

Etruscans, Huns and Hungarians

BY

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1. TÓTH, Alfréd: ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF HUNGARIAN (in English) (792 p.)
2. TÓTH, Alfréd: HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND EGYPTIAN. — HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND HEBREW. Two Addenda to 'Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian' (EDH) (in English) (113 p.)
3. TÓTH, Alfréd: HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND PENUTIAN — Second Addendum to 'Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian' (EDH) (in English) (37 p.)
4. TÓTH, Alfréd: HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND INDO-EUROPEAN — Third Addendum to 'Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian' (EDH) (in English) (118 p.)
5. TÓTH, Alfréd: IS THE TURANIAN LANGUAGE FAMILY A PHANTOM? (in English) (36 p.)
6. TÓTH, Alfréd: HUNGARO-RAETICA (in English) (39 p.)
7. TÓTH, Alfréd: HUNGARO-RAETICA II. (in English) (38 p.)
8. TÓTH, Alfréd: SUMERIAN, HUNGARIAN AND MONGOLIAN (INCLUDING AVARIC) (in English) (89 p.)
9. TÓTH, Alfréd & BRUNNER, Linus: RAETIC — An Extinct Semitic Language in Central Europe (in English) (167 p.)
10. TÓTH, Alfréd: HUNGARIAN-MESOPOTAMIAN DICTIONARY (HMD) (in English) (152 p.)
11. TÓTH, Alfréd: HUNNIC-HUNGARIAN ETYMOLOGICAL WORD LIST (based on the editions of the Isfahan codex by Dr. Csaba Detre and Imre Pető) (in English) (66 p.)

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Ez a könyvecske közöttem és Dr. Irmgard Pult orvosnő között a lehetséges genetikai Etruszk-Rét rokonságról lezajlott hathatós beszélgetések eredménye, ezért e művet Irmgard-nak ajánlom.

Since this book originated in most important discussions about the possible Etruscan-Rhaetic affiliations between me and Dr. Irmgard Pult, M.D., I dedicate this book to Irmgard.

1. Introduction

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 affiliation in the first number of his journal “*Internationale Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft*” (the very first journal of General Linguistics), it was internationally accepted (Pott 1877, p. 15ss.). In 1917, the German linguist Georg Sigwart showed the relationship between Etruscan and Sumerian (Sigwart 1917, esp. p. 148ss.), by which the relationship between Sumerian, Etruscan and Hungarian was established. The real breakthrough of Etruscan-Hungarian relationship was reached by the famous French orientalist Jules Martha (1853-1932, Professor at the Sorbonne in Paris) in his thorough and exhaustive 500 pp. volume “*La langue étrusque*” in 1913. Already two years earlier, the French orientalist Baron Carra de Vaux had shown the connections between Etruscan and Altaic Languages (1911). On the XIX. International Congress of Orientalists in Rome, in 1935, Félix von Pográny-Nagy gave a widespread lecture about his own new researches in the field of Etruscan, Hungarian and Sumerian (von Pográny-Nagy 1938), that was only an excerpt of a much bigger work (von Pográny-Nagy 1936-37), 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. p. 435ss., and 1964). In 1963, Géza Kúr presented a complete translation of the hitherto longest known Etruscan text, the Zagreb Mummy Script, based on the work by Martha (1913).

Shortly after, in 1969, Ambros Josef Pfiffig unfortunately asserted in his otherwise marvelous first Etruscan grammar that Etruscan is a linguistic isolate, but he also stated that it is agglutinative which is incompatible with the assumption that Etruscan is an Indo-European language. This viewpoint was followed by the influential Etruscologist Massimo Pallottino (1973) and thus brought the Hungarian-Etruscan studies to stagnate and opened the doors for all those who wanted to prove that Etruscan was Semitic – a view that goes back to the work of the Austrian classical philologist Karlmann Flor (1859-60) or Indo-European (most recently represented solely by Steinbauer 1999). But already Linus Brunner had shown that Etruscan is not Semitic (Brunner 1984, 1986), although he did not deny that it could be Indo-European, but only since according to him, Proto-Indo-European was also an agglutinative language (Brunner 1969, p. 11).

In 1983, György Zászlós-Zsóka resumed the Etruscan-Hungarian relationship in his work “*Toszkánai harangok: Az etruszk nép őszinte története*”. In 2003, the Italian linguist Mario Alinei’s work “*Etrusco: una forma arcaica di ungherese*” appeared, the Hungarian translation two years after under the title “*Ősi kapocs*” (2005a). At the same time, and, as I want to point out, completely independently from Alinei, my articles “*Etruscan-Hungarian word equations*”, “*Rätisch und Etruskisch: zu einer Neubestimmung ihres Verhältnisses*” and my chapter “*Etruscan and Hungarian*” in my “*Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian*” had been written (all appeared only in 2007, cf. bibliography).

It is very important to state here that Alinei’s work is incompatible with the Sumerian-Hungarian-Etruscan affiliation theory, since it is based on Alinei’s basic two-volumes work about what he calls the “*Paleolithic Continuity Hypothesis*” (Alinei 1996-2000). According to Alinei, we have in Europe a continuity of languages that goes back much further than, e.g., Proto-Nostratic (ca. 8000-12’000 B.C.), at least to 20’000 B.C. But at that time, the single language families (Indo-European, Semitic, Uralic, etc.) had not yet been dissociated. Thus, Alinei accepts the Uralic theory according to which Hungarian is a part of the Finno-Ugric language family and separates in the very traditional way the “*original*” Hungarian words from the alleged Turkic and Slavic borrowings. This is also the reason why Alinei – still unscientifically – does not quote any of the Hungarian predecessors of the Etruscan-Hungarian theory except Pográny-Nagy 1938). Since Sumerian originates in Mesopotamia and not in Europe, it does not fit into the frame of Alinei’s Continuity Hypothesis and he thus refuses every possible connections between Sumerian and the Uralic and Altaic families.

But the Etruscan problem is even more complicated, since Rhaetic, an extinct language spoken in the Alpine mountains, was already in the 19th century considered to be an Etruscan dialect. Actually,

there were two independent Rhaetic-Etruscan theories. The first goes back to Matthias Koch (1853) and Ludwig Steub (1854) and assumes that the Etruscans came from the North via the Alpine mountains to the South (Tuscany, Latium), thereby leaving a part of them in the area of the Grisons and the Dolomites who became known under the name “Rhaeti” which were first identified with the Etruscans by the Roman historian Livy (*Ab urbe condita* V 33, 11). This theory of “Alpine Etruscans” has long been proven to be wrong already (Heuberger 1932). The second theory assumes that parts of the Etruscans emigrated around the 4th century B.C. from Tuscany to the North. This theory has recently proven wrong by archeologists (Nothdurfter 1992, Dal Ri 1992, Gleirscher 1993). Marta Sordi has also pointed to the fact that if there were Etruscans in the Alpine valleys, they had to leave geographical names, but as a matter of fact not one name has been proven to be Etruscan in the Rhaetic area (Sordi 1992) while Tuscany is still full of Etruscan place names.

Another important argument concerns the very different cultures of the Etruscans and Rhaetians: While the Etruscan art is displayed in museums all over the world, while their philosophy, politics, agronomy and literature influenced the Roman empire most deeply, there is simply not one Rhaetic picture, sculpture, grave-monument and no trace of Rhaetic influence on the Indo-European tribes (Germanics, Italics, Slavonics etc.) who were neighboring them. On the other side, there are hundreds of clearly Rhaetic place names all over the alpine mountains (cf. Tóth and Brunner 2007, p. 116-145). The proof that Rhaetic was a Semitic language, based on East Semitic Akkadian and most closely related to Amoritic, was shown in a long series of articles by Linus Brunner and me, collected in Brunner and Tóth (1987) and in Tóth and Brunner (2007). While the Etruscans have been identified with the carriers of the Villanova-Culture, the Rhaetians have been identified since the ground-breaking studies by Benedikt Frei with the carriers of the Laugen-Melaun and the Fritzens-Sanzeno cultures (Frei 1958-59, 1970), but the Villanova culture is fully independent from both Rhaetic cultures (Gleirscher 1991, 1993). Nothdurfter (1992) also pointed out that the Etruscans could not have come to the Alpine mountains during the time when the Rhaetic inscriptions start, in the 4th century B.C., since at that time the area in the North of the river Po had been barred by the intruding Celts from Gallia.

But probably because of ideologic reasons – the idea of Semitic people settling in the Alpine valleys must be disturbing in the heads of some Indo-Europeanists whose predecessors belonged in the 19th century to the spiritual forefathers of National Socialist ideology – the Semitic theory of Rhaetic origin was mainly accepted by archaeologists and historians, but hardly any linguists. Therefore, in order to “save” the Etruscan-Rhaetic theory, two methods were invented. The first “method” was Gleirscher’s (1991) who simply asserted that the Rhaeti were not a people but a loose connection of worshippers of the goddess “Reitia” – this in full contradiction with the antique tradition. The second method was more elaborate: Helmut Rix (1998) asserted that Rhaetic was not Etruscan, but a language closely related to Etruscan, more exactly: Etruscan and Rhaetic would belong both to a Tyrrhenian language family, a member of which would be also the (still hardly deciphered) language on the stele of Lemnos. It is almost funny to see that Rix based his whole “evidence” of his alleged Etruscan-Rhaetic-Lemnian family on one single morphological feature, the alleged pertinentive ending, “der das entscheidende Argument für die Annahme einer relativ engen Verwandtschaft des Etruskischen mit dem Lemnischen (...) geliefert hat”/“that delivered the most decisive argument for the assumption of a relatively close affiliation between Etruscan and Lemnian” (Rix 1998, p. 36).

Rix’s word-equation in question is Lemnian *avis* = Etruscan *avil-s* “of the year”, by the way not testified in Rhaetic and thus not supporting Rix’ “Tyrrhenian” family, but the Etruscan-Lemnian word *av-* “year” was clearly proven to be identical with Hung. *év* “year” by Alinei (2003, p. 47) and before him by Padányi (1963/2000). Therefore, Rix’ whole phantasmagory of an alleged “Tyrrhenian” language family brakes together. Moreover, a “Tyrrhenian language family” was already invented by Kretschmer (1943), where all important points of Rix’ theory can be found, but Rix does not even quote Kretschmer’s work. On the other side, the Tyrrhenians were already identified by the ancient Greek historians and linguists with the Etruscans (e.g., Herodotos I 57, 94, 166, 167; VI 17). The superficially different word-stems in Latin *Tusci* = Greek *Tyrsēnoi* “Etruscans” are identical, since Latin *Tusci* <

*Tur-sc-i, thus the same stem as in Greek Tur-sēn-oi, and *Tur- can be traced back with Hommel (1906) to Sumerian E-tu-ru “house builder” from which Eridu “House in Faraway Built”¹, the oldest of the Sumerian cities, has gotten its name (Hommel 1906, p. 349). Moreover, it is more than probable that the stem *Tur-² (> Tur-anians) is also the basis of the name of the Turks: The biological-genetic affiliation of the Etruscans and the Turks has very recently been proven (Achilli et al. 2007, Pellecchia et al. 2007).

But although Alinei likes to cite genetic papers in order to support his theory (e.g., Alinei 2005b), a genetically proven relationship between the Turks and the Etruscans cannot support Alinei’s theory, since the Turks, too, do not fit in the frame of this Continuity Hypothesis. Therefore, since on the one side the Etruscans are genetically Turks and on the other side they are linguistically Hungarians, this can be only due to the common Sumerian origin of both the Turks and the Hungarians – as shown in chapter 15 of my “Hungarian Etymological Dictionary”.

Since I have stated here using linguistic, archaeological, historical and biological-genetic facts that the Rhaetians are not related with the Etruscans, but the Etruscans and the ancient inhabitants of Lemnos are related with the Hungarians, the Turks and the Sumerians, we may ask further if Etruscan is really, as asserted by Alinei (2003, 2005a), a form of Early Hungarian or if it belonged to another language closely related to Hungarian. This question is not superfluous, since I have recently proven that Hunnic was not – as generally assumed (e.g., Menges 1968, p. 17ss.) – a Turkic language, but a very close relative of Hungarian (Tóth 2007, forthcoming). Thus, in the following I will give a maximally complete Etruscan-Hungarian-Sumerian dictionary³ that comprises all up to now known Etruscan words. Further, I will base the word-list on my “Hungarian-Mesopotamian Dictionary” which does not only compare modern Hungarian forms with 3000 years old Etruscan and 5000 years old Sumerian forms, but also shows the proto-Ugric, proto-Finno-Ugric, proto-Uralic and proto-Altaic forms reconstructed by the adherents of the respective linguistic theories in order to bridge the time-gaps between the actually testified words.

¹ J.B. Hofmann (1950, p. 379), obviously not aware of the small article of Hommel (1906), was nevertheless very very close to the truth when he stated in his etymology of Greek “tyrsis” (translation by me): “secured city, by walls surrounded house, together with Latin turris “tower” (> German Turm) from an Egean or Asia Minor source, from which derivated also Tyrrēnós, Tyrsēnós, Etruscans as city-builders?”.

² Greek Tur-sēn-oi/Tur-rēn-oi (and not *Turs-ēn-oi/*Turr-ēn-oi) thus in analogy to Greek ar-sēn/ar-rēn “masculine, virile”.

³ Under exclusion of additional affixations, derivations and word-compositions, since these forms would blow up the present study and can be found easily in Martha (1913) and Alinei (2003, 2005a).

2. Etruscan-Hungarian-Hunnic / Proto Uralic / Altaic-Sumerian Word List⁴

1 **ac- (acnanasa) “to make, to offer”**

Alinei 2003, p. 42

Hung. akad-ni “to hang”

PUg *S8kk3- “to find, to meet; to get stuck”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”

2 **acnina “possession; hostility, threat”, acns “terror, veneration (?)”**

TLE, p. 44

Hung. agg-aszt-ani “to alarm, to frighten”, agg-ód-ik “to worry”

PFU *aŋke(-)

Sum. šag dab, wr. šag4 dab5 “to feel hurt, to be angry, to be worried”

Akk. zenūm

3 **afun “langueur, dépérissement”**

Martha 1913, p. 351s.

Hung. apad-ni “to diminish”

PFU *šopp3-, *šapp3-

Sum. šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to break off, to deduct; to become loose, to disappear”

Akk. esēpum

4 **aias “enfant chéri”**

Martha 1913, p. 352

Hung. i-fjú “young”

Hunn. **pigu** fiú, férfi, **vi** fia valakinek

PUg *äj3 “small, young” + PFU *pojka

Sum. a’e, wr. a2-e3 “foster-child” + Sum. buluĝ (56x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. buluĝ3; buluĝ5; bu-lu-ug; buluĝ “to grow up; foster child”, thus a tükör-szó (“mirror-word”).

5 **ais, eis “god”**

Martha 1913, p. 353; Alinei, p. 43; Gostony, no. 112, 835

Hung. ős “ancestor”

Hunn. **ise** ős, **isatha** ősapa (isten?), **isathain**, **isztain** ősi, isteni

PA *ač’V “ancestor”

PUr *iċä “father”

Sum. aš (191x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš “one”

Akk. išten

⁴ Abbreviations: Hung(arian), Sum(erian), Akk(adian), Rhaet(ic), PFU = Proto-Finno-Ugric, PUg = Proto-Ugric, PUr = Proto-Uralic, PA = Proto-Altaic, Proto-Turk(ic), Proto-Mong(olian), Proto-Tung(usic), Hunn(ic). If a form is not accompanied by a meaning, it has the same meaning as the last word quoted.

- 6 ***ak- “point”, aclȳn “sharp”, acrie “pointed”**
TLE, p. 44; Gostony, no. 305, 561, 600
Hung. ék “wedge, edge, point”
PUg *S8ȳ3 “plug, wedge”
Sum. saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ “head”
- 7 **al- “to give, to offer”**
Alinei, p. 43
Hung. áld-ani “to bless”
PFU *al3-
Sum. bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to make a libation”
Akk. palūm; elūm
- 8 **-alȳ “number ten”**
Alinei 2003, p. 44
Hung. olvas-ni “to count, to read”
PUr (?), PFU *luke(-) “figure, number; to count, to reckon”
Sum. la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to check, to weigh”
- 9 **alice “to make”, aliqu “made, given”**
Martha 1913, p. 354; TLE, p. 53; Gostony, no. 604
Hung. ál- “substitute, fake copy, not real, pseudo-“, al-ak “form, shape”, alak-ít-ani “to make, create, shape”, al-k-ot-ni “to create, make”, etc.
Sum. alan (399x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. alan; urudalan “statue; form”
- 10 **alθ “?”**
Alinei 2003, p. 43, 90
Hung. áld-oz-ni “to sacrifice”
PFU *al3-
Sum. bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to make a libation”
Akk. palūm; elūm
- 11 **ama “now, meanwhile”, imla, ims “at the same time”**
TLE, p. 55, 195; Gostony, no. 45
Hung. ma “today”, mos-t “now”, más “other”
Hunn. **ma**, **bima** ma
PFU *mu “other; this”
Sum. maš (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. maš “twin”, or ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”
- 12 **amake “married; spouse”**
TLE, p. 55; Gostony, no. 208
Hung. eme “female animal”
Hunn. **ema** anyaméh, **eme**, **meme** feleség, **emesi** tündéri, **emö** tündér, **emöd** tündéri terület
PA *emV-, *ami- “to suck”

PUr *ime- “to suckle”

Sum. ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ama “mother”

Akk. ummu

Rhaet. em, emu, um (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)

13 an (ana, ane, anc, anc, ananc) “he, she, this, that, relative pronoun”

Alinei 2003, p. 44; Gostony, no. 835

Hung. a- (pronominal stem) + formans –m: a-maz “that over there”, a-mi “what”, a-mely “which”, etc.

PUr *o, *u “that, yon”

PFU *o “that”

Sum. a-ne (Old Sumerian) vs. e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she”

Akk. šū “he” vs. šī “she”

Rhaet. is, es “this”

14 anc-n “ayant une mère”

Martha 1913, p. 355

Hung. anya “mother”

PUr *ańa “wife of the older brother”

Sum. ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ama “mother”, amagan (8x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ama-gan “breeding female animal; child-bearing mother”

Akk. ummu

15 apa “father”

Alinei 2003, p. 46; Gostony, no. 434

Hung. apa “father”

PA *áp’a

PFU *appe

Sum. abba (107x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ab; ab-ba; abba2 “father”

Akk. abu

16 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, p. 62, 64, 94, 95, 103, 173, 176; Gostony, no. 351, 686

Hung. kap-ni “to grasp, to grab, to receive”, kap-csol-ni “to connect”, etc.

Hunn. **kapin** kapcsolódní, **kap** kapcsolat, **kapesi** együtműködő, **kapitin** kapcsolni, összekapcsolni

PA *k’ap’V- “to press, to grasp”

Sum. dab (8723x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dab5; dab; dab5-dab5; dabx(|LAGAB×GUD|) “to seize, take, hold; to bind”

Akk. šabātum

17 apr-inθ-va-l-e “dérivé petit à petit”

Martha 1913, p. 356

Hung. apró “small, little”

Sum. buru (30x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. buru5mušen “small birds”

- 18 ar-, er- “to make, to move”**
 Alinei 2003, p. 90; 397, 802, 803
 Hung. ér-ni “to reach”
 Sum. ere (68x: Ur III) wr. re; er; e-ra; erx(|DU.DU|); re6; re7; er-re; i-ri “perfect plural stem of ġen[to go]”
 Akk. alākum
- 19 araś, araśa “span (measure)”**
 Alinei 2003, p. 46
 Hung. arasz “span (measure)”
 PA *sire “a measure of length or width”
 PFU *sor3, *sor3-ś3
 Akk. zarūm “to measure (grain) roughly (with a stick)”
- 20 arce “relative on mother’s side”**
 Alinei 2003, p. 91
 Hung. ara “bride”
 Sum. ur (190x: Lagash II, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ur5; ur “maid, female slave”
- 21 arna “to afflict; affliction”**
 TLE, p. 69
 Hung. árt-ani “to harm, to hurt”, árt-al-mas “harmful”
 PFU *ar3- “to rend, to rip, to tear”
 Sum. bur (197x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bur12; bu7 “to tear out”
- 22 Arno (river name)**
 Alinei 2003, p. 134; Gostony, no. 284, 285
 Hung. arany “gold”, arany-os “golden”
 Hunn. **zarani** arany
 Sum. urud (992x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. urud; urud2 “copper” + nun (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. nun “a metal object”
 Akk. erū “copper” + nunnu “a metal object”
- 23 arta “breaker, smasher”, arθ “to section or subdivide”, arθe velna “one who severs, cuts off”, artile “one who articulates, artesan”, artna “limb, member, part”**
 TLE, p. 73; Gostony, no. 397, 802, 803
 Hung. ar-at-ni “to harvest”
 Sum. ur (612x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur4; ur5 “to pluck; to gather, collect; to harvest”
- 24 arus ame “to encourage”, arusia “exhortation; to push”, arvasa “having pushed, driven, raised”**
 TLE, p. 74; Gostony, no. 493, 802
 Hung. erő “force, power, strength”, erő-s “strong”
 Sum. ir, wr. ir9; ir3 “mighty”

- 25 **ase “breath, wind, soul”, asi “inspiration, spirit, wind”, uši, ušie “to hear” > “to understand, to obey”, ušiša “understood, obeyed, heard”**
 TLE, p. 74, 359; Gostony, no. 110
 Hung. ész, esz- “mind, reason”
 Hunn. **esze, eszisi** ész, eszes
 Sum. sa (46x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2 “intelligence”, si, wr. si “to remember”
 Akk. hasāsum
- 26 **as-i-e “être aspergé”**
 Martha 1913, p. 356
 Hung. áz-ni “to get wet”
 PFU *S8ć3- “to become wet”
 Sum. šeš (14x: Old Babylonian) wr. šeš2 “to anoint”
- 27 **aš0 “digs out”, asu “grave-“**
 Alinei 2003, p. 91; Gostony, no. 639
 Hung. ás-ni “to dig”
 Hunn. **asin** ásni, **asatin** ásatni, **asatild** ásatás, **asava** ásó (eszköz), **asesi** ásó (ember), **asild** ásás, **asagh** ásó (ember), **asten** kapni, megkapni, **asta** kapott valamit [?]
 Sum. sidug (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-dug4; sidug; sidug2 “cavity, hollow; depth; pit”
 Akk. šuttatu
- 28 **at-/a0- “to give”**
 Alinei 2003, p. 271; Gostony, no. 305
 Hung. ad-ni “to give”
 Hunn. **amtin, antin** adni
 PFU *amta-
 Sum. ad gi (73x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad gi4 “to advise, give advice”
 Rhaet. atu-, tin- “to give”, etu, etau “I give” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
- 29 **atena “of the same father, familiy, clan”**
 TLE, p. 75; Gostony, no. 435
 Hung. atya “father”, -na genitive suffix or plural marker?
 Hunn. **atha, athai** apa, apai, **athama, athamai** törzsfőnök, ~i, **Athira** Attila
 PUr *att3 “father, grandfather”
 Sum. adda (178x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ad-da; ad “father”
- 30 **atranes “golden”**
 Alinei 2003, p. 47, 92; Gostony, no. 284, 285
 Hung. arany “gold”, arany-os “golden”
 Hunn. **zarani** arany
 Sum. urud (992x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. urud; urud2 “copper” + nun (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. nun “a metal object”
 Akk. erū “copper” + nunnu “a metal object”
- 31 **a0re “main hall of the Roman house”, atrium “main hall of the Roman house” (Latin)**
 Alinei 2003, p. 46; Gostony, no. 50, 466; Breyer 1993, p. 284

Hung. terem, term- “hall”

Hunn. **teiri** tér

PFU *täřz “space”

Sum. tir (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ġeštir “forest, wood”

32 aθ “to curse”

Alinei 2003, p. 92; Gostony, no. 17

Hung. át-koz-ni “to curse”, át-ok “curse”

PUg *att3- “to say”

Sum. aš (51x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš2 “curse”

33 aθ-u “adoucir”

Martha 1913, p. 357

Hung. éd-es “sweet”, íz “taste; jam” (cf. EWU, p. 294)

Hunn. **edi** fő-, meghatározó, **edin** meghatározni, **iszte** íz, **isztin** ízlelni, **isztatin** ízleltetni, **isztathin**, **isztild** ízletes

PUr *ip3, *ip-s3, *ip3-š3 “odour, taste”

Sum. ir (36x: ED IIIa, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ir; ir7 “smell, scent”

34 aua “welfare, ave “to be propitious, beneficent”, avulni “favourable”

TLE, p. 45, 48; Gostony, no. 13, 146

Hung. jav-a “the best”, jav-ul “to improve”, jó “good”

PUg

*jom3

Sum. mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”

35 aum “poor, wretched”

TLE s.v.

Hung. oml-ik “to fall to pieces, to collapse”, oml-ad-ék “ruins”

Sum. hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”

36 aur “ear; hearer (?)”

TLE, p. 81; Gostony, no. 329, 802

Hung. ér-ez-ni “to feel”, ért-t-eni “understand”, érni “to reach, to arrive”

Sum. ere (68x: Ur III) wr. re; er; e-ra; erx(|DU.DU|); re6; re7; er-re; i-ri “perfect plural stem of ġen[to go]”

Akk. alākum

37 aurina “town”

TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 476

Old Hung. uru-as “fort, city, walled city”, Hung. vár “fortress, castle”, vár-os “town, city”

Hunn. **urr** város, **urruśagh** ország, haza, **urruśi** uralkodó, **vara** vár

Sum. iri (2070x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. iri; iriki; uru2; uru11; iri11 “city”, iri, wr. i-ri “(to be) high”, ir (35x: Old Babylonian) wr. ir9; ir3 “mighty”. Given the Sum. etymology there is thus no reason to believe (EWU, p. 1606) that the Hung. word is borrowed from an Iranian language.

- 38 aus-az “eager, desirous”, az “to burn, to sear (?)”, usil “sun”**
 TLE, p. 48, 359; Gostony, no. 10, 11, 276
 Hung. űz-ni “to work hard at a trade; to chase after a woman”
 PUg *it3- “to jump, to run”
 Sum. ed (595x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ed3; |UD×U+U+U.DU| “to go up or down, to ascend”
- 39 av “to desire”**
 TLE, p. 45
 Hung. epe-d-ni, epe-ked-ni “to long for, to yearn, to wish, to desire”, epe “gall” (cf. EWU, p. 324s.)
 PFU *säppä
 Sum. ze (16x: Old Babylonian) wr. ze2; ze4 “gall bladder; bile”
- 40 avils “year”**
 Martha 1913, p. 358; Alinei 2003, p. 47
 Hung. év “year”, av-ulni “to get outdated”, av-ítt “outdated”
 Hunn. **avesi** régi
 PFU *jikä, *ikä “year; age”
 Sum. aĝ (219x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. aĝ2 “to measure”
- 41 balteus “belt” (Latin)**
 Alinei 2003, p. 49; Gostony, no. 648; Breyer 1993, p. 428
 Hung. balta “axe”
 Hunn. **balta** balta
 Sum. bal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4bal “type of stone”
 Akk. allu “hoe, pickaxe”
- 42 burros “scarabeus, a fish” (Greek)**
 Martha 1913, p. 464
 Hung. borz-as “shaggy”, borz “badger”, cf. **perse**.
 Hunn. **baste** széles
 Sum.peš (55x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. peš2 “large mouse”
- 43 ca, ta, cen, cn, eca, ica, ek, tn, itun (emphatic) “this”**
 Alinei 2003, p. 56; Gostony, no. 846
 Hung. ez “this”
 Hunn. **ejsz** ez
 PA*e-, *i-
 PUr*e- “this”
 Sum. a-ne (Old Sumerian) vs. e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she”
 Akk. šū “he” vs. šī “she”
 Rhaet. is, es “this”
- 44 cai-t-im “désirable”**
 Martha 1913, p. 359
 Hung. kěj “lust”
 Hunn. **gi(gy?)evi** kegyes, **gi(gy?)evisi** kegyelmes

PFU *keje-, *k8jy3- “to delight, to enjoy, to take pleasure (in); rutting; to mate”
Sum. gu (283x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu3 “voice, cry, noise”

45 calu “dead”

Alinei 2003, p. 49; Gostony, no. 98

Hung. hal-ni “to die”

Hunn. **jalen** halni, meghalni, **jala** halál

PUr *kola-

Sum. hal (55x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hal-ha; ha-la; hal “to open a secret; to pour away; to sieve; to slink, crawl away”

46 cam0e, cam0i, can0e “name of magistracy”

Alinei 2003, p. 22s.; Gostony, no. 523

Hung. kende, kündü “magistrate; formal address”

Sum. kingal (23x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Babylonian) wr. kingal; kin-gal “grandee; crown authority over land, labor recruiter”

47 cana “something beautiful”, cen “gift, pleasing thing”, cena “to be pleasing”

TLE, p. 93, 102; Gostony, no. 160, 303, 573

Hung. csín “elegance”, csin-os “pretty, handsome”. Perhaps also Lydian cên- (cêna-) “to dedicate” (Gusmani 1964, p. 89).

Sum. gin (924x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gin6; gi-na; gi-in; ge-en; gin “a quality designation”

Akk. kânu; kînu

48 canzna “green or grey eyed, shining”

TLE, p. 94

Hung. kancs-al “cross-eyed, squinting”, kancs-ít-ani “to squint”, kuncs-uka “knout”.

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”.

Sum. gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick”

Akk. gamlu

49 cap-l0-u “faire un geste de la main”

Martha 1913, p. 360

Hung. kap-ni “to seize, to grasp”

Hunn. **kapin** kapcsolódni, **kap** kapcsolat, **kapesi** együttműködő, **kapitin** kapcsolni, összekapcsolni

PA *k'ap'V- “to press, to grasp”

Sum. dab (8723x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dab5; dab; dab5-dab5; dabx(|LAGAB×GUD|) “to seize, take, hold; to bind”

Akk. šabātum

50 capra “container, urn, funeral urn”

TLE, p. 94

Hung. kopor-só “coffin”

PA *kop'é “to bend; elevation; convexity”

PFU *koppa “something hollow”
Akk. qubūru “grave; hole”, kipūm, kapāpum “to bend”

51 capra “goat” (Latin)

Martha 1913, p. 465; Breyer 1993, p. 130
Hung. kap-asz-kodik “to climb”, kap-ni “to grab, to seize” (EWU, p. 686)
Hunn. **kapin** kapcsolódni, **kap** kapcsolat, **kapesi** együttműködő, **kapitin** kapcsolni, összekapcsolni
PA *k’ap’V- “to press, to grasp”
Sum. dab (8723x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dab5; dab; dab5-dab5; dabx(| LAGAB×GUD|) “to seize, take, hold; to bind”
Akk. šabātum.

52 car-, cer- “to build, to make”

TLE, p. 96, 103ff.
Hung. gyár “factory”, gyár-t-ani “to make, to build, to manufacture”
Sum. du (7061x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. du3 “to build, make; to do, to perform”

53 cara “dear, beloved; to be pleasant”, carati “affection, love”

TLE, p. 96; Gostony, no. 374
Hung. cir-ó-gat-ni “to caress”, szer-et “to like, to love”, szer-et-et “affection, love”, szer-et-ő “lover”, etc.
Hunn. **szer** szer, eszköz, **szerin** eszköz lenni, eszközzé válni, **szeritin** eszközt készíteni, **szeritágh** eszközt készítő, **szerin** szerelni, **szérin** szűlni, **szérild**, **szérildbi** születés, **széris** szülés, **széritin** születni, **szerti** szív, **szirünesen** szívtelen, **szertin** szeretni, **szertigh** szerető, **szertild**, **szirünild** szeretet, szerelem, **szirünesi** szeretnivaló, szíves, **szirüni** szerelmes, **szirünild** szerelmes
Sum. kiri du (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiri3 du3 “to pay homage to”

54 caru “to have, to take part, to invite”

TLE, p. 97
Hung. kér-ni “to ask, to request, to beg”, kér-lel-ni “to entreat, to implore”, kér-e-get-ni “to keep asking”, etc.
Hunn. **ker** birtok, **kerisi** birtokos
PFU *ker3- “to ask, to request”
Sum. gir (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. gir5 “to ask for asylum”

55 cassis “net for hunters” (Latin)

Martha 1913, p. 466; Breyer 1993, p. 122
Hung. kés “knife”
PA *k’i_ut’u “a kind of knife or arrow”
PFU *keč3 “knife”
Akk. qazāzum “to cut, to cut off”

56 caθ-, caθa, cauθa, caθa “sun, sun god, Helios”

TLE, p. 88
Hung. hűgy “star”. EWU, p. 585: Ural. *kuńć3/*kuć3. About c > h cf. Alinei (2003, p. 306).
PA *k’ùčV “a kind of star”

PUr *kuć3, *kuńć3
Sum. gug (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. gug “(to be) bright”
Akk. kakubu, kakkabu “star”

57 caṯa “prisoner, capture, hunt, war”, catu “war”

TLE, p. 88; Gostony, no. 593
Hung. csata “battle, fight”, csat-ár “soldier, warrior”, csat-ol-ni “to buckle, to bind, to annex a territory”, kat-ona “soldier, warrior”
Hunn. **csáthi, csáthágh** parancsnok
Sum. kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, to gather”

58 caṯ, caṯin “to grasp, to perceive”, caṯe “shrewd, intelligent, sly”, caṯna “perception”, cati, caṯni, catni “examination, perception”, esṣaṯ, eṣṣaṯce “to investigate, to interrogate, to seek”

TLE, p. 88, 129
Hung. kut-at-ni “to investigate, to search, to explore”
Sum. kud (1111x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kud; gur5 “to deduct, to separate; to decide; to make clear”

59 cavaṯa, cauṯa, cavuṯa, kavṯa “deity; burning, heat, god of heat”, caveṯ “burn (imperative 2nd sing.)”

TLE, p. 197, 87; Gostony, no. 106
Hung. hév “warmth, ardour, zeal”, hév-ít-eni “to heat”, hev-es “hot”, hő “heat”, etc. About c- > h cf. Alinei (2003, p. 306)
Sum. kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kum2; kum4 “(to be) hot”

60 ceṣa “in favor of”

Alinei 2003, p. 52; Gostony, no. 165, 572, 573
Hung. kegy “favor, mercy”, kéj “lust” (according to EWU, p. 720 no connection to kegy and of unknown origin)
Hunn. **gi(gy?)evi** kegyes, **gi(gy?)evisi** kegyelmes
PFU *keje-, *k8jy3- “to delight, to enjoy, to take pleasure (in); rutting; to mate”
Sum. gu (283x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu3 “voice, cry, noise”

61 ceṣa “up, on top, above”

Alinei 2003, p. 52s.; Gostony, no. 582
Hung. hegy “mountain”
Hunn. **hegin** emelni, tisztelni, **hega** magaslat, **hegatin** felemelni, tisztelni, **hegi** magas, **jagh, jaghek** hegy, hegyek, **jaghild** hegység
PUr *kaḏ’a “mountain”
PFU *kaša “end, peak, summit, top”
Sum. ḡeškur (2x: Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡeš-kur “a tree”, hursag (598x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur-sag; PA.DUN3 “mountain, foothills; steppe”, iš (15x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. iš “mountain(s)”, kur (2494x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kur; kir5 “mountain(s)”
Akk. giškurru; hursānu; šadū

62 cei-a

Martha 1913, p. 363

Hung. kaj-ál-ni, ki-ál-t-a-ni, ki-ab-ál-ni “to cry, to shout”

Sum. gu (283x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu3 “voice, cry, noise”

63 ceisatru “one who cuts, butcher”, ceisu “piece, cut (of meat)”, cašni, cazni “sharp, cutting”

TLE, p. 101, 88; Gostony, no. 787

Hung. kés “knife”, kasza “scythe”

Hung. kés “knife”

PA *k'i_ut'u “a kind of knife or arrow”

PFU *keč3 “knife”

Akk. qazāzum “to cut, to cut off”

64 cel “goddess of birth; orient”, cel-u-sa “aîné”

Martha 1913, p. 363; Alinei 2003, p. 54s.; Gostony, no. 428

Hung. kel-ni “to rise, to get up”

PA *kela “to rise”

PFU *kaða- “to arise”, *kälä “to wade”

Sum. ġal (3954x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġal2; ma-al; ga2gal2 “to be, to exist” + am “bird”

65 cemu- “burden, heavy”, cemul “heap, pile”, cumn-, cumln- “burden, throng”

TLE, p. 102, 117; Gostony, no. 356, 609

Hung. csom-ó “knot, heap, pile, bundle”, csom-ag “bundle, package”

Hunn. **csüma** rügy, hajtás

PFU *colme “bundle, knot; to tie”

Sum. sa (4558x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa; gisa “reed-bundle”

66 cep- “insignia, title, honorary duty”

Alinei 2003, p. 30s.; Gostony, no. 219, 931

Hung. kép “picture”

Sum. gub “to write” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 204)

67 cer-, cer(i)χun- “to request, to remind”

Alinei 2003, p. 93

Hung. kér-ni “to ask, to request, to beg”, kér-lel-ni “to entreat, to implore”, kér-e-get-ni “to keep asking”, etc.

Hunn. **ker** birtok, **kerisi** birtokos

PFU *ker3- “to ask, to request”

Sum. gir (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. gir5 “to ask for asylum”

68 cer-er-χv-a “être extraordinaire de fierté”

Martha 1913, p. 361

Hung. kér-ked-ik “to brag, to boast”, kér-ni “to ask for, to request” (EWU, p. 738)

Hung. kér-ni “to ask, to request, to beg”, kér-lel-ni “to entreat, to implore”, kér-e-get-ni “to keep asking”, etc. About a > e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 284).

Hunn. **ker** birtok, **kerisi** birtokos

PFU *ker3- “to ask, to request”

Sum. gir (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. gir5 “to ask for asylum”

69 cer-ur-u-m

Martha 1913, p. 365

Hung. kör “circle”, ker-ek “round”, ker-ék “wheel”, ker-ít-éni “to surround”, ker-ít-és “fence”, etc.

Hunn. **kert** erdő’s hegy, kert, **kirta** hurok

PA *ki_úru “a kind of vehicle”

PTurk. *kyr-

PMong. *kür-

PTung. *kur-

PFU *kere “circle, ring”

Sum. gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”

70 cesu “piece, trunk”

TLE, p. 104s.; Gostony, no. 614

Hung. kas, kos-ár “basket”, kász-u “a little container or pot made of bark”

Sum. kasu (4x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. gu2-zi; dugKU.ZI; duggu2-zi; dugka-a-su; dugKA.ZI “goblet; bowl”

Akk. kāsū

Rhaet. khus, kus “vessel”

71 cešu “one who indulges, puts off, delays”

TLE, p. 103

Hung. kés-ni “to be late”

Tatar kič “evening; late”

Akk. qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatnu “thin”

72 ceus “family, companion”, ceusn “family, community”, cisuita, cisvita “belonging to the clan, community”, cisum “(part) of the family”

TLE, p. 105, 109; Gostony, no. 452

Hung. ház “house”, ház-i “household, house-, domestic”, ház-as “married”, etc.

PFU *kota “house, hut, tent”

Sum. ġa (67x: Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġa2; ma “house”, kadu (11x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ka-du3 “cover”, katab (8x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuška-tab; ġeška-ta-pu-um “a lid, covering; an object”

Akk. katammu; katappu

73 ci “three”

Alinei 2003, p. 55

Hung. három “three”

Hunn. **chormu**, **hormu** három, **khormusi** harmadik

PA *ḡ[i_u] “three; thirty”

PMong. *gu-

PFU *kolme, *kulme

Sum. gur (27945x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur; gur9 “unit of capacity; a measuring vessel”

Akk. kurru

74 cit-z “à souhait”

Martha 1913, p. 367

Hung. kedv “feeling”, kedv-es “nice”, kegy “mercy”, kél “lust”, etc.

Hunn. **gi(gy?)evi** kegyes, **gi(gy?)evisi** kegyelmes

PFU *keje-, *k8jy3- “to delight, to enjoy, to take pleasure (in); rutting; to mate”

Sum. gu (283x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu3 “voice, cry, noise”

75 clan, calab, clans, clenši, clinši, clenar (pl.) “born to s.o., son of s.o.”

Alinei 2003, p. 49ss.; Gostony, no. 98

Hung. hal-ni “to die”

Hunn. **jalen** halni, meghalni, **jala** halál

PUr *kola-

Sum. hal (55x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hal-ha; ha-la; hal “to open a secret; to pour away; to crawl away”

76 clapiθe “one who beats”, culpiu “one who engraves, sculpts”

TLE, p. 110, 117

Hung. kalap-ács “hammer”, kalap-ács-ol-ni “to hammer”

Hunn. **khalin** ütve, verve megmunkálni, **khália** malom, **Khalatiji** Malomföldi, **kháliasi** molnár, **khalka** szövetség

Sum. kalag (2398x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kal-ga; kalag; kal-la “(to be) strong, to reinforce”. It is not necessary to assume Slavonic origin (EWU, p. 667), since we have also Germ. klopfen “to knock”, doubtlessly related to Hung. kalap-ács.

77 clel “generously”

Alinei 2003, p. 93s.; Gostony, no. 332

Hung. kell-eni “to must”, kell-ő “fitting”

PFU *kelke “to be important, must, should”

Sum. kal (389x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kal “(to be) rare, to be valuable”

78 cleva “offering; diploma”

Alinei 2003, p. 94; Gostony, no. 304

Hung. ok “reason”, ok-levél “diploma” (levél “letter”)

Hunn. **okin** származni

Sum. ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)”

79 clu-θi “usure, moyen d’user, de consumer, de réduire”

Martha 1913, p. 369

Hung. köl-t-eni “ne plus servir à rien, to spend (money, time), to use up, to eat up” (according to EWU, p. 815, to kelni “to rise, to get up”)

PA *kela “to rise”

PFU *kaða- “to arise”, *kälä “to wade”

Sum. ġal (3954x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġal2; ma-al; ga2gal2 “to be, to exist” + am “bird”

80 cluvenias “in this place”

Alinei 2003, p. 95; Gostony, no. 40

Hung. hely “place” + -ben (inessive suffix)

Sum. ĝal (3954x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝal2; ma-al; ga2gal2 “to be (there, at hand, available); to exist; to put, to place, to lay down”

81 *coisa- “to care, to cure, to curate” > Old Lat. coravit usw., pelign. coisatens “curaverunt”, Lat. cūrāre Walde and Hofmann 1938, p. 314; Gostony, no. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786

Hung. kez-el-ni “to care, to nurse, to treat”, kéz, kezet “hand”

Hunn. **kezi** kéz

PFU *kāte

Sum. kišib (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. kišib-la2; kišib “hand, wrist”

82 cre-sver-ae “être lent de course”

Martha 1913, p. 369s.

Hung. ker-get-ni “to hunt, to chase”, ker-ek “round”, ker-ék “whell”, ker-ít-eni “to enclose”, ker-t “garden”, ker-ül-ni “to avoid; to go in a roundabout route”

Hunn. **kert** erdő heggy, kert, **kirta** hurok

PFU *kerä-, *keerä- “round; to roll, to turn, to wind

Sum. gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”, gurum (138x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gurum; gur8; gur; gurumx(GURUN) “to bend, curve, wrap around; to bow; to roll up; to curb, restrain; to watch over”, etc.

83 cripe “handle, grip”

TLE, p. 115

Hung. harap-ni “to bite, to snap”

PFU *kar3-, *kor3-

Sum. ur (53x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “to beat, sweep away; to drag”

Akk. kapāru

84 cs “petit”

Martha 1913, p. 370

Hung. kis, kicsi “little, small”

Hunn. **kücsü** kicsi

Sum. gi17 “small” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 175)

85 cs-t-r-es “commencé”

Martha 1913, p. 370

Hung. kez-d-eni “to begin”

Hunn. **dikátün** elkezdeni, **dike** kezdet, **dikün** elkezdődni

Sum. ku (96x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ku “to place, lay (down); to spread, to discharge”

86 cure “decomposition due to heat, pus”

TLE, p. 119; Gostony, no. 299

Hung. kór “disease, illness”, gyar-ló “feeble, infirme, frail”

Sum. dar (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. dar “to break up, to crush”
Rhaet. karabu, garapu “leprosy” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)

87 cuś “to keep”, cuśna, cuśiŋe “one who covers, guards”, cuśu “patron, protector”

TLE, p. 119, 120

Hung. kís-ér-ni “to accompany, to escort, to follow”

PUG *keć3- “to follow a path”

Sum. us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. us2 “to accompany, to follow”

88 χaθ “résidu”

Martha 1913, p. 372

Hung. hagy-ni “to let”, hagy-at-ék “remainders, remainings”

PA *ga- “to take; to put”

PUr *kaδ’a- “to abandon, to leave, to remain”

Sum. sud (488x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sud; su3-ud “(to be) distant; (to be) remote”

89 χaveχ “(one who) shouts, invokes (?)”

TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 518

Hung. hív-ni “to call, to invite”, hív-ek “followers, parishioners”, hív-en “truly, faithfully”

Hunn. **chüv** hű, híve vminek, **chüvigh** hívő, **chüvin** hívni, felhívni vmire

PUr *kan3-, *kaŋ3- “to call”

Sum. kiĝ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiĝ2 “to seek”

90 χia “doorkeeper”

TLE, p. 364; 463

Hung. kap-u “door, gate”, ká-v-a “rim, well-curb”

Hunn. **kapu** kapu

PA *k’ap’u “barrier”

Sum. gababum (3x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. ga-ba-bu-um “shield”, kababum (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. kuška-ba-bu-um “shield”

Akk. kabābu

91 χi-e-m “impulsion, désir”

Martha 1913, p. 372

Hung. haj-t-ani “to push (forward)”

PUG *kuj3-, *kaj3- “to drive, to steer”

Sum. gu (1850x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gu “cord, net; unretted flax stalks”

Akk. qū

92 χim-θ-n “mon malheur, hélas!”

Martha 1913, p. 372

Hung. hom-or-ú “concave, hollow”

Hunn. **kompou**, **kompou** kanyar

PA *kúmi, *komi “cavity; hollow; inner angle”

PFU *k8m3 “hollow”

Sum. gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick”, gurum (138x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gurum; gur8; gur; gurumx(GURUN) “to bend, curve; to bow; to roll up”

Akk. gamlu; kanāšu, kanānu

93 χis-vli-c-s “conduit d’urine”

Martha 1913, p. 373

Hung. húgy “urine”

PA *k’uDŽV “part of stomach; bladder”

PUR *kuńće(-), *kuće(-) “urine; to urinate”

Sum. kaš (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. kaš3 “urine”

94 χu-es “graisse, gras”

Martha 1913, p. 373

Hung. híz-ik “to get fat”, hiz-lal-ni “to fatten”, híz-el-eg-ni “to adulate; to flatter”, híz-el-ed-ik “id.”

PUG *kat3- “to become fat”

Vogul khot- “to gain weight”

Sum. kud (65x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ku7 “(to be) good; (to be) (honey-) sweet”

95 χup-e-r “amas”

Martha 1913, p. 373

Hung. hop-or-c “kidudorodott csomó valamely test fölszínén, kiálló görcsös púp, hupa, czipó; apró domb. Hoporcs az emberi hátán. Hoporcsok a fa derekán” (Czuczor and Fogarasi, p. 1284)

Hunn. **kompū, kompou** kanyar

PA *kúmi, *komi “cavity; hollow; inner angle”

PFU *k8m3 “hollow”

Sum. gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick”

Akk. gamlu; kanāšu, kanānu

96 χur “period of time”

Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gostony, no. 120, 121, 428

Hung. kor “time”

Sum. kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kur2; gur 2 “(to be) different; to alternate (math.)”

97 χus “long”

Martha 1913, p. 372

Hung. hossz-ú “long”

Hunn. **hosszún** éjszaka, **hosszóni** éjszakai [?]

PFU *końće, *koć3

Sum. niġul (33x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. niġ2-ul “an everlasting thing”

98 ei-θ “effrayant”

Martha 1913, p. 374

Hung. ij-ed-ni “to get frightened”, ij-eszt-eni “to frighten”

Sum. e (1850x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. e3; i; e “to leave, to thread”

Akk. ašû

99 elsői “first”

Alinei 2003, p. 56

Hung. el-s-ő “first”, el-s-e-je “first of”, el-ő “forward”

Hunn. **ele** elődje vkinek, vkiknek, **elenisi** első, **elü** elő

PA *élék’a, *élík’a, *élíka “front; before”

PFU *eðe- “forward, that which is in front of ...”

Sum. ul (161x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul; ul-li2; ul-li “(to be) distant (in time); distant time”

100 -em “minus”

Martha 1913, p. 375; Alinei 2003, p. 57; Gostony, no. 828

Hung. ám “well, then”, ám-ul-ni “to be amazed”, ím-e “ecce”

Hunn. **ajsiam** azért, mégpedig, **isiam** azért, hogy

Sum. i (5x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. i “(vocative exclamation), hey!” + ana (566x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-na; ta; ta-a “what?”

101 emel “(to take by the) handle”

TLE, p. 126; Gostony, no. 164, 401

Hung. em-el-ni “to lift, to raise”

PUr *al3- “to carry, to lift”

Sum. il (1362x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. il2; il5; il2li2 “to raise, carry”

102 en-e-sc-i “faire des cris”

Martha 1913, p. 375

Hung. én-ek “song”, én-ekel-ni “to sing”

Hunn. **jenekh** ének

PFU *ane “noise, sound, voice”

Sum. inim (1317x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. inim; e-ne-eg3 “word”

103 eniaca “so much”

Alinei 2003, p. 57; Gostony, no. 847

Hung. ennyi “so much”

Hunn. **amenda** valamennyi, **amenu** összes, valamennyi

Sum. ana (566x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-na; ta; ta-a “as much as (math.)”, which is also the etymology for annyi, and ennyi thus developed under vowel harmony from annyi.

Akk. mīnum “id.” (> Hung. mennyi)

104 en-s- “croître”

Martha 1913, p. 376

Hung. nő-ni “to grow” (without relation to nő “woman” in EWU, p. 1031)

PA *néṣu “female relative, sister’s or brother’s wife”

PTurk. *jeṣe

PMong. *naga-

PTung. *neṣu-

PUr *níṣä “wife; woman”

Sum. nusus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”

105 ep “to do”, epl “work”, eple, epule “worker”, epiur, epeur “child/youth companion of Hercules, who presents him to Tinia or Minerva”

Martha 1913, p. 376; TLE, p. 126; Gostony, no. 8

Hung. ép-ít-eni “tu build, to erect, to construct”, ép-ül-ni “to be built”

Akk. epēšum “to do, to make, to build”

106 er, erce “to honour; honour, respect”, eris “honour, respect”

TLE, p. 127; Gostony, no. 481, 699, 734

Hung. úr, ur- “lord, man”, ur-al-kod-ni “to reign, to rule”, etc.

Hunn. **urruſi** uralkodó

PA *i_òre “male; young man”

PTurk. *er-

PMong. *ür-

PTung. *ur

PFU *ur3 “husband”

Sum. ur (22x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur “man”

107 –eri, -ri “gerundive suffix, postposition ‘for, for the sake of’”

TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 852

Hung. –ra/-re (sublative suffix), rá- “prefix ‘on, onto’”, rá, reá “on, onto, upon him/her/it”

Hunn. **wra** -ra, -re, -reá; rá-

PUg *raṣ3 “surface”

Sum. -ra/-r(a) (dative suffix)

108 esc-u-na “déclaration, avis, proclamation”

Martha 1913, p. 378

Hung. esk-üd-ni “to swear”, eskü “oath”, esküv-ő “wedding”, esk-et-ni “to marry”

PFU *ečk3- “to praise”

Sum. saḡba (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. saḡ-ba; saḡ-ba-a “oath”

109 es-t-l-a “songer, se souvenir”

Martha 1913, p. 377

Hung. ész, esz- “mind”, esz-me “idea”

Hunn. **esze, eszisi** ész, eszes

Sum. sa (46x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2 “intelligence”, si, wr. si “to remember”

Akk. hasāsum

110 es-v-is-c “et apaisé” (-c “et”)

Martha 1913, p. 377
 Hung. es-ni “to fall”
 PUr *eć3- “to fall”
 Sum. šēĝ (70x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šēĝ3; šēĝx(| IM.A.A |); šēĝx(| IM.A.AN |) “to (fall as) dew; to rain; rain”
 Akk. šahāhu “to fall down”

111 eta, ita, eit, ta, tal, tl, tei “this”

Alinei 2003, p. 58; Gostony, no. 846
 Hung. ez “this”
 Hunn. ejsz ez
 PA *e-, *i-
 PUr *e- “this”
 Sum. a-ne (Old Sumerian) vs. e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she”
 Akk. šū “he” vs. šī “she”
 Rhaet. is, es “this”

112 etera, eteri “foreigner, client, soldier (?)”

Alinei 2003, p. 59s.; Gostony, no. 885
 Hung. ezer “1000; ezr-ed “regiment”
 Sum. eš (16x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. eš5; eš-a-bi; eš10; am3-mu-uš “three; triplets” + ir (35x: Old Babylonian) wr. ir9; ir3 “mighty”
 Akk. gašru “mighty” (or directly Akk. gašru > Hung. ezer, cf. Avestan hazaŋrem, New Persian hazār, hezār, Greek χεῖλιοι, χέλλιοι)

113 eθ-r-s-e “attendre”

Martha 1913, p. 379
 Hung. id-ő “time”
 Classical Mong. üde “midday”
 Sum. ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “day; sun”

114 eut-u-se- “être en dégoût”

Martha 1913, p. 379
 Hung. át-koz-ni “to curse”, át-ok “curse”
 PUg *att3- “to say”
 Sum. aš (51x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš2 “curse”

115 evi-t-iuras “rondelle à ingestion, cuiller”, evi-t- “faire entrer, ingérer”

Martha 1913, p. 379
 Hung. av-at-ni “to initiate, to consecrate”
 Hunn. avesi régi
 PA *siúŋu “to sink”
 PUr *soŋe- “to enter”
 Sum. si (401x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. si “to draw water”
 Akk. sabūm; sâbum

116 fac “fissure, fente”, faca “to cleave”

Martha 1913, p. 380; TLE, p. 365

Hung. fak-ad-ni “to have its source, to break out”, pukk-ad-ni “to burst with rage”, pukk-an-ni “to explode”, bukk-an-ni “to hit upon something, to discover something”

PA *p’ók’ù- “to swell”

PFU *pakka “to burst, to rend”

Sum. pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”

117 fala (Latin), falado “sky”

Martha 1913, p. 467; TLE, p. 416; Gostony, no. 35, 151, 405; Breyer 1993, p. 292

Hung. fel, föl “up, above”, fel-ett, fölött “above”, föl “skimmings”

Hunn. **berü** felesleges, **berüin** feleslegesen, **vele** fele, **velje** vmi felé, **vereji**, **wereji** vmi felé, vmi **vojle** vmi fölé

PUr *piðe, *piðe-kä “high; long”

Sum. bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “(to be) remote”

Rhaet. fel (phel), bel “sir” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)

118 falaś “middle”

Alinei 2003, p. 62; Gostony, no. 67, 205a, 382, 631, 862

Hung. fél, fel- “half”

Hunn. **péle** fél

PUr *pälä “half; side”

Sum. ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”

119 faluθras “part of the city”

Alinei 2003, p. 97; Gostony, no. 682

Hung. falu “village”

PA *palge “town”

P(F?)Ug *palγ3

Sum. barim (24x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bar-rim4; barim “dry land”

Rhaet. *ālu “village” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)

120 fal-za-θi “ce qu’on mange, aliments”

Martha 1913, p. 380

Hung. fal-ni “to devour”, fal-at “bite, snack”

Hunn. **pala** étkezés, **palin** étkezni, falni

PUr *pala- “te devour; morsel”

Sum. bala, wr. bala “wastage (in processing grain)”

121 farθne “être misérable, être objet de pitié, de regrets” (Martha); fastness” (Alinei)

Martha 1913, p. 381; Alinei 2003, p. 97

Hung. fár-ad-ni “to work hard, to get tired”, fár-aszt-ani “to tire”

PA *p’āra- “to be tired”

PUg *p8rγ3-, *p8rk3-

Sum. bar sag (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. bar sag9 “to please”

122 faše, fase, fašei, fašena “bread” (?), f[a]siθrals “to clean up the vases”

Alinei 2003, p. 97s.

Hung. faz-ék “pot”
 PFU *pata “kettle, pot”
 Sum. ba (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugba “type of vessel”

123 fas-l-e “s’étaler”

Martha 1913, p. 381
 Hung. fesz-ül-ni “to stretch oneself”, fesz-ít-eni “to stretch”
 Sum. si sa (410x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. si sa2; si si-sa2 “to make straight”
 Akk. ešērum

124 fa-vi-ti-c “être violent de soufflement”

Martha 1913, p. 380
 Hung. fűj-ni, fúv- “to blow”
 Hunn. **bollob** denevér, **Bollob** Cassiopeia **fuvin** fűjni
 PA *p’ulgi-
 PUr *puṽ3-, *puw3-
 Sum. bul (15x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. bul4; bul; bun; bul5 “to blow; to winnow; to sift; to inflate”

125 felequ “turned (on the lathe)”

TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 205a
 Hung. for-og-ni “to turn, to twist, to spin”, forg-alom “traffic”, for-d-ít-ani “to turn around (tr.)”, for-d-ul-ni “to turn around (itr.)”, pereg-ni “to spin, to whirl around”, perg-et-ni “to roll”
 PUr (?), PFU *p8rk3-, *p8rg3- “to revolve, to turn”
 Sum. bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross”
 Akk. palūm

126 fel-i “parler, dire”

Martha 1913, p. 381
 Hung. fel-el-ni “to answer”, fel-el-et “answer”, to fél, fele- “fellow human, friend”, fele-ség “wife” (EWU, p. 374)
 PA *bole “an indirect relative”
 PUr *pälä “half; side”
 Sum. ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”
 Akk. palāhum “to work (the earth), to plow” > Arabic falaḥā “to plow”

127 Felzna (Lat. Felsina) “Bologna”

Alinei 2003, p. 131; Gostony, no. 35, 151
 Hung. fel-ső “upper”
 Hunn. **berü** felesleges, **berüin** feleslegesen, **péle** fél, **vele** fele, **velje** vmi felé, **vereji**, **wereji** vmi felé, vmi **vojle** vmi fölé
 PUr *piḏe, *piḏe-kä “high; long”
 Sum. bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “(to be) remote”
 Rhaet. fel (phel), bel “sir” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)

128 fer-i-e-θ “à partir de l’acte de tourbillonner”

Martha 1913, p. 382

Hung. for-og-ni “to turn, to twist, to spin”, for-alom “traffic”, for-d-ít-ani “to turn around (tr.)”, for-d-ul-ni “to turn around (itr.)”, pereg-ni “to spin, to whirl around”, perg-et-ni “to roll”

PUr (?), PFU *p8rk3-, *p8rg3- “to revolve, to turn”

Sum. bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross”

Akk. palūm

129 fes “to make accounts, to assure”

TLE s.v.

Hung. bíz-ni “to trust”, biz-t-os, biz-ony “assured”

Hunn. **isia (isja)** bizony

Sum. bu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-u2bu-u2 “secret”

130 fir “dernier, qui est par derrière”

Martha 1913, p. 382

Hung. far “one’s back, ass”, far-k, far-ok “tail”, far-k-as “wolf”

PA *p’i_òrí “back; west”

PUr (?), PUg *purk3 “back, rear”

Sum. bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “back, shoulder”

131 fira “hostility”

TLE, p. 369; Gostony, no. 487

Hung. ver-ni “to hit, to beat”, ver-e-ked-ni “to fight”, háború “war” < *had-ború: -ború ~ bír-ni “to be able to; to carry; to stand”, bir-kóz-ik “to wrestle”

Hunn. **Vereni** Antares (Véreny, Verseny)

Sum. birtu, wr. bi-ir-tu “fort”

Akk. birtu

132 fi-t-u-θ “flamme”

Martha 1913, p. 382

Hung. fény “light”

Hunn. **Feni** Vénusz, **feni**, **fenigh** fáklya

Sum. bur (78x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bur2; bu7 “light; to glow, shine”

133 fl “moitié, femelle”

Martha 1913, p. 382

Hung. fél, fel- “half; one side (of two)”

Hunn. **péle** fél

PUr *pälä “half; side”

Sum. ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”

134 fler “offering, sacrifice”

Alinei 2003, p. 60; Gostony, no. 67, 205a, 382, 631, 862

Hung. fél, fel- “half; one side (of two)”

Hunn. **péle** fél

PUr *pälä “half; side”
Sum. ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”

135 fle-zr-u “protéger (?)”

Martha 1913, p. 383
Hung. fel-ed-ni “to forget”
Hunn. **velgetin** (el)felejtēni, **velge**, **velgete** (el)felejtés
Sum. halam (107x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. ha-lam; gel-le-eĝ3 “to forget”

136 Fufluna, Pupluna “Populonia (place name)”

Alinei 2003, p. 132s.; Gostony, no. 350
Hung. fűl-ni “to be heated”
PUg *pīl3- “to burn”
Sum. bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”

137 fuh-z-u-s “étranglé, resserré, obstrué”

Martha 1913, p. 384
Hung. fűl-ni “to suffocate”
PA *póga “to tie up”
PFU *puw3-, *puṇ3- “to suffocate, to smother”
Sum. bul (27x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bul; i3-bul5-bul5 “to shake”

138 fulu “blacksmith”

Alinei 2003, p. 99; Gostony, no. 350
Hung. fűl-ni “to be heated”
PUg *pīl3- “to burn”
Sum. bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”

139 ful-um-ḫv-a “couler vite, passer rapidement”

Martha 1913, p. 384
Hung. foly-ik “to flow”, foly-tat-ni “to continue”
Hunn. **volgjin**, **volgün** folyni, **volgild** idő (folyamat), **volgildid** történelem, **volgildtued** történelem, **volgjagh** folyó, **volgjama** sokáig tartó-, **voljma** holnap
PUg *p8l3- “to gush, to stream”
Sum. par (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa5; pa6 “(small) canal, irrigation ditch”
Akk., Rhaet. palgu (cf. Tóth and Brunner 2007, p. 111)

140 fu-nir “baguette de bois, branchage, fagot”

Martha 1913, p. 383
Hung. fa “tree; wood”
Hunn. **fova** fa
PA *p’(iù)ju “a kind of tree”
PUr *puwe “tree; wood”
Sum. pa (293x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa; pa9 “wing; branch, frond”

141 fus-l-e “ne pas bouger, demeurer installé”

Martha 1913, p. 384

Hung. függ-eni “to hang, to depend on”

Sum. pakud (118x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. pa-kud “stave; a trimmed part of a tree”

Akk. pakuttu

142 gápos “óχēma (that which bears/supports)” (Greek)

Martha 1913, p. 467

Hung. hab “foam”, hab-oz-ik “to hesitate”: “Le terme étrusque signifierait le branlant et serait une allusion à l’instabilité du char à deux roues qui au moindre mouvement de l’attelage oscille sur l’essieu” (Martha 1913, p. 467)

PA *k’óp’i, *k’op’e

PUr *kumpa

Sum. uhpu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uh2-pu2 “foam”

143 ginís “géranos (crane)”

Martha 1913, p. 467s.

Hung. haj-nal “dawn”

Hunn. **nahal** hajnal

PA *gi_òjnu “dawn, daylight”

PUr (?), PFU *koje

Sum. gug (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. gug “(to be) bright”

144 har, hara, hurt “battle; to fight”

Alinei 2003, p. 100

Hung. har-c “battle”, har-c-ol-ni “to fight”

Hunn. **gerin** harcolni, **ger**, **gerisi** harci szellem; harcias, harcos szellemű, **khes**, **khüs** harcos

PFU *kor3- “to grate, to scratch”

Sum. guru (46x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gur5 “to grind, grate”

145 hate, haθe “hateful, hostile”, hatu, hatrunia (fem.) “hateful, angry, sullen”

TLE, p. 171

Hung. ut-ál-ni “to hate, detest”

PUg *akts- “to vomit”

Sum. ahan (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-ha-an “to vomit”

146 haθ-r-θi “demande, recommandation”

Martha 1913, p. 385

Hung. vágy-ód-ik “to long for”, vágy “longing”

Hunn. **vaughin** vágyini, **vaugha** vágy

PFU *wač3- “to chase, to drive, to hunt”

Sum. ed (595x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ed3; |UD×U+U+U.DU| “to go up or down, to ascend”

147 heχ-s-θ “bien dispos”

Martha 1913, p. 386

Hung. víg “merry, funny”, vig-asz-tal-ni “to comfort”

Sum. huĝ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huĝ “to pacify”

148 hele “sad, angry, sullen”, helu “to get sad, mad”, helucu “sad, mournful”, helusnei “(one who) gets sad”

TLE, p. 172s.; Gostony, no. 932

Hung. hülye “imbecile, idiot”, according to EWU (p. 595) to hűl-ni “to cool (itr.)”

Sum. halba (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. halba2; halba6; halba; halpi “frost, ice, cold weather; (to be) cold”

Akk. halpū

149 hercna “dragger”

TLE, p. 174

Hung. hurc-ol-ni “to drag, to haul”, according to EDU (p. 589) to hor-d-ani “to carry”

PUG *kur3- “to drag, to pull”

Sum. gur (124x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gur3-ru; guru3; gur; gur17; guru6 “bearer; to lift, carry”

150 her-m-u “résister, avoir de la force, lutter”

Martha 1913, p. 386

Hung. bír-ni “to be able, to be strong”, bir-kóz-ik “to wrestle”

Hunn. **bir** katonai szövetség, **biren** szövetségben lenni

Sum. birtu, wr. bi-ir-tu “fort”

Akk. birtu

151 hes-n-i “disparaître, périr”

Martha 1913, p. 387

Hung. vész-ni “to get lost, to go down/under”

PFU *woč3- “to be lost”, *wäs3- “to disappear, to get lost”

Sum. uš (3556x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. uš2 “to die; to be dead; to kill; death”

152 het-r-n “fautif”

Martha 1913, p. 387

Hung. vét-eni “to make a fault, to commit a crime, to sin”, vét-ek “error, mistake, crime, sin”

Sum. bitum (5x: Ur III) wr. bi2-tum; bit-tum “an administrative term”

153 he-θ-u “passer le chemin, continuer”

Martha 1913, p. 385

Hung. ve-z-et-ni “to lead”, ve-z-ér “leader”

PFU *wetä-

Sum. gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, to transfer”

154 hi-a “être fort”

Martha 1913, p. 387

Hung. ví-ni, vív-ni “to struggle, to combat”

PFU *woje- “to be able to”
Sum. u (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. u8; u2 “defeat”

155 hil “place”

Alinei 2003, p. 101; Gostony, no. 40
Hung. hely “place”
Sum. ġal (3954x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġal2; ma-al; ga2gal2 “to be (there, at hand, available); to exist; to put, to place, to lay down”

156 hinθa, hinθu, hinθθin “below”, hinθiu “underground, infernal”

TLE, p. 177
Hung. hant “mound; grave”, hant-ol-ni “to bury”
PUr *kan3 “band, edge”
PUg *k8m3 “hill in the moor”
Sum. gana (666x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gana2; gan2-ne2 “field; area (of a geometric figure)”

157 histrio “actor” (Latin), ístros (istrós?) “id.” (Greek)

Martha 1913, p. 468s.; Breyer 1993, p. 432
Hung. üz-en-ni “to notify, to inform”. The original meaning of the Etr. word thus being “celui qui parle, le diseur, le conteur” (Martha 1913, p. 469)
Hunn. **iszin**, **iszten** üzenni, **isztild** üzenet
Sum. gu de (306x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu3 de2 “to say (addressing someone); to call; to read out”

158 hisu “acute, fine”

TLE, p. 178
Hung. has-ad-ni “to burst”, has-ít-ani “to split”, has-o-gat-ni “to split into fine strips”, has-on-ló “similar”, etc.
PUg *kać3- “to burst, to split”
Sum. haš (13x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. haš “to break off; to break; to divert (water)”
Akk. hašābum; hašūm “to crush”

159 hucu “reflexive, prudent”

TLE, p. 178; Gostony, no. 304, 911
Hung. ok-os “clever, smart, intelligent”
Hunn. **okin** származni
Sum. ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)”

160 hus-, husiur (pl.) “child”

Alinei 2003, p. 63
Hung. hős “hero; young, boy”, hēs “bridegroom, wooer; hero; young man”
Hunn. **hideo** hős, **hideosi** hősies
PUr *kaća “young unmarried man”
Sum. ġeš (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġeš3; mu “penis; male”

Akk. išaru (< *wišaru)

161 huθ “six (four?)”

Alinei 2003, p. 63s.; Gostony, no. 248, 841

Hung. hat “six”

Hunn. **hotu** hat

PFU *kutte

Sum. kud (1111x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old

Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kud; gur5 “to break off, deduct; to separate, cut off; to cut” (“cut” in the row of numbers in the Sumerian sexagesimal system)

162 huv-i-θ-u-n “par l’acte de graisser”

Martha 1913, p. 389

Hung. vaj “butter”

Hunn. **voje** zsír, vaj?, faggyú?

PA *majV “fat”

PTurk. *bañ

PMong. *maj-

PTung. *maj-

PFU *woje “fat, grease”

Cheremis ü, üj “butter, oil”

Mordvin oj, vaj “butter, margarine; fat”

Sum. i (8654x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. i3; u5; u2 “oil; butter”

163 ic, iχ, iχnac “as”

Martha 1913, p. 391; Alinei 2003, p. 64s.; Gostony, no. 217

Hung. így “so, like that”, ig-az “true”, ig-en “yes”, etc.

Hunn. **idi, ide** így

PFU *šeñä “good, healthy; straight”

Sum. sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig “to be clear”

164 iχeme “drink (imperative 2nd sing.), drinks”

Alinei 2003, p. 101; Gostony, no. 319

Hung. inni, igy- “to drink”

Hunn. **hūmin** inni, **hūmild** ital

PA *ōp’ā

PTurk. *ōp-

PMong. *uγ(u)-

PFU *juγe-, *juke-

Sum. anaĝ (10x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-naĝ “drink”

165 ilacve, iluχve “enough”

Alinei 2003, p. 101s.; Gostony, no. 197

Hung. elég-vé (elégge): elég, eleg- “enough” + -vé (translative suffix)

Sum. ul, wr. ul4 “greatly”

166 ima, ame “to commemorate; commemoration, conclave”, imit-ve “commemorated”

TLE, p. 55f.; Gostony, no. 15

Hung. im-a “prayer”, im-á-d-ni “to worship”, em-l-e-get-ni “to mention”, em-l-ék “memory”, etc.
 PFU *w8m3 “to enchant; magic word”
 Cheremis vomid’z “illness, pain”
 Sum. emegâr (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. emegâr(|KAX(ME.GAR)|) “magic”

167 im-s “de la femme”

Martha 1913, p. 391
 Hung. eme “female (of an animal)”, em-se “sow”, em-lő “breast”, etc.
 Hunn. **ema** anyaméh, **eme**, **meme** feleség, **emesi** tündéri, **emő** tündér, **emőd** tündéri terület
 PA *emV-, *ami- “to suck”
 PUr *ime- “to suckle”
 Sum. ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ama “mother”
 Akk. ummu
 Rhaet. em, emu, um (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)

168 inpa “ecce”

Alinei 2003, p. 102; Gostony, no. 828
 Hung. em, im, ím, ím-e “ecce”, ám “well, then”, ám-ul-ni “to be amazed” + -ba (illative suffix)
 Hunn. **hima** most
 Sum. i (5x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. i “(vocative exclamation), hey!” + ana (566x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-na; ta; ta-a “what?” +
 PA *bēlke, bēlki “waist, lap”
 PFU *pāl3 “the inside”
 Sum. pah, wr. pah “leg of an animal, haunch, lap”; bi- (locative-terminative prefix), bad (11x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešbad “leg or foot of a piece of furniture”

169 inte “admonester, réprimander” (Martha); “adverse, hostile” (TLE)

Martha 1913, p. 392; TLE, p. 195
 Hung. int-eni “to admonish, to warn”, int-ő “exhortation, warning”.
 Sum. igiġal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešġiġ-ġal2 “sign, signal”

170 in-θ-va-l-e “dériver”

Martha 1913, p. 392
 Hung. in-g-anġ, in-og-ni “to swing, to shake”, in-g-er-el-ni “to excite, to stimulate”
 Sum. in (32x: Old Babylonian) wr. in; e-mu “abuse”, in dub (18x: Old Babylonian) wr. in dub2 “to insult”

171 ipas, ipase “oscillating, wavering”

TLE, p. 195; Gostony, no. 38
 Hung. hab “foam”, hab-oz-ik “to hesitate, to be reluctant”
 PA *k’óp’i, *k’op’e
 PUr *kumpa
 Sum. uhpu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uh2-pu2 “foam”

172 is-ai “chauffer, rendre chaud”

Martha 1913, p. 392
 Hung. izz-ik “to glow”, izz-ad-ni “to sweat”

Hunn. **azdigh** csillag

PFU *äs3- “to heat; to become hot”

Sum. izi (257x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. izi; izi2 “fire; brazier”

Akk. išātu

173 itθa “beverage; drinking vessel”, iθal “beverage”

Alinei 2003, p. 103; Gostony, no. 319

Hung. inni, isz-, it- “to drink”

Hunn. **hūmin** inni, **hūmild** ital

PA *ōp’ā

PTurk. *ōp-

PMong. *uy(u)-

PFU *juye-, *jue-

Sum. anaĝ (10x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-naĝ “drink”

174 iu-c-i-e “boire”

Martha 1913, p. 393

Hung. inni, iv- “to drink”

Hunn. **hūmin** inni, **hūmild** ital

PA *ōp’ā

PTurk. *ōp-

PMong. *uy(u)-

PFU *juye-, *jue-

Sum. anaĝ (10x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-naĝ “drink”

175 ium “bon, bien”

Martha 1913, p. 394

Hung. jó “good”

PUg *jom3

Sum. mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”

176 kalem “ready to fall, to lower oneself”

TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 98

Hung. hull-ani “to fall, to diminish”, hull-at-ni “to shed (leaves, tears)”

Hunn. **hua** vihar

PFU *kul3-

Sum. hal (55x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hal-ha; ha-la; hal “to open; a secret; to pour away; to sieve; to slink, crawl away”

Akk. halālum; šahālum

177 katekriI “I am going at home”

Alinei 2003, p. 92; Gostony, no. 452 + 333, 554

Hung. hazakerülni “to go at home”

Hunn. —, **kert** erdő heg, kert, **kirta** hurok

PFU *kota “house, hut, tent”

Sum. ĝa (67x: Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝa2; ma “house”, kadu (11x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ka-du3 “cover”, katab (8x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuška-tab; ĝeška-ta-pu-um “a lid, covering; an object”
 Akk. katammu; katappu +
 PA *ki_úru “a kind of vehicle”
 PTurk. *kyř-
 PMong. *kür-
 PTung. *kur-
 PFU *kere “circle, ring”
 Sum. gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”

178 *kel, *kil- “to grow”, cele “grown, large, tall”, cilva “to swell, to grow”

TLE, p. 108; Gostony, no. 428
 Hung. kel-ni, kél-ni “to rise, to swell, to sprout”, kel-és “abscess, tumour”, kel-et “East”, etc.
 PA *kela “to rise”
 PFU *kaða- “to arise”, *kälä “to wade”
 Sum. ĝal (3954x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝal2; ma-al; ga2gal2 “to be, to exist” + am “bird”

179 krankru “with long nails”

Alinei 2003, p. 95
 Hung. karom, köröm “nail”
 Sum. gur (35x: Old Babylonian) wr. gur21; kuš-buru4-mušen; eur2 “shield (birds)”

180 kuikna “projectile from stone”

Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gostony, no. 121, 353
 Hung. kő, köv- “stone”
 Hunn. kevi kő
 PFU *kiwe
 Sum. kim, wr. kim3 “a stone” with –m < *-b/-p < -w/-v-.

181 lapicane “vacillating”

TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 244
 Hung. leb-eg-ni “to float, to hang, to hover”, lob-og-ni “to flame, to flutter, to float”, lób-ál-ni “to dangle, to hang”
 Hunn. lubba, luppa kanál, Lubba Göncöl-szekér, Kanál
 PFU *lemp3-, *lämp3- “to fly, to hang”
 Sum. la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended”, lu (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. lu9 “to flare up”. The Hung. apophony thus already exists in Sum.
 Akk. alālum

182 las-i-e “être réduit en poudre”

Martha 1913, p. 395
 Hung. lisz-t “flour”
 PFU *leše, *liše “crushed, ground”
 Sum. liš (2x: Ur III) wr. liš “crumb, scrap”

183 -laθ “sees”

Alinei 2003, p. 103

Hung. lát-ni “to see”

PUr *l8tt3-

Sum. la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to supervise, check”

Akk. alālūm

184 lauc, luc, lauxum-, luxum- (Lat. lucumo, lucmo, lucmon “Etruscan noble”)

Alinei 2003, p. 27s.

Hung. ló “horse” + hím “male”

Hunn. lú ló, luvekh lovak, luwrá lóra + —

PUg *luw3, *luγ3

Common Turk. ulag “relay-horse”

Sum. alu (34x: Ur III) wr. a-lu “ram” +

PA *ki_úne “person; people; country”

PUr *koj(e)-m3 “man, husband”

Sum. ġuruš (9902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġuruš “young adult male”

185 lec-i-n “par le fait de supprimer”, lec-i “couper, supprimer”

Martha 1913, p. 397

Hung. lék “hole”

PUr *le(j)kka(-) “crack, fissure; to split, to cut”

Akk. laqūm, leqūm “to take; to take away, to remove”

186 leine “from the underworld”, le-t-em “descendu, mis en bas”

Martha 1913, p. 396; Alinei 2003, p. 103; Gostony, no. 334

Hung. le- “down(ward)”

PFU *l8 “lower, the lower part, sub, under”

Sum. la (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la; la2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”

187 line “living”

Alinei 2003, p. 104; Gostony, no. 447

Hung. leny “being, creature”, len-ni “to be”

PFU *le- “to be, to become, to live”

Akk. alālūm “to be strong”

188 lθ “?”

Alinei 2003, p. 212; TLE s.v.

Hung. áld-ani “to scarifice”

PFU *al3-

Sum. bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to make a libation”

Akk. palūm; elūm

189 luaś “knight”

Alinei 2003, p. 104
 Hung. lov-as “knight”
 Hunn. **lú ló, luvekh** lovak, **luwrá** lóra
 PUg *luw3, *luy3
 Common Turk. ulag “relay-horse”
 Sum. alu (34x: Ur III) wr. a-lu “ram”

190 luca “pain”

TLE, p. 226
 Hung. rag-ály “infection, contagion”, rag-ad-ni “to attach, to stick to”
 PUg *r8ŋk3- “to glue, to stick”
 Sum. rugu (32x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ru-gu2 “to withstand; to sail upstream”

191 lup-, lupu “to die”

Alinei 2003, p. 65s.
 Hung. ló-fő, ló-fej “horse-head, noble”
 Hunn. **lú ló, luvekh** lovak, **luwrá** lóra + **phe, fé** fej, fő
 PUg *luw3, *luy3
 Common Turk. ulag “relay-horse”
 Sum. alu (34x: Ur III) wr. a-lu “ram” +
 PA *p’èk’V “brain; head”
 PUr *päŋ3 “head”
 Sum. ba (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugba “type of vessel” (cf. Latin testa “vessel” > “vessel of the brain” > Italian testa, French tête, etc. “head”)

192 luri “from him”

Alinei 2003, p. 105; Gostony, no. 853
 Hung. dial. léra, Hung. róla “from him (delative)”
 PUg *raŋ3 “surface”
 Sum. -ra/-r(a) (dative suffix)

193 ma “maintenant”

Martha 1913, p. 399
 Hung. ma “today”, mos-t “now”, más “other”
 Hunn. **ma, bima** ma
 PFU *mu “other; this”
 Sum. maš (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. maš “twin”, or ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”

194 maχ “trois”

Martha 1913, p. 399
 Hung. még “still”, meg- (aoristic prefix), mög-ött “behind”
 PFU *miŋä, *müngä “space behind sth.”
 Sum. eĝir (393x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. eĝir; eĝir5(LUM); eĝir4; eĝir6(MURGU2) “back, rear; after”

195 mani(i)m “daughter-in-law”

Alinei 2003, p. 105s.; Gostony, no. 460

Hung. meny “daughter-in-law”

PUr *miñä “daughter-in-law; young woman”

Sum. munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”

196 mar-is “convenable de mesure”, mar-zai-n “étant plein de mesure”

Martha 1913, p. 400

Hung. mér-ni “to measure”

PFU *mer3- “to measure”

Sum. me (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me “stiffness”

197 mar-n-i “demeurer”

Martha 1913, p. 400

Hung. mar-ad-ni “to stay”

PUr *m8r3- “to bold back”

Sum. mar (8x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. mar “louse; worm; parasite”

198 maru, marunu “name of magistracy” (Lat. maro “title of an Umbrian magistrate”)

Alinei 2003, p. 23ss.; Gostony, no. 14, 492

Hung. mér-ő “measurer”

PFU *mer3- “to measure”

Sum. me (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me “stiffness”

199 mas-u “s’éloigner, se détourner”

Martha 1913, p. 401

Hung. messze “far (away)”

Hunn. **mete** messze, **meti** messzi, **metesi**, **metisi** messze lévő

PA *mōč’a “edge, end”

PTurk. *būč-

PTung. *muč-

PFU *mečä “the edge or side of sth.”

Sum. meše (22x: Old Babylonian) wr. me-še3 “where to?”

200 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 overstates, that the same word for honey is also present both in the Indo-European and in the Semitic languages, cf. Brunner (1969, no. 438): *medhu “Honey” – Sanskrit madhu, German Met, Lithuanian medùs “honey” – Akk. matqu “sweet”, Hebrew mātōq “id.” – but not in Sum.!

PFU *mete

Akk. matqu “syrup, honey”

201 me, mi “I”, mene, mini “me” (?)

Alinei 2003, p. 67s.; Gostony, no. 811

Hung. én “I” (< Proto-Hung. *ëme)

Hunn. **ein**, **ejn** én, **imtin** enyém, **inkhmüt** engemet

PA *bi

PUr *m8ø

Sum. me (750x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. me “Being, divine properties enabling cosmic activity; office; (cultic) ordinance”, me (2860x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. me; em; am3 “to be”

Akk. mū

202 **mexl “Hungarian (Magyar)”, maylum “land of the Magyars”**

Alinei 2003, p. 106

Hung. magyar “Hungarian”

Hunn. **madü** nagy

PUg *mańć3 “man person”

Sum. mah (3271x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mah; mah2 “(to be) great” + gar (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gar3 “(to be) heroic”.

The PU etymology was widely criticized even by Finno-Ugrists, cf. Marcantonio (2002) because first, it is an ad hoc-etymology based on the self-denomination of the Voguls, Mańśi, and second, the second part –ar that is supposed to be the same as –er in emb-er “man, human” does nowhere occur alone. Our Sumerian etymology follows Badiny (2003).

203 **men-a “s’en aller, passer, marcher”, menaxe “went, has gone”**

Martha 1913, p. 401; Alinei 2003, p. 107; Gostony, no. 255, 267

Hung. men-ni “to go”

Hunn. **menin** menni

PA *meŋa- “to run, to trot”

PTurk. *baŋ-

PMong. *meŋde-

PTung. *meŋ-

PUr *mene

Sum. ma “to go” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 304)

204 **mer “absolument”**

Martha 1913, p. 402

Hung. mér-ő “stiff; solely”, mer-ev “stiff”, mer-ed-ek “steep”

PUg *mer3-, *mār3- “to press, to wring”

Sum. me (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me “stiffness”

205 **mesnamer “measuring unit”**

Alinei 2003, p. 107

Hung. messzely “measuring unit (Germ. Seidel)”

Hung. messze “far (away)”

Hunn. **mete** messze, **meti** messzi, **metesi**, **metisi** messze lévő

PA *mōč’a “edge, end”

PTurk. *būč-

PTung. *muč-

PFU *mecä “the edge or side of sth.”

Sum. meše (22x: Old Babylonian) wr. me-še3 “where to?”. According to EWU, p. 970, messzely < German (Bavarian-Austrian) Messel “kind of dry measure”.

206 meθ-l-m “séparé, isolé, seul”, meθ-l-u-mθ “une seule chose, chose isolée”

Martha 1913, p. 402

Hung. met-ni, met-sz-eni “to cut”, met-él-ni “to cut apart”

Sum. bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “to open”

207 mi “je, moi”

Martha 1913, p. 403

Hung. mi “we”

Hunn. **minkh** mi, **mibink** miénk

PA *ba, *bi_u-n

PTurk. *bi-í

PMong. *ba, *man-

PTung. *bue, *mü-n

PUr *m8

Sum. me

208 mla-χ “digne, méritant, convenable, bon”

Martha 1913, p. 413s.

Hung. mél-tó “worthy, dignified”

PUg *m8l3- “enter into, to fit in, to go into”

Sum. mu, wr. mu6 “manly; young man” +

Akk. eṭlum “manly, reliable” (Sum.-Akk. “tükörszó” [mirror-word]?)

209 mliθuns “from the vest”

Alinei 2003, p. 191

Hung. mell-eny “vest”, mell “breast”

PFU *mälke, *mäl̥ye

Sum. meli, wr. mel3; melix(| KA×GAR+ŠA3+A |); meli2; melix(| KA×U2 |) “neck”

210 mul-a “partir”, mul-u “sortir, passer”

Martha 1913, p. 404

Hung. múl-ni “to spend time, to pass (time)”

PFU *mul3- “to elapse, to go by, to pass over”

Sum. ma “to go” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 304) + la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to hang, to be suspended; over”

211 munistas, munisuleθ, minisvleθ, munsle “monument”

Alinei 2003, p. 69; Gostony, no. 46, 492, 579, 580

Hung. mű, műv- “work”

Hunn. **miein** egymásra következni, **mime** követés, egymásra, **mimed** dinasztia, **mimeld** származás, **mimeldin** származni, **mimellidigh** származó, **mimezdin** származtatni, **mimezidi** valamiből származó, **mimezisi** valamiből származó

PUr *meke(-) “deed, work; to do, to make, to work”

Sum. mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, to mangle”

212 mun-θ “parole, langage, conversation”

Martha 1913, p. 406
 Hung. mond-ani “to speak”
 PUr *m8n3-, *mon3-
 Sum. mu (8x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “to make a sound”

213 mur- “to stay, to reside”

TLE, p. 252
 Hung. mar-ad-ni “to stay, to remain”, mar-ad-ék “remainder, remnants, rest”
 PUr *m8r3- “to bold back”
 Sum. mar (8x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. mar “louse; worm; parasite”

214 mur-z-u-a “rapetisser”

Martha 1913, p. 406
 Hung. morzsa “crumb”, according to EWU, p. 997 to marni “to bite”
 PA *mi_úru “to press, to damage”
 PTurk. *buř-, *boř-
 PTung. *muru-
 PUr. *mura, *mur3 “to break apart; crumb, fragment, piece”
 Sum. mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”

215 mutu “trunk, cut”

TLE, p. 254
 Hung. met-él-ni “to cut off”, met-sz-eni “to cut”, mész-ár-os “slaughterer”, mész-ár-ol-ni “to slaughter”, etc.
 Sum. bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “to open”

216 muθ, mutin “to move”, mutzi “motion, movement, activity”

TLE, p. 250, 254
 Hung. mocc-an-ni “to move”, mot-oz-ni “to search”, moz-og-ni “to move”, etc.
 PUr *m8ńć3-, *m8ć3-
 Sum. ma “to go” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 304)

217 nac, nacna, nacnva “how, as, because since”, Alinei “big”

Alinei 2003, p. 71s.; Gostony, no. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170
 Hung. nagy “big”
 Hunn. **madü** nagy
 PFU *n8ńć3 “hard, strong”
 Sum. niga (12565x: Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. niga; niĝ2-gu7-a “(to be) fattened”

218 nac, naceme (dative suffix)

Alinei 2003, p. 108; Gostony, no. 849
 Hung. -nak/-nek (dative suffix)
 Hunn. **-neki, -ekhneki** nak, nek, **niküm, niküt, nükín;** nekem, neked, neki, **nikünkh, nüketekh, nükijekh** nekünk, nektek, nekik
 PUr *nä “this” + *-k (lative suffix)
 Sum. ne; ne-en; ne-e “this” + (a/V)k (genitive suffix)

- 219 namulθ ame “to understand”, namulθna “(which) grasps, perceives”, numa “sign”, numta “sign, mention”**
 TEL, p. 256, 259; Gostony, no. 59
 Hung. nyom “trace, footprint”, nyom-oz-ni “to investigate”, nyom-ni “to press”, nyom-ul “to advance, to penetrate”
 PA *ní_ími “trace”
 PTurk. *jam
 PMong. *DŽim
 PTung. *ńiam
 PUG. *nol3(-m3)- “to press”, *ń8m3- “to press down together”
 Sum. gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to flatten; to carve, cut; to engrave”
- 220 napar, naper “surface measure”, Alinei “people (pl.)”**
 Alinei 2003, p. 109; Gostony, no. 446, 812, 930
 Hung. nép “people”
 Sum. me (2860x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. me; em; am3 “to be” + pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “father; male, virile; brother”
 Akk. abu “father”; cf. also for the first part Akk. nammaššū “to move; living being; population, people”
- 221 nap-e-r “jour, proprement solaire”**
 Martha 1913, p. 407
 Hung. nap “sun; day”
 Hunn. **napi** nap
 Sum. na (527x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. na4; na; na4na “stone” + Akkadian abnu “id.” (Sum.-Akk. mirror-word).
 Semantically, cf. mennykő “lightening”, lit. “heaven-stone”.
- 222 nas-i-e “être découpé”**
 Martha 1913, p. 408
 Hung. nyes-ni “to cut off, to trim”
 PA *ńeč’V “to scrape off (skin); to fade”
 PFU *ńeč3-, *ńeč3- “to rend, to tear”
 Sum. mes (81x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešmes “a tree”
- 223 nene “nurse, wet-nurse”**
 TLE, p. 257; Gostony, no. 442
 Hung. néni “aunt”, néne “elder sister”
 Sum. nusus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”
- 224 neri “water”**
 TLE, p. 258
 Hung. nyír-kos “wet, damp”
 PA *ńi_úfe “to become wet; to soak”
 PTurk. *jür-
 PMong. *nor-
 PTung. *ń[ü]r-

PUr. *nor3 “swamp”
Sum. ġiri3 “flood”

225 nesl, neisl, neśl “watch (imperative 2nd sing.), netsvis, netsviś, natis “haruspex”

Alinei 2003, p. 72s., 109; Gostony, no. 138, 848
Hung. néz-ni “to watch, to look”
PFU *näke- “to see, to watch”
Akk. naṭālum “to watch, to glance”

226 neθ-u-ns “divinité de l’eau”

Martha 1913, p. 408
Hung. nedves “wet”, nedv “moisture”
Sum. nadum (2x: Ur III) wr. kušna-a-du-um “a waterskin”
Akk. nādu

227 nevtlane “(one who) enjoys”

TLE, p. 257
Hung. nevet-ni “to laugh”
PUg *m8k3-, *m8g3-
Sum. mu (8x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “to make a sound”

228 ni-a “être béant”

Martha 1913, p. 409
Hung. nyíl-ni “to be opened”, nyit-ni “to open”
Hunn. **neil** nyíl(ni?)
Sum. ġal (96x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ġal2 “to open” (Sum. /ġ/ = [ŋ])

229 nica “to lower, to humiliate”, nicu “one who lowers”

TLE, p. 258; Gostony, no. 411
Hung. nyug-szik “to rest, to lie down”, nyu-gat “West”, etc.
Hunn. **nise**, **nisi** nyugat, nyugati, **Nisurrukh** Nyugati Birodalom
PFU *núŋ3- “to rest, to relax; to sleep”
Sum. ni gid, wr. ni2 gid2 “to stretch oneself, to relax”

230 nii-a-ne “avec l’acte de gratter”

Martha 1913, p. 409
Hung. nyű-ni, nyő-ni “to wear out”
PUr *ńík3-, *ńük3- “to rend, to rip”
Sum. mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”

231 nir “baguette”

Martha 1913, p. 409
Hung. nyír “birch”
Hunn. **neir**, **neirid** nyír(fa)nyírjes, **niwaárád** nyárfás
PA *nèra “a kind of big tree”, *ńire “a kind of foliage tree”
PUr (?), PUg *n8r3, *ń8r3, *ń8rk3 “rod, young shoot”
Selkup njärh “willow-tree”

Sum. mir (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. mir “a mythical snake; a snake-like weapon”

232 nun-n “entier, total”

Martha 1913, p. 410

Hung. –nyi, –nyé “as many as”, nyáj “herd”

Sum. niĝki (17x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. niĝ2-ki “herd of (wild) animals”

233 nus “martre”

Martha 1913, p. 410

Hung. nyuszt “marten”

PA *nak'i, *nak'o “a kind of skin”

PUr (?), PFU *ńukše, *ńuk3-ś3 “marten, sable”

Sum. kuš (3818x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuš “skin; leather”

234 nus-n-es “étalé”

Martha 1913, p. 410

Hung. nyúl-ni “to stretch oneself”, nyúj-t-ani “to stretch out”

PFU *n8j3-, *ń8j3- “to stretch oneself”

Sum. nu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. nu “offspring”

235 paci “collected, quiet”

TLE, p. 263

Hung. béke “peace”

Hunn. **bejke**, **bejkesi** béke, békés

Sum. pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”

236 paḫ-a-na “malheureux”, paḫ-i-e “être malheureux”

Martha 1913, p. 411

Hung. baj “trouble, worry”

Hunn. **bajnek** bajnok

Sum. bul (27x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bul; i3-bul5-bul5 “to shake”

237 papa “grandfather”

Alinei 2003, p. 74; Gostony, no. 434

Hung. apa, papa “father”

PA *áp'a

PFU *appe

Sum. abba (107x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ab; ab-ba; abba2 “father”
Akk. abu

238 par, parniḫ, parḫis “dealing with social or administrative conditions, attribute of a magistracy, with equal rights, peer”

TEL, p. 266; Gostony, no. 495

Hung. bír-ál-ni “to judge, to criticize”, bír-ó “judge”, bir-o-dalom “empire, realm”, bir-tok “possession, estate”, etc.

Hunn. **bir** katonai szövetség, **biren** szövetségben lenni
 Sum. birtu, wr. bi-ir-tu “fort”
 Akk. birtu

239 parliu “to steam”

Alinei 2003, p. 110
 Hung. pár-ol-ni “to steam”, pára “steam; haze, mist; fog”
 Sum. muru (21x: Old Babylonian) wr. muru9; muru3 “mist”

240 pazu “cook”

Alinei 2003, p. 111; Gostony, no. 350
 Hung. főz-ni “to cook”
 PA *p’uje- “to whirl; to boil”
 PUr *peje- “to cook”
 Sum. bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”

241 pen “victim < stricken”

TLE, p. 269
 Hung. béna “crippled, lame”
 Sum. (20x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hu-nu; hu-hu-nu “to be crippled”

242 penθe, penθna, penθuna, penznas “to cover”

Alinei 2003, p. 111
 Hung. fed-ni “to cover”
 Hunn. **bata** fal
 PA *bi_ót’è “to cover”
 PTurk. *bat-
 PMong. *büte-
 PFU *pent3- “to close, to cover”
 Sum. bad (2910x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bad3 “wall, fortification”

243 pepn, pem “main-, boss”

Alinei 2003, p. 75; Gostony, no. 514, 792
 Hung. fő, fej “head, main”
 Hunn. **phe, fé** fej
 PA *p’èk’V “brain; head”
 PUr *pāṅ3 “head”
 Sum. ba (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugba “type of vessel”

244 peris “passage, footbridge”

TLE, p. 270
 Hung.bürü “footbridge”
 Sum. bur, wr. wr. ḡšbur “a tree”

245 perse, ϕerse “horrid, bristling”

TLE, p. 271

Hung. borz-al-mas, borz-aszt-ó “horrible, terrible”, borz-ad-ni “shudder, shiver (with horror)”, borz-as “shaggy”. 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.), cf. **burrós**.

Hung. borz-as “shaggy”, borz “badger”, cf. **perse**.

Hunn. **baste** széles

Sum.peš (55x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. peš2 “large mouse”

246 pi, -pi, pul “at, in, for, by, through, with”

TLE, p. 274; Gostony, no. 366, 861

Hung. -ba/-be illative suffix “inside, into”, bel-, be- “inside, into”, bél “viscera”

Hunn. **be** -ba/-be, **bé**, **běj**, **béh**, **bélé** be, **béla** üreg, barlang, **ben** ban, ben

PA *bēlke, bēlki “waist, lap”

PFU *pāl3 “the inside”

Sum. pah, wr. pah “leg of an animal, haunch, lap”; bi- (locative-terminative prefix), bad (11x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešbad “leg or foot of a piece of furniture”

247 pic-as “enduit, couverte”

Martha 1913, p. 413

Hung. búj-ni, búv- “to hide oneself, to dive”

PFU *puke- “to hide”

Sum. bu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-u2bu-u2 “secret”

248 pu-ant-r-n “à cause d’un présage de malheur”

Martha 1913, p. 414

Hung. bú “chagrin, sadness”

Qashqai muṣ “trouble, worry”

Ottoman bun

Sum. mu (18x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “incantation, spell”

249 puia “amour, personne aimée, bien aimée”

Martha 1913, p. 414

Hung. buj-t-ani, buj-t-o-gat-ni “to hide sb., to chase”

PFU *puke- “to hide”

Sum. bu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-u2bu-u2 “secret”

250 pulpai, pulpa “shining, splendid”, pulum “id.”, pulumχva “stars, star-count”, fulumχva “splendor > famous (man)”, fuluve-, hvuluve, pulumχva, vhulve, vhuluena “splendid, shining”

TEL, p. 281, 372; Gostony, no. 350, 451

Hung. vil-ág-ít-ani “to shine”, vill-an-ni “to flash”, vill-og-ni “to flash, glitter”, vill-ám “lightning”, etc.

Hunn. **bi** nap, **wiloia** fáklya

PFU *walk3(-) “light, white; to light”, *wal’3- “to shine”

Sum. bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”

251 pulum “corridor”

Alinei 2003, p. 112; Gostony, no. 68, 385, 555

Hung. foly-ni “to flow”, foly-am, foly-ó “river”

Hunn. **volgjin**, **volgün** foly-ni, **volgild** idő (folyamat), **volgildid** történelem, **volgildtued** történelem, **volgjagh** folyó, **volgjama** sokáig tartó-, **voljma** holnap

PUg *p8l3- “to gush, to stream”

Sum. par (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa5; pa6 “(small) canal, irrigation ditch”

Akk., Rhaet. palgu (cf. Tóth and Brunner 2007, p. 111)

252 **ꜣeꜣucu “?”**

Alinei 2003, p. 32; TLE s.v.

Hung. fegy-ni “to discipline”, fegy-ver “weapon”

Hunn. **pegin** előhívni, kivívni, **pegun** vmit előidéző, kiváltó, **pegüverekh tárje** fegyvertár, **pegüveri** vérontó, fegyver

Sum. badara (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba-da-ra; ba-dar “dagger, weapon”

Akk. pattarum

253 **ꜣurθ- “to change”**

Alinei 2003, p. 100; Gostony, no. 205a

Hung. ford-ít-ani “to turn around”

PU (?), PFU *p8rk3-, *p8rg3- “to revolve, to turn”

Sum. bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross”

Akk. palūm

254 **raçh- “to prepare”**

TLE, p. 301; Gostony, no. 264, 344, 369

Hung. rak-ni “to arrange, to heap, to pile up, to place, to put, to lay”, rak-ás “heap, pile”, rak-tár “warehouse, storehouse”, etc.

PFU *rakk3- “to arrange, to build, to erect”

Sum. ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, to place, to set in place; to lead away”

255 **ram-u-eθ “sans le fait d’être inquiet, sans avoir à craindre”**

Martha 1913, p. 416

Hung. rém-ül-ni “to be frightened”, rém “ghost, nightmare”

Hunn. **rime** rossz szellem, rém

Sum. erim2 “fiend” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 147)

256 **rapa “engraving, writing”, rapale “engraving”, rapalni, raplni “engraver, writer”**

TLE, p. 300

Hung. ró-ni, rov- “to cut, to engrave”, rov-ás “notch, runic writing”, rov-ar “insect (< Lat. in-secare “to cut in”)", etc.

Hunn. **roven** írást fába róni, **Ruti-chun** hun király

PFU *rok3-, *roy3-, *row3- “to cut, to notch”

Sum. hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”

257 **rasna “people; Etruscan”**

Alinei 2003, p. 33s.; Gostony, no. 85

Hung. rész “part”

Hunn. **asresi** összes

PFU *răc3 “piece”

Sum. ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, to set in place”

258 reu-γz-i-na “banc de sable”

Martha 1913, p. 418

Hung. rövid “short”

PUg. *rik3(-), *riγ3(-) “(cut-down) piece; to cut up”

Sum. lugud (115x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lugud2; lugud3 “(to be) short”

259 ri (?) “ouverture, trou”, ri-a “avoir des ouvertures, être ouvert, ouvrir”

Martha 1913, p. 418

Hung. ré-s “crack, gap, slit”

Hunn. **rási** lyuk, rés

PFU *răc3 “hole”

Sum. ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to pour out”

260 ril “at the age of ...”, Alinei “soul, spirit”

Alinei 2003, p. 113; Gostony, no. 69, 447

Hung. lélek “soul”, léleg-zik “to breathe”

Hunn. **lá** lélek

PFU *lewł3 “breath; spirit”

Sum. lil (92x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lil2 “wind, breeze; ghost”

261 runs “?”

Alinei 2003, p. 214; ; TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 135, 292, 344

Hung. ron-cs “ruins”, ron-gy “rags”, rom-l-ik “to crumble, to fall to pieces”

Sum. hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”

262 rupsa “(which) smashed, piece (?)”

TLE s.v.

Hung. rep-ed-ni “to crack, to burst”, rep-esz “splinter”, rop-og-ni “to crack, to crackle”, ropp-an-ni “to crack, to snap”

Hunn. **rubin** szent táncot járni, **rubá** szent tánc

PFU *r8pp3-, *repp3- “to burst, to rend, to split”

Sum. ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to throw down”; cf. also:

Akk. rapāsum “to be cracked, burst”

263 ruva “brother”

Alinei 2003, p. 76

Hung. rok-on “relative”

Hunn. **akrun**, -i rokon, -i

PFU *rakka(-) “to draw near; nearby”

Sum. uru, wr. uru9 “immediate vicinity, adjacent (place)”

- 264** **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, p. 308, 294; Gostony, no. 310, 461
Hung. szok-ik “to get used to, to get accustomed to”, szok-ás “habit, custom”
Sum. sug (21x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. sug2 “plural stem of gub[to stand]”
Akk. uzuzzu
- 265** **śaca** “point”, **śacri** “to fix, to fasten”, **śacni** “sharp, pointed”, **śacrtuna** “incisor, chisel”, **śacu, śaxu** “acute, wise”
TLE, p. 288; Gostony, no. 356; 210, 321; 583
Hung. csák-ány “pickaxe”, csák-lya “boarding hook, pickaxe”, csák “plow”
Sum. šukara (32x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeššu-kara2 “tool, implement, utensil”
- 266** **sal-** “to make, to carry out”, **salt, salθ** “apartment, accommodation, lodgings”
Alinei 2003, p. 114; Gostony, no. 386
Hung. száll-ni “to fly, to stay, to put up”, száll-ó, száll-ás “hotel”
Sum.zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zal “to dissolve, melt, flow; to pass time”
- 267** **śale, śalie, śalvi** “star; splendid”, **salieθi** “light, illumination”, **śaltuc** “shining”, **śalθn** “to shine, to illuminate”, **zalθirie** “to shine”
TLE, p. 288, 163; Gostony, no. 91, 359, 360, 370; 693
Hung. csill-ag “star”, csill-an-ni “to flash”, csill-og-ni “to sparkle”, csill-ám-l-ik “to glitter”, etc.
Hunn. **salgin** villanni, **salga** villanás, **salgagh** villogó, **salgaruti** gyémánt, **salgélü** fényjel
PA *č'i_ōli, *č'i_ōle, *č'i_ālo “grey; light”
PFU *č8lk3- “to glimmer, to shine, to sparkle”
Sum. zalag (135x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zalag; zalag2; su-lu-ug; sulug “(to be) pure; (fire) light; (to be) bright, to shine”
- 268** **sanisva, saniśva** “bones” (?), **Alinei** “to be death”
Alinei 2003, p. 114s.; Gostony, no. 357
Hung. sanyar-ni, sanyar-ít-ani, sanyar-gat-ni “to torment”
Sum. sag (186x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sag3; sag2 “to strike, beat”
- 269** **san-s-l** “pitoyable, lamentable, misérable”
Martha 1913, p. 422
Hung. szán-ni “to regret, to pity”
Sum. sa (452x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sax(ZAG); se3 “to equal, compare, compete, be equal to, rival”
- 270** **san-u-lis** “de plus en plus noir de charbon”
Martha 1913, p. 421
Hung. szén “coal”
PFU *šine “charcoal”, *š8ne “tinder”

Sum. šeg̃ (261x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šeg̃6 “to cook; to fire (pottery)”

271 śarle “to sterilize, to neutralize”

TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 415, 592

Hung. sûr-ol-ni “to rub, to scour, to polish”

Sum. sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze”

272 sar-ve-n-as “destin, disposition, ordonnance”

Martha 1913, p. 422

Hung. szer “instrument, (obsolete) order, ... times”

Hunn. **szer** szer, eszköz, **szerin** eszköz lenni, eszközzé válni, **szeritin** eszközt készíteni, **szeritagh** eszközt készítő, **szerin** szerelni, **szérin** szűlni, **szérild**, **szérildbi** születés, **széris** szülés, **széritin** születni, **szerti** szív, **szirünesen** szívtelen, **szertin** szeretni, **szertigh** szerető, **szertild**, **szirünild** szeretet, szerelem, **szirünesi** szeretnivaló, szíves, **szirüni** szerelmes, **szirünild** szerelmes

PUr *šer3 “order, progression, series”

Sum. šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”

273 sc “petit, peu de chose”

Martha 1913, p. 423

Hung. szűk “narrow”

Sum. sig (91x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sig9 “to tie (shoes)”

274 seci “to cut, to smash”, śucri, śuxu “dividing, cutting part”

TLE, p. 294; Gostony, no. 323

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

Hunn. **saku**, **szaku** kés

P(F?)U *šakk3, *šukk3 “piece”

Sum. saĝ ġal (39x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ ġal2 “(to be) measured out as a heaped amount; to measure out a heaped amount”

275 sei-s “assez froid, frais”

Martha 1913, p. 424

Hung. hű-s “cool, cold”, hűv-ös “cool”

Sum. halba (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. halba2; halba6; halba; halpi “frost, ice, cold weather; (to be) cold”

Akk. halpū

276 seka “to fall, to founder”

TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 323

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

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

Hunn. **saku**, **szaku** kés

P(F?)U *šakk3, *šukk3 “piece”

Sum. saĝ ġal (39x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ ġal2 “(to be) measured out as a heaped amount; to measure out a heaped amount”

277 sel, śel, śelace “to renovate, to liven”

Alinei 2003, p. 115; Gostony, no. 21, 192

Hung. szell-őz-ni “to air, to ventilate”, szél, szel- “wind”

Hunn. **szele** szél

Sum. til (770x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til3 “to live”

278 sem(niśsi) “eyes (that see)”

Alinei 2003, p. 287; Gostony, no. 218, 691

Hung. szem “eye”

Hunn. **szöm, szüm** szem, **szömen** nézni

PUr *šilmä

Sum. sim (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. sim; si-im “to sieve, filter”

279 semφ “seven” (?)

Alinei 2003, p. 77

Hung. hét

Hunn. **jeti** hét

PUg *Säpts

Akk. sebūm, sebe

280 ser “chéri, amour”

Martha 1913, p. 425

Hung. szer-et-ni “to like, to love”, szer-el-em “love”, etc. According to EWU, p. 1424 to szer “order”

Hunn. **szer** szer, eszköz, **szerin** eszköz lenni, eszközzé válni, **szeritin** eszközt készíteni, **szeritágh** eszközt készítő, **szerin** szerelni, **szérin** szűlni, **szérild**, **szérildbi** születés, **széris** szülés, **széritin** születni, **szerti** szív, **szirünesen** szívtelen, **szertin** szeretni, **szertigh** szerető, **szertild**, **szirünild** szeretet, szerelem, **szirünesí** szeretnivaló, szíves, **szirüni** szerelmes, **szirünild** szerelmes

PUr *šer3 “order, progression, series”

Sum. šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”

281 ser “ordure”

Martha 1913, p. 425

Hung. sár “dirt, faeces”

Hunn. **sár** sár, **sara** szemét, üledék, szar, **sarakh** sárga, **sárbogárd** sárrögös terület

PA *si_ári “earth, sand, marsh”

PTurk. *siař

PMong. *siraŋu

PTung. *siru-

Sum. sahar (982x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sahar “earth, soil; dust”

Akk. saharġum.

- 282** **šeru “to stiffen, to stand, to stop”, zar “to make rigid, hard”, zar-, šar-, šer- “rigid, stiff, solid”, zarve “rigid”**

TLE, p. 163, 291

Hung. sorv-ad-ni “to be consumed, to decay, to waste away”

PUr *šorwa- “to dry up, to become dry”

Sum. sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to flash; to drip; to rain; to milk”

- 283** **sle-l-e-θ “à partir du fait de mourir, à partir de la mort”**

Martha 1913, p. 426

Hung. szél “border, margin”

PUG *šélz “edge, rim”

Sum. sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(|EZEN×LAL2|); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”

- 284** **sne-nat-iuras “boule de saleté (?)”**

Martha 1913, p. 426

Hung. szenny “dirt”, according to EWU, p. 1420 probably to szén “coal”:

Hung. szén “coal”

PFU *šine “charcoal”, *š8ne “tinder”

Sum. šēg (261x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šēg6 “to cook; to fire (pottery)”

- 285** **snuiap “alliance”**

Alinei 2003, p. 116; Gostony, no. 827, 865 + 387, 700

Hung. össze “together” + nőni “to grow”

PUr *weńćz, *wećz “all, complete”

Sum. us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. us2 “to accompany, follow” +

PA *négu “female relative, sister’s or brother’s wife”

PTurk. *jeŋe

PMong. *naga-

PTung. *nerju-

PUr *ńiŋä “wife; woman”

Sum. nusus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”

- 286** **spur “city”**

Alinei 2003, p. 77s.; Gostony, no. 827, 865 + 706

Hung. össz(e)- “together” + por “farmer”

Hunn. as- “össze” + **poura** por

PUr *weńćz, *wećz “all, complete”

Sum. us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. us2 “to accompany, follow” +

Sum. pu (6x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. pu2 “fruit orchard” (not borrowed < Germ. Bauer “farmer” in Etr. and Hunn.!))

287 spu-r-e “mêler”

Martha 1913, p. 427s.

Hung. zav-ar-ni “to disturb”, habarni “to stir, to mix”

Sum. dab (8723x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dab5; dab; dab5-dab5; dabx(|LAGAB×GUD|) “to seize; to overwhelm”

288 sren “ornament, figure, image”, Alinei “to occur”

Alinei 2003, p. 117; Gostony, no. 110

Hung. észre jönni “to occur”, lit. “to come into (one’s) mind”

Sum. sa (46x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2 “intelligence”, si, wr. si “to remember”

Akk. hasāsum +

P(F?)U *j8ḡ3-, *j8g3-, *j8k3-

Sum. gin (924x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gin6; gi-na; gi-in; ge-en; gin “(to be) permanent; to come”, ḡen (2789x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡen; ma “to go; to flow”

Akk. kânum; kînum

289 st-ai-l-e “être multiple de malédiction”

Martha 1913, p. 428

Hung. szid-ni “to scold”

Proto-Finno-Volgaic *šoḡa(-), *šoḡ’a(-), šota(-) “battle, strife, war; to battle, to fight”

Sum. šud (115x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. šud3; šu-tu; šudx(|KA.ŠU|) “prayer, dedication; blessing”. Semantically, cf. Latin sacer “holy; damned”.

290 śuci, śucic, suciḡ “piece, part”

TLE, p. 294

Hung. csak “only”

Sum. sag (5252x: Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sag10; sag8 “(to be) rare”

291 *suplu, šuplu “futist” (Lat. subulo “id.”), Alinei “whip”

Alinei 2003, p. 117s.

Hung. (Székely) supál-ni “to whip”

Sum. sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to rub”

Akk. naṣābu

292 suplu “whistler, piper”

TLE, p. 327; Gostony, no. 543

Hung. síp “whistle”, síp-ol-ni “to whistle”. According to EWU, p. 1331 to sírni “to weep, to cry”

Hunn. **sivín** sívítani

Sum. širsag (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. šir3-sag “ament” (-sag (suffix with unknown basic meaning)

293 śuri “god of luck”; śurte “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.

Hunn. **szer** szer, eszköz, **szerin** eszköz lenni, eszközzé válni, **szeritin** eszközt készíteni, **szeritágh** eszközt készítő, **szerin** szerelni, **szérin** szülni, **szérild**, **szérildbi** születés, **széris** szülés, **széritin** születni, **szerti** szív, **szirünesen** szívtelen, **szertin** szeretni, **szertigh** szerető, **szertild**, **szirünild** szeretet, szerelem, **szirünesí** szeretnivaló, szíves, **szirüni** szerelmes, **szirünild** szerelmes

PUr *šer3 “order, progression, series”

Sum. šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”

294 sur-0-i “mise à sec”

Martha 1913, p. 431

Hung. szár-ad-ni “to get dry”, szár-az “dry”

PFU *šar3- “to dry, to become dry”

Sum. sa (19x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa “to roast; to parch”

295 šu0i “seat; tomb”

Alinei 2003, p. 79s.

Hung. csont “bone”

PFU *šutte “ankle-bone”

Sum. zingi (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. zi-in-gi4 “ankle bone”

296 sval-, s[i]valce “alive; to live”

Alinei 2003, p. 89; Gostony, no. 51, 209

Hung. szív-ni “to suck”, szív “heart”

PA *šimi “to suck”

Sum. sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck”

297 sv-u-l-a-r-e “crier à pleine voix”

Martha 1913, p. 432

Hung. szó, szav- “word, sound”, süv-ít-eni “to rush, to roar”

Hunn. **szava** szó, beszéd, **szavajülemid**, **szavajületild** szógyülemedés, szótár

PA *sāba “sign”

PUg *saw3

Sum. sa (46x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2 “to advice, to counsel”, or zib (16x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. za3; zib “mark”, perhaps a contamination of both words, not unusual in Sum.

298 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, p. 45s.; Gostony, no. 293, 454

Hung. tag “limb, member, tag-lal-ni “to analyse, to dissect”, tag-ol-ni “to dissect”, tag-ad-ni “to deny”.

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind”

299 tal “privé de”

Martha 1913, p. 433

Hung. –talan/-telen, –atlan/-etlen (privative suffix)

Hunn. **-itülen** tlan, tlen, talan, telen

Sum. dul (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. dul2 “to lower; (to be) deep” [?]

300 talce “footprint”

TLE s.v.

Hung. tal-p “sole (of human foot), tal-p-as “infantry man”, tal-p-al-ni “to tread down, to destroy”, tal-ap “sole, base”, tal-ap-zat “pedestal”, etc.

Hunn. **talba** talp

Sum. dul (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. dul2 “to lower; (to be) deep”

301 talmiðe “(which) articulates, computes, deciphers”

TLE s.v.

Hung. tolm-ács “interpeter” (> Germ. Dolmetscher “id.”)

Sum. tal (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. tal3; ti-il; tal; tal4; tal5; ta-il; til “to cry”

302 tam- “to bury”, tamia “grave”

Alinei 2003, p. 118; Gostony, no. 7, 266, 409

Hung. tem-et-ni “to bury”

Sum. dim, wr. dim3 “corpse”. EWU (p. 1500) derives temetni from tömni “to stuff” with causative suffix –et, which is semantically senseless. Probably Hung. **tetem** “corpse” is related to Sum. dim, too (already Sum. partial reduplication?).

303 tamera “assaillir, attaquer, s’en prendre à” (Martha)

Martha 1913, p. 433; Gostony, no. 7, 266, 409

Hung. tám-ad-ni “to attack”, tám-asz-tani “to support”, tám-og-at-ni “to support”, gyám “pillar; guardian”, gyám-ol-ni “to support”, etc.

Sum. dam (2104x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dam “spouse”

304 tan-, tansina “to teach, to prove, to witness”, tan-na “récit”

Alinei 2003, p. 119s.

Hung. tan-ít-ani “to teach”, tan-ul-ni “to learn, to study”

PA *t’uŋe- “to inform”

PUr *tuna- “to accustom oneself, to learn”

Sum. du (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. du8 “to heap up, pile up”, dub (107x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. dub “to heap up, to pile”, tub (29x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. tu11; tu10 “to heap up” + na (411x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. na “(compound verb nominal element)”

305 taḫu “beaten”, taḫuša “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; Gostony, no. 340

Hung. tap-int-ani “to touch, to feel”, tap-og-at-ni “id.”, tap-os-ni “to trample”, dob-ogni “to beat (heart)”

Hunn. **topin** lépni, **topa** lépés

PA *tāp’V “to stamp; to press”

PUr *tappa- “to stamp with the feet; to strike”

Sum. tab (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab “to flatten”

306 tarils “cursus”

Alinei 2003, p. 32; Gostony, no. 298, 466

Hung. tér-ni “to turn, to turn around”

Hunn. **teiri** tér

PFU *ter3- “to find or make room”

Sum. tir (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ġeštir “mud; forest, wood”. Hung. tér-ni is derivated from Hung. tér < Sum. tir.

307 tar-ti “montant, contrefort”, Tar-c-na, Tar-χ-na “Tarquinius” (cf. Pfiffig 1998, p. 354)

Martha 1913, p. 433s.

Hung. tar-t-ani “to hold, to last”

Hunn. **taretin** tartani

PA *terta- “to pull”

PTurk. *dart-

PMong. *tata- < *data-

PTung. *derde-

PFU *tartt3- “to get stuck, to stick”

Sum. dara (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. tug2dara4; dara2; tug2dara2 “belt, sash, girdle; string”

308 tat-a “ouvrir, saigner, égorger”

Martha 1913, p. 434

Hung. tát-ni “to open wide”. According to EWU, p. 1489, probably to tár “store room”:

Sum. tur (277x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tur3; e2tur3 “animal stall”

Rhaet. *torva “granary, warehouse” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)

309 tei “eau”

Martha 1913, p. 435

Hung. tó, tav- “lake”

Hunn. **tava** tó

PUr *tow3 “lake, pond”

Sum. tul (109x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tul2;

|LAGAB×TIL| “public fountain; fish pond, pit; ditch, channel; excavation, trench”

310 ten-, θen-, tn-, ta- “to act as magistrate”

Alinei 2003, p. 81; Gostony, no. 348

Hung. ten-ni “to make, to do”

Hunn. **tenin**, **tün** tenni, **Tenjü** főúri rang

PA *t'ebV “to put”

PMong. *teye-

PTung. *teb-

PFU *teke- “to do, to make”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”

311 tenamer “to rebuke, to assail”, zimuθe “(one who) lowers, strikes”

TLE, p. 165; Gostony, no. 440, 564; 391

Hung. tám-ad-ni “to attack”, tám-asz-tani “to support”, tám-og-at-ni “to support”, gyám “pillar; guardian”, gyám-ol-ni “to support”, etc.

Sum. dam (2104x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dam “spouse”

312 tes-, tez-, θes-, θez- (tezan; teta, t(e)va) “to make, to do, to put”

Alinei 2003, p. 80s.; Gostony, no. 348

Hung. tenni, tesz- “to make, to do”

Hunn. **tenin**, **tün** tenni, **Tenjü** főúri rang

PA *t’ebV “to put”

PMong. *teye-

PTung. *teb-

PFU *teke- “to do, to make”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”

313 teta “to cover, to protect”

TLE, p. 335

Hung. tet-ő “roof, lid, cover”. According to EWU, p. 1515, to tetik “to be clear” to tenni “to make, to do”:

Hung. tenni, tesz- “to make, to do”

Hunn. **tenin**, **tün** tenni, **Tenjü** főúri rang

PA *t’ebV “to put”

PMong. *teye-

PTung. *teb-

PFU *teke- “to do, to make”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”

314 tiurunias “law, customs”

Alinei 2003, p. 123; Gostony, no. 59, 268

Hung. tör-vény “law”, tör-ni “to break”

Sum. tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide”

315 tle-n-a-c- “marcher”

Martha 1913, p. 437

Hung. tal-p “sole (of human foot), tal-p-as “infantry man”, tal-p-al-ni “to tread down, to destroy”, tal-ap “sole, base”, tal-ap-zat “pedestal”, etc.

Hunn. **talba** talp

Sum. dul (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. dul2 “to lower; (to be) deep”

316 tmia “place, sacred building, temple” (?)

Alinei 2003, p. 81s.; Gostony, no. 7, 266, 409

Hung. tem-et-ni “to bury”

Hung. tem-et-ni “to bury”

Sum. dim, wr. dim3 “corpse”. EWU (p. 1500) derives temetni from tömni “to stuff” with causative suffix –et, which is semantically senseless. Probably Hung. **tetem** “corpse” is related to Sum. dim, too (already Sum. partial reduplication?).

317 tr-a-χ-s “aigu”

Martha 1913, p. 438

Hung. *tőr* “dagger”

Hunn. **teir**, **tir** csapda, kelepce, *tőr*, **teiri** tér, **tere** penge, *él*, **terild** csapda

PFU **terä* “edge”

Sum. *dur* (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. *dur10* “ax”, but cf. also *ĝiri* (198x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. *ĝiri2*; *urudĝiri2*; *me2-er*; *me-er*; *me-ri* “razor; sword, dagger”

318 tre-c “maison”

Martha 1913, p. 438

Hung. *tér*, *ter-* “space, room”

Hunn. **teiri** tér

PFU **tär3* “space”

Sum. *tir* (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. *tir*; *ĝeštir* “mud; forest, wood”

319 trutnuθ, trutnvt “priest (fulguriator)”

Alinei 2003, p. 82s.; Gostony, no. 109

Hung. *tált-os* “sorcerer”

PUG **tult3* “magic power, sorcery”

Sum. *tu* (1x: ED IIIa) wr. *tu* “priest”, *lal* (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. *lal3* “type of priest”, *atua* (76x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. *a-tu5*; *a-tu5-a-tu5*; *lu2a-tu5-a* “a type of priest”. Triple-word?

320 tuc-i “qui est inerte, immobile, paisible”

Martha 1913, p. 439

Hung. *toh-onya* “plump, awkward”. According to EWU, p. 1524, *to tunya* “awkward, lazy, stupid”. But without doubt related to *csúnya* “foul, ugly”. There is no need to assume Slavonic borrowings:

Sum. *sugin* (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. *ĝešsugin* “rot; decayed matter”

Akk. *sumkīnum*

321 tul “propre, approprié, convenable, régulier, bon”, tul-ar “limite de propriété, borne”

Martha 1913, p. 440

Hung. *tul-aj-don* “one’s own, propriety”, *tul-aj-don-os* “owner”. According to EWU, p. 1560 probably to *tolvaj* “thief”:

PUr **sala(-)* “to hide; to steal; thief”

Sum. *sul*, wr. *su-ul* “to cover”

322 tular, tularu “boundaries (pl. of tul)”

Alinei 2003, p. 83s.; Gostony, no. 128

Hung. *tú-l* “beyond”, *tá-v-ol* “far”, *to-v-a* “away”

PUr **to* “that” (with *-v-* as *Hiatusstilger*, EWU, p. 1537)

Sum. *dub* (30x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. *dab6*; *dub* “to go around, to encircle, to turn; to search”.

323 tur- “to give”

Alinei 2003, p. 84s.; Gostony, no. 298, 466

Hung. tér-ni “to turn, to turn around”

Hunn. **teiri** tér

PFU *ter3- “to find or make room”

Sum. tir (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ġeštir “mud; forest, wood”. Hung. tér-ni is derivated from Hung. tér < Sum. tir.

324 tus “pressé, serré”

Martha 1913, p. 441

Hung. tasz-ít-ani “to push”

Sum. du-šu “to push, to push open”, cf. du (82x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du7 “to push”, šu us, wr. šu us2 “to push open (a door)”

325 tusnutnie, tuśnutie “?”

Alinei 2003, p. 126; ; TLE s.v.; Gostony, no. 453

Hung. tűz, tűz- “fire” (tüstént “immediately”? Cf. Tóth 2007a; cf. also rögtön “id.” < PFU *reṅka “hot, warm”)

Hunn. **tes** láng, **tesin**, **tesján** lángolni(!), **teszth** tűz, **teszthi** tűzből való, **teszthild** tüzes **Tesjághild**, **Tesjaghild** Kaukázus, „Lánghegység” [?], **Tesongadi** Tesongádi “Lángvidék” [?], **Tesviju** keleti hun király, “Lángíj”

PA *t’oge

PUg *tüy3-t3, *tűw3-t3

Sum. tab (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab; tab2 “to burn; fire”

326 tuśti, tuśθi “(in the) oven, (in the) flame”

Alinei 2003, p. 126; Gostony, no. 453 + 857

Hung. tűz “fire” + , -t(t), -et(t)/-ott (locative suffix)

Hunn. **tes** láng, **tesin**, **tesján** lángolni(!), **teszth** tűz, **teszthi** tűzből való, **teszthild** tüzes **Tesjághild**, **Tesjaghild** Kaukázus, „Lánghegység” [?], **Tesongadi** Tesongádi “Lángvidék” [?], **Tesviju** keleti hun király, “Lángíj”

PA *t’oge

PUg *tüy3-t3, *tűw3-t3

Sum. tab (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab; tab2 “to burn; fire” +

PA *t’a, *t’e “that”

PUr *tä, *te, *ti “this”

Sum. -da (comitative suffix)

327 θa, θac “silence”, θaclθi “in silence”

TLE, p. 181s.

Hung. sük-et, sik-et “deaf”

Sum. sig (74x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig; šeg5 (to be) silent”

328 θam- “to build, to found”, zimaite, zimite “(which) sustains”

TLE, p. 182; Gostony, no. 440, 564

Hung. tám-ad-ni “to attack”, tám-asz-tani “to support”, tám-og-at-ni “to support”, gyám “pillar; guardian”, gyám-ol-ni “to support”, etc.

Sum. dam (2104x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dam “spouse”

329 θanasa “teacher”

Alinei 2003, p. 119s.

Hung. tan-ít-ani “to teach”, tan-ul-ni “to learn, to study”, tan-ár “teacher”

PA *t’uŋe- “to inform”

PUr *tuna- “to accustom oneself, to learn”

Sum. du (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. du8 “to heap up, pile up”, dub (107x: ED IIIb, Old

Babylonian) wr. dub “to heap up, to pile”, tub (29x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. tu11;

tu10 “to heap up” + na (411x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. na “(compound verb nominal element)”

330 θan-r “tranquille, paisible”, θan-r-a “être tranquille”

Martha 1913, p. 442

Hung. szende “calm, tranquil”, according to EWU, p. 1416s. to szunyik, which is “of onomapopoeic origin”, but there is no need for such a pretext:

Sum. šag huĝ [šaghuĝ] (19x: Old Babylonian) wr. šag4 huĝ “to soothe”

331 θapicun, θapintaś “division en parts, répartition, partage” (Martha); “to crush with the feet” (Alinei)

Alinei 2003, p. 120

Hung. seb “wound” (Martha); top-og-ni “to trip”, topp-ant-ani “to stamp with the foot” (Alinei)

Sum. zib (16x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. za3; zib “a mark; mark, token; colour, paint”

332 θaura, θaure “tomb”

Alinei 2003, p. 121; Gostony, no. 410

Hung. tár “storage room”

Hunn. tár tár, tároló

Sum. tur (277x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tur3; e2tur3 “animal stall”

Rhaet. *torva “granary, warehouse” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98). According to EWU, p. 1482, Hung. tár is borrowed from Serbo-Croatian tovar “transport burden” which is unnecessary, but shows that the Serbo-Croatian word itself is a borrowing from Hung. tár < *tovar < Rhaet. *torva, thus with metathesis. This also proves that the Hung. word does not go directly back to Sum. tar, but to the Rhaet. extended borrowing *tor-va.

333 θaur-a “s’empresser, être occupé”

Martha 1913, p. 443

Hung. sür-ög-ni “to run around, to be very busy”. According to EWU, p. 1374 a. 1346 related to sűrű “dense”:

Sum. sir (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. sir2 “(to be) dense”

334 θec “to knead > to model, to adjust”

TLE, p. 187; Gostony, no. 173

Hung. dag-aszt-ani “to knead”, dag-ad-ni “to swell, to grow”

PFU *toŋ3-, *taŋ3-

Sum. daĝal (745x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. daĝal; dam-gal; di-am-ga-al; da-ma-al “(to be) wide; width, breadth”

335 θel- “to fill”

Alinei 2003, p. 122s.; Gostony, no. 71, 888

Hung. tel-ni “to be filled”, tel-e, tel-i “full”, töl-t-eni “to fill”

PFU *täwðe, *täłk3 “full”

Sum. til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian)
wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”

336 **θen-θ “à la suite de la parole”**

Martha 1913, p. 444

Hung. han-g “sound”. According to EWU, p. 523 to kong-at-ni “ro rattle, to ring the bell”

Sum. kunkan, wr. kun-ka3-an “a sound (onomatopoeic)”

337 **θez- “to make an offering”**

TLE, p. 187

Hung. tet-sz-ik “to please, to appeal”. According to EWU, p. 514 to tenni “to do, to make”

Hunn. **tenin**, **tün** tenni

PA *t’ebV “to put”

PMong. *teye-

PTung. *teb-

PFU *teke- “to do, to make”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”

338 **θi-l “hâtif, hâtivement, vite”**

Martha 1913, p. 445

Hung. sie-t-ni “to hurry, to speed”

PFU *čej3-, *ček3-, *čeŋ3-, *čij3-, *čik3-, *čiŋ3-

Sum. zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to issue; to levy, raise, muster; to swell; to expend; to rise”

339 **θilen “fill (imperative 2nd or 3rd sing.)”**

Alinei 2003, p. 122s.; Gostony, no. 71, 888

Hung. tel-ni “to be filled”, tel-e, tel-i “full”, töl-t-eni “to fill”

PFU *täwðe, *täłk3 “full”

Sum. til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian)
wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”

340 **θra “milk” (?)**

Alinei 2003, p. 123; Gostony, no. 702

Hung. tej “milk” + -ra/-re (sublative suffix)

Sum. ga (4425x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. ga “milk”

341 **θu “one”**

TLE, p. 191; Gostony, no. 181, 823

Hung. egy

Hunn. **idzsi** egy, **idzsen** elől, **idzsési** egész, **idzsid** egyenes, **idzsiwra** előre

Sum. ge4 “one”

342 **θu-es “crié, appelé par son nom”**

Martha 1913, p. 446

Hung. hí-ni, hív- “to call”

Hunn. **chüv** hú, híve vminek, **chüvigh** hívő, **chüvin** hívni, felhívni vmire

PUr *kan3-, *kaṇ3- “to call”

Sum. kiĝ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiĝ2 “to seek”

343 **θux “protubérance, renflement, épaule”**

Martha 1913, p. 446

Hung. csö-g “knot”, cso-m-ó

Hunn. **csüma** rügy, hajtás

PUg *ć8ṇk3 “knot; to tie into a knot”

Sum. sig (91x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sig9 “to tie (shoes)”

344 **tul “to divide, to share, to assign”**

TEL, p. 347; Gostony, no. 128

Hung. túl “beyond, across”, tel-ek “plot of land, estate”, tel-ep “settlement, colony”

Hunn. **telikhi** teleki

PFU *täwðe, *tälk3 “full”

Sum. til (770x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til3 “to live; to sit (down); to dwell”. I do not accept the PFU etymology (although it has its parallels, cf. Latin populus “people” : Greek plēthos “quantity”, German Volk “people” : voll “full”, etc., Kluge, p. 963).

345 **θun “petit, peu”, θun-a, θun-e “être réduit, être très petit”**

Martha 1913, p. 447

Hung. csűn-ik “fejlődésében ellankad, épségéből alábbszáll, hanytatlik” (Czuczor and Fogarai, p. 2007)

PUr *ć8n3- “to decrease/reduce oneself; to shrivel, to dry up”

Sum. sun (48x: Old Babylonian) wr. sun5 “(to be) humble”

346 **θun “instrument (music)”**

Alinei 2003, p. 125s.

Hung. ín, in- “nerve”

Hunn. **ini** len, **ini** ín

PA *sínri “sinew”

PUr *sene, *sōne “sinew; vein”

Cheremis sōn “sinew; vein”

Sum. sa (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa “gut; sinew, tendon; string (of a bow, musical instrument); catgut string”. The stem on nasal is present in: saĝkešed (104x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ-keš2; kušsaĝ-keš2 “a strap; loop, string”. Akk.?
Akk. dāmu

347 **tunt “to hit, to run into”**

TLE, p. 348; Gostony, no. 372, 623

Hung. dő(-?)n-t-eni “to upset, to overturn”, dő-l-ni “to fall, to pour (of rain); to lean”

Sum. dirig (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to fall down, collapse”, thus probably di-rig.

- 348 tur “the robust one > bull, ox”, tura “robust, solid (fem.) > cow, tura, ture “to reinforce, to swell, to make firm”**

TLE, p. 349; Gostony, no. 187, 419; 426, 467

Hung. der-ék “waist; honest; well-built, fine, handsome”, tör-zs “trunk (tree)”

Hunn. **dergü** vmivel, vkivel szemben

Sum. dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. diri; RI “(to be) very great, supreme, excellent; more than; (to be) powerful, competent; (to be) big, huge; (to be) abundant; on, over, above; against; radiance; to project, stick up, build high; (to be) surplus”

To here belongs the name of the highest female goddess “Turan” (cf. Pfiffig 1998, p. 24 and *passim*) and the name of the Etruscans: Greek Tyrrēnoi/Tyrsēnoi, Latin Tucsī, the name of the Turks as well as the former denomination of the Ural-Altaic languages as “Turanic languages”. Cf. **-θuras**, no. 350.

- 349 θur, θur-a “suite, lignée, rejeton”**

Martha 1913, p. 448

Hung. sor “row, order”, according to EWU, p. 1346, probably to szer “instrument, order, ... times”

Hunn. **szer** szer, eszköz, **szerin** eszköz lenni, eszközzé válni, **szeritin** eszközt készíteni, **szeritágh** eszközt készítő, **szerin** szerelni, **szérin** szűlni, **szérild**, **szérildbi** születés, **széris** szülés, **széritin** születni, **szerti** szív, **szirünesen** szívtelen, **szertin** szeretni, **szertigh** szerető, **szertild**, **szirünild** szeretet, szerelem, **szirünesí** szeretnivaló, szíves, **szirüni** szerelmes, **szirünild** szerelmes

PUr *šer3 “order, progression, series”

Sum. šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”

- 350 -θuras “collective suffix”, Tursikina “Etruscan”**

TLE s.v.; cf. Alinei 2003, p. 85; Gostony, no. 426, 467

Hung. tör-zs “tribe, clan”, der-ék “waist; honest; well-built, fine, handsome”

Sum. dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. diri; RI “(to be) very great, supreme, excellent; more than; (to be) powerful, competent; (to be) big, huge; (to be) abundant; on, over, above; against; radiance; to project, stick up, build high; (to be) surplus”. Cf. **tur** (no. 348).

- 351 turi “to turn, to spin”, turia “Turo (goddess of) turning”**

TLE s.v.

Hung. csűr-ni “to twist about, to wring out”, csűr, csür “a cut, cylindrical piece of wood about twenty centimeters long which is wrapped in thread and is pointed at one end and round and smooth at the other”

Sum. sur (200x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sur “to spin; to twist; to slither”

- 352 tusiu, tusnu “swollen, jammed, rich, smug, excited”**

TLE, p. 351; Gostony, no. 819

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

Sum. tu, wr. tux(|KA×UD|) “leader” and not with EWU, p. 287 borrowed from Northern Italian (Milano) dōš, Italian doge < Latin dux, ducis “leader”, but the Romance and the Latin words are affiliated with the Sum. word that survived independently in Hung. and Etr., in Etr. even with the original unvoiced t-.

353 θuta “people”

TLE, p. 193; Gostony, no. 181, 823

Hung. Tóth; tót

Hunn. **tau** anyagi kár, károsodás, **taud** káros, **tauid** károsodás, nagy kár, **tauth** ṛgepida

Sum. utud (847x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tud; u3-tu; tu-ud “to give birth (to), bear a child”.

According to EWU, p. 1535, < Old High German thiot “people” < IE *teutā “people”, cf.

Oscan totam “civitas” (Pokorny 1959, s.v.) and after used as denomination for Slavonic people, esp. Slovaks and Slovenians, but mostly in a negative sense, cf. tótosan beszélni “to speak with Slovakian accent”, tótágast állni “to be in a flap”, etc. The Etr. and the Hunn. testimonies exclude of course Germ. borrowing. (Our etymology follows Bobula 1970, p. 82.)

354 θuvas “trunk; fire; idol”

Alinei 2003, p. 127; Gostony, no. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821

Hung. tő, töv- “trunk”

Hunn. **tuoji** fenyő, **tuojekh**, **tuojid** fenyves

PA *tēmō “root; strength; soul”

PTurk. *damor

PMong. *taŋ-gi < *dam-gi

Sum. dim (38x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dim; dim3; ḡšdim “post, pillar, pole”

355 uc-e “piquer, clouer, ficher, appliquer”

Martha 1913, p. 448

Hung. ök-lel-ni “to push/sting with the horns”, according to EWU, p. 1079, to ököl “fist”

Sum. gu la (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 la2 “to embrace”

356 uḫumsna “one who yokes, bindes”

TLE, p. 361

Hung. iga “yoke”

Hunn. **jóga** iga

Sum. sig (91x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sig9 “to tie”

357 ul-ḫ-n-i-sla “guetteur (chat?)”

Martha 1913, p. 449

Hung. ól-ál-kodik “to sneak around, to lurk”. According to EWU, p. 1058 zu orv “sinister, sneaky; thief”:

Sum. erim2 “hostile”

358 um-naθ-e “tomber, glisser, couler”

Martha 1913, p. 449

Hung. om-l-ik, om-ol-ni “to fall apart”

Hunn. **ontin** nemzeni, **ont** nemzés, **ontágh** ondó (Sperma), **onteszer** hímvessző, **onteszer** nemzőszerv, **önta** család, **önt(a)disi** törzsi, **öntad** nemzetség, **öntadikh** törzs, **öntamaia** a nemzet ősanja, **öntatha** nemzetségfő

Sum. hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”

359 un “demande, prière”, un-e “demander, prier”

Martha 1913, p. 450

Hung. un-szol-ni “to push forward, to urge”. According to EWU, p. 1578s. to uszítani “to hunt, to set on (for attack)”. If this is a causative to úsz-ik “to swim”, then we get:

PA *òje “to swim”

PMong. *üj-, *oj-

PTung. *ujV-

PUr. *uje-, *oje-

Sum. u (156x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. u5 “to ride; to gain control”

360 uri, ure, uru “sir, master”

Alinei 2003, p. 127; Gostony, no. 481, 699, 734

Hung. úr, ur- “sir, master”

Hunn. **urru**si uralkodó

PA *i_òre “male; young man”

PTurk. *er-

PMong. *ür-

PTung. *ur

PFU *ur3 “husband”

Sum. ur (22x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur “man”

361 ur-sm-n-al “provenant de la rouille de clou”

Martha 1913, p. 450

Hung. ár “awl”

PFU *ora

Sum. bur (3x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. burx(| KA×ŠU|) “to cut”

362 ur-um “comble, faite”

Martha 1913, p. 450

Hung. orom “peak, pinnacle, gable”. According to EWU, p. 1069, to orr “nose”

Hunn. **ore**, **orem** orr, orom, **orem** orom

PUr (?), PFU *were, *wōre “mountain”

Sum. bur, wr. bur8 “crotch”

363 useti “to draw (water)”

TLE, p. 359; Gostony, no. 398

Hung. húz-ni “to draw, to pull”

PUg *kup3-t3- “to rend, to pull, to tear”

Akk. kapārum “to wipe, to wipe off”

364 ut- “to give, to carry out, to perform”

TLE, p. 360; Gostony, no. 305

Hung. ad-ni “to give”

Hunn. **amtin**, **antīn** adni

PFU *amta-

Sum. ad gi (73x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad gi4 “to advise, give advice”

Rhaet. atu-, tin- “to give”, etu, etau “I give” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)

365 uzr, uzarale “robbed, widowed, bereaved”

TLE, p. 354

Hung. özvegy “widow, widower”. According to EWU, p. 1092, “of unknown origin”, but very probably with connection to árva “orphan”:

PFU *orpa(s3), *orwa(s3) “orphan, orphaned; widow, widowed”

Akk. erūm; urrūm “to be empty”

366 vacal, vacil “libation”

Alinei 2003, p. 86; Gostony, no. 34

Hung. báj “charme”

PA *bā- “to bind”

Akk. ebētu “(to be) tied, cramped up”

367 vanθ “demoness or fury associated with Charun”, Parca, “one who turns > spin”, venzile “servile, client”

TLE, p. 132, 150

Hung. fon-al, fon-ál “thread, yarn”, fon-ni “to spin, to braid”

PA *p’i_ùni “to twist, to twirl”

PUr *puna- “to spin, to twist”

Sum. pana (63x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešpana; ba-na; ġešpanax(| ŠE.NUN&NUN|) “bow; a geometric figure”

368 -var “in (temporal)”

Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gostony, no. 120, 121, 428

Hung. bel-i “inside”

Hunn. **be** –ba/-be, **bé**, **béj**, **béh**, **bélé** be, **béla** üreg, barlang, **ben** ban, ben

PA *bēlke, bēlki “waist, lap”

PFU *pāl3 “the inside”

Sum. pah, wr. pah “leg of an animal, haunch, lap”; bi- (locative-terminative prefix), bad (11x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešbad “leg or foot of a piece of furniture”

369 vecu “alternate manner”

TLE, p. 135

Hung. vagy “or”, vagy-lag-os “alternative”, according to EWU, p. 1596, identical with vagy “is”.

Perhaps also Lydian buk “or” (Gusmani 1964, p. 47)

PA *bōlo “to be”

PFU *wole- “to be, to become”

Sum. bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to turn, to turn into, to become”

370 Vei(s) (Lat. Veii) “fishing place”

Alinei 2003, p. 133

Hung. vejsze “basket for fishing”

PFU *wajč3 “weir”, *waja- “to sink, to submerge”

Sum. gisig (15x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gi-sig; gi-sig7 “a reed fence”

371 veiθa “careful, fair”

TLE, p. 136; Gostony, no. 217

Hung. figy-el-ni “to watch, to observe”

Sum. pad (2313x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pad3 “to find, discover; to name, nominate”

372 velaθri “round, turning”, veleθia, veleθa, veliθana, velisina “express, rotation, roundness”

TLE, p. 138ss.; Gostony, no. 205a

Hung. ford-ít-ani “to turn around/over”, ford-ul-ni “to turn around, revolve”. Velaθri is also the Etr. name of Volterra, -terra is probably a Verballhornung of Etr. -θri (locative ending).

PUr (?), PFU *p8rk3-, *p8rg3- “to revolve, to turn”

Sum. bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross”

Akk. palūm

373 velu “cudgel, cylindric rod”, velscu, velsi “to roll, to cudgel; round cane”

TLE, p. 145, 144; Gostony, no. 630

Hung. fal “wall”, pal-ánk, pál, pál-ca “cane, rod, stick”

Akk. pilaqu “spindle”

Sum. balak (31x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešbalak “id.”

374 Velzna (Lat. Volsinii, Bolsena) “Orvieto” (?) (place name)

Alinei 2003, p. 131s.; Gostony, no. 366

Hung. bel-ső “inner”

Hunn. **be** –ba/-be, **bé**, **béj**, **béh**, **bélé** be, **béla** üreg, barlang, **ben** ban, ben

PA *bēlke, bēlki “waist, lap”

PFU *pāl3 “the inside”

Sum. pah, wr. pah “leg of an animal, haunch, lap”; bi- (locative-terminative prefix), bad (11x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešbad “leg or foot of a piece of furniture”

375 veru “cover”

TLE, p. 151; Gostony, no. 332, 395, 494, 734

Hung. bor-ít-ani “to cover”, bur-k-ol-ni (or burk-?) “id.”

Hunn. **büretin** beborítani

Sum.bur (176x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. bur2; bur “to cover”

376 Vetluna (Lat. Vetulonia) “leader”

Alinei 2003, p. 133; Gostony, no. 689

Hung. vez-et-ni “to lead”, vezér “leader”

PFU *wetä-

Sum. gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer”

377 vilata “prisoner”

TLE, p. 156

Hung. bil-in-cs “fetters, shackles”

Sum. be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove” + la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to bind; binding, (yoke-)team”

Akk. alālu

378 vile “viscera”

TLE, p. 156

Hung. bél, bel-e “intestine(s), viscera”, be-, bel-, -ből “inside, into, from (inside)”

Hunn. **be** –ba/-be, **bé, bėj, bėh, bélé** be, **bėla** üreg, barlang, **ben** ban, ben

PA *bėlke, bėlki “waist, lap”

PFU *pāl3 “the inside”

Sum. pah, wr. pah “leg of an animal, haunch, lap”; bi- (locative-terminative prefix), bad (11x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešbad “leg or foot of a piece of furniture”

379 vilia, vilinei “villager”

TLE, p. 156; Gostony, no. 682

Hung. falu “village”

PA *palge “town”

P(F?)U *pal3

Sum. barim (24x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bar-rim4; barim “dry land” [?]

Rhaet. *ālu “village” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)

380 vi-n-um “marin, navigateur”

Martha 1913, p. 454

Hung. ú-sz-ni “to swim”

PA *ōje “to swim”

PMong. *ūj-, *oj-

PTung. *ujV-

PUr *uje-, *oje-

Sum. u (156x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. u5 “to ride; ship's cabin”

381 vle “ainsi que, en même temps que”

Martha 1913, p. 455

Hung. –val/-vel “with (comitative/instrumental)”

Hunn. **whel-, whet [?]** -vel, vel-

PUr (?), PFU *welje “brother, friend”

Sum. guli (91x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu5-li; gu-li; gu7-li “friend, comrade”

382 vraθ “to hit with the projectile”

Alinei 2003, p. 128; Gostony, no. 487

Hung. ver-ni “to hit”, ver-ek-ed-ni “to hit one another”, bir-kóz-ik “to wrestle”

Hunn. **Vereni** Antares (Véreny, Verseny)

Sum. ur (53x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “to beat”

383 vuisi “sharp”

TLE, p. 161; Gostony, no. 270

Hung. vés-ni “to cut, to engrave”, vés-ő “chisel”

Hunn. **baste** széles

PFU *wāngć3(-) “to cut; knife”

Sum. peš, wr. peš6 “to slice”

Akk. pašādu

384 zac “remarquable”

Martha 1913, p. 455

Hung. tek-int-eni “to look at, to watch, to remark”

Hunn. **thege** hely, (a tér egy része), **thegisz** tegez, **theke** gömb, **thekild** gömbölyű, **thekin**, **thekitin** nézni, tekinteni, **tiker** tükör

PUG *täkk3- “to notice, to observe”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of”

385 zal, zel, za-, zl, esal, esal-s, esl, ešl “two”

TLE, p. 163, 128; Gostony, no. 269

Hung. szel-ni “to split, to slice”

PFU *šälä-, *čälä- “to cut”

Sum. sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(|EZEN×LAL2|); sil5 “to split, to slit”

386 zamaθi, zamθ “godmother”

Alinei 2003, p. 128s.; Gostony, no. 439, 440

Hung. gyám “guardian”

Sum. dam (2104x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dam “spouse”. The Etr. form is semantically much closer to the Sum. word than the Hung. forms of the stem tám-, gyám.

387 zam-t- “bourrer”

Martha 1913, p. 456

Hung. töm-ni “to stuff”

Hunn. **thum** dugó, **tom** vas, **tumba** buzogány

PFU *tem3(-) “full; to jam, to stuff”

Sum. idim (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. idim “(to be) heavy, (to be) important”

388 zan-l “rejeton”

Martha 1913, p. 456

Hung. teny-ész-ik “to grow”, teny-ész-t-eni “to breed”. According to EWU, p. 1504, to tengeni “to live/survive with pain”, this probably to tengély “axle; spindle”:

Sum. dimgal (11x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dim-gal; di-im-gu-ul “a pole”

389 zar-ve “étendu”

Martha 1913, p. 456

Hung. ter-jed-ni “to spread out, to stretch out”

Hunn. **teiri** tér

According to EWU, p. 1509 to térti “to turn around; to fit” or to tér “space, room”, which have according to HMD both the same etymology:

PFU *ter3- “to find or make room”

Sum. tir (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ġeštir “mud; forest, wood” (> Hung. tér “space, room”)

390 zat- “battle”

Alinei 2003, p. 129; Gostony, no. 593

Hung. csat-a “battle”, csat-olni “to bind, to fasten; to annex a territory”

Hunn. **csáthi, csáthágh** parancsnok

Sum. kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to gather”

391 zat-i “luire, briller, éclairer”

Martha 1913, p. 456

Hung. tet-sz-eni “to shine, to appear”

Hunn. **tenin, tün** tenni

PA *t’ebV “to put”

PMong. *teye-

PTung. *teb-

PFU *teke- “to do, to make”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”

392 zaθ-r-u-m “dix”

Martha 1913, p. 457

Hung. tíz, tíz- “ten”

Hunn. **klüntíz** kilenc, **tíz** tíz

Sum. teš (222x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. teš2 “unity”

393 zec “complément, fin”

Martha 1913, p. 457

Hung. tök-él-et-es “perfect, complete”. According to EWU, p. 1539, to tenni “to do, to make”

Hunn. **tenin, tün** tenni

PA *t’ebV “to put”

PMong. *teye-

PTung. *teb-

PFU *teke- “to do, to make”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”

394 zelarvenas “from the family”

Alinei 2003, p. 130; Gostony, no. 444

Hung. család, cseléd, dial. csalárd, cselérd “family”

Sum. sal (186x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sal “to spread”

395 zeri “rite, legal action (?)”

TLE, p. 164; Gostony, no. 378, 414, 498

Hung. szer “apparatus, appliance, material, means, order, succession”, szer-tart-ás “rite, ceremony”, szer-ződ-és “contract, treaty”

Hunn. **szer** szer, eszköz, **szerin** eszköz lenni, eszközzé válni, **szeritin** eszközt készíteni, **szeritágh** eszközt készítő, **szerin** szerelni, **szérin** szülni, **szérild**, **szérildbi** születés, **széris** szülés, **széritin** születni, **szerti** szív, **szirünesen** szívtelen, **szertin** szeretni, **szertigh** szerető, **szertild**, **szirünild** szeretet, szerelem, **szirünesí** szeretnivaló, szíves, **szirüni** szerelmes, **szirünild** szerelmes

PUr *šer3 “order, progression, series”

Sum. šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”

396 zer-i “interrompre, briser, trancher”

Martha 1913, p. 457

Hung. tör-ni “to break apart”

Sum. tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide”

397 zic-, ziχ- “to write, to incise”

Alinei 2003, p. 87s.; Gostony, no. 582

Hung. gyakni “to sting with the corns”

PfU *δ'8kk3- “to poke, to prick, to sting”

PUG *j8kk3- “to prick, to stab, to thrust”

Sum. tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”

398 zil “plein, complet”

Martha 1913, p. 458s.

Hung. tel-e, tel-i “full”, tel-ik “to get full”, töl-t-eni “to fill”

PfU *täwde, *tälk3 “full”

Sum. til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”

399 zila, zilac, zilax, zilaθ, zilc “a magistrate (= Lat. praetor)”

Alinei 2003, p. 23ss.; Gostony, no. 511, 907

Hung. gyula “vice-king”

Hunn. **khalin** ütve, verve megmunkálni, **khália** malom, **Khalatiji** Malomföldi, **kháliasi** molnár, **khalka** szövetség

Sum. gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break”

400 zilacal “stars”

Alinei 2003, p. 130; Gostony, no. 91

Hung. csill-ag “star”

Hunn. **salgin** villanni, **salga** villanás, **salgagh** villogó, **salgaruti** gyémánt, **salgélü** fényjel

PA *č'i_ōli, *č'i_ōle, *č'i_ālo “grey; light”

PfU *č8lk3- “to glimmer, to shine, to sparkle”

Sum. zalag (135x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zalag; zalag2; su-lu-ug; sulug “(to be) pure; (fire) light; (to be) bright, to shine”

401 zin- “to make, to do”

Alinei 2003, p. 88; Gostony, no. 303

Hung. csin-ál-ni “to make, to do”

Sum. kiĝ [kiŋ] (1111x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. kiĝ2 “to work”

402 ziv- “to live”

Alinei 2003, p. 89; Gostony, no. 51, 209

Hung. szív-ni “to suck”, szív “heart”

PA *šimi “to suck”

Sum. sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck”

403 zusle, zuśle, zusle-i, zusleva, zuśleva, zusleva-i, zusleve, zuśleve, zuśleve-ś “être beau, être parfait” (Martha) “offering, sacrificial victim (animal)”, zusuzai, zusatu “to strike, to find, to gather” (TLE)

TLE, p. 167; Gostony, no. 235, 341

Hung. dísz-es “splendid”, dísz “splendour” (Martha); zúz-ni “to pound, to crash” (TLE)

Hunn. **di(gy?)evi** diadal, **di(gy)evisi** diadalmas (személy), **di(gy?)evild** diadalmas (dolog)

Sum. di, wr. di5 “to shine”

3. Conclusions

We have listed 403 Etruscan words with Sumerian and/or Akkadian or Rhaetic etymology, 185 of which have a Hunnic cognate. If we keep in mind that “Hungarian-Mesopotamian Dictionary” contains 1317 Hungarian words, this makes 31% Etruscan words, 14% of which have a Hunnic parallel. Etruscan and Hunnic share 46% of their cognates, while according to “Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian”, chapter 9, Etruscan and Hungarian share 33%. Since I have already proven in my “Hunnic-Hungarian Etymological Word list” that Hunnic was an own language, but very close to Hungarian, it follows that Etruscan was very close to both Hunnic and Hungarian, but closer to Hunnic, since it shares 15% more cognates. Considering that both Etruscan and Hunnic are languages that are extinct and only fragmentarily known, the percentages of 31%, 33% and 46% are still higher than the total average percentage of the alleged Finno-Ugric-Uralic “family” which is only 23.33% (Tóth 2007).

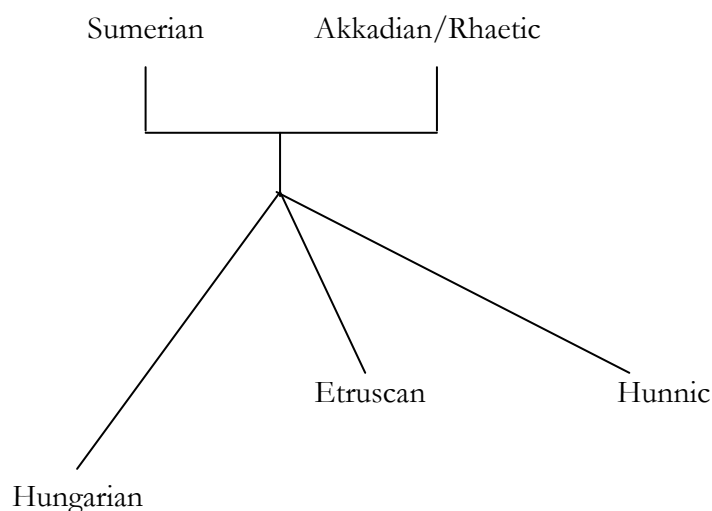
We will now compare essential phonetical features of Etruscan, Hunnic and Hungarian. Both Etruscan and Hunnic have often diphthongues where Hung. has monophthongues: Etr. *ais*, *eis*, Hunn. *ise*, Hung. *ős* “ancestor” or either Etr. or Hunn. have a diphthong while the other languages have monophthongues: Etr. *θaura*, *θaure* “tomb”, Hunn., Hung. *tár* “storage room”; Etr. *θuvas* “trunk”, Hung. *tő*, *töv-* “id.”, Hunn. *tuoji* “fenyő”; Etr. *nir* “baguette”, Hung. *nyír* “birch”, Hunn. *neir* “id.”; Etr. *paci* “quiet”, Hung. *béke* “peace”, Hunn. *bejke* “id.”.

Monophthongization must thus still have been ongoing in the V century, when the Isfahan codex was written from which the Hunnic words are taken (Diphthongs are nowadays still preserved in the Csángó dialects, cf. Wichmann 1936). Sometimes Etr., sometimes Hunn. is closer to the reconstructed Proto-language: PFU **amta-*, Hunn. *amtin*, *antin*, Etr. *at-*, *aθ-*, *ut-*, Hung. *ad-ni* “to give”; PUr **kola-* “to die”, Hunn. *jalen* “id.”, Etr. *calu* “dead”, Hung. *hal-ni* “to die”; PUr **kan3-*, **kaŋ3-* “to call”, Etr. *χaveχ* “(one who) shouts”, Hunn. *chüvin*, Hung. *hívni* “to call”; PUr **pälä* “half; side”, Etr. *falaś* “middle”, Hunn. *péle*, Hung. *fél* “half”; PUr **piðe*, **piðe-kä* “high; long”, Etr. *Felzna* (> Latin *Felsina*) “Bologna, lit. ‘the upper one’”, Hunn. *berü* “felesleges”, *pele-* “fel-“, *velje* “vmi felé”, Hung. *fel-* “upward”; PFU **kor3-* “to grate, to scratch”, Hunn. *gerin* “to fight”, Etr. *har*, *hara*, *hurt* “battle; to fight”, Hung. *harc* “battle”, *harcolni* “to fight”; PFU **wač3-* “to chase, to drive, to hunt”, Hunn. *vaughin*, Hung. *vágyini* “to long for”, Etr. *harθi* “demande, recommandation”.

An important difference between Etruscan, Hunnic and Hungarian is the treatment of the palatals **č* and **č̣* = [tš, tṣ̌], where Hunn. conserves the stop part, while both Etr. and Hung. keep the sibilants: PUr **kaća* “young unmarried man”, Etr. *hus-* “child”, Hung. *hős* “hero; young boy”, but Hunn. *hideo* “id.”; PA **mōč’a* “edge, end”, Etr. *masu* “s’éloigner”, Hung. *messze* “far (away)”, but Hunn. *mete* “id.”.

**ńć* gives stop/palatal or fricative in Etr. and Hung., while in Hunn. **ń* > *ø* and **ć* > *d*: PUg **mańć3* “man person”, Etr. *mexl*, *mayl-* “Hungarian”, Hung. *magyar* “id.”, but Hunn. *madü* “big”; PFU **n8ńć3* “hard, strong”, Etr. *nac* “big”, Hung. *nagy* “id.”, but Hunn. *madü* “id.”.

Summing up the results of our 403 Etruscan-Hunnic-Hungarian word-equations and the few phonological features we may dare drawing the affiliations between Etruscan, Hunnic and Hungarian as follows:



The unlabeled knot from which Hungarian, Etruscan and Hunnic originate, is not yet clear. But as I pointed out already in my former publications, the traditionally reconstructed Proto-Finno-Ugric, Proto-Uralic and even Proto-Altaic forms as intermediates between Sumerian-Akkadian/Rhaetic and the oldest testified form of Hungarian, Etruscan and Hunnic may come very close to the assumed ancestor forms.

In order to close this purely linguistic booklet, I have to leave the historical implications to historians. But since the “Sicani” people are testified by Schachermeyr (1984) all around the Mediterranean sea, especially also along the Libanese coast during the time of the Sea Wars (13th and 12th centuries B.C.), where the Etruscans are supposed to originate (Alinei 2003), it can hardly be by chance that these “Sicani” who gave their name to Sicily were the Hunnic tribe who came to be the Etruscans. Therefore, the well-known Hungarian “legend” that the Székely people originate from Sicily and the fact that the Székelys are called “Siculi” by the Hungarian Medieval chroniclers is not completely mistaken (cf. Padányi 1963; Bobula 1966). Also the fact that we find Etruscan substrate both in Lydian and in Lykian and outside of the Greek archipelagos also in Meroitic (Hummel 1992) and in Guanche (Wölfel 1965), two extinct languages of Northern Africa, as well as in Sardinia (Pittau 1982, 2000-2003) seems to confirm our assumption. If the Huns really went up to Switzerland in the Canton of Vallis where they left some “inscriptions” (Fischer 1896, Kiszély 1996) should be investigated. The Etruscans obviously landed in Sicily and wandered from there northwards until they reached the later Italian provinces of Tuscany and Latium and also took over to Sardinia. This nowadays obsolete part of history seem to have been still known to the Medieval Hungarian chroniclers when they identified the Székelys with the Siculi.

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