

Hungarian, Sumerian and Penutian.

SECOND ADDENDUM TO
'ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF HUNGARIAN' (EDH)

BY

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

On January 22 we published the *'Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian (EDH)'* electronically written by Professor Alfréd Tóth. That was followed on February 5 by *'Hungarian, Sumerian and Egyptian. — Hungarian, Sumerian and Hebrew. Two Addenda to Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian (EDH)'*. Present volume, entitled *'Hungarian, Sumerian and Penutian. Second Addendum to Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian (EDH)'* is a continuation of this work.

The Hague (Holland), April 23, 2007

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HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND PENUTIAN

1. Introduction

In my “Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian” (EDH-1 and EDH-2), I have shown the genetical relationship between Sumerian, Hungarian and the following languages and language families: Finno-Ugric, Caucasian, Bantu, Etruscan, Tibeto-Burman, Munda, Dravidian, Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Austronesian, Mayan, Egyptian, and Hebrew.

Quite astonishing is the relationship between Sumerian-Hungarian and Mayan, since up to now I did not have any studies available that would provide the North American link between the Old World and the South American testimonies. By chance, I recently found the extensive and thorough study by the late UCLA professor Dr. Otto J. von Sadvoszky (1925-2004) who published in 1996 the summary of his decades-long investigations of what he called the “Cal-Ugrian Hypothesis”. According to von Sadvoszky, Ob-Ugrian tribes wandered around 500 B.C. via the Bering Strait in an area that comprises today the American states of Oregon and Northern California and formed the Penutian language family with its main branches the Costanoan, Miwokan, Wintuan, Maiduan and Yokutsan groups that are practically extinct now.

Von Sadvoszky does not only give exhaustive comparative lists of Ob-Ugrian (Vogul, Ostyak and Hungarian) and Penutian cognates, but adduces a complete historical grammar and gives the historical, archeological and ethnographical contexts of the “Cal-Ugrian” language family. Since EDH-1 and EDH-2 are also based on the Sumerian-Hungarian sound-laws given in Gostony's (1975) with his 1042 etymologies, we add here “EDH-3” as a comparative study of Hungarian, Sumerian and Penutian in accordance with the basic methodology given in Tóth (2007). We therefore compare Sumerian and Hungarian on the one side – based on sound-laws – and Sumerian-Hungarian and Penutian on the other side – also based on sound-laws, hence three languages in order to maximally reduce the change of mistaken etymologies in diachronic linguistics.

Our present study thus presents the up to now lacking link between Europe and South America. That such a link must have existed, was recognized very early, but is accepted since the “cross-continental” studies by Morris Swadesh established since the 40ies and collected in Swadesh (1971). Since not only the Samoyed languages, but also Yukaghir belongs probably to the Uralic language family (Collinder 1940, 1965), this family covers an area that goes roughly speaking from Finland to the South of the Bering Strait. Moreover, Heinrich Werner showed the Urverwandschaft between Yenissean and the Na-Dene macrofamily (Werner 2004), and already Shafer had shown that there is a genetical relationship between Athapaskan, Uto-Aztecan and Siberian as well as Paleo-Siberian languages (Shafer 1952, 1964). According to Karl Bouda, Yenissean belongs also to the Uralic language family (Bouda 1957).

2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Penutian etymologies

- 1 adni “to give”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; von Sadvoszky 94, 131
 Sum. ag, ang
 Plains Miwok 'am.y- “to give”
 Mutsun ami “id.”
- 2 ág “branch”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 124; von Sadvoszky 275
 Sum. á
 Hill Patwin tow “the forked poles in the house supporting the rafters”
 Lake Miwok taw-lik “arm, wing”
 Bodega Miwok táalik “arm, wing, branch?”
 Marin Miwok taū-lí, ta-lik “arm”, alawa-n-talik “limb, branch of a tree”, taw-ak “shoulder blade”
 Northern Sierra Miwok taw.as-y “shoulder (cut of meat)”
 Central Sierra Miwok táw.ašy “shoulder blade, scapula”, tawís.a “arrow nock”
- 3 aj “fold”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to carve”
 ŠL 334; Gost. 929; von Sadvoszky 274
 Sum. a-zu
 Southern Sierra Miwok 'owo, 'awo “mouth, Yosemite Valley”
- 4 alak “form”, al- “under, lower”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; von Sadvoszky 177
 Sum. alam, alan
 Northern Sierra Miwok 'ul.ita “flat basket, pan”
 Lake Miwok 'ulút, 'olúut, 'olut “basket”
- 5 alkotni “to form, to build”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; von Sadvoszky 177
 Sum. alam, alan
 Northern Sierra Miwok 'ul.ita “flat basket, pan”
 Lake Miwok 'ulút, 'olúut, 'olut “basket”

- 6 állni “to stand”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; von Sadoszsky 57, 113, 202
Sum. gal, al
Lake Miwok tala “to stand”
- 7 ángy “sister-in-law”
ŠL 324; Gost. 469; von Sadoszsky 121
Sum. e-gi4-a
Lake Miwok ’unu “mother”, ’unúu-ko “mother’s sister”
Southern Sierra Miwok ’an.i-s “aunt, mother’s sister, wife of father’s brother”
Mutsun ana “mother”, ana-knis “stepmother”
Proto-Costanoan *ana “mother”
Santa Cruz an-si “aunt”
- 8 anya “mother”
Gost. 436; von Sadoszsky 121
Sum. ama
Lake Miwok ’unu “mother”, ’unúu-ko “mother’s sister”
Southern Sierra Miwok ’an.i-s “aunt, mother’s sister, wife of father’s brother”
Mutsun ana “mother”, ana-knis “stepmother”
Proto-Costanoan *ana “mother”
Santa Cruz an-si “aunt”
- 9 apa “father”
Gost. 434; von Sadoszsky 121
Sum. ab, ab-ba
Proto-Costanoan *apa “father”
- 10 ásni “to dig”, ásó “spade”
Gost. 639; von Sadoszsky 178
Sum. al-zu
Maidu ’ys “dazed, stupefied, somnolent”
Proto-Miwok ’ys- “evil”

- 11 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
Gost. 659; von Sadvoszky 110
Sum. še x
Southern Sierra Miwok cep.a- “to drip (v/i)”
- 12 csiga “snail”; csigázni “to wind up, to lift”, csigolya “vertebra”
ŠL 55; Gost. 742; von Sadvoszky 110
Sum. šika
Central Sierra Miwok sakál.y “willow”
Southern Sierra Miwok sikil- “large willow”, sakal- “small willow used for basket-making”
- 13 csordulni, csorogni “to flow over”
ŠL 491; Gost. 368; von Sadvoszky 18, 110
Sum. zar
Southern Sierra Miwok šolka, colka “to flow”, co.lak “waterfall, Yosemite Falls, rapids”
Plains Miwok colo.-tu- “to run (water), to gush, to drift down like a waterfall”
- 14 csurogni “to run, to flow”, csurranni “to flow slowly”
ŠL 101, 7; 491; Gost. 308, 368; von Sadvoszky 18, 110
Sum. šur, zar
Southern Sierra Miwok šolka, colka “to flow”, co.lak “waterfall, Yosemite Falls, rapids”
Plains Miwok colo.-tu- “to run (water), to gush, to drift down like a waterfall”
- 15 dörögni “to thunder”, dörgés “thunder”
ŠL 10; Gost. 89; von Sadvoszky 242, 255
Sum. gir-gir(-ri)
Wintuan thum “to coo (to drum?) like a grouse, to thunder”, thom “to beat the drum”
- 16 e, ez “this”
Gost. 846; von Sadvoszky 78
Sum. e
Central Sierra Miwok ’i- “this”

- 17 ég “heaven, sky”
ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; von Sadovszky xiii, 274
Sum. é, e8
Central Sierra Miwok 'yw.y “to eat”
- 18 egér “mouse”
MSL IV 59/99; Gost. 197; von Sadovszky 275
Sum. egir
Northern Sierra Miwok ʔoli.ly “mouse”
- 19 égni “to burn”
MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330; von Sadovszky xiii, 274
Sum. ag, ang, e8
Central Sierra Miwok 'yw.y “to eat”
- 20 eme “female”
Gost. 208; von Sadovszky 38, 262, 273
Sum. en-bar
Bodega Miwok mícça “person”
Marin Miwok miča “person, Indian”, mucca-ko “people”
- 21 emlő “breast, teat”
ŠL 134; Gost. 437; von Sadovszky 38, 262, 273
Sum. um(-u)
Bodega Miwok mícça “person”
Marin Miwok miča “person, Indian”, mucca-ko “people”
- 22 emse “sow”
ŠL 208; Gost. 752; von Sadovszky 38, 262, 273
Sum. anše
Bodega Miwok mícça “person”
Marin Miwok miča “person, Indian”, mucca-ko “people”

- 23 én “I”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; von Sadovszky 71, 91
 Sum. ġa-e
 Central Sierra Miwok maš “we”
- 24 en, ön, on, -n (superessive suffix)
 LM 13; ŠL 13; Gost. 35, 822, 873; von Sadovszky 78
 Sum. An, an, ni(-)11
 Central Sierra Miwok ne- “this”, no- “that”
- 25 epe “gall”
 ŠL 207, 535/9; Gost. 238; von Sadovszky 103, 113
 Sum. ib
 Southern Sierra Miwok tep “bitter”
- 26 eredni “to arise”, eredet “origin”
 ŠL 185; Gost. 237; von Sadovszky 113
 Sum. ur7, ur6
 Lake Miwok tola- “to let go”
- 27 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429; von Sadovszky 111, 174
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Plains Miwok ’oc.e-, ’oce- “to land (as a bird/insect)”
- 28 ett, ött, ott (locative suffix)
 Gost. 857; von Sadovszky 84
 Sum. ta11
 Central Sierra Miwok –t-
- 29 fa “tree; wood”
 ŠL 295, 1; 295/4, a-p; 565; Gost. 792; von Sadovszky 103, 157, 197, 232, 266
 Sum. pa
 Maidu pa “thicket, bushes; to stand (tree)”
 Miwokan *-pa “leather tree”

Southern Sierra Miwok tat-pa "id."

Northern Sierra Miwok la-pa "elder"

Plains Miwok 'oca.-pa "water oak"

- 30 falu "village", fal "wall"

ŠL 38/2; Gost. 682; von Sadvoszky 30, 32, 209

Sum. alum (Akk.)

Santa Cruz pale-r "wall"

- 31 far "ass"

ŠL 74/58, 86, 105; Gost. 205a; von Sadvoszky 201

Sum. bar

Southern Sierra Miwok -put- "to keep (continuative)"

Northern Sierra Miwok put.u "back and forth"

Southern Sierra Miwok putul.ul. "to turn back and forth sideways"

- 32 fecske "swallow"

Gost. 759; von Sadvoszky 132

Sum. peš-kun

Marin Miwok *pe'ak "swallow (bird)"

- 33 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; von Sadvoszky 141

Sum. ha-la, bar, ba, hal, ba-ra

Maidu beléw "side, beside"

- 34 férfi "man"

ŠL 50; Gost. 493; von Sadvoszky 273

Sum. er, eri, erum

Mutsun urxe-s-mak "bride and groom" (-mak plural suffix)

- 35 férj "husband"

ŠL 50; Gost. 208, 493; von Sadvoszky 273

Sum. en-bar, er, eri, erum

Mutsun urxe-s-mak "bride and groom" (-mak plural suffix)

- 36 fiú “son; boy”
ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; von Sadvoszky 159, 161
Sum. ibila
Proto-Maiduan *pó- “daughter”
Maidu py “boy, child”, py-be “little; boy” (-be diminutive), pó “daughter”
Nisenan py-jyty “children”
- 37 folyó “to flow”, folyó “river”
ŠL 2; 60; Gost. 68, 385, 555; von Sadvoszky 21, 103, 162
Sum. hal, hal bis, pa6
Proto-Penutian *pol- “to flow”
Konkow pol-poleh “lake”
Proto-Maiduan *pol- “to float, to flood; lake, pond”
- 38 fű (fűvet) “grass”
ŠL 318; MSL III 69/13; Gost. 698; von Sadvoszky 160, 276
Sum. u
Proto-Maiduan *po- “hay”
Maidu po “grass, hay”
Nisenan po-po “dry grass, straw”
- 39 gyógyulni “to recover”, gyógyítani “to heal”
ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; von Sadvoszky 123, 240
Sum. i(-a), dug
Lake Miwok jómu “laugh, laughter”, jóm-ta “doctor”
Hill Patwin jom-ta “id.”
Nisenan jom “shaman; to treat, to such out disease”
Maidu jôm, jów “shaman”
Wintu “yom, yum “magic, poison, shamanistic power to poison”
- 40 hab “foam”
ŠL 579; Gost. 38; von Sadvoszky 269
Sum. a-ab-(ba)
Wintu xop, xup “stripe, ripple (water)”, xopo.ra “to make ruffles on water while spawning salmon swimming upriver”

- 41 hagyni “to let”
 Gost. 404; von Sadovszky 267
 Sum. u-gu
 Southern Sierra Miwok haj-tu “left”
 Central Sierra Miwok haja “to wait”
- 42 haj “hair”
 ŠL 167; MSL 150/342; Gost. 220; von Sadovszky 267, 271
 Sum. ka + u
 Nisenan ’oj, kuj “hair”
- 43 hal “fish”
 ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; von Sadovszky 31, 105, 143, 267
 Sum. ku6, ha
 Lake Miwok húul “trout”
 Nisenan hol “fish”
- 44 halál “death”
 ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98; von Sadovszky 267
 Sum. lú-alal, hul
 Central Sierra Miwok húl-wu “to die”
 Wintu holo “dead”
- 45 halni “to die”
 ŠL 456; Gost. 98; von Sadovszky 267
 Sum. hul
 Central Sierra Miwok húl-wu “to die”
 Wintu holo “dead”
- 46 hálni “to sleep”
 ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; von Sadovszky 267
 Sum. hal
 Southern Sierra Miwok hu.l- “to take shelter”

- 47 hangya “ant”
Gost. 750; von Sadvoszky 269
Sum. gan-ga
Wintu ho.so-l- “fly”, hutu-l “ant”
Mutsun ’oto- “ant”
- 48 harag “anger”
ŠL 22; Gost. 194; von Sadvoszky 268
Sum. urgu
Wintu xur “grudge, jealous”
- 49 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”
ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; von Sadvoszky 109
Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
Miwok koča “house”
- 50 hegy “mountain”
ŠL 230; Gost. 582; von Sadvoszky 17, 105, 261, 272
Sum. gag
Central Sierra Miwok hīsū-m “mountain, east”
Southern Sierra Miwok hi.hy- “east, towards the High Sierras and Great Basin”, hih-to-j.a
“easterners, mountain people, Yosemite people”
Northern Sierra Miwok hi.sy- “east”
- 51 hizlalni “to fatten”, hízni “to get fat”
ŠL 143; Gost. 106; von Sadvoszky 231
Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
Nisenan hyt “fat”
Maidu hýt “id.”
- 52 horolni “to draw (a line)”
LM 401; Gost. 398; von Sadvoszky 268
Sum. hur
Wintu kor, kur “to shave, to scrape”

- 53 horzsolni “to rub”
ŠL 12; Gost. 270; von Sadovszky 268
Sum. haš
Wintu kor, kur “to shave, to scrape”
- 54 hosszú “long”
ŠL 211; Gost. 171; von Sadovszky 109, 268
Sum. uš
Nisenan he.se “for a long time”
- 55 hullani “to fall”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”
ŠL 456; Gost. 98; von Sadovszky 267
Sum. hul
Central Sierra Miwok húl-wu “to die”
Wintu holo “dead”
- 56 húnyni “to turn a blind eye”
ŠL 536/39; Gost. 393; von Sadovszky 272
Sum. hun
Nisenan hin “to look”
Maidu hîn, hini “eye”
Mutsun xin “id.”
Proto-Costanoan *xin “id.”
Lake Miwok hín-nah “to watch for game”
- 57 húzni “to pull”
LM 401; Gost. 398; von Sadovszky 231, 270
Sum. hur
Southern Sierra Miwok hat- “to break, to tear”
Nisenan hoto “to drag”
- 58 igaz “true”
ŠL 449; Gost. 217; von Sadovszky xii, 113, 275
Sum. igi
Bodega Miwok towi-h “good, well, right”

- 59 ige “word; verb”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217, 877; von Sadovszky xii, 113, 275
 Sum. igi, i-ga, in-ga, an-ga
 Bodega Miwok towi-h “good, well, right”
- 60 igen “yes; very”
 Gost. 878; von Sadovszky xii, 113, 275
 Sum. igi-in, igi-en
 Bodega Miwok towi-h “good, well, right”
- 61 ígégni “to promise”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; von Sadovszky xii, 113, 275
 Sum. igi
 Bodega Miwok towi-h “good, well, right”
- 62 igézni “to enchant”, igézet “enchantment”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; von Sadovszky xii, 113, 275
 Sum. igi
 Bodega Miwok towi-h “good, well, right”
- 63 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
 ŠL 28; Gost. 319; von Sadovszky 170
 Sum. im-ma
 Maidu ’áj “to dish up, to serve up”
- 64 iszony “horror, disgust”
 Gost. 741; von Sadovszky 135, 178, 204, 231
 Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
 Proto-Maiduan *’ys- “dead”
 Maidu ’ys “dazed, stupefied, somnolent”
 Proto-Mikowan ’ys- “evil”

- 65 itt “here”
 Gost. 857; von Sadvoszky 78, 82, 84, 210
 Sum. ta11
 Miwokan -t “locative suffix”
- 66 íz “taste”
 ŠL 449/122e; 339; Gost. 583, 809; von Sadvoszky 135, 178, 204, 231
 Sum. igi-kak, ziz
 Proto-Maiduan *’ys- “dead”
 Maidu ’ys “dazed, stupefied, somnolent”
 Proto-Mikowan ’ys- “evil”
- 67 izzadni “to sweat”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 450, 557; von Sadvoszky 231
 Sum. il, irig, ir
 Nisenan ’ota “to sweat”
 Lake Miwok ’éet- “to be hot”
- 68 izzani “to glow”, izzás “glowing”
 ŠL 172; MSL IV 36/99; Gost. 191, 450; von Sadvoszky 231
 Sum. izi
 Nisenan ’ota “to sweat”
 Lake Miwok ’éet- “to be hot”
- 69 jó “good”, jól “well”
 ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; von Sadvoszky 123, 145, 240, 254
 Sum. i(-a), dug
 Proto-Penutian *jom “good; to heal; shaman”
 Lake Miwok jomu. “good, pleasant feeling; beautiful; to laugh”
 Bodega Miwok jómu “to like, to love”
 Wintu yom “magic, supernatural, witchcraft, spell, evil”
 Nisenan jom “shaman”
 Southern Sierra Miwok jom-, jymo.- “to suck for a disease object”
 Hill Patwin mali-yom-ta “shaman”
 Maidu yōmi “id.”

Chukchansi yem-pa “poison”

Southern Sierra Miwok jen-pa < *jem-pa “id.”

Central Sierra Miwok jén-wa < * jem-pa “id.”

70 jó, old “river”

ŠL 579; Gost. 54; von Sadvoszky 145

Sum. íd

Nisenan jo- “flowing water; to swim under water”, jo.-no “to run (water)”

71 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”

ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; von Sadvoszky 178, 219

Sum. gin, du

Proto-Maiduan 'y- “motion”

Maidu 'y- “prefix of motion or location”

Nisenan 'y- “id.”

72 junh, old “bodysoul (vs. breathsoul)”

ŠL 15; Gost. 76; von Sadvoszky 144, 212, 247, 257

Sum. inim

Maidu hon “heart, breast, soul”

Rumsen xon “liver”

Plains Miwok hena “belly”

Marin Miwok hen “spirit-like wind”

73 kegy “favor”, kegyes “gracious, merciful”

ŠL 468; 41; Gost. 165, 572, 573; von Sadvoszky 112, 263

Sum. kug, ku-babbar, kug-dim

Central Sierra Miwok kyča “bow”

Marin Miwok kača “rainbow”

Wintu kis-il “to roll”

74 kéj “voluptuousness”

ŠL 461; Gost. 107; von Sadvoszky 124, 241, 254, 263

Sum. kili, hili

Bodega Miwok “to sing (shamanistic)”

- 75 kelleni “to must”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; von Sadovszky 263
Sum. gal
Wintu kel “may, might, must”
- 76 kelni “to rise, to get up”
Gost. 428; von Sadovszky 210
Sum. kur
Southern Sierra Miwok ka.l- “to kick with the heel”
Northern Sierra Miwok *kal- “to kick, to dance”
Bodega Miwok kaawul “to dance”
Marin Miwok kawul, kawal, ka.u.l “to dance”
- 77 kenyér “bread”
ŠL 469/5; Gost. 693; von Sadovszky 264
Sum. kurum6
Wintu kanil “bread made out of a very coarse acorn meal”
- 78 kerek “round”, kerék “wheel”
LM 129a; Gost. 142, 531; von Sadovszky 108
Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
Mutsun kero “twisted as a tree”
Lake Miwok kéluh “to be crosseyed”, kéju “to be crooked”
- 79 kerítés “fence”
Gost. 554; von Sadovszky 94, 108, 264
Sum. kar bis
Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
Mutsun kero “twisted as a tree”
Lake Miwok kéluh “to be crosseyed”, kéju “to be crooked”
- 80 kert “garden”
MSL I, 71; Gost. 663; von Sadovszky 94, 108, 264
Sum. kiri
Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir

Mutsun kero “twisted as a tree”

Lake Miwok kéluh “to be crosseyed”, kéju “to be crooked”

- 81 kerülni “to avoid; to come; to cost”

ŠL 111; Gost. 333, 554; von Sadovszky 94, 108, 264

Sum. gur, kar bis

Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir

Mutsun kero “twisted as a tree”

Lake Miwok kéluh “to be crosseyed”, kéju “to be crooked”

- 82 kés “knife”

ŠL 296; Gost. 787; von Sadovszky 25, 112, 263

Sum. isu

Northern Sierra Miwok kiče “knife”

Central Sierra Miwok kiče “black obsidian, arrowhead”

Southern Sierra Miwok kiče “arrowhead”

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

ŠL 70/32; Gost. 432, 787; von Sadovszky 263

Sum. katu, isu (Akk.)

Mutsun keči- “ready”

Lake Miwok ketu- “finish”

- 84 két, kettő “2”

ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; Gost. 214, 252; von Sadovszky 80

Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib

Miwok ’oti-ko “two”

Mutsun uti-xin “id.”

- 85 kéz “hand”

ŠL 354b; MSL III 139; ŠL 559; 296/2-6; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786; von Sadovszky 107, 265

Sum. kad, kat4,5, giš, ki-ši-ib, giš-guza

Southern Sierra Miwok kat-mil “armpit”

Marin Miwok kuppis < *kut-pis +elbow”

Plains Miwok ka.puh < *kat-pus id.”

Nisenan kipis < *kit-pis “id.”
Nomlaki khete “arm”
Wintu qed “arm(s), hand(s), bear’s paw”

- 86 kigyó “snake”
ŠL 376; Gost. 347; von Sadoszsky xiii
Sum. gi4
Nisenan koj-mo. “rattlesnake”
Chukchansi kos-oj “mouse”
- 87 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353; von Sadoszsky xv, 151, 263
Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
Maidu kaw- “ground, earth”
Nisenan kaw “ground, country”
Southern Sierra Miwok kaw.a-ci- “pestle of pebble”
- 88 könnyű “light, easy”
ŠL 595; Gost. 545; von Sadoszsky 96
Sum. gin
Proto-Miwokan *kenne “one, some, few”
Western Miwok *kenne “id.”
- 89 könyök “elbow”
ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; von Sadoszsky 264
Sum. kun, kun4
Santa Cruz kululis < * kunlul-is “elbow”
- 90 kör “circle”
ŠL 60/33; 111; Gost. 105, 333; von Sadoszsky 264
Sum. kur(-kur), gur
Wintu ker-, kerek “spider”

- 91 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”
ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281; von Sadvoszky 264, 265
Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda
Mutsun kuṭ- “to tie, to bind”
- 92 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; von Sadvoszky 99, 105, 198, 265
Sum. kiši, keš, giš
Southern Sierra Miwok kot- “distant (or not distant) in space and time”
Wintu kaṭa “lots of spaces”
Southern Sierra Miwok kot-... “not long ago ...”
- 93 küzdeni “to fight”
Gost. 281; von Sadvoszky 263
Sum. kešda
Wintu kése “quick”
- 94 láng “flame”
SL 322/35d; Gost. 19; von Sadvoszky 230
Sum. dingir Lamma
Plains Miwok *lámma “sweathouse”
Marin Miwok lámma “id.”
Bodega Miwok lamma “id.”
Chukchansi lom-uk “to sweat”
Yawdanchi dum-kun “sweat”
- 95 lé (levet) “bouillon”, leves “soup”
ŠL 109; Gost. 713; von Sadvoszky 125, 154
Sum. lal
Lake Miwok lúmaj “festival, occasion”
Nisenan lumaj “feast, a soup party”
Wintu nop lummis “deer stew” (nop “deer”)
- 96 lökni “to push”
ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 254, 326; von Sadvoszky 125, 151, 153

Sum. lah4

Plains Miwok lik-ta “to beat”

Mutsun lik.i, likni “to beat, to kill”

Maidu lok “to shove”

- 97 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; von Sadvoszky 96, 207

Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-cš

Southern Sierra Miwok mo'-ta “to meet (v/t), to bump into”

Northern Sierra Miwok mo'-a “to meet a person”

Plains Miwok mo'-ca “to meet”

- 98 méh “bee”

ŠL 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; 433/22a; Gost. 90, 164, 776; von Sadvoszky 118

Sum. nim-gir, nim, num

Southern Sierra Miwok –mukse, cuj-mukse “black bee (= honey bee)”

Northern Sierra Miwok moke “fly”

Central Sierra Miwok homo.kosu “id.”

Santa Clara ho-moske “mosquito”

- 99 mély “deep”

ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777; von Sadvoszky 155

Sum. me, má(-a), meli, nim

Nisenan mul. “deep water”, mul “lake”

- 100 menni “to go”

ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267; von Sadvoszky 94, 117, 206

Sum. gin, me

Southern Sierra Miwok meno.k- “to run (of a road), to keep on doing sth.”

Central Sierra Miwok menó.k- “to go on, to continue”

Mutsun meno- “to go under, to sink and drown”

- 101 mese “fairytale”

ŠL 76; Gost. 95, 302; von Sadvoszky 273

Sum. máš. me

Bodega Miwok micca-nna “speech, talk”, maccaw “to speak, to talk; speech, language”

Marin Miwok mačoa, maṭaw, mačo “to speak, to talk”

Mutsun monsie, monše “to relate, to recount”, monse “to advise”

102 mi? “what?”

ŠL 70a; 61; Gost. 816, 818, 867; von Sadovszky 78, 90

Sum. mi, a-ba11

Central Sierra Miwok mi- “what?”

Southern Sierra Miwok mi- “id.”

103 mi, ami “what”

Gost. 815, 817; von Sadovszky 78, 90

Sum. bi, a-ba

Central Sierra Miwok mi- “what”

Southern Sierra Miwok mi- “what”

104 múlni “to pass (time)”

ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a; von Sadovszky 117, 148

Sum. mul, mulu

Southern Sierra Miwok mul- “to quit”

Bodega Miwok múleh “to be quiet”

105 ne (prohibitive particle)

Gost. 850; von Sadovszky 90, 119

Sum. na bis

Southern Sierra Miwok ne- “this”

106 ne! “there!”

Gost. 848; von Sadovszky 90, 119

Sum. ne

Southern Sierra Miwok ne- “this”

- 107 nem (negative particle)
ŠL 79/8; Gost. 58, 876; von Sadoszsky 90, 119
Sum. na-àm, nu-àm, nu
Plains Miwok -nimi, -n.emi “not, didn’t, never”
- 108 nézni “to see, to watch”
ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848; von Sadoszsky 119
Sum. ni, ne
Central Sierra Miwok ná-n.y “to see”
Plains Miwok *nena, *neena “to show”
Southern Sierra Miwok nenu.-t- “to recognize, to know”
Lake Miwok nénu-t “to know, to learn”
- 109 nő “woman”, -né “wife of”
ŠL 75/1, 19, 81, 90; Gost. 470, 771; von Sadoszsky 156, 262, 265
Sum. nu, nunuz
Wintu ne. “female, woman”
Maidu ko-noj “man and woman”
- 110 nyak “neck”
Gost. 240; von Sadoszsky 121
Sum. gu
Marin Miwok noka “back, shoulders”
- 111 nyék, old “borderland”
Gost. 240; von Sadoszsky 121
Sum. gu
Lake Miwok náake “dam”
Wintu nik- “to stop up a hole, to stop sth. for running out, to plug up, to close”, nik “dam”
- 112 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
ŠL 32; Gost. 227; von Sadoszsky 120
Sum. eme
Plains Miwok nep.it “tongue”, nem.it “throat, gullet, neck, windpipe”
Southern Sierra Miwok nep.it- “tongue”

- 113 nyom “trace”, nyomás “pressure”, nyomni “to press”
ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss.; Gost. 59; von Sadvoszky 121
Sum. nam(tar)
Bodega Miwok nojja “to knead, to plug”
Lake Miwok núja- “to stuff, to stop up, to shove under”
Plains Miwok ni.je “to press down”
Central Sierra Miwok no.j- “to turn sth. over”
- 114 ott “there”
Gost. 857; von Sadvoszky 82, 84
Sum. ta11
Miwokan –t “definite locative suffix”
- 115 ölni “to kill”
ŠL 354; Gost. 371; von Sadvoszky 122, 168, 211
Sum. ul7
Proto-Mikowan *wél- “to fetch, to catch (fish)”
Central Sierra Miwok wé.l- “to get, to take”
Northern Sierra Miwok weli “to catch”, welsa “to hunt for”
Mutsun olhs.e “to kill many”
- 116 reggel “morning”, reggeli “breakfast”
ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 373; von Sadvoszky 147, 234
Sum. lag-lag
Maidu láj “warm”
Konkow laji “warm, hot”, laj-da “morning”
- 117 rejteni “to hide”
ŠL 86; Gost. 294; von Sadvoszky 147, 233, 234, 235
Sum. ri, re
Maidu láj “warm”
Konkow laji “warm, hot”, laj-da “morning”

- 118 rész “part”
ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; von Sadovszky 126
Sum. liš
Mutsun ris-ui “young coyote”, risest “to serve, to distribute”
Proto-Costanoan *ris “meat”
- 119 rom “ruin”, rombolni “to destroy”, romlani, romolni “to spoil, to get broken”, rontani “to spoil, to damage”, rongy “rag”
LM 565; ŠL 565; Gost. 135, 292, 344; von Sadovszky 126
Sum. gum, hum, ra
Mutsun roči-we “to disentangle, to free, to release”
- 120 sok “many, much”
ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; von Sadovszky 99, 111
Sum. su
Central Sierra Miwok to.ko “all, much, many”, šók.e, súk.e “all”
Plains Miwok syk.e “id.”
Lake Miwok cáke “id.”
Hill Patwin cake “many”
- 121 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
ŠL 469; Gost. 693; von Sadovszky 116
Sum. kurum6
Southern Sierra Miwok cyl.a- “porcupine quill, awl”, tyl.a “ear-pin”
Proto-Eastern-Miwokan *cylla “awl”
- 122 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
ŠL 102; Gost. 323; von Sadovszky 114
Sum. suh
Southern Sierra Miwok sak-, sa.k- “to tear, to tear up”
- 123 szál “thread”
MSL III 185; Gost. 529; von Sadovszky 115
Sum. sa-a
Southern Sierra Miwok sala-.a- “roofing shingles”

- 124 szék “seat, stool”
Gost. 210; von Sadovszky 116
Sum. sag, šaĝ
Southern Sierra Miwok co.ko “cliff”
Proto-Miwokan *co.k- “cliff, bank, creek”
- 125 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnitzel; slice”
ŠL 12; Gost. 269; von Sadovszky 110, 115
Sum. sil
Southern Sierra Miwok sel.u “to chip (like flint and obsidian)”
Plains Miwokan si.ly- “to skin deer”
Wintu čil-, čel- “to split, to rip, to tear”
- 126 szem “eye”
ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691; von Sadovszky 114
Sum. ši, še
Plains Miwok sem-puk.aj “eyebrow”
Rumsen sim-pur “eyebrows, eyelashes”
Mutsun sin-pur “eyebrows”
Southern Sierra Miwok sym-p- “to blink, to close they eyes”
Central Sierra Miwok sympy- “to wink, to blink, to shut the eyes”
Wintu čim “id.”
- 127 szemelni “to select, to sort”
ŠL 79, 11; Gost. 402; von Sadovszky 114
Sum. sim
Plains Miwok sem-puk.aj “eyebrow”
Rumsen sim-pur “eyebrows, eyelashes”
Mutsun sin-pur “eyebrows”
Southern Sierra Miwok sym-p- “to blink, to close they eyes”
Central Sierra Miwok sympy- “to wink, to blink, to shut the eyes”
Wintu čim “id.”

- 128 szer “means”, szerelni “to mount, to install”, szerezni “to acquire”, szerszám “tool”
ŠL 112; 152; 57; Gost. 378, 414, 498; von Sadovszky 258
Sum. si-sa, šer, esir
Proto-Wintuan *sere “kindred, lineage, people”
Hill Patwin sere “id.”
River Patwin seri-ta “boy”, seri-ba “youth, male initiate”
- 129 szer, szor “-times”
Gost. 891; von Sadovszky 181
Sum. še
Wintu *ser-ławi “eight (2 x 4)”
- 130 szik “alkaline soil”
ŠL 692; Gost. 147, 662; von Sadovszky 116
Sum. sig
Southern Sierra Miwok cek-cek.-y- “bitter”
Plains Miwok sek-sek “id.”, cek-cek “good tasting”
- 131 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”
ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209; von Sadovszky 115
Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab
Mutsun sire “heart, mind”
Rumsen sire, siri “liver”
Santa Cruz sire “id.”
Soledad side “id.”
- 132 szó “word”
ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; von Sadovszky 88, 114, 243, 255
Sum. sa4, zu
Central Sierra Miwok sa.w “to shout, to cry out”
Marin Miwok suwe “love song”
Southern Sierra Miwok sa.w “to say hey”
Chukchansi sawe’ “to shout”
Yawdanchi čaw “id.”
Cholimni cawa “id.”

Wintu ca.w “to sing; song”, ce-w “to preach, to orate, to harangue”

Hill Patwin sawar-ho “to be rattling”

Mutsun sawe “to sing”, sawe-n, suwe-ne “song”

133 távol “far away”

Gost. 856; von Sadovszky 104

Sum. ta

Central Sierra Miwok tó-t.o- “far, a long way”, tó-t.o-to “long”

Plains Miwok to-t.o- “far away”

134 tó (tavat) “lake”

ŠL 511; Gost. 87; von Sadovszky 166

Sum. túl

Nisenan ti.-’u “standing water”

Southern Sierra Miwok ta-’ji “pond”, ta’i-tki “rain puddle”

Chukchansi ta-’iy “sea”

Misac tawik “id.”

135 tő (tövet) “trunk”

MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821; von Sadovszky 200

Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le

Northern Sierra Miwok ty.ky- “to pierce the ear”, ty.kema “web, spider web”

Southern Sierra Miwok ty.ke-na “id.”

Bodega Miwok túwe “to shoot”

Marine Miwok tóka “smokehole, window”

Plains Miwok tu.ke “hole (in a tree, wall, etc.)”

Lake Miwok túkah “trap”

136 tövis “thorn, spine”

ŠL 73; Gost. 222; von Sadovszky 200

Sum. ti

Northern Sierra Miwok ty.ky- “to pierce the ear”, ty.kema “web, spider web”

Southern Sierra Miwok ty.ke-na “id.”

Bodega Miwok túwe “to shoot”

Marine Miwok tóka “smokehole, window”

Plains Miwok tu.ke “hole (in a tree, wall, etc.)”

Lake Miwok túkah “trap”

137 túl “beyond”

Gost. 128; von Sadoszsky 99, 104

Sum. tu15, tu15-tab-ba

Central Sierra Miwok tó-t.o “far, a long way”, tó-t.o-to- “long”

Plains Miwok to-t.o- “far away”

138 tűz “fire”

ŠL 16; Gost. 453; von Sadoszsky 104, 200

Sum. tu6

Northern Sierra Miwok ty.ky- “to pierce the ear”, ty.kema “web, spider web”

Southern Sierra Miwok ty.ke-na “id.”

Bodega Miwok túwe “to shoot”

Marine Miwok tóka “smokehole, window”

Plains Miwok tu.ke “hole (in a tree, wall, etc.)”

Lake Miwok túkah “trap”

139 úgy “so, like that”

ŠL 401; Gost. 826, 890; von Sadoszsky 210

Sum. ur5, u

Proto-Miwokan ’i- “that”

Northern Sierra Miwok ’i- “that (demonstrative stem)”

Plains Miwok ’i. “that, that one, he, she, it”, ’i.-ke-, ’e.-ke “that”

140 ujj “sleeve”

ŠL 411; 371; LM 515; Gost. 216, 339, 845; von Sadoszsky 113

Sum. u, bu, bu5

Lake Miwok tíi “fingernail”

141 unk (< -muk, verbal and possessive suffix 1st pers. of pl., e.g. tanul-unk, apá-nk, usw.)

Gost. 875; von Sadoszsky 68, 74

Sum. ng, ĝe

Bodega Miwok ma-ko, maa-ko “we”

Marin Miwok ma-ko, maa-ko “id.”

Mutsun mak “id.”

142 vad “wild”

ŠL 69; Gost. 362; von Sadovszky xiv

Sum. bad

Miwok wuntu, wunut “to hunt”

143 vaj “butter”

ŠL 231; Gost. 556; von Sadovszky 141, 167

Sum. i, ia

Central Sierra Miwok hun-uj “salmon fat” (hun- “to fish”)

Marin Miwok hulu-woj “smelt”

Nisenan waj “glue” (?)

144 val, vel (comitative suffix)

ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; von Sadovszky 84

Sum. bal

Central Sierra Miwok –i-i-, -wil “and, with, together with”

Wintu –i.l “comitative suffix”

145 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; von Sadovszky 98s., 122

Sum. bal

Central Sierra Miwok wál-i- “down”, wal-ty- “to divide”, wali- “to fall down”

Southern Sierra Miwok waka.l-m- “Merced River, descending from Yosemite Valley”

Nisenan wakkaj “boat, log raft”

Mutsun wakis “river, torrent”

Wintu woked “river”

146 vér “blood”

ŠL 74/58; 74/105; Gost. 205a; von Sadovszky 122

Sum. bar

Bodega Miwok wílak “to menstruate”

Marine Miwok wilak kočā “menstrual hut”

147 vésni “to chisel”

ŠL 12; Gost. 270; von Sadovszky 274

Sum. haš

Plains Miwok wic.a “to scratch”, wec.a “to scrape”

Northern Sierra Miwok wyc.a, wacu- “to scrape”

Southern Sierra Miwok wyt.a- “to scrape with short strokes”

Central Sierra Miwok oča-ti < *woča-ti “scrapers”

Lake Miwok wóca- “to scratch, to scrape”

Bodega Miwok wócca “to plane, to shave wood”

Proto-Western Miwokan *wóc.a- “to scratch, to scrape”

Proto-Miwokan *wyt.a “id.”

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

ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; von Sadovszky 122, 252, 258, 259

Sum. bil

Plains Miwok wel.i- “bright, light”, welki- “to burn”, wile “flower”, wil.ep “lightning”

San Francisco wilka- “lightning”

Patwin wílak “world”

149 virág “flower”

ŠL 483; Gost. 799; von Sadovszky 94, 252, 259

Sum. girag

Plains Miwok wel.i- “bright, light”, welki- “to burn”, wile “flower”, wil.ep “lightning”

San Francisco wilka- “lightning”

Patwin wílak “world”

3. Conclusions

From the several hundred Vogul and Ostyak etymologies in von Sadvoszky's collection, less than half share a common etymology with a Hungarian cognate, and from this common Vogul-Ostyak-Hungarian (Ob-Ugrian) cognates, 149 or 14% match with the 1042 common Sumerian-Hungarian etymologies provided by Gostony (1975). This result puts Penutian in the list of genetical relationship of languages with Sumerian - as shown in EDH-1 and EDH-2 – between Japanese and Mayan:

Hungarian (100%) > Chinese (61%) > Turkish (55%) > Tibeto-Burman (ca. 50%) > Dravidian (36%) > Munda (33%) = Etruscan (ca. 33%) > "FU" languages (31.9%) > Japanese (23%) > Penutian (14%) > Mayan (11%) > Bantu (8%) > Caucasian (7%) > Austronesian (incl. Mon Khmer, Australian and Tasmanian) (3%).

This result matches also the general loss of common etymologies with increasing geographical distance from the Urheimat – in our case: Mesopotamia.

A problem, however, is: What is the conclusion concerning the temporal distance between Penutian and Sumerian? According to the results of archeology, the ancestors of the Penutians entered Oregon and California some 7000-10,000 years ago (von Sadvoszky 1996, p. 2ss.), but this author claims for a much later immigration: "Linguistic data argue for a relatively recent arrival. Cal-Ugrian presents typically Ob-Ugrian features, which also evolved after 3000 years ago. Proto-Finno-Ugrian *k- became x- in several of the Ugrian dialects and also in Yurak Samoyed. Since Cal-Ugrian also participated in this change (about 500 B.C.), we could assume that they left after this change was already considerably developed in that area" (1996, p. 43). The Na-Dene people (Athapaskans, Tlingit, Eyak, Haida) are even supposed to have entered the Americas some 30,000 to 50,000 years ago (Werner 2004, p. 6). Werner who was able to present approximately 250 common Yenissean-Na-Dene etymologies, guesses the splitting of the common ancestors of these people in the neolithics, i.e. at least 13,000 years back. However, the commonly accepted fact that we have to assume many waves of immigrations from Asia (including Siberia and Arctic regions) into the Americas, was proved via genetics by Torroni et al. (1992) showing that the Amerinds and the Na-Dene people migrated at different times. Therefore, von Sadvoszky's sound-law may corroborate the assumption of an arrival of the ancestors of the Penutians only in the second half of the 1st millennium B.C. But then, the question arises, where this people came from. In chapter 6 of EDH-1, I showed that the common Sumerian-Hungarian-Finno-Ugrian etymologies make only 31,9%, while, f. ex., the Sumerian-Hungarian-Chinese correspondences are 61%. Considering the high number of common cognates between the Tibeto-Burman language and the Na-Dene families as shown by Shafer (1952, 1964), we may as well assume against von Sadvoszky that the Sumerian-Hungarians wandered first into the region of today's China and Tibet and then continued their trip via Bering Strait to North and further to South America. This would also explain, why von Sadvoszky, adhering the outdated Finno-Ugrian theory, according to which the closest relatives of Hungarian are Vogul and Ostyak, can present only so little common "Ob-Ugrian" etymologies. The enormous loss of common cognates (61% to 14%) may, in accordance with von Sadvoszky, be due to the phenomenon that he called "Babel Strait".

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR



ALFRÉD TÓTH was born in 1965 in St. Gallen (Switzerland), his native tongue is Hungarian. Received two PhD's (1989 Mathematics, University of Zurich; 1992 Philosophy, University of Stuttgart) and an MA (General and Comparative Linguistics, Finno-Ugristics and Romanistics, University of Zurich 1991). Mr. Tóth is since 2001 Professor of Mathematics (Algebraic Topology) in Tucson, Arizona. He is member of many mathematical, semiotic, cybernetic and linguistic societies and scientific board member of eight international journals. Lives in Tucson and Szombathely where his family comes from.