun (kuman.)	457
kacaj	133	kazal	645
kád	539	ke (finn.)	40
kada (kuman.)	272, 485	kebel	202
kadi (arab.)	272, 485	kedv	306
kadin (osm.)	457	kedvelni	306
kaja (türk.)	353	kéeszíteni	432
kala (finn.)	730	kegy	165, 572, 573
Kalán (ON)	925	kegyes	165, 572
kaland	153	kéj	107
kalász	806	kejf (?) (arab.)	107
kancsó	534	kék	148a
kanna	534	Kelen (ON)	489, 914
kanyar	249, 464	kelendő "précieux"	152
kanyarodni	464	kelengye	490, 913
kapa	353	kelleni	332
kapálni	353	kelme	599
kaparni	271	kelni	428

kem (alt. u. tschag.)	863	kiáltani	118
kem (ostj.)	863	kicsi, kicsiny	749
kém	439	kiči (kuman.)	749
kende alt, kundu	523	kíe (chin.)	353
kendő	678	kiejteni	189, 429
ként, kép, képp(en)	863	Kiew (ON)	917a
kenyér	693	kígyó	347
keon (Munda-Khol)	83	kijin, kin (tschag. u. alt.)	499
kép	219, 931	Kikinda (ON)	920
képezni	931	kil (volgatürk.)	40
kerék	142, 531	kilä (Munda-Khol)	40
kergetni	430	kilenc	844
kergülni	430	kim (kuman.)	863
keri (finn.)	333	kín	499, 937
kerítés	554	kincs	571
kert	663	king (chin.)	76, 937
kerülni	333, 554	kisi (?) (Munda-Khol)	749
kés	787	kívánni	421
keskeny	53	kivi (finn.)	353
kész	432	kiz, kis (uig., tschag.)	687
készíteni	787	kócsag	743
készülni	432	kocsma, korcsma	719
két, kettő	214, 252	kod, ked (Freq.infix)	214
keuchen (dt.)	246	ko-domo (jap.)	438
kev (liv.)	353	kol (türk.)	152
kéve, kepe	643	komoly	184
keverni	383	konkol	794
kew (ostj.)	353	konšu (türk.)	139
kéz	214, 251, 252,	kopogni	352
510, 786		kor "Alter"	120, 121, 428
khalj (vog.)	435	kor (Suffix)	120
khol, chol (syri.)	384	kór "krank"	299
khot (ostj.)	384	koracs alt "adolescent"	505
khota (ostj.)	98	kor-án	120
ki, kinn, kint	40	korcs	205, 719
kiabálni	118		

korong	77, 78, 120	kül (vog.)	40
korsó	542	küldeni, külgeni	499, 937
kosár	614	külömb	136
košmak (türk.)	392	külön	136
koszorú	280	kün(g), küni (kuman.)	439
kő, követ	121, 353	kürt	584
köhögni	246	küszöb, alt kézöb	532, 533, 886
kőj (osm.)	40	küzdeni	281
kök (kuman. usw.)	148a	kyklos (griech.)	105
kömény, kemény	808	kylä (finn.)	40
könülük (kuman.)	83	kyo (jap.)	40
könny	83	láb	254
könnyű	545	láng	19
könyök	249, 464	lapát	640
könyv	76, 937, 938	le-	334
köpni	757	lé	713
köpülni	420	lebbencs	244
kör	105, 333	legelni	354
kösöntyű alt "bijou"	571	legény	506
köszönni	510	Lehel	910
kötni	214, 252, 279	lélegezni	69
kőtni, kötözni	281	lélek	69, 447
kövezni	353	lelni	335
köz, alt küzü	504, 786	lenni, lesz, lev-	447
közel	504	lép "rate"	244
közép	504	lépni "cire (en ruche)"	713
közös	504	lese- (finn.)	720
kuchi (jap.)	219	levente (auch EN)	449, 906
kulcs	628	leves	713
kulna (finn.)	98	lil (liv.)	69
kum (türk., mong.)	199	liszt	720
kuni (?) (jap.)	482	Liter (dt.)	667
kúszni	738	locsolni	325
kü (vog.)	353	loga (sanskrt.)	707
küin (uig.)	937	loholni	326

lom	581	mar (etr.)	492
lomb	709	mar (breton.) “houe”	613
lopni	431	marha	723
lökni	254, 326	marre (franz.)	613
löttyenni	325	mártani	14, 658
löyly (finn.)	69	más	12, 94a, 632, 727,
Lugos (ON)	916	864	
luu (finn.)	447	másik	864
luu, lu (ostj.)	447	másítani	12
ma	45	második	12, 94a, 632, 727,
ma (etr.)	45	864	
ma (vog.)	503	mászni	739
ma, me (ostj.)	811	mázsa “quintal”	544
ma (Hindi)	503	medence	658
maa (finn.)	503	meder	658
macska	728	meg-	448, 859
madár	740	még	778
mag	243, 346, 400,	megas (griech.)	163
810		megbocsajtani	367
magam	811	megfelezni	382
magas	163	megfogadni	364
magasztos “sublime”	163	meglelni	335
magnus (lat.)	163	megrakni	344
Magoch (A. Ipolyi)	29	megrőkönyödni	388
magolni	346	megtagadni	293
magzat	243, 346	megye	503
máj	34, 339	méh	90, 164, 776
majd	859	méh “Gebärmutter”	239, 441
mak (uig., tschagat.)	163	meleg	19, 129
málha	655a	mely?, mely	866
mámor	127	mély	14, 568, 669, 777
mamukh (kuman.)	616	men (ostj.)	814
manó	664	men, ben, mu (türk.)	811
manta (ostj.)	267	men (Munda-Khol)	301
mány, mény (Koll.suff.)	836	mén	164
mar “partie dorsale (cheval)”	243a	mena (etr.)	255

mena(k) (Munda-Khol, Sant.	267	mókus	474
menas (etr.)	255	mol “mite”	746
mene (finn.)	255	mondani	301
mennä (finn.)	267	mono (jap.)	836
menni	255, 267	mony	84, 771
mens, mentis (lat.) (?)	14	mort (ostj.)	492
meny “bru”	460	mosolyogni	229
menny	84, 90, 164, 401, 777	mouth (engl.)	301
mennydörgés	90	mu (votj.)	503
mennyi	836	mugor (votj.)	243
meredek	567	múlni	47a
méreg	116, 335	multa (finn.)	503
merev	567	mun (kuman.)	84
mérges	355	muna (finn.)	84, 771
meríteni	658	Mund (dt.)	301
mérni	14, 492	mundus	84
merő(leg)	567	munk (uig., tschagat.)	84
mérték	492	munka	84
merülni	568	munth (etr.)	301
mese	95, 302	munus (lat.)	84
mez-(telen)	615	mu-rau (polynes.)	344
mező	503	murmur (lat.)	15
mi “wir”	814	murus (lat.)	567
mi?	816, 818, 867	muv (liv.)	503
mi, ami “was”	815, 817	mű, művet, mívet	46, 492, 579, 580
mi, mig (ostj.)	503	műhely	46
mi (etr.)	811	működni	46, 579
midőn	868	művelni	579
mihi (?) (bask.)	227	műves	46, 579, 580
miñ (kuman.)	836	mygor (syřj.)	243
min (vog.)	814	n’i, n’e (enkl. Pl., etr.)	847
minä (finn.)	811	nád	585
mizu (jap.)	54	nagy	154, 167, 168, 169, 170
mogor (tschuw.)	243	nainen (finn.)	470
móka	474	nak, nek	849

nál, nél	849	ni!	848
ñalum (ostj.)	227	niemand (dt.)	884
nap	48	nim (votj.)	46
nász	771	nimi (finn.)	46, 57
ne (Prohib.)	850	no!	831
ne!	848	nomas (ostj.)	76
ne, naj (ostj.)	470	nomen (lat.)	57
ne, neme (kuman.)	876	nõ	470, 771
nedv, nedü	318	nõni, nõv-	387, 700
négy	839	nõszeni alt "faire la noce"	771
negyven	838	növelni	700, 771
nelm (vog.)	227	növény	700
nem (Neg.)	58, 876	nucus (lat.)	240
nem (Subst.)	57	ñum (Munda-Khol (Savara)	57
nem (ostj.)	46	num (ostj.)	777
nem (etr.)	57	Numi Tarem (finn.)	59
nema (vog.)	57	Num-Turam (ostj.)	59
néma	876	nuptiae (lat.)	771
neme (kuman.)	57	nyáj "Herde"	446
Nemere (Winddämon)	898	nyak	240
nemez	598	nyaláb	708
nemo (lat.)	884	nyan (ostj., vog.)	694
nemtõ "génie, fée"	899	nyék, alt "bord, terrain"	240
nemün (ostj.)	57	nyél, nyé "manche"	549, 585
nemzeni	771	nyélgyártó "tailleur en bois"	550
néne	442	nyelni	227
néni	442	nyelv	227
nép	446, 812, 930	nyereg	425
nethuns (etr.)	318	nyerni	425
név	46	nyolc	843
nézni	138, 848	nyom	59
ngo (chin.)	811	nyomás	59
ni (Inf.suffix)	848	nyomni	59
ni (Lok., Dir., jap.)	851	nyomorú	59
ni (Munda-Khol)	848	nyugodni, nyugszik	411

nyüg “fardeau”	74	ölör (jakut.)	371
nyüv “fauve”	762	ömölni, ömlik	343
ó, ő (Part.präs.suffix)	869	ön “selbst”	9
och (liv.)	211	önteni, alt ömönteni	343
och, uch (ostj.)	211	őr	332, 395, 494,
od (tschag.)	535	734	
odun (jak.)	535	ördög	2
oj (mordw.)	556	öreg	197, 247
ok	304	őrizni	395, 494
ok’ (Munda-Khol)	305	őrlő	634
okos	911	örök	197, 247
olló	530	örökség	197, 247
ólom	603	örölni	286, 633
om, am, em, ém (Poss.suff.)	811	öröm	284
ón	603	őrs “guetteur”	33
on, en (Postpos. Sublativ)	822	őrszem “sentinelle”	494
onna (jap.)	436	örülni	284, 396
oqt (kuman.)	42	örv	477
or-, orv- “wild”	735	örvény	97
or (bask.)	734	ős, alt üs, is	112, 835
ordás	735	össze	827, 865
ordítani	287	öszökélni	225
oroszlán	735	öszön	225, 332, 788
orr	481, 734	öszvér	459
ország, alt uru-zag	81, 478, 480	öt	840
oš (ostj.)	110	öv	55, 722
ostor	595	őz	733
óta	42	özön	4
ott	857	özvegy	459
oturmak (türk.)	426	pa (Munda-Khol)	792
öböl	55, 722	pää, puu (finn.)	514, 792
ököl	125, 152	pad	515
öl	245, 471, 570	padlás	515
öl-, öl-kür (uig.)	371	padló	515
ölni	371	pálca	630
		pálma	792

pamuk	616	rá-	852
pap	468	ra, re (Sublativ)	852
papa (lat.)	468	rab	619
Papaios (GN, skyth.)	912	ragyogni	183, 373
par (sansk.)	706	rakni	264, 344, 369
parancs	883	rakodni	369
pasan (?) (ostj.)	473	rázni	263
pat (liv.)	226	reggel	373
pat (ostj.)	362, 515	rejteni	294
patak	656	rém	93
pel, pat (ostj.)	226	rémülni	93
pép	718	rend	75
peregni	588	rés	85
petty	758	rész	85
pieli (finn.)	226	rex, regis, regere (lat.)	354
pil (vog.)	226	réz	85
piros	177	ringeni "balancer"	75
piscis (lat.)	758	ró-ka (Endung)	775
pitar (sansk.)	435	ról, ről	853
pohár	590	rom	292
pók	755	rombolni	135, 292
pokol	28	romlani, romolni	135, 344
polyva, polva	644	rontani	135, 292, 344
ponty	758	rossz	135, 158
por	706	rög	174, 707, 800
pot, pol (ostj.)	339	rőkönyödni "s'effrayer"	388
pottyanni	758	rövid	174
pöcök	491	rúd	602
pök	757	rúgni	259, 294, 344,
puhu(a)	339	418	
pum (ostj.)	698	rügy	797
pum (vog.)	698	ság (ON)	924
qol (kuman.)	152	sag, saji (tschag.)	563
qonšy, qonšu (kuman.)	139	sagar(-is) (skyth.)	583
qumaš, qamyš (arab.)	597	sagynč (kuman.)	311
		saji (osm.)	563

sajtó	666	serere (lat.)	558
saket (Hindi)	147	serica (lat.)	201
sakra (Munda-Khol)	147	sérteni	389
sal (lat.)	123	sértés	760
san (kuman.)	563	sérülni	389
san (osm.)	563	seta, saeta (lat.)	201
san (ostj.)	528	shyo (jap.)	123
san (tschag.)	563	siccus (lat.)	662
san, sana (finn.)	311	sietni	427, 871
sanin (uig.)	563	šigar (ostj.)	577
sanyargatni	357	sík	147
sanyarogni	357	sik, siki (türk.)	147
sapere (lat.)	312	siker	378
sár	60	silány	725
sárga	176	silmä (finn.)	218
sarló	880	šim (vog.)	209
Sarudhalom (ON)	923	sima	201
sary (kuman., türk.)	176	sin, cün (tschagat.)	177
šaš (ostj.)	248	síp	543
Savaria (ON)	917	sip-orga (tschag.)	543
sc (etr.)	147	sípos	543
sedes (lat.)	210	sira (finn.)	308
segíteni	331	sirál	766
sej!	870	sírni	375, 390, 412
sek, sam (ostj., liv.)	209	siro (Munda-Khol)	269
sekély "seicht"	147	šiš (vog.)	207
selyem	201	sisak	767
sem (ostj., syrj.)	218	sivla (tschuwas.)	51
semen (lat.)	691	só	123
senk (ostj.)	322	soch (ostj.)	233
šenš (ostj., vog.)	207, 458	sok	461
šep (ostj.)	51	sol, solis (lat.)	21, 359
ser (etr.)	374	sólyom	772
sereg	512, 513	somaro "Esel" (ital., aus etr.?)	751
seregél	766	sor	313

sorne (ostj.)	284	sütni	693
sorolni	313	s-x-l (etr.)	269
ső, só (el-ső, usw.)	858	sydän (finn.)	209
söj (osm.)	311	sz (End. 2. Sg.)	813
sör, ser	692	sza, sze (alt Imper.)	813
sörény	608	szablya	625
sörte	760	szabni	273a
sötét	117	száj	221, 311
söz (uig., tschag.)	311	szajkó	744
s.r-a-n (etr.)	308	szakáll	233
Stube (dt.)	683	szakítani	323
suba	676	szál	529
sújtani “frapper fort, abattre”	337, 338	szállni	386
suk “measure (un pouce?)”	433	szám	563
suk (ostj.)	147	szamár	751
suke (Munda-Khol)	528	számolni	563
sukka (finn.)	147	szánni “widmen”	377
sukoshi (jap.)	147	szántani	641
súly	212, 339	szaporodni	461
Sulya PN	592	szarv, szaru	767
Suna, Tchuna (EN)	901	szedni	81, 406, 560
súng (ostj.)	81	szédület	179
sunmak (türk.)	377	szédülni	179, 820
sûnn (chin.)	201	szeg “bord”	81, 210, 546, 629
sunyi	356	Szeged (ON)	928
Surány (ON)	922	szegély	629
šurat (syrj.)	313	szegény	147
surolni “frotter”	415, 592	szegés	546
suta	820	szeglet	546
suth (etr.)	311	szegni alt “presser, serrer”	321
sügér	769	szegődni	596b
sülni	693	szegy	209
súly	100	szégyen	148
súlyedni	894	szék	210
sűrű	185	szekér	142, 531

szekerce	583	szivárvány	92
szél “bord, jalon”	497	szívni	51, 209
szél “Wind”	21, 192	szó	311, 312
széles	143, 180	szoba	683
szelíd	159	szobor	635
szellem	21	szokni	310, 461
szelni “trancher”	269	szolga	496
szem	218, 691	szomjú	320
szemelni “sieben”	402	szomszéd	139, 520
szemét	114	szopni	461
szemölcs	475	szorítani	307
széna	654	szórni	282
szende	29, 159	sző, szöv-	528
szennyezni	358	szökni	309, 407
szép	175	szőlő	705
szepegni “zittern”	376	szőnyeg	609
szer	378, 498	szőr	232, 760
szer, szor	891	szőrny	741
szerelni	414	szú	235, 748
szeretni	374	szúkös	147
szerezni	378	szúrni	307, 368, 498,
szerszám	378	748	
szesz	809	szurok	498
szét-	179, 820	szűgy	209
szigorú	577	szűk	147
szíj	636, 767	szülni	444, 461
szik “terrain sec”	147, 662	szűrni	307
szikkadni	662	szűz	443
szilaj	725	t(t)a (Prät. u. Part.-Suffix)	856
szilke	725	ta (Prät.-Suff., jap.)	856
szimat “flair”	655	tag	454
szín	177, 378	tág	172, 454
szirt	767	tagadni	293
szita	559	tagló	293
szív	51, 209	tagolni	293
		tägsi (finn.)	71

takács	524	telni	71
takarni	296, 287, 495,	temenos (griech.)	7
524		temetni	7, 266, 409
takaró	296, 524	temető	7
takoe (Munda-Khol)	524	templum (lat. (etr.?.))	7
taku (Hindi)	524	tengely	565
tál	96	tengeni “vivoter, végéter”	70
táltos	109	tenger	39
tam (kuman.)	564	tenni, tesz, tev-	348
tam, tim (tschagat.)	7	tenyér	215
támasztani	440, 564	tenyészteni	70
támaszték	566	tér	50, 466
tamga (kasar., tschag., tsch.)	564	térd, térgy	233
tängiz (tschuw.)	565	térni	298, 466
tanir (kuman.)	215	terra (lat.)	50
tap (tschag.)	256	terület	50
tap (tschuw.)	256	test	253
tapat (ostj.)	391	testvér	207, 458
táplálni	391	tészta	895
tapni “kleben”	391	th (etr.)	856
tapodni	256	thakur (Munda-Khol, Santali)	1
tárgy	454	tham (Munda-Khol)	564
tarka	178	thele (Munda-Khol)	71
tárni “weit öffnen”	410	thenga (Munda-Khol)	372
täüt (vog.)	453	thot (Hindi) (?)	312
távol	856	thur (etr.)	455
tegere (lat.)	524	thuti (Munda-Khol) (?)	312
tégla	172	tilinkó	587
tej	702	tilos	71, 196
teke	594	tin (türk.)	70
teknő, alt degenő	601	tin (uigur., tschagat., jakut.)	70
tel (syrj.)	71	Tinia (etr.)	1
tél	71	tír (?) (vog.)	268
tele, teli	71, 888	tiszt	23
telen, talan (Privativ)	889	tiszta	23
teljes	71, 888		

tít (ostj.)	71	tövis	222
titok	26	tózs	467
tíz (tschagat.)	233	tózsölni	426
tízgi (?) (kuman.)	233	tudni	3, 312
tó, tavat	87	tudomány	453
toch (ostj.)	268	tuğla, duğla (türk.)	172
toga (lat.)	524	tul (etr.)	128
tok	539	túl	128
tokán "peau (pendue)"	540	tule (finn.)	453
toklyó	774	tumulus (lat.)	409
tól, től	856	tunch (ostj.)	70
tolni	856	tunte (finn.)	3
tolu (türk.)	71	tuolla (finn.)	856
tolu (kuman.)	71	tur (?) alt "petit, jeune"	455
tom (?) (uig.)	266	túrni	422
tompor	228	tut (syrj.)	453
tor (Hindi)	268	tű	73, 222, 680
torao (Munda-Khol)	268	tüdő	222
toya (Munda-Khol)	702	tülök	587
tő, tövet	72, 222, 391, 445,	Tündér Ilona	36
821		tündér	1, 19
több	391	tüske	73, 222, 681
tőgy "pis de vache"	445	túz	453
tölteni	71	tyd (syrj.)	3
tömb	7	tyn (kuman.)	70
tömen (?) (tschuw.)	266	tyú, tyú (Instr.formativ)	222
tömen (tschag.)	266	uborka, ugorka	804
tömlő	622	űch (syrj.)	211
tömni	7, 266, 566	udys (mordw.)	417
tömör	228	ugar	690
tör	624	ugrik, ugorni	278
törni	59, 268	úgy	826, 890
törölni	268	új	417
törü (türk.)	268	ujj	216, 339, 845
törvény	268	ujjongani	99
törzs	426, 467		

uju (kuman.)	417	úr	236, 471
újulni	417	üreg	197, 336, 247
ulem (vog.)	417	ürügy alt	477
umai (Orkhon)	437	ürülék “frai, détritius”	237
un (syrj.)	9	üsző “génisse (femelle)”	502, 652
una (ostj.)	9	üszög	881
Ungar (dt.)	915	üszök, üszög	502, 881
unk (tanul-unk, apá-nk, usw.)	875	ütni	43, 277, 882
up (ostj.)	434	üvölteni	424
úr	481, 699, 734	üzekedni “s'accoupler”	502
uraság	481	űzni	10, 11, 276
uriszék “chef-lieu”	481	üző “exorciste”	10, 11
us (ostj.)	773	va, ve (Part.perf.suffix)	869
us (kuman.)	110	vá, vé (Transl.suff.)	869
us (etr.)	276	vad	362
uš (ostj.)	112	vádolni	362
úszni	278	vágni	304
úszó	773	vágy “désir”	134
uszony	741, 779	vagyon “ist”	267
út	54, 278	vagyon “Eigentum”	535
után	42	vaj	556
utere (?) (lat.)	277	vájni	32, 289
uzu (kuman.)	171	val, vel (Kom.suffix)	288
uzun (uig.)	171	váll “Schulter”	250
uzsonna	137	vallani	288, 362, 893
üč (türk.)	837	válni (“werden; scheiden”)	288
üd, üt (uigur.)	42	váltani	288
üdv	43	változni	288
üdvösséeg	43	vályu “abreuvoyer”	32
ügy	483	van “ist”	267
ük	211, 381	vár	476
ül, il, el (türk.)	151	varázs	18
üldözni	371	varjú	765
üllő	610	várni	396
ülni	245, 471	város	476

vasen (mordw.)	457	wil (arab.)	350
veitsi (?) (finn.)	270	witt (vog.)	54
vel (etr.)	151	wizz (arab.)	773
vén “alt”	9	wur, vur (ostj.)	206
vér	205a	yer, jir (türk.)	50
veri (finn.)	206	yoe, yö (finn.)	49
verni	487	yoga (Hindi)	317
versie (?) (etr.)	329	zag (türk.)	65
vésni	270	zaj	193, 324
vessző	627	zakatolni	193, 324
vet (finn.)	54	zár	558
vétek	362	zárni	509, 558
vezér	689	zat (?) (etr.)	359, 360
vezetni	689	zavarni	193, 324
vihar	97	zec (etr.)	81
világ	350, 451	zeke “veston”	677
villám	451	zer/i (?) (etr.)	268
villanni	350	zi-a (etr.)	51
villogni	350, 451	zil (etr.) (?)	71
vir (lat.)	493	zokni	321, 324
vira (sansk.)	493	zokon “plainte”	324
virág	799	zöld, ződ	176
vissza	827	zörögni	193
viz (votj.)	110	zu (End. 2. Sg. türk.)	813
víz	54, 657	zu (bask.)	813
vizila (ostj.)	450	zug “fond, angle”	81
vle (etr.)	826	zúgni	324, 781
voi (finn.)	556	zuhanni	324
vol-, val- “sein”	332	zúzni	235, 341
vödör, veder	576, 672	zür “espace (vide)”	51
vun (liv.)	9	zsarolni	509
vyapara (sansk.)	484	zsilip	660
vyj (syrj.)	556	zsír	556
war-danam (altpers.)	476	zsizsik “petit rongeur”	747
waš (ostj.)	270	Zsolt	904

20. Index of the Sumerian words

á	124	alim	737
a	37	alum (akk.)	682
a	854	al-zu	639
a, ä	869	am	830
a-ab-(ba)	38	ama	436
a-a-lum	472	ama-arhu	723
A-a-ni-pad-da	905	amar	751
á-áš	144	a-ma-ru	141
ab	722	a-mar-u	824
ab, ab-ba	434	An	35
a-ba	817	an	822
Aba	902	an(-na)	603
a-ba11	818	anše	752
a-bal	933	ar	284
ab-ku6	768	ará	285
ab-lal	462	àra	286
ad, ad-da	435	a-ra	633
ag	304	ara9	287
ag	685	arad	519
ag, ang	305	arad	919
aga	600	arhuš	501
agar	690	aš	835
a-hu-mušen	770	aš, a-aš	841
aka	433a	asag	881
aka	668	a-si	636
aka	796	aštar	595
á-kal	125	aštar-ga	596a.
akkil	118	aš-tug	17
al	874	attu	680
alaku (akk.)	315	a-usum	779
alal	32	a-zu	929
alam, alan	604	ba	34

ba	382	biz, bis	657
ba	861	bu, bu5	339
ba-al	250	bu-gi-in	671
babbar	155	bulug	491
bad bis	363	buluh, hu-luh-ha	892
bad	362	bulum	651
bad	515	bur	495
badar	672	bur	574
ba-da-ra	626	bur	665
ba-dug(-ga)	132	bur	711
bahar	590	bur(u)	710
bal bis	289	bur, bul	367
bal	288	bur5	782
bal	648	bur-gul	575
bal	unter 313	buru	649
bal11	893	buru4	765
balag	588	buzur	25
balla	927	da	618
banda	449	da	834
banšur	473	dag	454
bappir	718	dag, tag	500
bar	205a	dagal	172
bár	206	dah	408
bar	679	dal	386
ba-ra	862	dal, da-al	102
barag	883	d-Alad	20
bargal	653	dal-la	62
bar-rin-na	650	dam	440
be	300	dar	178
be	514	d-DIŠ	23
be, bad	366	de	342
bi	815	dellu	569
bid3, be5, bi7	115	di	485
bil	350	dib	275
bir, ber	487	dih	234

dil	823	dumu	438
dim	303	dumu-munus	460
dim	564	Dumuzi(g)	897
dim4(-ma)	157	dun	422
dim-gal	565	dun(-a)	715
dim-ma	145	dun, tun	623
dingir Lamma	19	dur	86
dingir-Inanna	36	dur, durun	466
dinigir	1	dur, tuš	426
diri(g)	187	duru	182
dirig	419	dusu	614
d-Kabta	638	d-Zalam	21
d-kabta	714	e	188
du	256	e	189
dù	257	e	429
du	819	é	8
du14	261	e	846
du6	61a	e, ge	855
du6, dul	262	e, i	860
du7	258	e11	934
du9	260	e8	330
dub	190	edin	670
dub	340	e-gi4-a	469
dubur	228	egir	197
dug	146	egir	247
dug	233	ellag	610
dug	539	eme	227
dug4	295	en	9
dug-dal	96	en-ag	16
duggan	540	en-bar	208
dug-šakir	542	en-gur	39
dugud	173	En-lil	896
dug-udul4	536	er	329
dul-du	934	er, eri, erum	493
dumgal	718 (i.e. 717)	erim	195
		erim, erin	494

erin	791	gan-ba	696
erum	578	gan-ga	750
eš	865	gar, ga-ga	336
eš	885	garaš	18
eš(5)	837	gar-ba	126
ešemen	5	garsu, garza, kuš4	27
esir	498	gar-šu-tur-lal-bi	829
ezen	4	gašan	457
ga	452	ga-še-a	935
ga	702	ga-šir-mušen	763
ga-	833	gaz	290
ga, ge, gu	825	gazigal	645
ga5-šu-du8	507	gaz-zi-da	607
ga5-šu-du8	607	ge	548
gab(a)	202	geme	439
gad(-a)	525	gešpu	552
ĝa-e	811	gešpu	618
gag	582	geš-tin, giš-tin	788
gagia	24	geštug	225
gakkul	601	gi	784
gal	166	gi4	347
gal	332	gib	162
gala	517	gib	283
galam	184	gib	416
galga	130	gibil	200
galga	921	gid(-da)	361
galla	30	gi-dal	617
gal-la	926	gig	148a
gam	79	gig	149
gam-gam-mušen	764	gig	150
gamun	808	gig, ge6	49
gan	380	gig, še-gig	701
gan	695	gi-gi-du16, gi-gi-da	585
gan, giš-gan	534	gigir	531
ga-na	832	gig-uru-tum	586

gi-kid, gi-kin	785	gudibir	486
gil	327	gug	148a
gil	488	gug4	316
gim, dim	863	gug4	423
gin	545	gukkal	774
gin	255	gula	511
gi-na	181	gula	907
gir	231	gum	291
gir	624	gum, hum	135
girag	799	gun	82
gir-gir(-ri)	89	gur	333
girin	798	gur7	712
girinum	611	gurùn	77
giriš	745	gurun	78
giš	251	guruš	505
giš	345	guš-kin	571
giš	786	guza	510
giš-da	618	ha	731
giš-erin	791	ha, he, hu	825
giš-gigir	531	hab	704
giš-guza	510	hab	94
giš-hašhur	790	Ha-ba-ad	900
giš-ig	628	ha-bur-da	533a.
giš-immarr	793	hal bis	385
giš-lukul	594	hal	101
giš-pa	627	hal	384
giš-rab	619	hal	68
giš-tir	50	ha-la	631
gu	240	ha-la	67
gu	547	har(-ra)	606
gub	265	ha-ra	521
gub	420	haš	248
gub-ba	161	haš	270
gubbu	675	he, he-gal, he-nun	106
gud, gu4	721	he-he	383

hi-gar	430	il	450
hinar	6	ilimmu	844
hu	754	illat	508
Huba	903	illu, lu-illuru	551
hul	88	i-lu, e-lu, u-lu	424
hul	98	im, em	56
húl	99	im-ma	319
hu-luh-ha	892	immar	793
hum, gum	292	imri	688
hun	393	in	526
hur	398	in-di	140
hur	605	i-ne	828
hur, gur	399	inim	76
hursag, harsag	480	ir	314
huš, ruš	158	irig, ir	557
i	317	is-girinum	611
i(-a)	13	išten	22
i, ia	556	isu	787
ia, id	840	ittitu (akk.)	681
ib	238	itu	44
ibila	456	izi	191
ibira	484	izi	450
id	54	izkim	104
idib	533	ka + u	220
i-dib	886	ka	219
id-il	918	ka	463
ig, ek	561	ka	686
i-ga, in-ga, an-ga	877	ka5-a	775
igi	217	Kabta	638
igi-gal	562	kabta	714
igi-in, igi-en	878	kad	279
igi-kak	583	kad, kat4,5	214
iku	697	ka-ku(-a)-hu	732
il	151	kal	925
il	405	kal(g)-me(-en)	599

kal, kalg	152	kin, kiĝ	499
kalaĝ(-ĝa)	153	kin, kiĝ	937
kalam	489	kin-da	920
Kalam	914	kin-gal	523
kam	421	kir	584
kan	83	kiri	663
kandu (akk.)	678	kisal	465
kankal	794	kiši, keš	504
ka-pa-lu	643	kiši, kišim	749
kaparu (akk.)	271	kišib	532
kar bis	554	ki-ši-ib	252
kar	553	ki-sikil	687
kar	647	ki-tum	409
kaš	392	ki-u	917a.
kaš	719	ku	351
kasaru	280	ku	353
kaskal	53	ku10	352
kassag	743	ku6	730
katu	432	ku-babbar	572
kaz	646	kud	272
ka-zal	133	kud-da	807
kešda	281	kug	165
ki, ke, ki-ba	40	kug-dim	573
ki-ag, ke-ag	306	kul-la	806
kidar	661	kum-ma	199
ki-en-gi	490	kun	249
Ki-en-gi	913	kun4	464
ki-gar	620	kur x	522
ki-ilimmu	844	kur	120
ki-kal	794	kúr	122
ki-kin-da	920	kur	428
kili(b)	136	kur(-kur)	105
kili, hili	107	kur, ku-ur	121
kim	931	kur9	298
kimu	938	kurum6	693

kuš	204	luh, lah	325
kùš	205	lukul	594
kuš-a-si	636	lul	431
kušu	738	lum	709
kuš-usan	596	lu-mudru	576
la	334	lu-šu-i(-a)	592
lag	707	lu-uš-12-zu	11
laga(r)	506	ma	544
lagab	708	ma(-a)	568
lagab	800	ma5	400
Lagaš	916	ma-a, ma-da	503
lag-lag	373	ma-a-ru	642
lah	388	mah	163
lah4	254	malga (-sud)	655
lah4	326	mamu(-da)	127
lal	335	man	836
lal	713	ma-na	664
lam6	581	mar	613
lapatum	640	maš	12
le	612	maš	632
le	821	maš	727
li	667	maš	94
lil	69	máš(-ge6)	95
lil	932	maš-da	728
limmu	839	me	14
lipiš	244	me	267
liš	85	me	302
lu	447	me	492
lu-alal	31	me	658
lu-bahar	590	me-	814
Lu-banda	906	me	866
lu-bur-gul	575	me-da	868
lugal	910	me-ir	116
lu-gaz-zi-da	607	meli	669
lugud	174	mer	355

meš, me-eš	864	na	849
me-te	615	na-ab	930
mez	689	na-am, nu-am, nu	58
mi	239	nad	170
mi	441	nag	318
mi	816	nagar, na-an-gar	550
mi	867	nam	57
min, man	836	nam(tar)	59
mu	301	na-ma-su	887
mu	45	name	884
mu	810	nam-uš	598
mu	859	na-na(-am)	387
mu, sumu	46	nap, nab	48
mud	243	ne	549
mud	346	ne	848
mud5	474	ne, e-ne	847
mudru	576	ne-gi-gi-du16	585
mug	616	ng, ĝe	875
mul	47b	ni	138
mul	746	ni	812
mul, mulu	47a	ni	851
mu-lam, me-lam	129	ni(-)11	873
mul-giš-gigir	142	ni(ri-a)	446
mu-lu	448	ni, a-ni, e-ne, a-ne	872
mu-mu	15	nib, ni-ib	762
mun	84	nig	74
munus	460	nig-nu-til-li-da	889
murgu	243a	nim bis	778
murub4	567	nim	164
muš	229	nim	401
muš	739	nim	777
mušen	740	nim-gir	90
na bis	850	nin	442
na	169	nin5	838
na	831	ninda	694

Nin-ti	899	pu-uh	755
Ninurta	898	ra (+ ag)	264
nir	425	rá (+ uš)	263
nu	470	ra	344
nu	482	ra	369
nu	876	ra	852
nu5	168	ra11	853
nu5	700	rab	619
nu5(..g)	154	ri, re	294
nud, nad, na	411	ri-ba-na	41
num, nim	776	rig	354
nu-me-a	884	rim	93
numun	700	rin, giš-rin	75
nun	167	rin1	797
nunuz	771	ru5	259
nu-til-li-da	889	ru5	418
pa	656	rug	183
pa	792	sa	528
pa(b)-hal	28	sa4	311
pa6	555	sa4-a-hu	744
pa-al	630	sa-a	175
pa-ap, pab	468	sa-a	529
Pab-ba-ia, Ab-ba-ia	912	šab	273a
pad	364	šag	209
pag	365	šag	331
par	379	sag	629
par, za-par	706	šag	924
pašu	637	sag, šag̃	210
peš	758	ša-gar	131
peš-kun	759	sag-šu	621
pi	226	sag-ud-da	928
pirig	736	šah	760
pisan	541	sahar	60
pu	703	šahtu (akk.)	666
pu-u	644	šakir	542

sal	180	ši, ša	870
šal(-šal)	357	si4	177
sal, sal-la	444	šib	274
sal-la	143	sibu (akk.)	842
šam	563	sid	66
samag	475	ši-ed	427
sanga	29	sig	147
sar	313	sig	322
šar	512	sig	527
šar3, saru	509	sig	662
šargeš	513	sig	761
šarur	880	sig4, siga	546
še x	659	sig7	176
še	114	si-gar	577
še	691	sig-ga	783
še	891	si-gi4-da	596b.
še, eš, eše, uš	858	sig-sig	192
še12-me-(en)	63	šika	742
še8	412	siki	677
še-a	692	sikil, ki-sikil	148
še-ba	674	sil	269
še-en-na	654	sil, sila	497
šeg	65	sil5	103
šeg9	64	sila	725
še-ib	673	šilig	241
šem	789	šilihtu (akk.)	660
šen	160	silim	201
šer	414	sim	402
šeš	207	sim-sim	655
šeš	458	šinig	795
šeš1	413	sir	185
šešda	895	šir	242
ši	218	sír	389
si	767	sir	390
ši	871	šir, sir	51

širara	92	šukur	583
šir-bur, šir-aš, šir-ga-mušen	766	šul	100
šis, geme-šiš	443	sul-du8	496
ši-sa	378	Šulgi	904
šita	559	šum	356
šita5	560	sum, sun	377
šu ... ur	415	šumu	320
šu	117	sun	641
šu	212	Šu-na	901
su	221	šu-nir	608
su	461	sun-na	753
su	683	sur	307
šu...ti	337	šur	308
šu4	338	sur	748
su6	232	šuran	922
šub	273	šur-du-mušen	772
sub	376	šurim	726
šuba	591	Šu-ru-ud-hu-um-ki	923
Subartu	917	šuš	186
subatu (akk.)	676	šu-si	516
Subir	917	su-su	894
sud	179	su-u	282
sud	341	ta	856
sud(-da)	820	ta11	857
šudul, šudun	593	tab	391
šug	693	tag	293
suh	323	tag	500
suh	324	tal	108
suh6	589	tal(-tal)	410
šu-ha	213	tal, tala	109
suhur	230	tar	268
suhur-ku	769	te	348
šu-i(-a)	592	temen	7
suku	433	ten	349
sukud	119	teš-ti	253

tí bis	73	u8	724
tí	222	u8-alum	729
tí	72	ub	55
tibir	215	ubara	518
tigi	587	u-bu-bu-ul	684
tígílu, tígíla	805	ubur	224
til	888	ud, ud-(d)a	42
tilla	196	ud-du	328
til-la	71	udu-bargal	653
tin	70	udu-bar-rin-na	650
tu, tud	445	u-dug4	2
tu15, tu15-tab-ba	128	udul, utul	716
tu6	453	udul4	536
tu6-dug4-ga	3	udun	535
tu6-tu6	26	ug	781
tug	296	ug, ung, uku	483
tug	524	ug4	780
tug-x-kam-uš	597	ug9	403
tukur	297	ugu	211
tul	87	u-gu	404
tum	266, 566	ugu, ugun	381
tun	622	uh	757
tun, tu10	372	uh-luh	246
tur	455	uhu	756
tur5 bis	299	uku	394
tur5	298	u-kul-la	806
tuš	426	ukum	198
tuš	467	ukum	61
u bis	699	ukuš	804
u	216	Ukuš	911
u	698	ul7	371
u	845	ullu	530
u	890	ul-ul	570
u, u-dur	417	um(-u)	437
u5	278	u-ma	134

um-dug4-ga	80	uš	113
um-dug4-ga	801	uš	171
um-mi-a, um-me-a	579	uš	276
umšu	139	uš	598
umun	343	uš2	112
umuš	111	uš4	110
um-uš	580	usan	137
unu	223	usan	596
unu, unug	unter 523	uš-bar	459
u-numun	700	uš-sa	827
ur x	471	ušsadu	520
ur x	634	ussu	843
ur	245	usu	277
ur	479	usu	882
ur	734	ušum(-gal/-bašmu)	741
ur, ur-sag̃	481	uš-zu	652
ur4	397	utu-(d-Šamaš)	43
ur4	803	uz3	733
ur5	236	uz-mušen	773
ur5	558	uzu	203
ur5	826	uzu, azu	10
ur5-uš	33	u-zug	502
ur7, ur6	237	za	123
urgu	194	zabar	635
ur-mah	735	za-e	813
urrub, ursub	538	zag	406
uru bis	477	zag	81
uru	395	záh	309
úru	396	zah	310
uru	476	zá-kišib	532
uru	802	zal	359
uru	97	zalag	360
urudu	602	zalag	91
Uruk	915	zanga	358
uru-zag	478	za-pa-ag	193

zar	368	ziz	747
za-šuba	591	ziz	809
zá-ur5	558	zu	235
zi	52	zu	312
zib, sip, šip	543	zu-bu	625
zid	720	zu-lum	705
zid-(da)	159	zum	609
zig	321	zur bis	375
zig-zig	407	zur	374
zil(-la)	370	zurzub	537

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