

Hungarian-Mesopotamian Dictionary (HMD)

BY

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

Today we publish four new works of Professor Alfréd Tóth. Present volume is entitled *Hungarian-Mesopotamian Dictionary (HMD)*'.

The following volumes of Prof. Tóth were published electronically by Mikes International:

- ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF HUNGARIAN (in English) (792 p.)
- HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND EGYPTIAN. — HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND HEBREW. Two Addenda to 'Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian' (EDH) (in English) (113 p.)
- HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND PENUTIAN — Second Addendum to 'Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian' (EDH) (in English) (37 p.)
- HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND INDO-EUROPEAN — Third Addendum to 'Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian' (EDH) (in English) (118 p.)
- IS THE TURANIAN LANGUAGE FAMILY A PHANTOM? (in English) (36 p.)
- HUNGARO-RAETICA (in English) (39 p.)

The Hague (Holland), August 2, 2007

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CONTENTS

<i>Publisher's preface</i>	<i>III</i>
1. Preface.....	2
2. Introduction.....	4
3. Hungarian-Mesopotamian Dictionary.....	8
<i>About the author</i>	<i>148</i>

eme-gir₁₅-še₃ gu₂-zu na-ab-šub-be₂-en

“Don’t neglect the Sumerian language!”

(Letter from Inim-Inana to Lugal-ibila c.3.3.12.3.)

Ezt a tanulmányt Szombathely honvárosomnak
a Kálvária-Hegyére
szánom, amire fel kellett másznom.

1. Preface

“Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian” (EDH) and my two little volumes “Hungaro-Rhaetica” were and still are a huge success, unexpected even for me, since I never thought that until now already over 5’000 people would download them. My readers may thus ask why I present them now a new etymological dictionary of Hungarian. This has at least three good reasons:

First, EDH shows on approximately 1’500 pages Gostony’s 1’042 Hungarian words (“Dictionnaire d’étymologie sumérienne”, Paris 1975) in 18 language families with several dozens of languages around the world, ordered primarily according to the language families and only secondarily according to the 1’042 Hungarian-Sumerian cognates. The present dictionary, which I call “HMD”, shows 1’317 Hungarian-Mesopotamian (Sumerian, Akkadian, Rhaetic) words according to alphabetical order.

Second, Gostony’ dictionary as well as all hitherto published works on Sumerian-Hungarian, are based on outdated Sumerian dictionaries, the newest one being normally P. Anton Deimel’s “Šumerisches Lexikon” (Rome 1928ss.), but since this work is hardly available outside of libraries specialized in Assyriology, most of the Sumerian-Hungarian studies are based on Friedrich Delitzsch’s “Šumerisches Glossar” (1914) which represents the scientific level of Sumerology of the end of the 19th century. HDM is based of the Sumerian dictionary of the University of Pennsylvania which is accessible in the internet and constantly being updated.

Third, the only reliable and thus usable Sumerian-Hungarian language studies are the ones written by Ida Bobula, Sándor Csőke and Zsigmond Varga. Most of the other ones deserve the bad critics that they got, because almost each etymology is either debatable or wrong. This is one of the main reasons, why the Sumerian-Hungarian affinity, already early proposed, was never accepted by international scientists. All people who wrote Sumerian-Hungarian studies did it with best intentions – but at the end they rather damaged than helped this theory. Moreover, practically none of these works are based on sound-laws. The necessity of sound-laws and thus the right of existence of historical linguistics was even denied. HDM is based on sound-laws and presents a completely new etymological base for 1317 Hungarian words, keeping only those early Sumerian etymologies that can stand before the present state of Sumerian linguistics. HDM does not deny historical linguistics, but takes full consideration of the (Ugric, Finno-Ugric, Altaic, etc.) proto-forms that had been reconstructed by traditional historical linguists, confronts them with the possible Sumerian words and discusses divergences between Sumerian and Proto-X. Therefore, HDM does not intend to substitute traditional Hungarian etymological dictionaries, but enlarges their basis by confronting the abstract proto-forms with the concrete words of an extinct, but once living language.

I could have tried to explain more Hungarian words by Sumerian than I did. But with its 1317 entries, HMD can stand its concurrence at least in quantitative respect: “A Magyar Szókészlet finnugor elemei etimológiai szótár” contains ca. 677 and Budenz’ comparative dictionary 996 entries, concentrating only on such Hungarian words that show up at least in one other Uralic language. Since it was important to me to compare the actual Sumerian words with the reconstructed proto-forms, I restricted myself also basically only on such words, but enlarged my vocabulary from the Uralic to the Altaic language family, does presupposing that the once asserted Ural-Altaic macrofamily does exist. The other group of words I have chosen to try to explain in HMD are words that are still “of unknown origin”. In this case, HDM wants to open new ways by confronting such Hungarian words with possible Sumerian, Akkadian and Rhaetic cognates. On the other side, Bárczi’s “short” dictionary has approximately 8,500 entries, the big TESz has 10,714 entries and the newest, the “Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Ungarischen (EWU)”, has ca. 10,000 entries, but these latter works include all possible derivations from the simple Hungarian stems. Since these derivations are accessible in each big Hungarian dictionary (and known to the Hungarian readers anyway), I also concentrated myself only on stems, which does not exclude that I also brought derivations, if their semantics has considerably changed from the original meaning(s) of the stems.

Unlike in EDH, I do not quote scientific literature in HDM (unless it is really necessary), because unlike EDH, HDM should become a reference work not only for linguists but for specialists of other disciplines and even interested people of each genre as well. For everybody who wants to check the used as well as further literature, I recommend the several bibliographies at the ends of the 18 chapters of EDH. Since it is very well known that Finno-Ugric etymologies change from dictionary to dictionary (even in such standard works that were written under participation of the same persons almost at the same times), I cite deviant proto-forms next to one another, separated by commata.

I like to thank my great teacher and best friend, Professor Dr. Linus Brunner (1909-1987), with whom I studied Assyriology and Semitics and without his continued mental presence I would not have been able to write HDM. Special thanks go to Flórián Farkas who has already taken care of many studies of mine and has also done an excellent job in editing HDM.

Tucson, AZ (USA), July 28, 2007

Prof. Dr. Alfréd Tóth

2. Introduction

“GALILEI. Ich bin es gewohnt, die Herren aller Fakultäten sämtlichen Fakten und Entdeckungen gegenüber die Augen schliessen zu sehen und so zu tun, als sei nichts geschehen. Ich zeige meine Notierungen und man lächelt; ich stelle ein Fernrohr zur Verfügung, dass man sich überzeugen kann, und man zitiert den Aristoteles. Der Mann hatte kein Fernrohr!” (Bertolt Brecht, *Leben des Galilei*, Grosse Berliner und Frankfurter Ausgabe, Bd. 5, S. 39ff.)

Kisütik, hoy a magyar nyelv
Nincs, nem is lesz, nem is volt,
Ami új van benne, mind rossz,
Ami régi, az tót. (Arany János, *Orthológusokra*, 1880)

A preamble about reconstruction

Critics of traditional historical linguistics are right, when they state that the method of reconstruction on which historical linguistics is based, is logically circular. You realize that two words in two different languages look similar, then you assume that not only these words, but also the languages to which they belong, may be related. You go on, and if you find enough word-parallels, you try to find a system of parenthood of the two languages in establishing sound-laws. And if you have succeeded in doing so, too, than you have “proven” that your two languages are related to one another, or more exactly: genetically related to one another. (Languages may be typologically, but not genetically related, e.g. Hungarian and Basque, or genetically, but not typologically related, e.g. Sanskrit and Hindi.) Therefore, to speak in terms of logic: Your assumption is: Languages A and B are related to one another. Your theorem is: Languages A and B are related to one another. And your conclusion is: Languages A and B are related to one another.

This is a classical *circulus vitiosus*. But first, logic does not apply in historical linguistics. Classical logic is mono-contextual, i.e. can only differentiate between two values: positive or negative, there is no “gray-scale” between these two logical values. Languages, however, are not structured according to such a light-switch logic, and neither is linguistics. Second, nobody can deny that e.g. English “house” and German “Haus” are one and the same word because the two languages to which they belong are relatives of one another like two sisters or brothers. And where there are children, there also must be parents, grandparents and so on. This leads directly to reconstruction and thus to historical linguistics: tracing back the children to their earliest possible ancestors. In linguistics, these ancestors are called proto-forms. Third, the critics have offered a synchronic instead of this diachronic (historical) method of reconstruction: Instead of tracing back words to their proto-forms, they want to isolate the stems of these words, then compare them to stems of other languages, and if they turn out to be identical, than the languages to which they belong, are identical, and if not, then they are not related. Here is to ask: How do these critics know what is stem and what are derivational formants (e.g. prefixes, infixes, suffixes)? And how do they know if two stems of two languages are not identical or similar by chance (e.g. Engl. “house” and Hung. ház, the latter one is related to Engl. “hut”, but not to “house”)?

However, I agree with these critics about circularity in historical linguistics insofar, as it is really circular first to reconstruct a proto-form (to which one needs already sound-laws) and then to “reconstruct” sound-laws from the proto-forms. But here there is a better solution than the synchronic comparison that turns out to be impossible, as just shown: After having reconstructed proto-forms one has the possibility to compare these abstract proto-forms with real words of living or extinct languages. There is only one problem: The languages one compares with one another should be from about the same time-depth. It makes no sense, if Indo-Europeanists compare, e.g., Albanian, which is not documented before the 15th century A.D., with Anatolian languages that are attested from the 18th century B.C., because in these 33 centuries that lie between these languages, many phonetical and semantical chances may have occurred.

This is indeed an important point: One of the most important criticisms of traditional Finno-Ugrists against the Hungarian “Sumerologists” is telling them that it is not allowed to compare Hungarian, that is not testified before the 12th century, with Sumerian, whose earliest texts go back approximately to the 27th century B.C., thus 39 centuries lying between them. But if one combines the method of reconstruction and the method of confronting the reconstructed proto-forms with the actual words of the oldest known language at all, Sumerian, one gets in a situation similar to the reconstruction of the Romance languages’ sound-laws by confronting the words of the Romance languages with Latin, or in the case of the Slavonic languages with Old Bulgarian (Old Church Slavonic). What a kind of “Latin” would result, if one had to reconstruct it from the actual Romance languages? – One is for sure, not the Latin we know, and given the huge discrepancy in the Romance lexicon, the reconstructed “Latin” vocabulary would contain maximally a few hundred words and not the many ten thousands contained e.g. in the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*.

The dissolution of language families

Since we take the now late Dietz Otto Edzard’s criticism on Gostony’s “*Dictionnaire d’étymologie sumérienne*” (Paris 1975): “We cannot bridge 5’000 years’ distance simply by comparing two languages”, i.e. Hungarian and Sumerian, seriously, we want to show, why our method to use reconstructed proto-forms as intermediaries between modern Hungarian and Sumerian words really works. We thus give here an overview about the time-depths of the language families we are concerned in HMD and their dissolution (*Ausgliederung*) into single languages (all dates are, of course, approximate, but officially accepted).

Nostratic (Proto-Indo-European, Proto-Altaic, Proto-Uralic, Proto-Yukaghir, Proto-Chukotko-Kamtchatkan, Proto-Eskimo-Aleut, Proto-Kartvelian, Proto-Dravidian, Proto-Afro-Asiatic [formerly called Hamito-Semitic], Proto-Niwkh, Prot-Elamite, Tyrsenian, Sumerian):

18’000-12’000 B.C.

Proto-Uralo-Siberian (Proto-Uralo-Yukagir, Proto-Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Proto-Eskimo-Aleut):

6000-4000 B.C.

Proto-Altaic (Proto-Turkic, Proto-Mongolian, Proto-Tungusic)

6000 B.C.

Proto-Uralic (Proto-Finno-Ugric, Proto-Samoyed):

6000/4000 B.C.

Proto-Finno-Ugric (Proto-Finno-Permic, Proto-Ugric):

2500 B.C.

Proto-Ugric (Proto-Hungarian, Proto-Obugric):

1500 B.C.

Since our oldest readable Sumerian texts are from the so-called Fāra period, i.e. from the 27th century B.C., Sumerian is almost contemporaneous to Proto-Finno-Ugric. Since Akkadian, precisely Old Babylonian, is testified from the 23rd century B.C. (Sargon of Akkad) and since the same is true for his close relative, Rhaetic (cf. Brunner and Tóth 1987)¹, these languages are also contemporaneous with both Sumerian and Proto-Finno-Ugric. Since our hypothesis is that Hungarian goes back to Sumerian, the objection that we do not have older Sumerian texts, is of no importance (no Indo-Europeanist is forced to go further back from Proto-Indo-European to Nostratic). It is of no importance either, that “we see Sumerian only through the glasses of Akkadian”, i.e. possibly distorted by Akkadian phonetics, as Edzard (2003) remarked, because no linguist would deal with Sumerian if it would be worthless because of this possible distortion. And what concerns the further comparison of Hungarian via Proto-Ugric, Proto-Finno-Ugric and Proto-Uralic with Proto-Altaic, there is no problem either, because in these cases we compare proto-forms with proto-forms, i.e. reconstructions that have already been approved by traditional linguists.

The following etymological part of the present book will show entry by entry how the Sumerian phonemes correspond to the phonemes of the proto-languages on the one side and to the phonemes of Hungarian on the other side. Generally, it is to say that there is much more deviance between Hungarian and Proto-Ugric than between Hungarian and Sumerian. The main reason is that Finno-Ugrists tend to prefer Vogul (Mansi) and Ostyak (Khanty) forms if they deviate from Hungarian, and since it seems that the Ob-Ugric languages are not or not directly related to Hungarian, the result is in many cases a Proto-Ugric form that does not fit to the Hungarian word and thus ad hoc sound-laws in order to urge the Hungarian form in the Vogul-Ostyak Procrustes bed. On the other side, if a reconstruction is not or not primarily based on Hungarian and Vogul and/or Ostyak, but also at least on one Finno-Permic form, than the reconstructed proto-form is always much closer to the Sumerian word. It can also generally be observed that the Sumerian and the Hungarian consonants fit much better to one another than the vowels of both languages do, most of all the velar vowels. The reason is clear: Sumerian, Akkadian and Rhaetic do not possess a phonem /o/, so a Hungarian dark vowel can originate in a Sumerian, Akkadian or Rhaetic /a/ or /u/. Generally, again, Sumerian fits in his vowels system better to Hungarian than Akkadian and Rhaetic do, because in Sumerian, but not in Akkadian and Rhaetic (because of their apophony) there are traces of vowel harmony that are, as well known, fully developed in Hungarian.

And once again generally: By comparing modern Hungarian words with Sumerian, Akkadian and Rhaetic words from Old Babylonian time via intermediary reconstructed proto-forms, one realizes that not the phonetical but the semantical part of reconstruction or comparison is the big problem. Traditional linguists who reconstruct proto-forms from modern forms tacitly assume that the older a word is traced back, the simpler its meaning must be. But Sumerian shows quite the opposite. In most cases it is like that: The older a word is, there more specific (and not general) a meaning of a word gets. Phylogenetically, the concrete item is primordial, the abstract one comes later. For example, the Hungarian word for “ham from a pig’s back”: top originates in Sumerian dub whose meaning is “knee” (because both the back and the knee are rounded). Yet, the reconstructed Proto-Finno-Ugric form *tupp3 gives as meaning “loin” which is more abstract than “ham” or “knee/back”.

¹ As I have already pointed out in the Preface, for bibliographical information I refer to my “Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian” (EDH).

A problem that I have to mention specially is that it is practically not to decide, if a Hungarian suffix, like e.g. the causative *-t-*, has its corresponding counterpart in a Sumerian suffix, particle or an own word. Thus, it is in most cases unclear, if a Hungarian suffix developed only in Hungarian, in one of the proto-languages or already in Sumerian. However, the many double-words that are already present in Sumerian and are highly developed in Hungarian (the so-called *tükörszók*) seem to point in the direction that generally Hungarian suffixes originate in Sumerian words and not in suffixes or particles. But here there is the other problem that we have no right to combine freely Sumerian words as etymological basis for Hungarian words unless they are really testified in Sumerian. For example, I accepted Badiny's reconstruction of "Magyar" from Sumerian *mah* "(to be) great" + *gar* "(to be) heroic", but strictly speaking, the word-combination **mah-gar* is not testified in Sumerian, while e.g. *igi-bad* "to open the eyes (*igi* "eye")", *igi-bar* "to look at", *igi-duh* "to see" etc. are testified. Yet, on the other side, one may remark that in Romance linguistics, asterisk-forms are reconstructed where there is no corresponding actually testified Latin (or pre-Roman) word. For example, French *soleil* "sun" cannot originate in Latin *sol* "sun" (like e.g. Italian *sole* does), but presupposes a reconstructed diminutive form **solic(u)lu*, and Buchenstein *sorógle* "sun" requires even a reconstruct of the already reconstructed diminutive: **soluc(u)lu*. However, the etymology of "Magyar" (that must not lack in a Hungarian etymological dictionary) is the one and only case where I was inconsistent.

3. Hungarian-Mesopotamian Dictionary

Hungarian	a, az (definite article)
Proto-Uralic	*o, *u “that, yon”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*o “that”
Sumerian	a-ne (Old Sumerian) vs. e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she”
Akkadian	šū “he” vs. šī “she”
Rhaetic	is, es “this”
Hungarian	ács “carpenter”
Sumerian	ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)”
Hungarian	acsari “sour”
Sumerian	zag ĝar, wr. zag ĝar “(to be) sour”
Hungarian	acsarogni “to have a grudge against sb.”
Sumerian	šag dab, wr. šag4 dab5 “to feel hurt, to be angry, to be worried”
Hungarian	ádáz “ferocious, fierce, furious”
Sumerian	ud (266x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “storm; storm demon”
Hungarian	adni “to give”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*amta-
Sumerian	ad gi (73x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad gi4 “to advise, give advice”
Rhaetic	atu-, tin- “to give”, etu, etau “I give” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	ág “branch”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šaŋka
Sumerian	a (6115x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. a2 “arm; labor; wing; horn; side; strength; wage; power”
Akkadian	ahu; idu
Hungarian	agár “greyhound”
Sumerian	urgir (478x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur-gir15 “(domestic) dog”
Hungarian	agg “aged, senile, very old; old man”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*soŋk3-, *soŋg3- “to become old; old”
Sumerian	sugin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešsugin “rot; decayed matter”
Akkadian	sumkīnum
Hungarian	agg- “to collapse, to fall down”
Sumerian	sugin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešsugin “rot; decayed matter”
Akkadian	sumkīnum

Hungarian	aggódik “to worry”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*aŋke(-)
Sumerian	šag dab, wr. šag4 dab5 “to feel hurt, to be angry, to be worried”
Akkadian	zenūm
Hungarian	agy “brain”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ajŋge “skull”
Sumerian	ugu (1025x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ugu2; ugu; ugu3; ugux(U.SAG); ugux(A.U.KA); ugux(SAGḏnḏg) “skull, pate; first section of a balanced account, capital; on, over, above; against; more than; top”
Hungarian	ágy “bed”
Proto-Uralic	*aḏ’3, *oḏ’3 “a sleeping-place that has been covered; to go to sleep”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wol’3
Sumerian	udi, wr. u3-di “(to be) dazed; sleep”
Hungarian	agyag “clay, loam, potter’ earth; terracotta”
Sumerian	im (680x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. im “clay, mud; tablet” + dug (3196x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dug; dugx(BI) “(clay) pot; a unit of liquid capacity”
Hungarian	agyar “fang”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ońća-r3 “tusk”
Sumerian	gug (45x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gug; gug6 “tooth; blade; beak; dogbite”
Hungarian	ágyék “groin, loin”
Proto-Ugric	*ańcz “the bottom”
Sumerian	išdum, wr. išdumx(DU@g) “root”
Akkadian	išdum
Hungarian	ágyú “cannon, gun”
Sumerian	gug (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. gug6 “stick; weapon”
Akkadian	kakku
Hungarian	aj, áj “fissure, slit; ravine, valley”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to distend, to stretch out, ájó “mark in the form of a half-moon in the ear of cattle”, ajtó “door”
Proto- Altaic	*ágà, *áge- “mouth; to open the mouth”

Proto-Uralic	*aŋe “opening”
Sumerian	ig gub (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešig gub “to let a door stand open?; to dislodge a door” (ig “door”, gub “stand”)
Hungarian	ajánlani “to commend to sb., to offer, to recommend, to suggest, to dedicate, to propose”
Sumerian	a, aġ (116x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. a2 aġ2 “to command; to instruct”
Hungarian	akadni “to fall into, to get stuck; to occur; to stumble upon”, akasztani “to hang up”
Proto-Ugric	*S8kk3- “to find, to meet; to get stuck”
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian	akarni “to want”
Sumerian	a aġ (116x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. a2 aġ2 “to command; to instruct”
Hungarian	al- “underpart”
Proto-Altaic	*ale “below, lower”
Proto-Uralic	*ala “lower, to space something, sub”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. lal; lal2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”
Hungarian	ál- “false, imitation, sham”
Sumerian	alan (399x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. alan; urudalan “statue; form”
Hungarian	alak “figure, shape”
Sumerian	alan (399x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. alan; urudalan “statue; form”
Hungarian	áldani “to bless”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*al3-
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross; to pour out, libate, make a libation; reign, rotation, turn, term of office; to revolt; to hoist, draw (water); to transfer (boats over weirs etc. blocking a stream); to carry; to boil (meat in water); to change, transgress (the terms of an agreement); conversion (math.)”

Akkadian	palūm; elūm
Hungarian	alkotni “to call into begin, to create; to compose, to write; to construct, to form, to make”, alku “trade, business”, alkuszik “to trade”
Proto-Ugric	*al3-
Sumerian	ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)” or alġar (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešal-ġar; al-gar “a musical instrument”
Akkadian	alūm
Hungarian	áll “chin, lower jaw”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*oŋl3, *8ŋ3, *8ŋ3-l3 “lower jaw”
Sumerian	saġ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saġ “head; person; capital”
Hungarian	állni “to be, to exist; to stand”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*salk3-
Sumerian	silig (29x: Old Babylonian) wr. silig “to cease”
Hungarian	alma “apple”
Sumerian	ul (19x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul “fruit; bud”
Hungarian	alom “bedding”
Proto-Ugric	*ala-ma, *al3-m3
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. lal; lal2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”
Hungarian	áлом “dream, reverie; sleep”, aludni, alsz-, alv- “to sleep”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*oða- “to lie, to sleep”, *oða-m3 “dream”
Sumerian	u ku (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. u3 ku; u3 ku4 “to sleep”
Hungarian	által “through”
Akkadian	salātum “to break up, crush, grind; to split, split up; to cut open”
Hungarian	-an, -en (adverbial suffix)
Sumerian	-ne, -nen (cf. Edzard 2003, p. 49).

Hungarian	ángy “sister-in-law”
Proto-Uralic	*ańa “wife of the older brother”
Sumerian	ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ama “mother”, amagan (8x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ama-gan “breeding female animal; child-bearing mother”
Akkadian	ummu
Hungarian	anya “mother”
Proto-Uralic	*ańa “wife of the older brother”
Sumerian	ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ama “mother”, amagan (8x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ama-gan “breeding female animal; child-bearing mother”
Akkadian	ummu
Hungarian	apa “father”
Proto- Altaic	*áp’a
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*appe
Sumerian	abba (107x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ab; ab-ba; abba2 “old (person); witness; father; elder; an official”
Akkadian	abu
Hungarian	apadni “to decrease (moon)”, to ebb, to be on the ebb (of the sea), to fall, to subside (river)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šopp3-, *šapp3-
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to inspect exta; to incise; to draw, design; to gather together, collect, scrape up; to break off, deduct; to trim, peel off; to dig, hollow out; to have a grooved shape; to cut, fell (of trees); to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to make clear”
Akkadian	esēpum
Hungarian	ápolni “to take care of”
Sumerian	ibila (133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. ibila; i3-bi2-la; ibila2; i3-bi-lu “heir” or ubara, wr. ubara “divine protection”
Akkadian	aplum
Hungarian	apró “minute, small, tiny”
Sumerian	buru (30x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. buru5mušen “bird(s), small birds, sparrow; flock of birds”
Hungarian	ár “flood”
Proto-Ugric	*Sar3 “lake caused by flood”

Sumerian	a ĝar (102x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a ĝar “to irrigate” (a “water” + ĝar “place”)
Hungarian	ár “article of trade, commodity; price”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*arwa, *arya “price, value”
Sumerian	ar (56x: Old Babylonian) wr. ar2; a-ar2; a-ar; a-ar3 “(hymn of) praise; fame”, aratta (5x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aratta “heavy; important; praise, glory”
Hungarian	ár “awl”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ora
Sumerian	bur (3x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. burx(KA×ŠU) “to cut”
Hungarian	ártani “to harm, to hurt”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ar3- “to rend, to rip, to tear”
Sumerian	bur (197x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bur12; bu7 “to tear out”
Hungarian	ara “fiancée”; daughter-in-law; mother or sister’s brother”
Proto-Ugric	*ar3, *arwa
Sumerian	erib (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. e-ri-ib; e-rib; erib “sister-in-law; father-in-law”
Hungarian	arany “gold”
Sumerian	urud (992x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. urud; urud2 “copper” + nun (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. nun “a metal object”
Akkadian	erū “copper” + nunnu “a metal object”
Hungarian	arány “proportion, rate, ratio”
Proto-Ugric	*ar3, *ur3
Sumerian	arahi (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. a-ra-hi “a mathematical term (math.)”
Akkadian	arahū
Hungarian	arasz “span of the hand”
Proto- Altaic	*sire “a measure of length or width”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sor3, *sor3-ś3
Akkadian	zarūm “to measure (grain) roughly (with a stick)”
Hungarian	aratni “to reap”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	arc “face” < orr “nose” + száj “mouth” (EWU)
Sumerian	ur5 “to smell” + kag (1329x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ka “mouth”

Hungarian Akkadian	ármány “intrigue, machination” hurhummatu “a paste; phlegm, mucus, sputum; foam, scum; saliva, spittle; poison”
Hungarian Sumerian	army “ghost, spectre; ahde, shadow” gu’erim, wr. gu2-erim2 “hostile, enemy”
Hungarian Sumerian	árok “ditch” hiritum (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. hi-ri-tum2 “ditch”
Hungarian Sumerian	árpa “barley” urta wr. urta “ear of barley”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	árva “orphan” *orpa(s), *orwa(s) “orphan, orphaned; widow, widowed” erūm; urrūm “to be empty”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	ásni “to dig” sidug (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-dug4; sidug; sidug2 “cavity, hollow; depth; tream, wadi, gorge; (hunter's) pitfall; pit” šuttatu
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	ásítani “to yawn” *8ć3- nesūm “to open”
Hungarian Sumerian	áskálódik “to intrigue, to plot, to scheme” aš (51x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš2 “curse” + gal “big”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	aszik “to wither”, aszú “dry” *Sas3- “to dry” sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Volgaic Sumerian	aszó “depression, valley; brook, river” *aća “lawn, meadow” ašag (9387x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. a-šag4; ašag; a-šag4ašag “field; surface (math.)”
Hungarian Sumerian	ászok “gauntry (for supporting barrels)” esaĝ (21x: Ebla, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. e2-saĝ; esaĝ2 “grain-store”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	asszony “lady; queen” kisikil (158x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ki-sikil; lu2ki-sikil; mu-tin; mu-ti-in “young woman” aššatu “wife”

Hungarian	átkozni “to curse, to scold”
Proto-Ugric	*att3- “to say”
Sumerian	aš (51x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš2 “curse”
Hungarian	atya “father”
Proto-Uralic	*att3 “father, grandfather”
Sumerian	adda (178x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ad-da; ad “father”
Hungarian	avik “to grow into, to penetrate”, avatni “to dedicate, to inaugurate; to initiate sb. into sg.; to (pre-)shrink, to sanforize”, avatkozik “to interfere, to meddle”
Proto-Altaic	*siúŋu “to sink”
Proto-Uralic	*soŋe- “to enter”
Sumerian	si (401x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. si “to draw water; to brew beer; to fill, load up”
Akkadian	sabūm; sâbum
Hungarian	ázik “to get wet”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*S8ć3- “to become wet”
Sumerian	šeš (14x: Old Babylonian) wr. šeš2 “to anoint”
ś	
Hungarian	-ba/-be “into”, -ban/-ben “in”, -ból/-ből “out of”, bel “inner”, bél “intestines”
Proto-Altaic	*bēlke, bēlki “waist, lap”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pāl3 “the inside”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	bácsi “uncle”
Sumerian	pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “first and foremost, pre-eminent; father; male, virile; brother” + šeš 1579x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. šeš “brother; junior worker, assistant”
Akkadian	abu “father, male, brother” + ahu “brother”
Hungarian	bágyadni “to become weak; to grow faint”
Sumerian	da-da (15x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. da-da; da3-da3da “(to be) hostile; to be difficult”
Hungarian	baj “ailment, complaint, sickness, bother, vexation; evil, ill, misfortune, trouble; misery, woe”
Sumerian	bul (27x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bul; i3-bul5-bul5 “to shake”
Hungarian	báj “charm, grace”
Proto-Altaic	*bā- “to bind”
Akkadian	ebētu “(to be) tied, cramped up”

Hungarian Sumerian	bajusz “mustache” munsub (5x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. munsub; munsub2; munsubx(KA×SUHUR); sumunsub; sumunsub2; u2-šu-p [?] “hair; barber”
Hungarian Sumerian	bakó “bag, satchel” pag (2x: Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pag “to enclose, confine, cage (a bird)”
Hungarian Chagatai Kuman Uigur Sumerian	bakó “hangman” bakavul “taste-tester in the court of a prince” bogaul “custos, vigil” bögäül “secret guard or sentry” pagdu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. pag-du3 “expert”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	bal “left” *pal3 “left” bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross; to pour out, libate, make a libation; reign, rotation, turn, term of office; to revolt; to hoist, draw (water); to transfer (boats over weirs etc. blocking a stream); to carry; to boil (meat in water); to change, transgress (the terms of an agreement); conversion (math.)”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian Rhaetic	ballagni “to move slowly, to wander” bala “to rotate, to turn over” alākum “to go” elukum “id.” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 61)
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	balta “axe” bal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4bal “type of stone” allu “hoe, pickaxe”
Hungarian Akkadian	bár “albeit, although, notwithstanding” balum “without”
Hungarian Sumerian	barom “ass, beast, brute, idiot; cattle, livestock” abur (38x: ED IIIb) wr. ab2-ur2; ab2-ur3 “rear cow”
Hungarian Akkadian	barsony “velvet” bašāmu “sackcloth”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	baszik “to fuck” sag (186x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sag3; sag2 “to strike, beat; weave” mahāšum
Hungarian Tatarian	bátor “brave” mādyr “hero”

Sumerian	mes (29x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mes “hero; (to be) manly; young man”
Akkadian	eṭlu
Hungarian	-bb (comparative suffix)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	-mp-
Sumerian	mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”
Akkadian	banū
Hungarian	becs “value, worth”
Sumerian	mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”
Akkadian	banū
Hungarian	begy “animal’s stomach”
Proto-Uralic	*pijra
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “liver; innards”
Hungarian	béka “frog”
Sumerian	bizaza (16x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bi2-za-za; bil2-za; bi-za-za “frog; ~ figurine”
Hungarian	béklyó “fetter, shackle; hobble”
Sumerian	be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove; to diminish, reduce; to withdraw, receive (as an allotment)” + kalag (2398x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kal-ga; kalag; kal-la “(to be) strong, powerful, mighty; to reinforce; to provide for”
Hungarian	bélyeg “stamp”
Sumerian	ti-bala (3x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡešti-bal; uruduti-bal “sign”
Hungarian	bér “rent; wages”
Sumerian	bur (176x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. bur2; bur “to release, free; to reveal; to spread out, cover”
Hungarian	berek “bushes, grove; marshy pasture”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*perz “excrement; swamp”
Akkadian	aburriš “meadow, pasture”
Hungarian	berke “bud (of a tree)”
Sumerian	gurun = buru7 (38x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gurun “fruit, flower; ~ figurine; sexual appeal”
Rhaetic	inbu, enbu, unbiu (Brunner and Tóth 1987, pp. 97, 99)
Hungarian	betű “letter, typ”
Akkadian	abātum “to carve, cut; to engrave”

Hungarian Sumerian	beze “gland” maz (9x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ma-az “to swell, rejoice”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	bíbor “purple, scarlet” babbar (1109x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. babbar2; babbar “(to be) white”, but cf. also tabarru “purple”
Hungarian Sumerian	bicsak, bicska “pocket-knife” bazu wr. ba-zu2; ġešba-zu2? “a toothed knife”
Hungarian Sumerian	bika “bull” gud (17947x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. gud; gu3-ra “bull, ox; cattle; calf; lion”, gudabak (14x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gud-ab2; gud-ab2-ba “bull”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	bilincs “shackles” be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove; to diminish, reduce; to withdraw, receive (as an allotment)” + 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” alālu
Hungarian Sumerian	bimbó “bud” papal (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. pa-pa-al “bud”
Hungarian Sumerian	bízni “to believe, to hope; to trust” bu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-u2bu-u2 “secret”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	bocsátani “to admit to, to let go” bur (176x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. bur2; bur “to release, free; to reveal; to spread out, cover” pašāru; šuparruru
Hungarian Sumerian	bodor “frizzy (of hair)” dub (30x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dab6; dub “to go around, encircle, turn; to search; to tarry”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	bog “bend, knot” *pakša “gnarl, knot; protuberance (on the tree)” *puṅka, *poṅka “blister, boil, swelling” bun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzubun; uzubun2 “bladder”
Hungarian Sumerian	boglya “hayrick” bul (15x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. bul4; bul; bun; bul5 “to blow; to winnow; to sift; to inflate”, bun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzubun; uzubun2 “bladder”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	bogrács “cauldron; kettle, stew-pot” bariga (57x: Ur III) wr. ba-ri2-ga “a unit of capacity; a measuring container” parsiktu

Hungarian	bogyó “berry”
Proto-Finno-Ugric, Proto-Uralic (?)	*pola
Sumerian	abulillum, wr. a-bu-lil-lum “boxthorn berry”, buluh, wr. buluh; šembuluh; ba-lu-hum “an aromatic tree or its resin”
Akkadian	bulīlu; balahhu
Rhaetic	enbu, enpu, unbiu “fruit; berry” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, pp. 97, 99)
Hungarian	bojt “pompon, tassel”
Old Armenian	boyth “earlobe; thumb”
Akkadian	ubānu “finger; a unit of length”
Hungarian	bojtorján “bur, burweed”
Akkadian	baltu “a weed with thorns”
Hungarian	boka “ankle”
Manchu	baqalji “bones between a horse’s hoof and pastern-hairs”
Akkadian	eqbu “heel, hoof”
Hungarian	bókolni “to bow, to curtsey”
Sumerian	bangi (11x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ba-an-gi4 “taper, bevel, slant, incline”
Hungarian	bonyolítani “to complicate, to entangle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puńa “spun, winding; to twist, to wind”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	bor “wine”
Sumerian	bur (123x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bur; bur3 “a unit of volume”
Akkadian	būru
Hungarian	borítani “to cover”
Sumerian	bur (176x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. bur2; bur “to release, free; to reveal; to spread out, cover”
Hungarian	borjú “calf”
Sumerian	amar (2771x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. amar “calf; young, youngster, chick; son, descendant”
Akkadian	būru; māru
Hungarian	boróka “juniper”
Rhaetic	*burāšu “id.” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian	bors “pepper”
Sumerian	babbarhi (3x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. babbar-hi “a plant”
Akkadian	parparhū
Hungarian	borsó “pea”
Sumerian	bur (20x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. u2bur2 “a grass” [?]

Hungarian	borz “badger”
Sumerian	peš (55x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. peš2 "large mouse"
Hungarian	boszorkány “witch”
Sumerian	puzur (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. puzur4; puzur5; puzur; puzur2 “secret, shelter; protection, aegis, shadow, shelter”
Akkadian	puzru
Hungarian	bosszantani “to annoy”
Akkadian	pêšu “to break up, crush, grind; to split, split up; to cut open”
Hungarian	bot “stick”
Sumerian	pa (293x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. pa; pa9 “wing; branch, frond”
Hungarian	botorkálni “to stagger/stumble along, to totter”
Akkadian	bâ’um + etēqum “to pass, go along; to go past; to go through; to cross over”
Hungarian	boza “drink made of fermented millet”
Sumerian	arzig, wr. ar-zig “a millet” arsikku [?]
Akkadian	arsikku
Hungarian	bő “abundant, plentiful; loose”
Sumerian	bu (28x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bu; bu2 “perfect”
Hungarian	bödön “jar”
Sumerian	bandudu (61x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. ba-an-du5; giba-an-du8-du8 “seeding basket of a plow”
Akkadian	banduddū
Hungarian	bögöly “gadfly, horsefly”
Akkadian	baqqu “(small) fly, mosquito”
Hungarian	bölcső “birthplace; cradle”
Sumerian	peš (147x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. peš; peš5; peš4; peš6 “innards; to breathe; grandson; descendant; to give birth (to); (to be) pregnant; pregnancy; to gather; (to be) thick; (to be) wide”
Hungarian	bőlény “bison”
Sumerian	alim (43x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. alim; e-lum "bison; heavy; important"
Hungarian	bőr “skin”
Proto-Uralic	*per3 “bark, skin”
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; fleece; outsider, strange; back, shoulder; liver; because of; to set aside; to cut open, slit, split”
Akkadian	parūm “to cut, to cut open”
Rhaetic	*far-

Hungarian Sumerian	börtön “prison” e’urra, wr. e2-ur5-ra “prison2
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	bősz “anger”, bőszíteni “to enrage, to make furious” mir (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. mir “(to be) angry; anger, rage” uzzu
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	bújik, búv- “to creep into, to nestle in, to slip into; to hide” *puke- “to hide” bu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-u2bu-u2 “secret”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	búcsú “farewell, parting; pilgrimage” pag, wr. pag “to leave behind” ezēbu
Hungarian Sumerian	buga “of small horns, hornless” bunga (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. bunga “child, suckling”
Hungarian Sumerian	buta “stupid” Probably to bu (28x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bu; bu2 “perfect”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	búsz, bűz “haze, mist, steam” muru (21x: Old Babylonian) wr. muru9; muru3 “rainstorm; mist; drizzle” murū
Hungarian Sumerian	buza “wheat” utu (16x: ED IIIa) wr. LAK384; utu2; utu5 “a cereal concoction”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	buzogni “to bubble, to sprout, to well” *p8š3- “to dribble, to drip” biz (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. bi-iz; biz “to trickle, drip” bašāšum
Hungarian Akkadian	buzogány “mace” pêšu “to break up, crush, grind; to split, split up; to cut open”
Hungarian Sumerian	bükk “beech” mah, wr. ġešmah2 “a tree”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Sumerian	bűbáj “charm”, bűvész “conjurer; magician, wizard”, bűvös “bewitching, charming, enchanting, magical” *bògé “wizard; holy” mu (18x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu7
Hungarian Sumerian	bűn “crime, sin” bun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzubun; uzubun2 “bladder”
Hungarian Akkadian	bűszke “arrogant, haughty, proud” pêšu “to break up, crush, grind; to split, split up; to cut open”
Hungarian Sumerian	bűtyök “bunion; gnarl, knot, lump; knuckle” dibida, wr. di-bi-da “to swell, to have colic”

Hungarian Akkadian	bűz “smell, stench” bīšu “(to be) malodorous, fetid; (to be) redolent; (to be) dark or stained; (to be) bittersweet”
Hungarian Akkadian	cábár “ill-bred, ill-raised; liberated, released, roaming; prostitute; slovenly, sluttishly; uneducated; vulgar sapāhum “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	cemende “dirty, flithy; soiled linnen; prostitute” sumun (522x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sumun “(to be) old; old wood, rot, decayed matter” sumkīnum
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	cickány “shrew” zu gaz (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. zu2 gaz “to chew” gašāšum
Hungarian Sumerian	ciher “bushy, shrubby place” sir (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. sir2 “(to be) dense”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	cipő “shoe” suhub (148x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kušsuhub2; HUB2-HUB2; kušsuhub; su-hub2 “boots, shoes” šuhuppatu
Hungarian Sumerian	cók “extra, substitute” šuzigu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. šu-zi3-gu “substitute”
Hungarian Sumerian	cötkény “Euphorbia palsustris, supurge (in German: Wolfsmilch = “wolf’s milk”) sud, wr. su-ud “plant”, uzudga (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzud-ga “milk goat”
Hungarian Sumerian	csabak “a kind of fish” ku’abak, wr. ku6-ab-baku6 “sea fish”
Hungarian Sumerian	csákány, csáklya “pickaxe” šukara (32x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeššu-kara2 “tool, implement, utensil”
Hungarian Sumerian	csalni, cselni “to cheat” silig, wr. silig2; silig4 “hand; (cupped) hand”
Hungarian Sumerian	csalán “nettle” gizulumma (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. gi-zu2-lum-ma “nettle?”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	csámpás “clubfooted; clumsy” sugin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešsugin “rot; decayed matter” sumkīnu
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	csanak “small pot” uš, wr. uš15 “a copper vessel” uššu

Hungarian	csapni “to strike”
Proto-Altaic	*č’ap’a, *č’ap’u, *č’ap’i “to chop”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čapp3- “to strike”
Sumerian	šub (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. šub “to fall; to drop, lay (down); to thresh (grain)”
Akkadian	habātum
Hungarian	csapa “trail (of game)”
Sumerian	sabu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa5-bu8 “gain”
Hungarian	csapat “company, troop”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to gather together, collect, scrape up”
Akkadian	esēpu
Hungarian	csarnak “a kind of ferry boat”
Akkadian	kāru “quay, port; bank”
Hungarian	csatak “mush, mud, dirt”
Rhaetic	šade, šate “field, soil” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	csatolni “to buckle, to clasp; to bind, to fasten; to annex a territory to (another); to enclose, to inclose”
Sumerian	kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, gather; to itch, scratch; to weave a mat?”
Hungarian	csavarni “to screw, to twist”
Akkadian	Akk. šapāšu “to grip, to twist”
Hungarian	csecs “breast”
Proto-Altaic	*č’ǰDŽV
Sumerian	uzu akan (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. akan; akkan3 “nipple, teat, udder”
Hungarian	csécs “measles, smallpox”
Sumerian	sugu (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. su-gu7 “redness, reddening”
Hungarian	csegely “wedge-formed field, isle or meadow”
Sumerian	zag “side”, zag dib (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. zag dib “to pass, to surpass”
Hungarian	cselekedik “to act, to do”
Sumerian	silig, wr. silig2; silig4 “hand; (cupped) hand”
Hungarian	csemp “smuggled goods”
Sumerian	sa (991x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa10 “to pay for, buy; to be paid for, sell”
Akkadian	šāmum
Hungarian	csempe “damaged, rough-edged”
Sumerian	sugin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešsugin “rot; decayed matter”
Akkadian	sumkīnu

Hungarian	csepegni “to dribble, to drip, to drop”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*č8pp3- “drop; to drop”
Sumerian	šub (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. šub “to fall; to drop, lay (down); to thresh (grain)”
Akkadian	habātum
Hungarian	csép “flail, csépelni “to thrash”
Sumerian	šub (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. šub “to fall; to drop, lay (down); to thresh (grain)”
Akkadian	habātum
Hungarian	csere “exchange, cserélmi “to alter, to exchange”
Sumerian	sa (991x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa10 “to pay for, buy; to be paid for, sell”
Akkadian	šāmum
Hungarian	cserény “pen”
Sumerian	ġarig (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġa2-rig7 “animal pen”
Hungarian	cserép “ceramic tile”
Sumerian	šeg (572x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. šeg12; še-eb “mudbrick”
Hungarian	csevegni “to chat”
Sumerian	šeg (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. še; šeg10; šegx(KA×KID2); šegx(KA×LI); šed15; šeg12 “voice, cry, noise”
Hungarian	csibe “chick”
Sumerian	šuba (34x: Old Babylonian) wr. šuba; šuba2 “(to be) multicoloured; (to be) manly; young man; (to be) pure; (to be) clear; (to be) bathed”
Hungarian	csiga “block, pulley; curl, helix; snail; (spinning/whipping) toy top; volute”
Sumerian	si, wr. si14 “spider?, snail?”
Hungarian	csiger “an alcoholic drink made of soaked grape pomace; sour, poor quality wine”
Sumerian	zag ġar, wr. zag ġar “(to be) sour”
Hungarian	csigolya “osier; vertebra”
Proto-Altaic	*si_ăgi “a kind of a foilage tree”
Old Turkic	söġüt “tree”
Khanty	saxte(pā) “willow”

Sumerian Akkadian	šagkal (10x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡeššag4-kal “a tree, a type of willow” šakkullu
Hungarian Sumerian	csiholni “to strike (a match)” sig (17x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. sig3 “to burn (of digestion)”
Hungarian Sumerian	csík “stripe” zag “side”, zag dib (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. zag dib “to pass, to surpass”
Hungarian Sumerian	csiklandani, cskiklandozni “to tickle” sag (186x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sag3; sag2 “to strike, beat; weave”
Hungarian Sumerian	csikorogni “to creak, to crunch, to grind” tukur (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. tukur2; tukur; tukur3 “to chew, gnaw; to shear, pluck wool”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine” *č’i_ōli, *c’i_ōle, *č’i_ālo “grey; light” *č8lk3- “to glimmer, to shine, to sparkle” zalog (135x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zalog; zalog2; su-lu-ug; sulug “(to be) pure; (fire) light; (to be) bright, to shine”
Hungarian Sumerian	csillapítani “to appease, to calm, to pacify, to quell; to relieve, to quench, to soothe” zil (23x: Old Babylonian) wr. zil2 “(to be) good; (to be) benificent”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	csípni “to pinch” *č’abo “to pinch” *č8pp3(-) “fingertip, pinch; to pinch” sib “to touch” (Bobula)
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	csipa “rheum, secretion of the eyes” šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to inspect exta; to incise; to draw, design; to gather together, collect, scrape up; to break off, deduct; to trim, peel off; to dig, hollow out; to have a grooved shape; to cut, fell (of trees); to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to make clear” esēpum
Hungarian Sumerian	csipke “thorn; lace” si (262x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. si “horn; finger; fret”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	csipő “hips” ib (36x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ib2 “hips; middle” qablu

Hungarian	csir “hinge (e.g. of a door)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čara “cone, hinge (of a door)”
Sumerian	sur (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. sur5; surx(ERIN2) “to harness, tie up; to suspend, be suspended; harness team (of draft animals or workers)”
Hungarian	csira “bud, germ, ovum; nucleus”
Proto-Ugric	*č8r3, *č8rk3 “germ”
Sumerian	šir (13x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. šir “testicle; bulb”
Hungarian	csiriz “glue, paste”
Sumerian	šegin (203x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. še-gin2 “glue” [?]
Hungarian	csizma “boots”
Sumerian	suhub (148x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kušsuhub2; HUB2-HUB2; kušsuhub; su-hub2 “boots, shoes”
Akkadian	šuhuppatu
Hungarian	csobán “shepherd”
Sumerian	sipad (2463x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sipad; su8-ba; lu2sipad; šuba “shepherd; herder”
Hungarian	csobolyó “vessel”
Proto-Altaic	*č’_op’č “water container, vessel”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čump3(-l3) “drinking vessel made of birch bark (?)”
Sumerian	sab (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugsab; sa2-ab “an oil jar”
Akkadian	šappu
Hungarian	csóka “jackdaw”
Sumerian	šaghab (2x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. šag4-hab2mušen “a bird”
Hungarian	csókolni
Proto-Ugric	*č8kk3(-l3)-
Sumerian	sag (2955x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian) wr. sag8; sag9; sag10; šeg10; sag12 “(to be) good, sweet, beautiful; goodness, good (thing)”
Hungarian	csokor “bouquet”
Proto-Altaic	*č’ugu “bundl”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čukk3, *čukkk3-r3
Sumerian	sagi (12x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. sa-gi “reed bundle”
Hungarian	csomó “bundle, knot”, csoma “bulb” (?)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čolme “bundle, knot; to tie”
Sumerian	sa (4558x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa; gisa “reed-bundle”

Hungarian Sumerian	csomor “Sauteria hortensis” šimbirida (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. šimbiridasar; U2.KUR ? “a medicinal plant”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	csont “bone” *ćutte “ankle-bone” zingi (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. zi-in-gi4 “ankle bone”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	csoport “group” šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to gather together, collect, scrape up” esēpu
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	csorogni “to flow, to run” *ćor3- sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”
Hungarian Sumerian	csótár “decorated saddle cover” dagsi (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dag-si “saddle hook”
Hungarian Sumerian	csőd “bankruptcy, failure” sug (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. sug4 “(to be) empty; (to be) naked; to cut clear, strip”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	csődíteni “to draw a crowd (to)” šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to gather together, collect, scrape up” esēpum
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian Rhaetic	csődör “stallion” sisi (90x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. anšesi2-si2; si2-si2; sisix(ANŠE.KUR); sisi “horse” + dur (1375x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dur3; dur9; dur3ur3 “young male donkey” sīsū + mūru sus (cf. Hebrew sūs)
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	csög “knot (in wood, etc.) *ć8ŋk3 “knot; to tie into a knot” sig (91x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sig9 “to tie (shoes)”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	csög, csök “root, stump” *ć8økk3 “block (of wood)” sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”
Hungarian Sumerian	csök “fine to be paid” sug (3139x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sug6 “to repay a loan; to replace”

Hungarian Sumerian	csök “animal’s penis; root” šag “heart, intestines”
Hungarian Sumerian	csökik “to decrease, to shrink” sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”
Hungarian Sumerian	csökönyös “stubborn” saĝGURUŠ (2x: ED IIIa) wr. saĝ-GURUŠ "an animal"
Hungarian Sumerian	csósz “field keeper, ranger” ašag (9387x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. a-šag4; ašag; a-šag4ašag “field; surface (math.)”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	csúcs “point, top (of a hill)” *ćukk3 “hill, point, top” saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saĝ “head; person; capital”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	csúf “hideous, ugly, unsightly; foul, rotten” sugin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešsugin “rot; decayed matter” sumkīnum
Hungarian Sumerian	csuha “monk’s cowl/frock/habit” sig (48x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig7; sig8 “to pluck hair or wool; (to be) trimmed, pruned”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	csuhé “fishing-net” *cuĵ3 sa (50x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa “net”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	csukni “to close, to shut” *ćukka- “to enclose” za, wr. za “to close?”, sig (74x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig; šeg5 “(deathly) hush; (to be) silent” (Bobula) šaqummatu “to be silent”
Hungarian Sumerian	csuklik “to bend one’s knees (and fall down); to have the hiccups” dub gurum (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. dub3 gurum “to sit down, to take a rest”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	csukorodik “to crouch, to extend, to stretch” *ćukk3-, *ćokk3- “to bend oneself, to pull together” šu sud (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. šu sud “to stretch the hand out” Akk. ?

Hungarian	csúny “foul, ugly”
Sumerian	sugin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešsugin “rot; decayed matter”
Akkadian	sumkīnum
Hungarian	csúp “corner; hill; spout; summit, top”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćupp3 “point, tip”
Sumerian	suhur “summit” (4x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) in: e2-suhur “summit shirne” (e2 “house, temple”
Akkadian	šahurru “summit”
Hungarian	csupa “all, mere, pure”
Sumerian	šu sub (14x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. šu su-ub “to wipe off, clean, rub”
Hungarian	csupor “small container”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćupp3 “little pot made of birch-bark, vessel”
Sumerian	zabar (810x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zabar; zabar3 “measuring vessel made of bronze; a metal bowl”
Akkadian	sappu; siparru
Hungarian	csutak “reed stump”
Sumerian	šutug (7x: Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. šutug; šutug2 “reed-hut, reed shelter”
Akkadian	šutukku
Hungarian	csúz “rheumatism”
Sumerian	su sag (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. su sag3 “to tremble”
Hungarian	csücsülni “to sit down”
Sumerian	su (54x: Old Babylonian) wr. su; su3 “to submerge; to sink”
Akkadian	ṭeb “to submerge; to sink” or šegū “to go up or down”?
Hungarian	csüd, csög, csüg, csűg “bird’s foot; pastern”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ć8ŋ3 “joint (?), knuckle”
Sumerian	zid (1475x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zid “right; to be right, true, loyal”, su (2785x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. šu; sum5; šu-x “hand”
Akkadian	qātu “hand”
Hungarian	csülök “hoof, hooves”
Sumerian	silig, wr. silig2; silig4 “hand; (cupped) hand”
Hungarian	csűnik “to slacken”
Proto-Uralic	*ć8n3- “to decrease/reduce oneself; to shrivel, to dry up”
Sumerian	sun (48x: Old Babylonian) wr. sun5 “(to be) humble”

Hungarian	csür, csűr “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”
Sumerian	sur (200x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sur “to spin; to twist; to slither”
Hungarian	csűr “barn”
Sumerian	sur (127x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su7 “threshing floor; abandonment”
Hungarian	dadogni “to stutter”
Sumerian	dug (3878x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. dug4 “to speak, to talk, to say”
Akkadian	dabābu
Hungarian	dagadni “to swell”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*toŋ3-, *taŋ3-
Sumerian	daġal (745x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. daġal; dam-gal; di-am-ga-al; da-ma-al “(to be) wide; width, breadth”
Hungarian	dal “song”, dalolni, danolni “to sing”
Sumerian	du (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. du9-du9 “lament”
Hungarian	dara “grits; semolina”
Sumerian	dar (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. dar “to break up, crush, grind; to split, split up; to cut open”
Hungarian	darab “piece”
Rhaetic	*kharab- “ruin” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	daru “crane”
Proto- Altaic	*tùru, *ti_ùro “crane”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tar3-k3, *tark3 “crane”
Sumerian	dar (25x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. darmušen “a bird, black francolin”
Akkadian	tar
Hungarian	dél “noon; south”
Sumerian	ulu (83x: Old Babylonian) wr. ulu3lu; tumuulu3lu; tumuulu3; u18-lu; tumuulu2 “south wind; south; a demon”
Akkadian	alū
Hungarian	derék “brave; excellent”
Sumerian	dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) 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”

Hungarian Sumerian	derék “waist” dara (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. tug2dara4; dara2; tug2dara2 “belt, sash, girdle; string”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Old Turkic Ethiopic Sumerian Akkadian	dió “walnut” *ńaŋo “nut” jayaq “walnut” gauz gugir, wr. gu-gir “a bean” gūzu “walnut”
Hungarian Chuvash Sumerian Akkadian	disznó “pig” sisna šah (1117x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. šah2; šah “pig”, ŠAHZEDA, wr. ŠAH.ZE2.DA; ŠEŠ.DA “a pig”, zeh (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. ze2-eh; zah; zaheh “piglet” šāhū
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	dob “drum” adab (42x: Old Babylonian) wr. a-da-ab; a-da-ba “a drum; a song” adapu
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	dobni “to toss, to throw” *t8mp3- “to strike, to throw with loud noise” tu, wr. tu14 “to beat; to weave”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	doboz “box” 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; to envelop, overwhelm; to choose (by extispicy); to accept; to take charge of” šabātum
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	domb “hill, mound” *t8mp3 “hill, mound” dub (107x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. dub “to strew; to heap up, pile, pour; to whirl up (a duststorm)”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	dorgálni “to rebuke” *tor3- “fight, quarrel; to fight, to quarrel” du (82x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du7 “to push, thrust, gore; to make encounter (math.)”
Hungarian Sumerian	dőlni “to fall, to topple over; to lean, to tilt; to pour (of rain)” dirig (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to fall down, collapse”
Hungarian Sumerian	duda “bagpipe” du (59x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du12-du12; du12 “to play (a musical instrument)”

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	dugni “to cram, to hide, to put in, to stuff” *tuŋke- “to break through, to cram, to stuff” taka (667x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. tak4 “to set aside, leave behind; to save, keep back, hold back”
Hungarian Sumerian	dúlŋi “to devastate, to ravage” dul (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. dul2 “to lower; (to be) deep”
Hungarian Sumerian	düh “rage” du (82x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du7 “to push, thrust, gore; to make encounter (math.)”
Hungarian Sumerian	dzsida “lance” zubud (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. zubud “(battle) mace”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian Rhaetic	e-, i-: e, ez “this”; i-tt “here”, i-de “hither”, innen “from here”; í-gy “so”; i-lyen “such as this” *e-, *i- *e- “this” a-ne (Old Sumerian) vs. e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she” šū “he” vs. šī “she” is, es “this”
Hungarian Sumerian	-e (interrogative suffix) -a (interrogative suffix, only in ergative a-ba-a “who?” while lacking in non-ergative a-ba and ana “what”)
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	eb “dog” *ämp3, *emp3 urbara (33x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur-bar-ra “wolf” barbaru
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	ed “grain” *šánt3 “type of grain” du (20x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du3 “to plant”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	edzeni “to coach, to train (for a sport); to harden” *ätt3-, ät3- “to cement; temper (of steal)” zuh (24x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zuh “to steal”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	ég “sky” *säŋe “air” an (1598x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. an “sky, heaven; upper; crown (of a tree)” šamū
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	égŋi “to burn” *äŋ3- “fire; to burn” šëĝ (261x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. šëĝ6 “to cook; to dry a field; to fire (pottery)”

Hungarian	egér “mouse”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šije-re
Mańśi	tąnger, tąnker “mouse”
Sumerian	tukur (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. tukur2; tukur; tukur3 “to chew, gnaw; to shear, pluck wool”
Hungarian	egy “one; (indefinite article)”
Sumerian	ge4 “one”
Hungarian	egy “holy”; egyház “cathedral, church”; ünnep “holiday”
Sumerian	kugĝal, wr. kug-ĝal2 “holy”
Hungarian	éj “night”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*eje, *üje
Sumerian	ĝi (835x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ĝi6 “night”
Hungarian	ék “spike, wedge”
Proto-Ugric	*S8ŋ3 “plug, wedge”
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saĝ “head; person; capital”
Hungarian	eke “plow”
Sumerian	igiĝal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešigi-ĝal2 “a designation of plows”
Hungarian	elő “forward”
Proto- Altaic	*ilék’a, *élík’a, *élíka “front; before”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*eđe- “forward, that which is in front of ...”
Sumerian	ul (161x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul; ul-li2; ul-li “(to be) distant (in time); distant time”
Hungarian	él “knife edge, blade; tip”
Proto-Ugric	*els “blade, edge”
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”
Akkadian	šalātum
Hungarian	élni “to live”, élelem “food”
Kamassian	d’ili “alive”
Proto-Uralic	*elä-
Sumerian	til (770x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. til3 “to live; to sit (down); to dwell”
Hungarian	elég “enough; rather”
Sumerian	ul, wr. ul4 “greatly”
Hungarian	elleni “to bear, to bring forth, to droup (young), to give birth (to a litter), to yeán”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sente- “to give birth”
Akkadian	(w)alādum “to bear young; child-bearing”

<p>Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>ellik “to mount, to ride; to place, to set” *säl3-, sälk3- “to mount, to place (oneself) onto/on top of ...” zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zal “to get up early; to finish, come to an end; to dissolve, melt, disintegrate, break down, collapse; to quake; to pass time”</p>
<p>Hungarian Rhaetic</p>	<p>élvezni “to enjoy” lavise “enjoy (imperative pl.)” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian Rhaetic</p>	<p>emik “to suckle”, eme “female of an animal”, emse “sow” *emV-, *ami- “to suck” *ime- “to suckle” ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ama “mother” ummu em, emu, um (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>emelni “to lift” *al3- “to carry, to lift” il (1362x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. il2; il5; il2li2 “to raise, carry”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>én “I” *bi *m8ø 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, unknown) wr. me; em; am3 “to be” mū</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>ének “song” *ane “noise, sound, voice” inim (1317x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. inim; e-ne-eg3 “word; matter (of affairs)”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>enni, esz-, ev- “to eat”, étek, étel “food”, etetni “to feed” *sīju-, *sījo- *seye-, *sewe- sud, wr. zu2 sud2 “to bite” gaṣāṣum</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>enyelegni “to chatter, to gossip, to talk; to flirt; to dawdle, to loaf, to lunge” *8n3- “to flirt, to gossip” en, wr. en2 “incantation, spell”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>enyh “reconciliation; relief, soothing” *8n3 “place” in (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. in “sector”</p>

Hungarian Proto-Ugric Akkadian	enyv “glue” *äd’3-m3, *äd’m3 imtu “paste; poison”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	epe “gall” *säppä ze (16x: Old Babylonian) wr. ze2; ze4 “gall bladder; bile”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	eper “strawberry” *äpp3-r3-k3 abulillum, wr. a-bu-lil-lum “boxthorn berry” bulīlu
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	érni “to attain, to reach; to touch” 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]” alākum
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	ér “runnel; source; vein” *säre “rivulet; vein” sur (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. sur3; sur6; sur7 “canal, ditch; foundation pit of a building” sūru
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	ér “brook, rivulet” *šer3, *šär3 “brook” sur (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. sur3; sur6; sur7 “canal, ditch; foundation pit of a building” sūru
Hungarian Sumerian	érdem “merit” aratta (5x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aratta “heavy; important; praise, glory”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	eredni “to come about; to start” *šär3- “to arrive, to come, to reach, to spread” šurrū “to begin”
Hungarian Sumerian	eró “strength”, erós “strong; hot (spicy)” ir, wr. ir9; ir3 “mighty”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	esik “to fall” *eć3- “to fall” šeg (70x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šeg3; šegx(IM.A.A); šegx(IM.A.AN) “to (fall as) dew; to rain; rain” šahāhu “to fall down”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric	esketni “to marry”, eskü “oath” *ećk3- “to praise”

Sumerian	saĝba (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ-ba; saĝ-ba-a “oath”, su-gid: su (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. su “flesh; body; entrails (omen); body” + gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer; to flay?; to milk”
Hungarian	ész “mind”
Sumerian	sa (46x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sa2 “advice, counsel; resolution, intelligence”, si, wr. si “to remember”
Akkadian	hasāsum
Hungarian	ev “matter, pus”
Proto-Uralic	*säje(-) “to fester, to rot; rottenness”
Sumerian	sissi (160x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si12-si12; sissix(GI) “(to be) green-yellow, pale”
Hungarian	év “year”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jikä, *ikä “year; age”
Sumerian	aĝ (219x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. aĝ2 “to measure”
Hungarian	evet “squirrel”
Proto-Uralic	*säp3, *šäp3 or *täp3
Sumerian	si (262x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. si “horn; finger; fret” + pa (293x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. pa; pa9 “wing; branch, frond”
Hungarian	evezni “to row”
Proto-Uralic	*suye-
Sumerian	zigan (12x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešzi-gan “rudder”
Akkadian	sikkānu
Hungarian	fa “tree; wood”
Proto- Altaic	*p'(iù)ju “a kind of tree”
Proto-Uralic	*puwe “tree; wood”
Sumerian	pa (293x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. pa; pa9 “wing; branch, frond”
Hungarian	facsarni “to wring; to wring out”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puć3-r3- “to press, to squeeze”, *päć3r3- “to press, to wring”
Akkadian	mazū “to squeeze”
Hungarian	fagyini “to freeze”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pal'a “to freeze; frost, ice-crust”
Mokša Mordvin	pulta- “to burn”
Sumerian	bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	fágyni “to roll into a ball”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*p8ć3- “to place in a layer, to wind; stratum”
Sumerian	pahar (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. pa-har “gathering”

Hungarian	fagyal “privet”
Proto-Altaic	*p’ude, *p’udi
Proto-Uralic	*pajz “a type of salix”
Sumerian	buluh, wr. buluh; šembuluh; ba-lu-hum “an aromatic tree or its resin”
Akkadian	balahhu
Hungarian	faggyú “suet, tallow”
Proto-Ugric	*p8l’cz “fat, tallow”
Sumerian	peš (147x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. peš; peš5; peš4; peš6 “(to be) thick; (to be) wide”
Hungarian	fáj “hurt, pain”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*poδ’3- “shaving; to split”
Akkadian	būdum “to cut open, to slit, to split”
Hungarian	fajd “wood grouse”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*paδ’t3 “Tetrao urogallus”
Sumerian	pec, wr. peš2mušen “a bird”, peš (1x: ED IIIa) wr. peš2mušen “a bird”
Hungarian	fakadni “to blossom”
Proto-Altaic	*p’ók’ù- “to swell”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pakka “to burst, to rend”
Sumerian	pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Hungarian	fal “wall”
Proto-Altaic	*p’ádo “wall”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pađe “dam, weir”
Sumerian	bad (2910x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bad3 “wall, fortification”
Hungarian	falni “to devour”, falat “morsel”
Proto-Uralic	*pala- “te devour; morsel”
Sumerian	bala, wr. bala “wastage (in processing grain)”
Hungarian	falu “village”
Proto-Altaic	*palge “town”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*palγ3
Sumerian	barim (24x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bar-rim4; barim “dry land” [?]
Rhaetic	*ālu “village” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian	fan “down, hair”
Proto-Altaic	*p’úne “hair; feather”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puna “hair”
Sumerian	munsub (5x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. munsub; munsub2; munsubx(KA×SUHUR); sumunsub; sumunsub2; u2-šu-p2 “hair; barber”
Hungarian	far “bottom, rear; rump, stern”
Proto-Altaic	*p’i_òrí “back; west”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*purk3 “back, rear”

Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “back, shoulder”
Hungarian	fáradni “to become tired”
Proto-Altaic	*p’āra- “to be tired”
Proto-Ugric	*p8rɣ3-, *p8rk3-
Sumerian	bar sag (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. bar sag9 “to please” Akk. ?
Hungarian	faragni “to carve, to cut, to whittle (wood), to hew, to trim”, forgács “wood splinters”
Proto-Altaic	*puří-, *puře- “to crush2
Proto-Uralic	*par3- “to cut, to remove, to scrape, to shave”
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “to cut open, slit, split”, bur (3x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. burx(KA×ŠU) “to cut”
Hungarian	fasz “man; penis”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pać3 “male sex organ”
Sumerian	penzer (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. pe-en-ze2-er “female genitals”
Hungarian	fazék “pot”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pata “kettle, pot”
Sumerian	ba (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugba “type of vessel”
Hungarian	fázik “to feel cold, to feel chilly”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*p8t3-
Nganasan	parā “to burn”
Sumerian	bar (20x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bar7 “to burn; to fire (pottery)”
Hungarian	fecske “swallow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*päćk3 “swallow”
Sumerian	pec, wr. peš2mušen “a bird”, peš (1x: ED IIIa) wr. peš2mušen “a bird”
Hungarian	fedni “to cover”, fedél “cover, covering; roof”
Proto-Altaic	*bi_ót’è “to cover”
Proto-Turkic	*bat-
Proto-Mongolic	*büte-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pent3- “to close, to cover”
Sumerian	bad (2910x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bad3 “wall, fortification”
Hungarian	feddeni “to rebuke, to reproach”, fegyelem “discipline”, fegyver “weapon”
Sumerian	badara (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba-da-ra; ba-dar “dagger, weapon”
Akkadian	pattarum
Hungarian	fehér “white”
Proto-Ugric	*päj3- “to glisten, to shine white; white”
Sumerian	bur (78x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bur2; bu7 “light; to glow, shine”

Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	fej, fő “main; head” *p’èk’V “brain; head” *pǎŋʒ “head” ba (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugba “type of vessel” (cf. Latin testa “vessel” > “vessel of the brain” > Italian testa, French tête, etc. “head”)
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	fejni “to milk” *pǎð’z-, *pije- “to milk” bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “to open”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	fejsze “axe” *pǎjčs “axe, hatchet” pašu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. pa-a-šu “type of axe”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	fejteni “to unstitch, to undo, to remove the husk/pod” *pejz- “to undo” bal (511x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ba-al; bal; bal3; bal4; pe-el “to unload (a boat)”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	fék “brake; fetter” *pǎkkz “bridle” be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove; to diminish, reduce; to withdraw, receive (as an allotment)”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	fekély, fekel “chancre, ulcer” *pǎkkz- “to break apart; chancre, ulcer” pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	fekete “black” *pǎkkz-tt3 “black” ukuk (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. u2-ku-uk “to burn”, bar (20x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bar7 “to burn; to fire (pottery)”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	fekszik, feküd-, fekv- “to be situated, to lie” *pǎkkz- “to sit” pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian Rhaetic	fel, föl “above, up, upper”, föl- “skimmings” *piðe, *piðe-kä “high; long” bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “(to be) remote; to open, undo; to thresh grain with a threshing sledge” fel (phel), bel “sir” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	fél-: ajtófél “doorpost” *pele, *pēle “post, stand” bulug (56x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bulug; urudbulug; mu-lu-ug; bu-lu-ug “needle; stake; boundary; seal pin” pulukku
Hungarian Proto- Altaic	félni “to be afraid/scared” *belV “hysterics, panic; mourning”

Proto-Uralic	*pele- “to frighten, to scare”
Sumerian	buluh (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-luh; bu-lu-uh2; bu-lu-uh3; buluh “to fear, tremble, be afraid”
Hungarian	fél, fele- “fellow human, friend”, feleség “wife”
Proto-Altaic	*bole “an indirect relative”
Proto-Uralic	*pälä “half; side”
Sumerian	ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”
Akkadian	palāḥum “to work (the earth), to plow” > Arabic falahā “to plow”
Hungarian	fél “half; one side (of two)”
Proto-Uralic	*pälä “half; side”
Sumerian	ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”
Hungarian	felhő “cloud”
Proto-Altaic	*bulu, *bula, *bulo
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pilwe-, *pilḡe
Sumerian	ibi (18x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. i-bi2; i3-bi2; ibbi; ibbix(NE) “smoke”, bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	fém “metal”, fémlik “to shine”, fény “light”
Sumerian	bur (78x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bur2; bu7 “light; to glow, shine”
Hungarian	fenni “to hone, to sharpen, to whet; to rub in”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pän3(-) “whet; whetstone”
Sumerian	kin (2x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. kin2 “to grind”
Hungarian	fene “damned, devilish, infernal”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pene
Sumerian	ib (35x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ib2 “(to be) angry; to curse” + nam kud (72x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. nam kud “to curse”
Hungarian	fenyő “pine; spruce, fir-tree”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*p8n3 “fir”
Sumerian	manu (477x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡešma-nu; ma-nu “a wood, perhaps willow”
Hungarian	férni “to arrive, to reach; to fit, to have room”
Proto-Finno-Ugric (?)	*pur3-, p8r3- “to go into”
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; outsider; to cut open, slit, split”
Akkadian	parūm “to cut, to cut open”
Rhaetic	*far-
Hungarian	féreg “noxious animal; vermin; worm”
Proto-Altaic	*p’iáru “a kind of worm”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*perk3, *perkk3 “worm”
Sumerian	piriḡ (205x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. piriḡ; piriḡ3; bi2-ri-iḡ3; ḡešpiriḡ; piriḡ2 “lion; bull, wild bull”

Akkadian	parākum “to wriggle, to squirm (snake)”
Rhaetic	*farāk-, *farāg
Hungarian	férfi “man”, férj “husband”, fiú “boy, son”
Proto- Altaic	*āri, *ēra “man”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*irkā, *ürkā “boy, son, husband”
Sumerian	pil, wr. pil6 “male”, ili (3x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. i3-li2 “man”
Hungarian	feslik “to become unsewn; to burst”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*pāče “to loosen, to stretch out”
Sumerian	ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty” + sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “to split apart; to split, slit”
Akkadian	šalātu
Hungarian	festeni “to paint”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*p8č3 “colour; paint”
Sumerian	pendu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. pe-en-du “spot” [?]
Hungarian	fésű “comb”
Akkadian	napāšum
Hungarian	fészek “nest”
Proto-Uralic	*pesä
Sumerian	puzur (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. puzur4; puzur5; puzur; puzur2 “secret, shelter; protection, aegis, shadow, shelter”
Akkadian	puzru
Hungarian	feszíteni “to tighten (tr.)”, feszülni “to tighten (itr.)”
Sumerian	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; to make vertical”
Akkadian	ešērum
Hungarian	figyelni “to notice, to observe, to pay attention”
Sumerian	pad (2313x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. pad3 “to find, discover; to name, nominate”
Hungarian	fingik “to fart”
Proto- Altaic	*puŋga “musk smell, bad smell”
Proto-Uralic	*p8n3(-) “fart; to fart”
Sumerian	dur, wr. dur2 “to fart” [?]
Hungarian	fizetni “to pay”
Akkadian	pašārum “to sell”
Hungarian	fog “tooth”
Proto-Ugric	*piŋe “tooth”
Sumerian	gug (45x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gug; gug6 “tooth; blade; beak; dogbite”

Hungarian	fogni “to catch”, fogoly “prisoner”, fogadni “to take”, foglalni “to occupy, to seize”
Proto-Ugric	*puŋ3- “to catch, to get”
Sumerian	pag (2x: Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pag “to enclose, confine, cage (a bird)”
Hungarian	fogoly “partridge”
Proto-Altaic	*p'i_ani “hen, chicken”
Proto-Uralic	*piŋe, *püŋe “hazel grouse”
Sumerian	pag (2x: Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pag “to enclose, confine, cage (a bird)”
Hungarian	fogyini “to decrease, to diminish, to lessen, to wane; to loose weight”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puč3- “to decrease, to reduce, to shrink”
Sumerian	be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove; to diminish, reduce; to withdraw, receive (as an allotment)”
Hungarian	fójtani “to drown; to strangle”, fúlmi “to suffocate”
Proto-Altaic	*póga “to tie up”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puw3-, *puŋ3- “to suffocate, to smother”
Sumerian	bul (27x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bul; i3-bul5-bul5 “to shake” [?]
Hungarian	fok “back of a knife; bastion, rampart; cape, promontory; degree, scale; eye of a needle; phase, stage; rung, stair, step
Proto-Altaic	*òk'à “sharp point; notch”
Proto-Ugric	*pukk3 “the blunt end (of the axe, knife or any cutting instrument)”
Sumerian	bulug (56x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bulug; urudbulug; mu-lu-ug; bu-lu-ug “needle; stake; boundary; seal pin”
Akkadian	pulukku
Hungarian	folyik “to flow, to run, to stream; to ensue, to follow, to go on, to be in progress”, folyó, folyam “river, stream”, folytatni “to continue, to go ahead/on, to run on; to extend, to prolong, to follow, to lead (a life), to pursue, to wage (a war)
Proto-Ugric	*p8l3- “to gush, to stream”
Akkadian	palgu
Sumerian	par (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa5; pa6 “(small) canal, irrigation ditch”
Hungarian	fonni “to braid, to spin”
Proto-Altaic	*p'i_ùni “to twist, to twirl”
Proto-Uralic	*puna- “to spin, to twist”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	fordítani “to turn (tr.)”, fordulni “to revolve, to turn (itr.)”, forogni “to turn (itr.)”
Proto-Finno-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*p8rk3-, *p8rg3- “to revolve, to turn”

Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross”
Akkadian	palūm
Hungarian	forrani “to boil”, forradalom “revolt, revolution, uprising”, forradás “scar”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross”
Akkadian	palūm
Hungarian	fos “thin, liquid excrement”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pučka, *pačka “excrete; thin excrement”
Sumerian	bed (17x: Old Babylonian) wr. bed3 “to defecate; excrement”
Hungarian	foszlik “to fray, to get threadbare/tattered”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*puś3- “to tear; to tear oneself”
Sumerian	bir (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. bir7; bir6; bir9 “to shred”
Hungarian	főlni, főzni “to cook, to heat”
Proto-Altaic	*p’uje- “to whirl; to boil”
Proto-Uralic	*peje- “to cook”
Sumerian	bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	fú “a species of waterfowl”
Proto-Uralic	*p8j3-
Khanty	pai “a type of black duck”
Sumerian	buru (13x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. buru4mušen; gu-ur2mušen; buru15mušen; buru16mušen; buru6mušen “crow; a bird of prey or a vulture”
Hungarian	fűjni “to blow”
Proto-Altaic	*p’ulgi-
Proto-Uralic	*puγ3-, *puw3-
Sumerian	bul (15x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. bul4; bul; bun; bul5 “to blow; to winnow; to sift; to inflate”
Hungarian	fullánk “dart, sting”
Proto-Ugric	*pul3- “to stab, to thrust”
Sumerian	bulug (56x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bulug; urudbulug; mu-lu-ug; bu-lu-ug “needle; stake; boundary; seal pin”
Akkadian	pulukku
Hungarian	fúrni “to bore, to drill”
Proto-Altaic	*p’i_òr-, *p’èfo- “to screw, to carve”
Proto-Uralic	*pura(-) “borer; to bore, to drill”
Sumerian	bulug (4x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bulug “to sew”
Hungarian	futni “to run”
Proto-Altaic	*póki “to run, to run away”
Proto-Uralic	*pukta- “to flee, to hop, to run, to skip”
Sumerian	pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”

Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	fű “grass” *pim ₃ pamul (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. pa-mul “spreading branch”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	fű “rope” *piks ₃ “cord, rope” ebih (20x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ebih ₂ “heavy rope” ebīhu
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	fűl “ear” *peljä kul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kul “a handle”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	fűlik “to become warm, to heat” *pil ₃ - “to burn” bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil ₂ ; bil ₃ ; bil “to burn”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	fűrdik “to bathe, to take a bath” *pilk ₃ - “to bathe (oneself)” bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil ₂ ; bil ₃ ; bil “to burn”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	fűrt “bunch of grapes; bundle; tuft of hair, tress” *p ₈ r ₃ “bunch” buru (206x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. buru ₁₄ ; gur ₇ ; gur ₁₆ “harvest, summer” ebūru
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	fűst “smoke” *pič ₃ , *pič ₃ mes (56x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mes; ġešmes “blackness, black spot; black wood”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	fűzni “to bind (e.g. flowers into wreaths), to knit, to lace, to fasten; to sew, to stitch (of books)” *pitä- “to hold” patālum “to turn, to wind, to tie up”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	osier; willow” *peč ₃ “willow”; *pes ₃ , *peč ₃ “withes” buzin (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-zi ₂ -in “a plant” bušinnu

Hungarian	gamó, kamó, kajmó, kampó “crook, hook”, gáncs “click, trip (with a leg)”, gönc “odds and ends; old clothing that is bound into a knot”, gomb “button; knob”, gomba “mushroom”, gombóc “ball; dumpling”, gombolyag “ball, clew, coil; cop, hank, reel, skein”, gomoly “isolated mass of cloud, fog or smoke”, gomolyogni “to puff up, to wreath (of smoke)”; to swirl, to whirl (of clouds)”, göb “little bundle or knot”, gömb “ball, orb; globe; sphere”, gömbölyű “rounded”, göncölni “to cram, to press, to stuff”, göngyölíteni “to roll into a cylinder shape”, gubancolni “to entangle”, homorú “concave, hollow”, homp “clod of earth”, kanyar “bend (in a river, etc.)”, kanyarítani “to bend”, konya “bent downward”, konyulni “to bend down”, kunkorodik “to curl (of hair)”
Proto-Altaic	*kúmi, *komi “cavity; hollow; inner angle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*k8m3 “hollow”
Sumerian	gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick; haft, hilt”, gurun (138x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gurun; gur8; gur; gurunx(GURUN) “to bend, curve, wrap around; to bow; to roll up; to curb, restrain; to watch over”. Also the Gönc(z)ölszekér “Ursa maior/minor” has his name for Sum. gam, since this constellation of stars describes a kind of chain.
Akkadian	gamlu; kanāšu, kanānu
Hungarian	gar “arrogant, disdainful, haughty, presumptuous”
Sumerian	kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain, unknown) wr. kur2; gur “(to be) different; (to be) strange; (to be)estranged; (to be) hostile; to change; to become strange; to alternate (math.)”
Hungarian	gatya “linen trousers worn by peasants; underwear”
Proto-Uralic	*kuδj3 “blanket, cover”
Sumerian	gada (633x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gada “flax; linen”
Akkadian	kitū
Hungarian	gebe “worn-out horse”
Proto-Altaic	*gibe “mare”
Proto-Turkic	*kebel
Proto-Mongolic	*geγó-n
Proto-Tungusic	*gibu-
Proto-Uralic	*kewe “mare; female (of animal)”
Sumerian	kab (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kab “wing of a horse bit; noserope”
Akkadian	kappu “wing; hollow hand; paw”
Hungarian	gede, gida, gödölye “kid, young goat”
Rhaetic	khat-
Akkadian	gadū
Hungarian	gége “windpipe”
Proto-Uralic	*k8ŋk3 “Adam's apple, throat”
Sumerian	gu (753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gu2 “bank, side; neck”

Hungarian Sumerian	gém “heron” ganu (10x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ga-nu1 mušen “a bird, ostrich”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	gép “machine; car” kab (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kab “wing of a horse bit; noserope” kappu. Semantically: “wing of a horse bit” > “horse” > “horse-driven car” > “motor; machine”.
Hungarian Sumerian	gerinc “spine” eġir (393x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. eġir; eġir5(LUM); eġir4; eġir6(MURGU2) “back, rear; after; estate, inheritance”
Hungarian Sumerian	góre “barn (for corn)” gur (470x: Ur III) wr. gurx(ŠE.KIN); gur10; gurx(ŠE.KIN.KIN) “to reap”. Hung. –é may be identical with the possessive “genitive” marker and originate in the Sum. ergative marker –e.
Hungarian Sumerian	goromba “boorish, brusque, rough, rude” hurum (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. hu-ru-um; hu-ru; a-hur-rum; hu-rum; huru “junior, social inferior; children”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	göbe “hole in a riverbed” ub (6x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ub4 “cavity” huppu
Hungarian Sumerian	gödény “pelican” guddu (2x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. gud-du7 mušen; gud-temušen; gud-damušen “a bird?”
Hungarian Sumerian	görcs “gnarl, knot; spasm” gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”
Hungarian Sumerian	gördíteni “to push, to roll, to wheel”, gördülni “to move, to roll (along), to travel, to trundle; to revolve, to turn” 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”
Hungarian Sumerian	görény “skunk” gur (4x: ED IIIa) wr. gur8 “a designation of animals”
Hungarian Sumerian	gügyü “a little part of mown grass; a handful; reed-bundle ready for the stove” gug (76x: Ur III) wr. u2gug4; gug4; gug; u2 ZI&ZI ; u2 A.ZI&ZI ; u2 ZI&ZI.A ; u2 ZI&ZI.ES2.SÉ “a grass; rush, sedge”
Hungarian Sumerian	güzü “a kind of rodent, Mus spicilegus” kišib, wr. kišib2 “a rodent”

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Proto-Ugric Sumerian	gyakni “to hit” *ḡ8kk3- “to poke, to prick, to sting” *j8kk3- “to prick, to stab, to thrust” tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian practise” Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	gyakor “numerous”, gyakori “frequent, repeated”, gyakorolni “to *jowkk3 “heap, mass” du (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. du8 “to heap up, pile up”
Hungarian Sumerian	gyalázni “to abuse, to vilify” du (82x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du7 “to push, thrust, gore”, dul (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. dul2 “to lower; (to be) deep”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	gyalog “on foot” *jalka “foot, leg” gal (6612x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gal; gu-la; gu-ul; gal-gal; ku-ul “(to be) big”, tal (25x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tal2 “(to be) broad” or [ʔ]
Hungarian Sumerian	gyalom “large round net” sal (136x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. sal4 “to winnow?” [ʔ]
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	gyalulni “to cut, to slice; to plane; to shred” *j8r3 “planing iron, shaver; to scrape, to shave” dal (9x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. dal “dividing line, transverse line”, gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break; to flatten; to carve, cut; to engrave”
Hungarian Sumerian	gyám “buttress, pillar, prop, shore, strut, supporter; guardian, tutor; trustee”, gyámol “support; guardian”, gyám-gyerek “ward (gyerek “child””, gyámkodik “to act as guardian”; támasz “brace, support; comforter, help, mainstay, support(er)”, támogatni “to aid, to assist, to support, to sustain; to back up” dam (2104x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. dam “spouse”
Hungarian Sumerian	gyanú “suspicion” sun (16x: Old Babylonian) wr. sun7; sun5 “to be haughty”
Hungarian Akkadian	gyapjú “wool”, gyapot “cotton” kaballum “a cloth”
Hungarian Sumerian	gyár “factory”, gyártani “to manufacture, to produce” 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, perform”

- Hungarian** **gyarapodik “to increase, to augment”**
Sumerian dar (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. dar “to split, split up”
- Hungarian** **gyarló “flimsy; mediocre, poor, weak”**
Sumerian dar (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. dar “to break up, crush, grind; to split, split up; to cut open”
- Hungarian** **gyarmat “colony”, gyarapodik “to grow strong”, gyarapítani “to add to, to enlarge, to increase”**
Sumerian gur (124x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gur3-ru; guru3; gur; gur17; guru6 “bearer; to lift, carry”
- Hungarian** **gyász “mourning”**
Sumerian sa (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa-sa “to move about”
- Hungarian** **gyáva “coward; cowardly”**
Sumerian daba (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. kušda-ba “strap”
- Hungarian** **gyékény “bulrush, matgrass; doormat, matting”**
Sumerian gi (4900x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gi “reed, cane; a unit of length”
Akkadian qanū
- Hungarian** **gyenge “weak”**
Sumerian gigan, wr. gi-gan “twig”
- Hungarian** **gyeplő “rein, ribbons”**
Chagatai string, thread
Sumerian 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”
Akkadian šabātu
- Hungarian** **gyep “lawn”, gyepű “hedge(row), fence”**
Sumerian dubban (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. dub-ba-an; gidub-ba-an “fence”
- Hungarian** **gyér “scarse”**
Sumerian dirig (110x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. dirig “to tear out”
- Hungarian** **gyerek, gyermek “child”**
Sumerian dumu (28245x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, uncertain, unknown) wr. dumu; du5-mu “child, son, daughter”

Hungarian Sumerian	gyertya “candle” di, wr. di5 “to shine”
Hungarian Sumerian	gyom “weed” gin, wr. gin4; u2 ZI&ZI ; u2 A.ZI&ZI ; u2 ZI&ZI.A ; u2 ZI&ZI.EŠ2.ŠE “a grass”
Hungarian Common Turkic Kipchak Sumerian	gyomor “stomach” yum- “to press” yumur “one of the parts of a ruminant’s stomach” gum (18x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gum; gum2 “to crush”
Hungarian Rhaetic	gyömbér “ginger” *gimberu “an alpine pine-tree, Arve” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98). Engl. ginger, Germ. Ingwer, etc. < Medieval Latin gingiber < Latin zingiber < Greek zingiberis < Prakrit singabera < Sanskrit srngaveram, from srngam “horn” + vera- “body”, because of the shape of its root. “But this may be Sanskrit folk-etymology, and the word may be from an ancient Dravidian name that also produced the Malayalam name for the spice, inchi-ver, from inchi ‘root’” (from a standard etymological dictionary of English). Since Dravidian goes probably back to Elamite, a language that shares some words with Sum., the Rhaet. etymology – despite the semantical problem – may be an alternative, due to the strong influence of Rhaet. to Sum.
Hungarian Sumerian	gyónik “to confess (to a priest)” dun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dun5-na “humble”
Hungarian Akkadian	gyopár “cudweed” daprānu, duprānu “juniper” [?]
Hungarian Sumerian	gyors “fast, quick” sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	gyökér “root” *j8kk3-r3 ur (441x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur2; ur5 “root, base; limbs; loin, lap”
Hungarian Sumerian	gyöngy “bead; bubble; pearl”, gyönyörű gun (1x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. al-gu2-gu2 “to twist”
Hungarian Sumerian	gyönyörű “splendid” ugunu (20x: Old Babylonian) wr. u3-gun3; ugunu; ugunu2; u3-gun; ugu-nu “decorative inlay; ointment”
Hungarian Sumerian	gyötörni “to agonize; torment, to torture; to trouble, to worry” gud (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu4-ud; gud2 “to jump (on); to attack; to escape; to dance; hero, warrior”
Hungarian Sumerian	győzni “to win, to triumph” gu us (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 us2 “to raise the neck”

Hungarian	Gyula (personal name), gyula “commander (military rank of ancient Magyars)”
Sumerian	gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break”
Hungarian	gyúrni “to knead, to press”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	gyűjteni “to collect, to gather”
Turkish	yığ- “to heap, to pile up”
Sumerian	gu kin, wr. gu3 kin; gu3 kin5 “to gather”
Hungarian	gyűlölni “to hate”
Proto-Altaic	*dūli “mad, crazy”
Proto-Turksih	*jül- “to be mad, to be crazy”
Sumerian	gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break”
Hungarian	gyümölcs “fruit”
Sumerian	gum (18x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gum; gum2 “to crush” (common semantic development: “to crush” > “to eat” > “food”)
Hungarian	gyűrű “dogberry bush; maple tree”
Sumerian	GIR (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešGIR3 “a type of tree”
Hungarian	gyűrű “ring”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”
Hungarian	gyűszű “thimble”
Turkish	yüksük
Sumerian	sug (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. sug4 “(to be) empty”
Hungarian	hab “foam”
Proto-Altaic	*k’óp’i, *k’op’e
Proto-Uralic	*kumpa
Sumerian	uhpu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uh2-pu2 “foam”
Hungarian	had “army; host”
Proto-Altaic	*kòt’V “village, locality”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kunta “clan, gens, progeny, large family”
Karakhanid	qutu “group of people”
Akkadian	kimtu “clan”
Hungarian	hadarni “to speak quickly and incomprehensibly”
Sumerian	ad (26x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad “voice; cry; noise”
Hungarian	hágni “to ascend”
Proto-(Finno?)Ugric	*kaŋ3-, *kaŋk3- “to ascend, to climb”

Sumerian	saĝ “head”, in: saĝ il (181x: Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ il2 “to raise the head”, saĝ us (41x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ us2 “to raise the head”, saĝ zig (14x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ zig3 “to raise the head”
Akkadian	šaḡū “high”
Hungarian	hagyni “to leave, to let”
Proto- Altaic	*ga- “to take; to put”
Proto-Uralic	*kaδ’a- “to abandon, to leave, to remain”
Sumerian	sud (488x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sud; su3-ud “(to be) distant; (to be) remote”
Hungarian	hagyapni “to spit; to kiss”
Proto-Ugric	*kuδ’3-, *kul3- “to spit”
Sumerian	sud, wr. sud5 “to purify”
Hungarian	hagy-, in: hagymáz “spotted fever”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kolja “angry ghost”
Proto-Ugric	*k8ńć “an illness accompanied by a fever; to be feverish, to be sick”
Sumerian	gidim (45x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gidim; gidim2 “ghost”
Rhaetic	Vitamu, Vitammu
Akkadian	eṭemmu
Hungarian	hagyma “onion”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaćm3, *koćm3
Sumerian	šum (2958x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šum2; šum2sar “garlic; onion”
Akkadian	šūmū
Hungarian	haj “hair”
Proto-Ugric	*kaj3
Sumerian	siki (4753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. siki “wool, fleece; hair; (animal’s) pelt”
Hungarian	háj “blubber; leaf-lard”
Proto- Altaic	*kujV “thick; saturated”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kuje “blubber, fat”
Sumerian	gur (133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gur4; gur14; gur13 “(to be) thick; (to be) big, to feel big”
Hungarian	hajítani “to throw, to toss”, hajlik “to bend (itr.)”, hajolni “to bend down”, gacos “club-footed”, kajcsos “bent, curved; knock-kneed”, kajla “bent down”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaja-, *kaj3- “to throw; to bend (itr.)”
Sumerian	gu la (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 la2 “to lean over”
Hungarian	hajnal “dawn”
Proto- Altaic	*gi_ójńu “dawn, daylight”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*koje
Sumerian	gug (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. gug “(to be) bright”

Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	hajó “ship” *gàjá “oar, boat pole” *kapp3 “a kind of tree which can be worked into; aspen, etc.” gabatab (94x: Ur III) wr. ġešgaba-tab; gaba-tab “a wooden pole used for manual seeding”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	hajtani “to drive, to lead” *kuj3-, *kaj3- “to drive, to steer” gu (1850x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gu “cord, net; unretted flax stalks” qū
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	hal “fish” *kalu “a kind of a fish” *kala “fish” kad (1x: ED IIIa) wr. kad4ku6 “a fish” + IL (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ILku6 “type of fish”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	halni “to die” *kola- hal (55x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hal-ha; ha-la; hal “to divide, deal out, distribute; to perform an extispicy; to open; a secret; to pour away; to sieve; to slink, crawl away; a qualification of grain”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	hálni “to sleep” *kal3- “to spend the night” ku (96x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ku “to place, lay (down)”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Akkadian	haladni “to depart, to proceed” *k’òlke “to row; boat” *kulke- “to go, to travel (on land or water)” alākum “to go”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	halk, halok “incision, notch in a tree that is being cut down” *kol3 “fissure, gap, split” gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break; to flatten; to carve, cut; to engrave”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric Sumerian	hallani (< *hadl-) “to hear” *k’ùjlu-, *k’ùjlo- “ear; to hear” *kule- “ear; to hear” *kunta-k3- “to hear, to perceive” kul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kul “to collect; to collect”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Finno-Ugric Komi Sumerian	háló “net” *kal3 *kal3-m3 kulem “net, (weir-)basket” hal (154x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gihal “a basket”

Hungarian Sumerian Rhaetic	halom, halm- “hill; heap” hal (3x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hal; u2-lum “upper thigh” *aluw “hight, hill” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	hályog “film, skin” *k’ali “napless skin, membrane” *kal’w3 “film, membrane, skin” kul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kul “to remove, take away”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Akkadian	hám “cuticle, peel”, hámlík “to cover, to wrap” *kama “peel, skin” kamū “sth. which is on the outside”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Proto-Ugric Sumerian	hamu “ash” *k’uli, *k’ule “to heat, to burn” *kul’m3 *kuδ’m3 kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. kum2; kum4 “(to be) hot”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	hangya “ant” *kuč3 *kuńće, *kuće kiši (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiši8; kiši6; kiši13; kiši15; kiši7; kiši9 “ant”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Ugric Sumerian	hant “clod, lump of earth; grave”, hany “clod, lump of earth; marsh, moor, swamp” *kan3 “band, edge” *k8m3 “hill in the moor”, gana (666x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gana2; gan2-ne2 “field; area (of a geometric figure)”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Finno-Ugric Khanty Turkish Sumerian Akkadian	hányini “to cast, to fling; to throw, to toss; to vomit” *k’űne “ladle” *kan3- “to dig; to strew, to throw” χanda- “to draw, to ladle, to scoop” kaşık “spoon” ganum (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. gan; ga-an-nu; ġeşgan-nu-um “(vessel-)stand; a large vessel”, kunrim, wr. kun-rimzabar; kun-du3; dugkun-rim; dugkun-ri “a libation vessel” kannu
Hungarian Sumerian	hanyagni “to be careless, indifferent, negligent” huġ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huġ “to pacify”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	hany-att “supine; on one’s back” *kon3- “on the back” huġ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huġ “to pacify”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	harács “a kind of tax; booty” ar (11x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ar2; arx(URU×A ?) “ruin” karmu

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	harag “anger” *kur3(-) “anger; to become angry” kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain, unknown) wr. kur2; gur “(to be) different; (to be) strange; (to be)estranged; (to be) hostile; to change; to become strange; to alternate (math.)”
Hungarian Chuvash Sumerian	harang “curch bell” xuran “boiler, cauldron, kettle” hurum (3x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. hu-ru-um “a designation of a pot”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	harap “a dry fallen leaf” *kor3 hara, wr. ġešha-ra “palm shoot”, haran (64x: Ur III) wr. u2har-an “a plant” harū
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	harapni “to bite” *kar3-, *kor3- ur (53x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “to go along; to wipe clean; to beat, sweep away; to drag; to raise a boat” kapāru
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	harkály “woodpecker” *kar3, *kar3-kaj3 arak (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. a-ra-akmušen; a-rakmušen; a-rig2mušen “a bird”, harhar, wr. har-harmušen “a bird”, karkid, wr. kar-kidmušen “a bird”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	harmat “dew” *k’irma “snow, hoar-frost”, *ki_āra “thin snow, hoar-frost” *kura “fine snow, frost” kur (17x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. kur “to burn, light up” (semantically cf. s.v. fagyni) hurbāšu “shivers”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	három *ṛ[ī_u] “three; thirty” *gu- *kolme, *kulme gur (27945x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur; gur9 “unit of capacity; a measuring vessel” kurru
Hungarian Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	hárs “lime/linden tree” *koćk3, *końćk3 “(tree) bark” ġeš (5552x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ġeš; mu; u5 “tree; wood” iṣu (< *wiṣu)
Hungarian Proto-Uralic	hárulni “to fall to the lot/share (of sb.)”, hárítani “to refuse, to defend” *kur3 “bent, curved; to make bent/curved”

Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”, gur (659x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gur “to reject (legal evidence), to turn away; to turn, return”
Hungarian	has “belly”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kač3 “something bent”
Sumerian	haš (20x: Old Babylonian) wr. haš2; haš4 “lower body, abdomen; thigh”
Hungarian	hasadni “to burst, to crack”, hasítani “to cleave, to split”
Proto-Ugric	*kač3- “to burst, to split”
Sumerian	haš (13x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. haš “to break off; to break; to divert (water)”
Akkadian	hašābum; hašūm “to crush”
Hungarian	használni “to use”, haszon “advantage, benefit; gain, profit”
Proto-Uralic	*kač3(-) “to give; gift”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaswa- “to gain, to grow, to increase”
Akkadian	qiāšum “to give (a gift)”, qīštu “gift”
Hungarian	hatni “to affect, to impress, to influence”, határ “border”
Proto-Uralic	*katt3- “to move, to penetrate, to proceed”
Sumerian	gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer”
Hungarian	hat “six”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kutte
Sumerian	kud (1111x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. kud; gur5 “to break off, deduct; to separate, cut off; to cut” (“cut” in the row of numbers in the Sumerian sexagesimal system)
Hungarian	hát “back”
Proto-Uralic	*kutt3
Sumerian	gú-tál “back of head” (Lieberman 1977, no. 276)
Akkadian	kutallum “back of head, back side”
Hungarian	hattyú “swan”
Proto-Ugric	*kott3ɳ3
Sumerian	guddu (2x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. gud-du7mušen; gud-temušen; gud-damušen “a bird?”, cf. s.v. gödény
Hungarian	ház “house”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kota “house, hut, tent”
Sumerian	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”
Akkadian	katammu; katappu
Hungarian	hazudik “to lie, to tell a lie”
Sumerian	gu šub, wr. gu2 šub “to neglect; to scorn”

Hungarian	hegy “mountain”
Proto-Uralic	*kað’a “mountain”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaša “end, peak, summit, top”
Sumerian	ĝeškur (2x: Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeš-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, unknown) wr. kur; kir5 “underworld; land, country; mountain(s); east; easterner; east wind”
Akkadian	giškurrū; hursānu; šadū
Hungarian	héj “bark, crust, shell”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*koja “bark, crust, peel, skin”
Sumerian	kadu (11x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ka-du3 “cover”
Hungarian	hekus “cop, bull”
Rhaetic	enkus “bronze” (> Hebrew nḥšās, Aramaic, Syric n’ḥašā, Arabic nuḥās “copper, brass” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98). Also Engl. “cop” is shortened from “copper”. Hung. hekus is thus both phonetically and semantically a clear proof that a part of the Hung. vocabulary goes directly (and not via Akk.) back to Rhaetic.
Hungarian	henyélni “to dawdle, to idle, to lounge”
Sumerian	huĝ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huĝ “to pacify”
Hungarian	here “drone; testicle”
Proto-Uralic	*koj(e)-ra “male” < *koje “man; husband”
Sumerian	ĝuruš (9902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝuruš “young adult male; able-bodied male worker; semi-free male worker”
Hungarian	here “clover”, tyúk-húr “chickweed”
Sumerian	haran (64x: Ur III) wr. u2har-an “a plant”
Hungarian	herélni “to castrate”
Akkadian	kurū “cripple; lame”
Sumerian	guru (46x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gur5 “to grind, grate; to cut up, chop; (to be) trimmed, pruned”
Akkadian	urrū (< *wurrū)
Hungarian	hervadni “to wilt, to wither”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*korpe- “to burn, to become burned/singed”
Proto-Ugric	*kur3- “to come to an end, to finish, to stop”
Sumerian	kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain, unknown) wr. kur2; gur “to change; to become strange”, kur (17x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. kur “to burn, light up”
Hungarian	hés “bridegroom, wooer; hero; young man”, hős “hero”
Proto-Uralic	*kaća “young unmarried man”
Sumerian	ĝeš (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeš3; mu “penis; male”
Akkadian	išaru (< *wišaru)

Hungarian	hét “seven”
Proto-Ugric	*Säpt ₃
Akkadian	sebūm, sebe
Hungarian	hév, hé, hő “ardour; heat, warmth”
Sumerian	kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. kum ₂ ; kum ₄ “(to be) hot”
Hungarian	hiba “fault, mistake”, hibázik “to make a mistake, to be mistaken”, hibáztatni “to rebuke”, hibbant “crazy, foolish, mad”
Sumerian	ib (35x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ib ₂ “(to be) angry; to curse”, SIG7.abala (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. SIG7-a-bal “a defect”
Hungarian	híd “bridge”
Ossetian	xīd, xōd
Sanskrit	sétav
Sumerian	gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid ₂ “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer”
Akkadian	šadādu
Hungarian	hím “masculine”
Proto-Altaic	*ki_úne “person; people; country”
Proto-Uralic	*koj(e)-m ₃ “man, husband”
Sumerian	Either to ġuruš (9902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġuruš “young adult male; able-bodied male worker; semi-free male worker”, cf. s.v. here, or because of the Proto-Altaic form to ki (32379x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. ki “place; ground, earth, land; toward; underworld; land, country; lower, down below”
Hungarian	hír “fame; news”
Sumerian	ar, (56x: Old Babylonian) wr. ar ₂ ; a-ar ₂ ; a-ar; a-ar ₃ “(hymn of) praise; fame”
Hungarian	hiu “attic, garret, loft; breach, gap”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*k ₈ m ₃ “cave, hollow”
Sumerian	KU, wr. KU “hole”
Hungarian	hívni “to call; to invite”
Proto-Uralic	*kan ₃ -, *kaŋ ₃ - “to call”
Sumerian	kiġ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiġ ₂ “to seek”
Hungarian	hízelegni “to adulate; to flatter”, hízeledik “id.”, hízik “to gain weight; to gloat over sg.”
Proto-Ugric	*kat ₃ - “to become fat”
Mańśi	khot- “to gain weight”
Sumerian	kud (65x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ku ₇ “(to be) good; (to be) (honey-)sweet”

<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>ho-: hogy “how”, hol “where”, honnan “whence”, hová “wither” *k’a(j) “who (interr.)” *ku-, *ko- “where, which, what” akkil, wr. akkil2 “where; when”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>hó, hava- “snow” *kóbe “to freeze” *kum3 “thin snow” halba (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. halba2; halba6; halba; halpi “frost, ice, cold weather; (to be) cold” halpū</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>hó-nap “month”, hold, hód “moon” *kuņe “month; moon” kun (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. kun2 “to shine brightly”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>hód “beaver” *kumt3, *kunt3 kundar, wr. kun-dar “an animal”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>holló “raven” *k’ùla “a kind of a big bird” *kul3(-k3) gurgal, wr. gur8-galmušen “a bird”, gurgur (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. gur-gurmušen; gur4-gur4mušen “a bird”, kirkir (5x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškiri6-ġeškiri6mušen; ka5-kar2mušen; ki-kar2mušen; kar-karmušen “a bird” kurkurru; kirikarru</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>hol “dawn”, in: hol-nap “tomorrow (nap “day”) *galV “clear (of sky, weather)” *kuδ3 “morning” ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “day; heat; a fever; summer; sun”, ul, wr. ul4; ul6 “to become bright, shine”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian</p>	<p>hólyag “bladder” *k’i_oba(kV), *k’i_abu(kV) “bladder; scrotum” *kupla- “to bubble; to make bubbles” kupputtu “a measuring pot”, kupputu “growing rampant (liver)”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>homály “dim, darkness” *k’òlmV “hsadow; cloud” *kum3 “cloud” kana (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kana6; kana5; kana3 “(to be) dark, gloomy; gloom”</p>
<p>Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>hombár “granary” kimu (10x: Ur III) wr. ki-mu “storage, a store house” + guru (849x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. guru7 “grain heap, grain store; unit of capacity” karū</p>

Hungarian	homlítani “to lay (seeds, etc.), homlok “forehead”, homorú “concave, hollow”
Proto-Altaic	*k'i_ōme “to throw (upside down)”
Proto-Uralic	*kuma- “to bend oneself; bent, crooked position”
Sumerian	gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick; haft, hilt”
Akkadian	gamlu
Hungarian	homok “sand, dust”
Sumerian	imanak (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4im-ma-an “a stone; a type of sand”, or kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. kum2; kum4 “(to be) hot” (cf. s.v. hamu)
Akkadian	immanakku; emēmu
Hungarian	hon “homeland”, honn “at home”, itt-hon “(here) at home”, ott-hon (there) at home”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kunz “belly, gut”
Sumerian	unu (1511x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. unu6; unu2; unu “banquet; dining hall; the most sacred part of a temple; seat, throne; dwelling, domicile, abode; temple”
Hungarian	hón “shoulder”
Proto-Altaic	*k'ò(b?)-
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Turkic	*kōjn
Proto-Mongolic	*koŋ
Proto-Tungusic	*xobanī
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*konz, *kanz “
Sumerian	gu (753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gu2 “bank, side; neck”
Akkadian	ahu
Hungarian	hordani “to carry”
Proto-Ugric	*kurz- “to drag, to pull”
Sumerian	gur (124x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gur3-ru; guru3; gur; gur17; guru6 “bearer; to lift, carry”
Hungarian	horkolni “to snore”
Sumerian	hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
Hungarian	hornyolni “to incise, to notch”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kurña “furrow, groove”
Sumerian	hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
Hungarian	hor-hó “cleft, narrow passage”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kurz “indentation; to pass”
Sumerian	hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
Hungarian	horolni “to graze, to scratch”, horzsolni “id.”
Proto-Altaic	*k'[ù]ri- “to rake up”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*korz-, *korwz- “to scrape, to scratch, to shave”
Sumerian	gur (470x: Ur III) wr. gurb(ŠE.KIN); gur10; gurb(ŠE.KIN.KIN) “to reap”

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	hossz-ú “long” *końće, *koćz niĝul (33x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. niĝ2-ul “an everlasting thing”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Khanty Akkadian	hozni “to bring, to carry, to convey, to fetch; to bring forth, to produce; to bring in, to yield”, -hoz/-hez/-höz, hozzá “to/towards sb. *kućz “edge or side of sth.” χo_ži, χoźà “for/to/towards sb. or sth.” kašādum “to bring, to carry”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	hölgy “lady; ermine” *kaδ’wa, *kaδ’w3 “female; female animal” gal (6612x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gal; gu-la; gu-ul; gal-gal; ku-ul “(to be) big, great, noble”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	húgy “star” *k’ùčV “a kind of star” *kućz, *kuńćz gug (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. gug “(to be) bright” kakubu, kakkabu “star”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	húgy “urine”, húgyozik “to urinate” *k’uDŽV “part of stomach; bladder” *kuńće(-), *kuće(-) “urine; to urinate” kaš (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. kaš3 “urine”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	hullani “to die; to drop down/off, to fall off; to flow, to fall out” *kul3- 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” halālum; šahālum
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	hunyni “to turn a blind eye; to close or cover the eyes in a game of hide-and-see; to die” *kuńa- huĝ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huĝ "to pacify"
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	hupolyag “bubble-shaped swelling; bulge on a tree; pustule” *kuppa “blister, bump” kupputtu “a measuring pot”, kupputu “growing rampant (liver)”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	húr “intestine; string”, hurka “intestine; sausage made from intestines” gu (1850x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gu “cord, net; unretted flax stalks”, gu u2-rum testified in VS 14, 108 o ii qū, kurrū “short cord”
Hungarian Sumerian	hurok “loop, noose, sling, slip-knot; mesh, snare” gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”, gur (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešgur2 “(circular) rim”

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	húsz “twenty” *kuć3, *koje-ć3 ĝeš (92x: Ur III) wr. geš2; mu-uš “sixty”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Akkadian	húzni “to pull” *kup3-t3- “to rend, to pull, to tear” kapārum “to wipe, to wipe off”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	hűlni “to cool (itr.)”, hűteni “to cool (tr.)”, hűvös “cool” halba (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. halba2; halba6; halba; halpi “frost, ice, cold weather; (to be) cold” halpū
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	hüvely “pod; sheath, vagina” *kym3l’3 “pod” gum (18x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gum; gum2 “to crush”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	-i (denominative noun suffix) *-j -bi, -še, -e
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	ia: iafia “child” *äγ3, *äw3, *äk3 “daughter, girl” egi- in: egizid (18x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. egi-zid; egi2-zid; igi-zid “a priestess” igišītu
Hungarian Sumerian	ibrik “mug, pot” ebir (6x: Ur III) wr. ĝešepir2; ebir; ĝešebir3; ĝešebir4 “a large vessel”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	ici: ici-pici “itsy-bitsy, very small” *iċä, üċä “few, small” i’iz, wr. i-iz “seed” zēru
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	ideg “nerve; bowstring” *jänte “sinew, tendon” gunu (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gu-nu “flax” qū
Hungarian Sumerian Classical Mongol	idő “time” ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “day; heat; a fever; summer; sun” üde “midday”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	i-fyú “young; a youth” *äj3 “small, young” a’e, wr. a2-e3 “foster-child”

Hungarian	igaz “authentic, genuine, real, true, veritable; honest, just, loyal, straight, true; truth”
Proto-FinnoVolgaic Sumerian	*wojke “straight” igi (3906x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain, unknown) wr. igi; i-bi2; igi3; i-gi “first, earlier; front; face”
Hungarian Old Turkic Sumerian	ige “verb; word” üge “magic word; word” ug, wr. ug2 “lamentation”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	igen “yes” *šenä “good, healthy; straight” sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig “to be clear”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	ígérni “to promise” *eṅk3-r3- “to chant music words, to swear, to vow” en, wr. en2 “incantation, spell”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic Proto-Turkic Sumerian	íj “bow”, ív “arch, bend” *Džēja “sharp point, arrow” *joŋ(k)s3 “bow” *jāń > jāj gun (1x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. al-gu2-gu2 “to twist”
Hungarian turkish Sumerian	iker “twins” ikiz igi (1133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. igi; i-bi2; i-gi “eye; carved eye (for statues)”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	iktatni “to intervene; to note down, to register, to take the minutes (down); to put in, to set up” *jakka- “to get (into), to go, to reach” ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)”
Hungarian Turkic Manchu Sumerian	ildomos “becoming, courteous, tactful” yil “to slip, to slide” ildamu “nimble, quick; funny, witty” ul (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul4 “to hasten, (be) quick; (to be) early”
Hungarian Sumerian	illik “to belong to, to be someone’s right; to concern, to refer, to relate; to be decent” la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; lal2 “to supervise, check; to weigh, weigh (out), pay; to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended; to show, display; to bind; binding, (yoke-)team; to press, throttle; to winnow (grain); to carry”

Hungarian Sumerian	illik “to disappear; to decay, to fall to pieces”, illat “odour, perfume” la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to rain; to fall, to fall”. According to EWU (pp. 606s.), the semantic development is: “to fall” > “to disappear” > “to disappear like odour/perfume”.
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Komi Sumerian	imádni “to adore, to worship”, ima “prayer”, imádkozik “to pray” *w8m3 “to enchant; magic word” vomid’ž “illness, pain” emeĝar (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. emeĝarx(KAx(ME.GAR)) “magic”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic Komi Sumerian Akkadian	ín “sinew” *sínri “sinew” *sene, *sōne “sinew; vein” sōn “sinew; vein” 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.? dāmu
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	indítani “to initiate, to get underway, to set off; to set in motion, to start”, indulni “to start (itr.)” *jom3- “to be on one’s way, to go” im (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. im2 “to run”
Hungarian Sumerian	ing, ümög “chemise, slip; shirt” gunu (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gu-nu “flax”
Hungarian Sumerian	ingerelni “to excite, to stimulate; to irritate, to nettle, to vex” in dub (18x: Old Babylonian) wr. in dub2 “to insult”, in (32x: Old Babylonian) wr. in; e-mu “abuse”
Hungarian Sumerian	inká-bb “more, rather, sooner” aĝ (219x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. aĝ2 “to measure”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	inni, iszik, iv- “to drink” *ōp’â *ōp- *uɣ(u)- *juɣe-, *juke- anaĝ (10x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-naĝ “drink”
Hungarian Sumerian	ínség “dearth, want; distress, misery, need, penury, poverty; famine, hunger, starvation” aĝ (219x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. aĝ2 “to measure”
Hungarian Sumerian	inteni “to admonish, to exhort; to beckon, to make a sign; to warn against; motion, nod, wave, wink igiĝal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešigi-ĝal2 “sign, signal”

Hungarian	íny “gums, palate”
Proto-Altaic	*ēŋa(k’V) “chin; jaw”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ike-ń3, *ike-ńe
Komi	an “gum”
Sumerian	unu (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. unu2 “upper cheek”
Hungarian	ipa “father-in-law”
Proto-Altaic	*áp’a “father”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*appe “father-in-law”
Sumerian	abba (107x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ab; ab-ba; abba2 “old (person); witness; father; elder; an official”
Hungarian	ipar “handicraft; industry”, iparkodik “to take trouble, to make an effort”
Sumerian	ibira, wr. ibira; ibira2 “merchant, businessman”
Hungarian	ír “balm, ointment”
Proto-Ugric	*ter3(-) “to rub; a substance that is rubbed on”
Mańsi	tēp̄i “mash, mush, ointment”
Sumerian	zir (373x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zi; zi-ir; ze2-er “to tear out; to break, destroy; to be troubled; to erase”
Hungarian	ír “root”
Sumerian	ur (441x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur2; ur5 “root, base; limbs; loin, lap”
Hungarian	írni “to write”
Proto-Ugric	*jar3- “to mark, to paint, to write”
Sumerian	sar (277x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sar; sarar “to write”
Hungarian	iramlik “to hurry, to run, to rush, to scurry, to sweep”, iramodik “to start to hurry; to run after sb.”
Sumerian	ere (68x: Ur III) wr. re; er; e-ra; erx(DU.DU); re6; re7; er-re; i-ri “perfect plural stem of ĝen[to go]”
Akkadian	alākum
Hungarian	ir-: iránt “about, for, in the direction of, to, toward(s); opposite, facing”
Proto-Ugric	*ar3, *ur3
Sumerian	ere (68x: Ur III) wr. re; er; e-ra; erx(DU.DU); re6; re7; er-re; i-ri “perfect plural stem of ĝen[to go]”
Akkadian	alākum
Hungarian	irgalom “compassion, mercy, pity”, irgalmas “merciful, pitiful”
Proto-Uralic	*j8r3- “to loose one’s way”
Sumerian	uru (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uru9 “support; imposition; repair”

Hungarian Sumerian	irigy “envious” hulu (13901x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. hul; hul3 “to destroy; (to be) bad-smelling, malodorous; (to be) bad, evil; (to be) slight, lightweight; (to be) false; (to be) criminal, dishonest; enemy; to raid; to strike the eyes; blinker, winker, one with vision problems”, igi hulu (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. igi hul “to look with envy” Akk. ?
Akkadian	qallum
Hungarian Osman, etc. Sakha Sumerian	iró “buttermilk” airan “mildly alcoholic drink made of fermented mare’s milk, koumiss” arī “melted Russian butter” ara (58x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. ara3 “designation of milk”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	irtani (< ortani) “to exterminate (insects, pests); to clear, to root out” *šur3- “to cut, to divide” šar (23x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2 “to slaughter”, sur, wr. sur4 “to cut cloth”
Hungarian Akkadian Sumerian	ismerni “to know, to get to know” šamūm “to listen” zu (964x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zu “to know; to learn”, umuš (52x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. umuš “(fore)thought, plan(ning); understanding; instruction; consideration, sagacity”
Hungarian Persian (Farsi) Sumerian	isten “god” eztahn “god”, hahstahn “creator” aš (191x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš “one”, diš (5x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. diš; de-eš-šu2; di-id; di-t- “one”, ešda, wr. eš3-da “one”
Akkadian	ištēn
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	isz, ísz, iz “bane, canker; a kind of gum disorder in children that soon hinders speech” *íce, *íše “shadow” ġissu (68x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġissu; aġ2-ze2 “shade, shadow; protection, aegis”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	-ít- (causative suffix) *-t- (deverbative causative suffix) *-kt- (suffix) inga- (connecting indicator prefix)
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	ívik “to copulate (especially of fish), to pair, to spawn” *jokse-, *jookse- eban (381x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian) wr. e2-ba-an; e2-ba; e-ba-an; e-pa-na; e2-pa-na “pair”. The PFU reconstruction is thus mistaken. Estonian jookse- “to beget, to breed; to flow, to run; to rut” and Finnish juokse- “to flow; to run” do not belong to Hung. ív-.
Hungarian Proto-Uralic	íz “taste; jam”, ízes “tasty; with jam, sweet” *íp3, *íp-s3, *íp3-š3 “odour, taste”

Sumerian	ir (36x: ED IIIa, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ir; ir7 “smell, scent; sweat, exudation”
Hungarian	íz “limb, particle”, izmos “muscular”, izom “muscle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jäse, jäsne “joint, limb”
Proto-Ugric	*j8tð “joint, limb”
Sumerian	ed (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. e11 “strengthen”
Hungarian	izé “something, ‘watchamacallit’”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*yt3 “thingamy”
Sumerian	i dUtu “woe, O Sungod” (Edzard 2003, p. 169)
Hungarian	izzadni “to sweat”, izzik “to be glowing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*äs3- “to heat; to become hot”
Sumerian	izi (257x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. izi; izi2 “fire; brazier”
Akkadian	išātu
Hungarian	-j, -j- (imperative suffix)
Proto-Uralic	*-k- (mood characteristic in the imperative)
Sumerian	ga-, ge4-(rí-), gú-(mu-) (cohortative prefixes)
Hungarian	járni “to go; to travel”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jor3-, *jork3- “to spin, to turn, to wind”
Turkish	yürü- “to go, to march”
Sumerian	gur (659x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gur “to turn, to return”
Hungarian	ját “close friend; namesake”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*j8tt3 “comrade, friend”
Sumerian	gud “team”, in: gudapin, wr. gud-apin “plow team” (apin “plow”)
Hungarian	játszik “to play (e.g. a game, a musical instrument, with a toy, etc.)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jukta “to recite, to speak, to tell”
Sumerian	gud (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu4-ud; gud2 “to jump (on); to attack; to escape; to dance”
Hungarian	jég, gyég “ice”
Proto- Altaic	*k’i_óŋo “cold”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jäŋe “ice”
Sumerian	šeg (11x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šeg9; šeg4 “snow; sleet; cold weather; frost, ice; burning, incineration; chills, shivers”
Hungarian	jegy “mark, sign; ticket”, jel “mark, signal”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jälke
Akkadian	eqū “to use make-up”
Sumerian	igiġal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešigi-ġal2 “sign, signal” (ġal2 “to be”)

Hungarian	jó “good”, jól “well”
Proto-Ugric	*joms
Sumerian	mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”
Hungarian	jó, -jó “river, creek”
Proto- Altaic	*i_ge(rV) “river, small river”
Proto-Turkic	*ügür
Proto-Mongolic	*üjer
Proto-Tungusic	*ugē(r)
Proto-Uralic	*joke
Sumerian	id (1086x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. id2; id3; id6; id7; id5 “river, watercourse, canal”
Hungarian	jonh (< *juχun [?]) “belly, guts; interior; body-soul”
Sumerian	su (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. su “flesh; body; entrails (omen); body”
Akkadian	zumru
Hungarian	jönni, gyönni, jöv- “to come”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*j8η3-, *j8g3-, *j8k3-
Sumerian	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”, ĝen (2789x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ĝen; ma “to go; to flow”
Akk.	kânum; kînum
Hungarian	juh “ewe, sheep”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*uče “sheep”
Sumerian	u (4255x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. u8; u8munus; u10 “sheep, ewe”, us, wr. us5 “sheep”
Hungarian	jutni “to arrive, to come; to attain, to come by, to get at; to become”
Proto-Uralic	*juta- “to go, to wander”
Proto-Ugric	*jukt3- “to come”
Sumerian	sa dug (10x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sa2 dug4 “to arrive; to cause to arrive (regularly)”, šu dag (65x: Old Babylonian) wr. šu dag “to roam about”
Hungarian	kobak, kabak “skull; pumpkin; pear”
Sumerian	hab (241x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. u2hab2 “a plant”

Hungarian	kacs “a narrow clinging shoot or sprout, tendril; loop, noose”
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saĝ “head”
Hungarian	kádár “cooper; a kind of chieftain or priest who is a dignitary”
Sumerian	kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, gather”
Akkadian	kašārum
Hungarian	káka “(bul)rush, reed”
Sumerian	kakkala (4x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb) wr. kakkala(KU7); kakkala “a designation of plants”, ga-ga-lum in Ebla Sign List 36
Hungarian	kalauz “conductor (of a streetcar or train); guide
Sumerian	kalag (2398x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kal-ga; kalag; kal-la “(to be) strong, powerful, mighty; to reinforce; to provide for”
Hungarian	kallantyú “bolt, latch (of a door); fastener; hook”
Sumerian	gilim, wr. gīlim “type of clasp”, gilim (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. gilim; gilibx(GI%GI)ib; gi16-il; gil-gilil “to lie across; to be entwined; to entwine, twist; to block”, gilim, wr. ġešgilim “barrier, bolt”
Hungarian	kallódik “to be thrown about (in neglect), to decay and perish (by degrees), to get lost”
Sumerian	gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break”
Hungarian	kalokány, karakány, kolokány, karlokány “a prickly grass that grows in lakes, aloe”
Sumerian	kankal, wr. kankal "oil-processing, perfume-making"
Hungarian	kalpag “a kind of rimless fur headgear; hat”
Akkadian	qalpum “peeled, skinned”
Hungarian	kancsó “jug, pitcher; tankard”
Proto- Altaic	*ki_àntú “a kind of vessel”
Sumerian	ganum (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. gan; ga-an-nu; ġešgan-nu-um “a large vessel”
Akkadian	kannu
Hungarian	kancsó “pitcher, jug, tankard”

Hungarian	kancsuka “knout”
Sumerian	gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick; haft, hilt”
Akkadian	gamlu
Hungarian	kantár “bridle, reins”
Sumerian	kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, gather; to itch, scratch; to weave a mat?”
Hungarian	kanyaró “measles”
Chagatai	qaramuq “a kind of disease which gives a rash”
Sumerian	gum (28x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gan; gum2 “mange, scab, leprosy”
Akkadian	garābu
Hungarian	kapni “to get, to receive; to grasp, to grab”
Proto-Altaic	*k’ap’V- “to press, to grasp”
Sumerian	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; to envelop, overwhelm; to choose (by extispicy); to accept; to take charge of”
Akkadian	šabātum
Hungarian	kapu “gate”
Proto-Altaic	*k’ap’u “barrier”
Sumerian	gababum (3x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. ga-ba-bu-um “shield”, kababum (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. kuška-ba-bu-um “shield”
Akkadian	kabābu
Hungarian	kar “arm”
Sumerian	gur (470x: Ur III) wr. gurx(ŠE.KIN); gur10; gurx(ŠE.KIN.KIN) “to reap”
Hungarian	kár “loss, damage; too bad!, what a pity!”
Sumerian	kar (158x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kar “to take away (by force), remove; to deprive”
Hungarian	karám “(sheep-)pen”
Sumerian	kar (251x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kar “harbor, quay”
Akkadian	kāru
Hungarian	karó “post, prop, stake, stick, support”
Karachai	kazak “post, stake”
Middle Turkic	kazuḡuk “id.”
Osman	kazyk “id.”
Uigur	kazyuk “id.”
Modern Uigur	kozuk

Sumerian	gaz (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gaz; gaz2; kaz8 “to kill, slaughter; to grind, grate; to beat; to thresh (grain); to execute, impose a death sentence; to break”
Akkadian	hašālu
Hungarian	Kárpátok “Carpathian mountains”
Sumerians	kar (251x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kar “harbor, quay”
Akkadian	karpatum “clay vessel”
Hungarian	karvaly “sparrow-hawk”
Chuvash	χṝr̄χ̄i “eagle; a kind of mouse-eating bird”
Karachai	q̄ir̄ȳiy “hawk”
Sumerian	gurgal, wr. gur8-galmušen “a bird”, girgilum (4x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. giri16-i-lumušen; gur8-galmušen?; gir-gi-lumušen; gir-gi4-lumušen; ġir3-gi-lumušen; kir4-gi4-lumušen “a bird”, kirkir (5x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškiri6-ġeškiri6mušen; ka5-kar2mušen; ki-kar2mušen; kar-karmušen “a bird” Akk.
Akkadian	girgilu; kirikarru; kurkurru
Hungarian	kása “mush”
Rhaetic	*kaššu “cheese” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98). *kaššu means “massive, bulky”, which fits both for “mush” and for “cheese”. Engl. cheese, Germ. Käse, Rhetor. chaschöl, etc. go also directly back to the Rhaet. word.
Hungarian	kászu “a little container or pot made of bark”
Sumerian	kasu (4x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. gu2-zi; dugKU.ZI; duggu2-zi; dugka-a-su; dugKA.ZI “goblet; bowl”
Akkadian	kāsu
Hungarian	katáng “a plant with sky-blue coloured flowers arranged in a nest-like shape, cichory”
Sumerian	gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer; to flay?; to milk”. The cichory plant contains a milky liquid.
Hungarian	kazán “boiler”
Osman	kazan “boiler, cauldron”
Chuvash	xuran “boiler, cauldron, kettle”
Sumerian	hurum (3x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. hu-ru-um “a designation of a pot”
Hungarian	-ke (diminutive suffix)
Proto-Uralic	*-kk (diminutive formant)
Sumerian	genna (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. genna “small”
Hungarian	kebel “bosom, breast; lap”
Proto- Altaic	*kepV “upper part of body, trunk”

Sumerian	gaba (821x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. gaba “breast, chest; frontier”
Hungarian	kecske “goat”
Turkish	keçi
Bashkir	käzä
Rhaetic	khat-
Akkadian	gadū
Hungarian	kéd-: ekkédig “until now”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kent3, *känt3 “time”
Sumerian	kid (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. kid7 “to cut, fell”
Hungarian	kedv “mood”, kedves “nice, friendly”, kedvenc “favourite”
Proto-Ugric	*k8nt3 “mood”
Sumerian	gandu, wr. ga-an-du8 "a position of responsibility; friendship"
Hungarian	kégy “arena, circle, stadium”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kecz “circle, hoop, ring”
Khanty	kusi “barrel-hoop
Sumerian	gud (55x: Old Babylonian) wr. gud3; gigud3 “coil of bird's nest; reed nest, shelter;
Akkadian	hīšu
Hungarian	kéj “delight, pleasure; lechery, lust”, kény “arbitrariness; lust”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*keje-, *k8jγ3- “to delight, to enjoy, to take pleasure (in); rutting; to mate”
Sumerian	gu (283x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu3 “voice, cry, noise”
Hungarian	kék “blue”
Manchu	kuku “blue-gray”
Sumerian	kukku (63x: Old Babylonian) wr. ku10-ku10; kukku5 “(to be) dark” or giggi (941x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. giggi; gi6-gi6 “(to be) black”
Hungarian	kelni “to arise, to ascend; to go, to start traveling”
Proto-Altaic	*kela “to rise”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaða- “to arise”, *kälä “to wade”
Sumerian	ġal (3954x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ġal2; ma-al; ga2gal2 “to be, to exist” + am “bird”
Hungarian	kelengye “dowry”
Osman	gelinlik “dowry”
Sumerian	gir, wr. gigir “dowry; gift”, gil (50x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. gil “treasure”
Hungarian	kelleni “to be needed, to be necessary”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kelke “to be important, must, should”

Sumerian	kal (389x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kal “(to be) rare, valuable”
Hungarian	kém “spy”
Sumerian	kiĝ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiĝ2 “to seek”
Hungarian	kemény “solid”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kämä “hard”
Sumerian	kimaš (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4ki-maš “a stone”
Hungarian	kémény “chimney”
Akkadian	qamū “to burn (tr.)”
Hungarian	kén “sulfur”
Sumerian	kim, wr. kim3 “a stone” [?]
Hungarian	kende “the head of the Magyar confederation in the 8th and 9th centuries A.D.), kend “you (ancient and rural formal address)”
Sumerian	kingal (23x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Babylonian) wr. kingal; kin-gal “grantee; crown authority over land, labor recruiter”
Hungarian	kender “hemp”
Sumerian	gunu (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gu-nu “flax”
Akkadian	qū
Hungarian	kengyel “stirrup”
Sumerian	kuĝ (51x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeškuĝ5; kun4; ĝeškuĝ4; kun5; ĝeškuĝx(LUM) “stair(case); ladder; threshold”
Hungarian	kenyér “bread”
Sumerian	kagu (106x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ka-gu7 “a type of bread” + ninda (11296x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ninda; inda “bread; food”
Hungarian	kény-szer “compulsion”, kény-szeríteni “to compel, to force, to oblige, to press”
Sumerian	kiĝ (1111x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. kiĝ2 “to work”, gu (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 “force”
Akkadian	emūqum
Hungarian	kép “picture”
Sumerian	gub “to write” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 204)
Hungarian	kepe “shock (of corn)”
Akkadian	kappu “hollow hand”
Hungarian	kér “membrane (of brain, belly)”, kéreg “bark”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ér “bark”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kere “crust, rind, skin”
Sumerian	guruš (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. guruš3; guruš4 “to cut, fell, trim, peel off; a cutting; stubble”

<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian glide"</p>	<p>kérni “to ask for, to look for” *ker3- “to ask, to request” gir (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. gir5 "to ask for asylum; slip (in or through), glide"</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>kerek “round”, kerék “wheel”, keríteni “to enclose, to fence in”, kert “garden”, kerülni “to avoid; to go in a roundabout route” *kerä-, *keerä- “round; to roll, to turn, to wind gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”, kiri6 “garden”: kirimah (14x: Ur III) wr. ġeškiri6-mah “pleasure garden, park”, ukiri (4x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. u2-ġeškiri6 “garden produce” (u2 “bed”)</p>
<p>Hungarian Akkadian</p>	<p>kerep “the biggest boat used for watermills” karpatum “pot, vessel” (cf. English ship < Gothic *skipa- “ship, also vessel”)</p>
<p>Hungarian Akkadian</p>	<p>kerep “lotus” qarbuḫu “a plant”</p>
<p>Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>kérész “mayfly” giriš (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. giriš “butterfly” kuršiptu</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian</p>	<p>kérődzik “to chew the cud, to ruminate; to brood, to speculate over sth.; to eruct; to say” *ker3- “to belch; to fart” arūm “to empty oneself”. PFU *ker3- would correspond to Sum. *ger- and this to Akk., Rhaet. *wer- > *er-/ *ar-, since initial *w- disappeared in Akk. and Rhaet. in the 18th century B.C. (Brockelmann 1908, p. 139). The changing of a- > e- is typical for Rhaetic, cf. Rhaet. al-, Akk. el- “god” (Tóth and Brunner 2008, p. 104).</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian</p>	<p>kés “knife” *k'i_ut'u “a kind of knife or arrow” *keč3 “knife” qazāzum “to cut, to cut off”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>késa “a provincial term used to describe legal battles over territory near rivers”, késálni, késálkodik “to fight, to struggle, to battle” *kišk3- “to rend, to tear” ġeš-kiġ-ti “artisan, forge” (Lieberman 1977, no. 295) kiškattu, kiškittu “weapon”</p>
<p>Hungarian Sumerian</p>	<p>keselyű “vulture” KAŠEŠ, wr. KA.ŠEŠmušen “a type of bird”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>keseregni “to grieve over sth.”, kesergő “dirge, lament”, keseríteni “to embitter”, kesernyés “tart”, keserű “bitter”grief, sorrow, trouble, worry” *k8ć3(-r3) ġiškim (60x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ġiškim “sign, omen; trust, aid” giskimmu; cf. also kišpum “magic, witchcraft, omen”, kišubu “end of a song”</p>

Hungarian Proto-Ugric Akkadian	keshedni “to become frayed/threadbare, to wear out” *kǎńć3(-), *kǎč3(-) “thin; to thin out” qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatnu “thin”
Hungarian Tatarian Akkadian	késik “to be late” kič “evening; late” qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatnu “thin”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	keskeny “narrow” *kǎńć3, *kǎč3 “narrow, tight” qatnu “thin, narrow”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	kész “finished, ready; prepared (to), ready (to); obliging, willing” *k8č3 “ready, willing” qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatū “finished, ready”
Hungarian Komi Akkadian Sumerian	keszeg “bream; extremely thin” gyč “Crucian carp” qatnu “thin, narrow” kizi (10x: ED IIIb) wr. ki-ziku6 “a fish” [?]
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic Mańsi Sumerian Akkadian	két, kettő “two” *gǎgtà “one of a pair” *kat *gagča *gagda *kakta, *kǎktà kit “two” kid (7x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. kid2; gir8; kid4; kid7 “to break off, pinch off”, gag (304x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešgag; gag; urudgag “arrowhead; peg, nail” (Akk. sikkatu “id.”) šitta “two (fem.)”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	kéve “sheaf” kib (599x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gig; gib “wheat” kibtu
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	kevés “few; small” *kup’e “light (of weight); floating on the surface” *kepu-, *kopu- *kepā kabduga (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kab-dug4-ga “capacity measure (container)” quppu “container”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	kéz “hand” *kâte kišib (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. kišib-la2; kišib “hand, wrist”

Hungarian Sumerian	kezdeni “to begin, to start, to lead off” ku (96x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ku “to place, lay (down), lay eggs; to spread, discharge”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	ki “out”, kinn “outside”, kīvül “outside; without (derivative)” *ki(-m₃), *kü(-m₃) “the outside” ki (32379x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. ki “place; ground, earth, land; toward; underworld; land, country; lower, down below”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	ki “who” *k’a(j) “who (interrogative)” *kem, *ka *ken, *ka *xia, *xai *ken ĝá-e, ĝe24-e “I, me”, akkil, wr. akkil2 “where; when”
Hungarian Sumerian	kicsi, kicsiny, kis “small” gi17 “small” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 175)
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	kígyó “snake” *k’ile “a kind of fish or lizard”, *kulV “snake; worm” *kije, *küje gi (1485x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gi4; gi “to turn, return; to go around; to change status; to return (with claims in a legal case); to go back (on an agreement)”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	kilenc “nine” (< kil-, kül- to kí-vül “outside” + -nc “ten”?) *kil₃-, *kül₃- “to decay, to disintegrate, to fall; to become worn, to worn out” i-li-mu, ilimmu “nine”, gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	kímélni “to save, to spare, to protect” geme (4025x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. geme2; gi4-in “female worker” amtu
Hungarian Sumerian	kín “pain” gana (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešgana2 “shackles”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	kincs “treasure” giĝ (18136x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. giĝ4 “a unit of weight, shekel; a unit of area; a unit of volume” šiqu
Hungarian Proto-Ugric	kísérni “to accompany, to escort, to follow”, kísérlet “experiment”, kísérteni “to seduce; to haunt”, kísértet “ghost” *keć₃- “to follow a path”

Sumerian	us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. us2 “to accompany, to follow”, kiši, wr. kiši12 “secret”
Hungarian	kívánni “to wish”
Proto-Altaic	*kúbé “to wish, to hope, to like”
Proto-Turkic	*küb-, *güb-
Kazakh	quvan- “to be happy”
Sumerian	gub (5043x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gub “to stand; (to be) assigned (to a task)”
Hungarian	koboz “a kind of four- or five-stringed lute/lyre-like instrument of old Hungary”
Akkadian	qēbū “wooden flute?”
Hungarian	kóc “tow”, kócos “dishevelled, tousled, unkempt”
Sumerian	guz (110x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. guz “to be tufted”
Hungarian	kocsány “stalk, stem (of a blossom)”
Sumerian	gu (1850x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gu “cord, net; unretted flax stalks”
Akkadian	qū
Hungarian	kókadni “to fade, to wither; to bend down faded”
Proto-Altaic	*gük’à(-) “curve, hook; to cling to”
Sumerian	gug (76x: Ur III) wr. u2gug4; gug4; gug; u2 ZI&ZI ; u2 A.ZI&ZI ; u2 ZI&ZI.A ; u2 ZI&ZI.ES2.ŠE “a grass; rush, sedge”
Hungarian	komló “hop”
Sumerian	gumeze (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu2-me-ze2 “a type of beer”
Hungarian	komócsin “Phleum pratense, a sweet-grass”
Sumerian	gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick; haft, hilt”
Akkadian	gamlu
Hungarian	konda “swineherd”
Sumerian	gan “swine”, in: šagan (150x: ED IIIb) wr. šaganx(GA2×AN)gan; šagan; šaganx(AMA)ša “a designation of pigs”
Hungarian	koppintani, koppantani “to knock, to tap; to wolf down (food); to extinguish (a candle)”
Akkadian	kappu “wings (of a bird)” [?]
Hungarian	kopó “hound, foxhound; detective, sleuth”
Sumerian	qīpum “thrustful; representative, commissioner”
Hungarian	koporsó “casket, coffin”
Proto-Altaic	*kop’é “to bend; elevation; convexity”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*koppa “something hollow”
Akkadian	qubūru “grave; hole”, kipūm, kapāpum “to bend”

Hungarian Sumerian	kor “age; epoch, era, period, time” gara (1x: Ur III) wr. gar4 “(to be) deserted”
Hungarian Rhaetic	kor “ill; illness” karabu, garapu “leprosy” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian Akkadian	korbács “scourge” qarābum “to approach hostilely; to bring a weapon”
Hungarian Sumerian	korcs “bastard, half-breed, freak, mongrel; crippled, freakish; degenerate; hybrid” kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain, unknown) wr. kur2; gur “(to be) different; (to be) strange; (to be)estranged; (to be) hostile”
Hungarian Sumerian	kóró “thistle; stalk” gur (133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gur4; gur14; gur13 “(to be) thick; (to be) big”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian Arabic, Rhaetic	korom “soot” kur (2494x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. kur; kir5 “underworld; land, country; mountain(s)” kudāru “a kind of territory” kudra “dark color” (cf. Tóth und Brunner 2007, p. 117, s.n. “Grabs”). Interesting, but not unique semantic development: “territory” > “world” > “underworld” > “black” > “soot”.
Hungarian Sumerian	korsó “beer glass, tankard (1/2 liter)” kur (607x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kur2; gur2 “unit of capacity based on a vessel size”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	kos “ram” ġeš (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġeš3; mu “penis; male” išaru
Hungarian Rhaetic	kosár “basket” khus, kus “vessel”
Hungarian Sumerian	kosz “dirt; scab, scabies” ġešgisagkešed (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġiš-gi-saġ-keš2 “disease”. The cuneogram ġeš-, ġiš- is nothing but a phonetic indicator, saġ 2 means “to strike, to beat” and has thus the same meaning like keš2, so that either gi-saġ or keš2 are the Sum. basis for Hung. kosz.
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	kő, köv- “stone” *kiwe kim, wr. kim3 “a stone” with -m < *-b/-p < -w/-v-.
Hungarian Proto-Altaic	köcsög “milk-jug; mug, pot” *k’ăč’V “a kind of vessel”

Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	*kič3, *küč3 “vessel made of birch bark” gaZUM, wr. ga-ZUM “a vessel”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	köd “fog” *k’edò “wind; fog” *kint3 “fog, mist, smoke” ki (32379x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. ki “place; ground, earth, land; toward; underworld” + di6 “to bring”
Hungarian Sumerian	ködmön “a kind of overcoat made of fur” gadamah (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gada-mah “a garment”
Hungarian Sumerian	kökény “blackthorn, wild-plum” giggi (941x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. giggi; gi6-gi6 “(to be) black”
Hungarian Sumerian	kököröcsin “anemone” giggi (941x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. giggi; gi6-gi6 “(to be) black” + kiĝ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiĝ2 “to seek”
Hungarian Sumerian	kölcsön “loan” gilsa (62x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gil-sa; gi16-gi16-sa “treasure”
Hungarian Sumerian	köldök “navel” gilim, wr. gigilim “type of clasp”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	köles “millet” *k8l3-ć3, *k8l3ć3 kiraši, wr. ki-ra-ši “a type of emmer”
Hungarian Chagatai Sumerian	kölyök, kölök “puppy” köšäk “young camel” kisikil (158x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ki-sikil; lu2ki-sikil; mu-tin; mu-ti-in “young woman”
Hungarian Sumerian	kölyű “hand-mill” gilim (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. gilim; gilibx(GI%GI)ib; gi16-il; gil-gilil “to lie across; to be entwined; to entwine, twist; to block; (to be) difficult to understand”
Hungarian Sumerian	kömény “caraway” šumin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4šu-min3 “a stone or mineral used in medicine”

Akkadian	kam(m)ūnum “caraway”. The Akk. and Rhaet. word is also the basis for Engl. cumin that is phonetically, but not semantically identical with Germ. Kümmel “caraway”. Engl. cumin is “Kreuzkümmel” (lit. “cross-cumin”) in Germ., and “caraway” < Old Spanish alcarahuaya < Arabic al-karawiya < Greek káron “caraway”. But if EWU (p. 816) calls words like this “Wanderwörter” (migrating words), then it is to say that not the words wander, but the people who bring these words with them. Wanderwörter are thus proofs of migrations, in this case of the Sumerians and the Rhaetians.
Hungarian Proto- Altaic	könnyű “easy, light; thin” *k’èno “light; thin”
Proto-Ugric	*k8n3 “easy”
Sumerian	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 confirm, establish (in legal contexts), verify; (to be) true; a quality designation; medium quality”
Akkadian	kânu; kînu
Hungarian Proto- Altaic	könyök “elbow” *k’i_ùnc’o “sleeve; top of the boat”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kiña, *küñä or *kinä, *künä
Sumerian	gun (1x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. al-gu2-gu2 “to twist”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric	könyörögni “to beg, to supplicate” *ken3- “to growl, to roar, to scream”
Sumerian	kiĝ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiĝ2 “to seek”
Hungarian Sumerian	könyv “book” kišib (17468x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kišib3; kišib; na4kišib “cylinder seal, sealed tablet”
Akkadian	kunukku
Hungarian Akkadian	köpönyeg “cloak, gown; mantle, cape, wrap” kapālum “to wrap, to wind, to tie”
Hungarian Akkadian	köpű “beehive; churn”, köpűlni “to churn” quppu “container, vessel”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic	kör “circle”, köré “around, about”, körül “close, nearby”, környék “environs, surroundings” *ki_úru “a kind of vehicle”
Proto-Turkic	*kyr-
Proto-Mongolic	*kür-
Proto-Tungusic	*kur-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kere “circle, ring”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”

Hungarian Akkadian	kőris “ash” harāṣu “to break off, cut off; to cut”. Cf. Latin <i>fraxinus</i> “ash” to <i>frangere</i> “to break”.
Hungarian Akkadian	kőrő “brittle, crumbly, fragile” harāṣu “to break off, cut off; to cut”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	körte “pear” kurdilum (1x: unknown) wr. kur-di-lum “fruit tree” kurdillu
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	köszörülni “to whet, to grind” *k8š3- “to sharpen, to whet” guz (110x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. guz “to be tufted”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	köszvény “gout” *keš3- “to rend, to rip, to tear” kuš (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. kuš7 “devastation”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	kötni “to bind, to fasten, to tie” *kitke-, *kütke- “to bind, to tie” kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, gather”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Estonian Sumerian Akkadian	köveszteni “to (par)boil bacon” *keju- “to boil”, *k’ùne “to burn” *keje- “to be cooked; cooked” keema “to be boiling, to simmer” kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. kum2; kum4 “(to be) hot” emēmu
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	követni “to accompany, to follow” *kij3-, *kúj3- “to follow, to trail” gi (1485x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gi4; gi “to turn, return; to go around”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	köz “interspace”, közép “middle” *kit3, *küt3, *kit3-ppē, *küt3-pp3 gi (1485x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gi4; gi “to turn, return; to go around”. Probably közép < *köz-zép with -zép < PFU *seka “gap, interval, middle, inside” < Sum. šaĝ, wr. šaĝ4; ša; ša3-ab “inner body; heart; in, inside”.

Hungarian Rhaetic	kullogni “to stroll, to saunter” *khūlu “way, path” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian Akkadian	kupak “cap, bowl; cover, hood, piece; lid” kappu “hollow hand”
Hungarian Sumerian	kúszik “to climb; to crawl, to creep” kas4 “to run”
Hungarian Akkadian	kút “well” kutū “vessel, jug”
Hungarian Akkadian	kutak “small, tiny” qatnu “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin”
Hungarian Sumerian	kutya “dog” kuda (5x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kud-da “an animal”
Hungarian Sumerian	kuvasz “a Magyar breed of sheep-dog” gub (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. gub “a designation of sheep or goats”
Hungarian Sumerian	küllő “spoke (of a wheel)” kul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kul “a handle”
Hungarian Proto-Altaiic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	kürni “to bind, to tie, to be bound in the yoke (of oxen)” *kèra- “to bind, to wind around” *kärz- “to bind, to tie” gir, wr. gir11 “to yoke, harness”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	küsz “a kind of freshwater fish, Alburnus alburnus” *kiškz “a kind of small fish” gizi (1x: ED IIIa) wr. gi-ziku6 “a fish”
Hungarian Akkadian	küszöb “threshold, doorstep” askuppu “threshold”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	küzdeni “to battle, to fight, to contend, to strive for” *k8šz “game, race; to play, to race” gaz (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gaz; gaz2; kaz8 “to kill, slaughter; to grind, grate; to beat; to thresh (grain); to execute, impose a death sentence; to break” kašāšum; šagāšum
Hungarian Proto-Uralic	-l (denominative noun suffix) *-l (denominative noun formant of unknown function which sometimes occurs in qualifiers, e.g. hangyál “ant”, hangya “id.”)

Sumerian	li: na (527x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. na4; na; na4na “stone; stone weight”, na4al-li2-ga “stone”, na4e-le-li “a stone” (Akk. alallum)
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	-l (denominative verb suffix, e.g. szó-l-ni “to speak”, szó “word”) *-l (denominative verb suffix) lu (cuneogram for a person [who does sth.]): lu-2deg5-deg5-ga; deg5-deg5-ga “a category of worker”, deg5 “to take; to gather up, glean; to tear out; to collect, pick up”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	-l (deverbative verb suffix, e.g. döfölni “to thrust repeatedly”, döfni “to thrust”) *-l (deverbative verb suffix) li: e (399x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. e; na-be2-a; be2; ne; da-me; na-be2; e7 “perfect plural and imperfect stem of dug[to speak]”, elilum (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. e-li-lum “a song”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	láb “foot, leg” *l8mp3 lib (3x: ED IIIa) wr. lib “inner body; heart” libbu “heart; body; trunk”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	lágý “mild; soft”, langyos “lukewarm; mild, slack, soft” lońća “mild, weak” luGAM (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. lu2-GAM “weak”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	lak “dwelling”, lakik “to dwell”, lakás “apartment”, lakat “door-lock” *lakka “eaves, roof” la (10x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. la2 “to stretch out; to be in order”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	láng “flame” *loms, *lams “flame; warmth” lum (107x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lum “(to be) full, replete, satisfied (with); (to be) grown (tall); to fruit; (to be) fructified; to shine”
Hungarian Sumerian	lankadni “to droop, to flag; to wilt, to wither”, lanyhulni “to become tepid; to weaken” lah (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. lah2 “to dry”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	lap “page; sheet; flat surface” *lápʔi “flat; broad” *lapp3 “flat; flat surface” la (10x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. la2 “to stretch out; to be in order” lapāpum “to wind sth. round sth.”, lippu “cover”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic	láp “marshy meadow; moor” *lébù(-nV), *lépù- “swamp” *lamp3 “bog, marsh, pond, *l8pp3 “debris floating on the water, driftwood, fallen tree”

Sumerian	la, wr. la6 “flooding”
Akkadian	lapātum “to moisten”
Hungarian	lassú “slow”
Mańśi	let’šāl “low, small, soft (of a sound)”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. lal; lal2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”
Hungarian	látni “to see”
Proto-Uralic	*l8tt3-
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; lal2 “to supervise, check”
Akkadian	alālum
Hungarian	laza “loose, slack”
Proto-Ugric	*l8ć3 “loose, wide”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; lal2 “to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended; to bind; binding”
Akkadian	alālum
Hungarian	le- “to become; to be, shall be, will be”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*le- “to be, to become, to live”
Akkadian	alālum “to be strong”
Hungarian	le-: leány, lány “girl”
Proto-Ugric	*l8j3 “small, young”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. lal; lal2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”
Hungarian	le- (< lewe) “down (prefix)”, lenn, lent “below, down”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*l8 “lower, the lower part, sub, under”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. lal; lal2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”
Hungarian	lé, levet “juice”, leves “broth, soup”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*leme, lēme “sap, soup”
Sumerian	li, wr. li2 “oil; fat; cream”
Hungarian	lebegni “to float, to hover; to hang”, lobogni “to blaze; to blow”, lobogó “flag”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lemp3-, *lämp3- “to fly, to hang”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; lal2 “to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended”, lu (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. lu9 “to flare up”. The Hung. apophony thus already exists in Sum.
Akkadian	alālum

Hungarian	leg- “most, -(e)st (superlative suffix), legesleg- (elative suffix)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*l8ŋ3 “fairly, very”
Sumerian	limum (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. li-mu-um; li-im “one thousand”
Akkadian	limu
Hungarian	légy “fly”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*l8ń3
Sumerian	lili, wr. li-limušen “a bird”
Akkadian	liligū
Hungarian	lék (< weyk) “hole in the ice; leak”
Proto-Uralic	*le(j)kka(-) “crack, fissure; to split, to cut”
Akkadian	laqūm, leqūm “to take; to take away, to remove”
Hungarian	lelni “to find”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lewδδ-
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. lal; lal2 “to diminish; diminution”. The PFU form that is only reconstructed of the basis of Finnish löytä- and Estonian leidma is thus wrong.
Hungarian	lélek “soul, spirit, breath-soul (vs. body-soul, cf. jonh)”, lélegzik “to breathe”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lewł3 “breath; spirit”
Sumerian	lil (92x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lil2 “wind, breeze; ghost”
Hungarian	lepní “to cover”, lepel “covering, blanket”, lepedő “linen”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*läpp3(-) “cover, roof; to cover”
Sumerian	HI la, wr. HI la2 “to cover (with hides)” (HI is a compound verb nominal element.)
Hungarian	lépni “to step, to take a step, to tread; to move; to play (e.g. a chess-piece)”
Proto-Ugric	*läpp3- “to enter, to go into”
Sumerian	lib (3x: ED IIIa) wr. lib “inner body; heart”
Hungarian	lép “milt, spleen”
Proto-Altaic	*li_ap’V “spleen”
Proto-Turkic	*japal
Proto-Mongolic	*niyalta
Proto-Tungusic	*lip-če
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*läpp3, *δäpp3, *lepp3, *δepp3
Sumerian	lipiš (40x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. lipiš; lipišx(AB2.ŠA3) “inner body; heart; anger, rage”
Akkadian	libbu

Hungarian Proto-Uralic	lepke “butterfly” *l8pp3
Sumerian	lib (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. lib “dazed silence; (to be) dazed”. The dazing effect is due to the quick movement of the wings, from which also German Falter (to flattern “to flutter”), Italian farfalla and Latin papilio (> French papillon) originate.
Hungarian Proto-Ugric	lesni “to lurk, to keep watch on, to spy, to watch” *lács(-) “hideout; to spy on”
Sumerian	li (26x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. li2; li9 “to press, to push”
Hungarian Proto-(Finno?-)Ugric	levél “leaf, sheet; letter” *l8p3, lep3 “sheet”
Sumerian	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”, lub (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. lu-ub2 “a type of bag”
Hungarian	lidérc, lüdérc “demon, will-o’-the-wisp”
Sumerian	li (26x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. li2; li9 “to press (oil)” (cf. incubus) + dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. diri; RI “(to be) very great, supreme, excellent” (a demon).
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric	liszt “flour” *leše, *liše “crushed, ground”
Sumerian	liš (2x: Ur III) wr. liš “crumb, scrap”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Common Turkic	ló, lov- “horse” *luw3, *luγ3 ulag “relay-horse”
Sumerian	alu (34x: Ur III) wr. a-lu “ram”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric	lódítani “to throw”, lógni “to dangle, to hang down, to swing” *loŋe- “to throw, to toss”
Sumerian	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”
Akkadian	alālum
Hungarian Proto-Ugric	loll, lolu “ham, roasted rolled ham; roast pork” *l8lk3 “any sort of limb (foot, hand, paw)”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to suspend; to bind”
Akkadian	alālum
Hungarian	lom “broken ice floating in a river in spring; hoar-frost on trees; mud, slime, sludge; urine; junk, rubbish”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lume “snow”

Sumerian	lum, wr. lum “excrement”
Hungarian	lőni, löv- “to shoot, to fling”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lewe- “to shoot, to throw”
Sumerian	lah (167x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lah5; lah4 “plural stem of de [to bring, to sail, to driv off, to fling away, etc.]”
Hungarian	lökni “to cast, to fling, to throw, to toss; to give a push or shove, to knock, to push, to thrust”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*likkã-, lükkã- “to push, to shove”
Sumerian	lah (167x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lah5; lah4 “plural stem of de [to bring, to sail, to driv off, to fling away, etc.]”
Hungarian	lúd “goose”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lunta “bird; wild goose”
Sumerian	luĝa, wr. luĝ2 “to submerge oneself in water”
Hungarian	lyuk “cavern, den, pit; aperture, hole, opening”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lowkk3 “hole, opening”
Sumerian	laga (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. la-ga “vulva”
Hungarian	-m (denominative noun suffix, e.g. tete-m “corpse”, earlier “bone”, cf. Lappish dak’te “bone”)
Proto-Uralic	*-m (denominative noun stem determinative)
Sumerian	-mu: mu-im-ma “last year”, im-ma “last year” (ma “year”)
Hungarian	-m (deverbative verb suffix, e.g. félem- “to be frightened”, fél-ni “id.”)
Proto-Uralic	*-m (denominative verb suffix)
Sumerian	-mu: du-mu “to start a quarrel”, du “to combat”, mu “to grow”
Hungarian	-mad- (ordinal number suffix)
Proto-Uralic	*-mt (ordinal suffix)
Sumerian	-am: “A secondary means to form ordinal numbers [from cardinal numbers, A.T.] was to put the number in the genitive followed by the copula [am]: u4-2-kam [u(d)-min-ak-am] ‘it is of the day two’ = ‘the second day’ (Edzard 2003, p. 67).”
Hungarian	mag “grain, seed; gist, pith, core, the main point”, mag- (reflexive pronoun)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*muŋk3 “body”
Sumerian	mug, wr. mug2 “female genitals, vulva”
Hungarian	magy-ar (self-designation of the Hungarian people) “Hungarian”
Proto-Ugric	*mańcz “man person”
Sumerian	mah (3271x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) 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, this is an ad hoc etymology based on the self-denomination of the Voguls, Mańši, and second, the second part –ar that is supposed the same as the –er in emb-er “man, human” does nowhere occur alone. Our Sumerian etymology follows Badiny (2003).

Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	máj “liver” *piàki “liver” *maksa peš (147x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. peš; peš5; peš4; peš6 “innards; (to be) thick”. Semantically, also German Leber and English liver mean originally “the fat one” < Greek líparós “fat” to lípos “fat, oil”, cf. also Italian fegato < Latin (iecur) ficatum “fattened liver” (Kluge 2002, p. 563).
Hungarian Sumerian	makacs “obstinate” makkaš (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. makkaš2; makkaš “lamentation”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	mál “slope of a mountain; belly part of the skin of an animal” *m8l3, *m8lj3, *m8lk3 “breast” mēlū “hill”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	malát, malád “a bushy or grassy area after the return of a flooding” *malk3 “a kind of willow” mulgana (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. mul-gana2 “type of plant”
Hungarian Rhaetic	málha “luggage” malka “herd, property” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian Sumerian	mámoros “ecstatic; drunk, wrecked” mamud (45x: Old Babylonian) wr. ma-mu2; ma-mu “dream”
Hungarian Rhaetic	marha “cattle; property” malka “herd, property” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	marni “to bite, to gnaw” *mi_úru “to press, to damage” *buń-, *boń- *muru- *mura, *mur3 “to break apart; crumb, fragment, piece” mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	mar “withers (on an horse’s back)” *m8r3 “sth. extraordinary; convex form of a body-part” mur (20x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mur “lung”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	maradni “to stay” *m8r3- “to bold back” mar (8x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. mar “louse; worm; parasite”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	marék “handful” *m8r3 “palm” mar (131x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešmar; urudmar “shovel” marru

Hungarian	mart “bank, beach, shore; edge or side of a ditch; ravine, hillside, brow of a hill”, part “bank, shore”
Proto-Altaic	*māro “sand; stony earth; marsh”
Proto-Turkic	*bōr
Proto-Mongolic	*mara-
Proto-Tungusic	*mar-
Proto-Uralic	*mort3 “edge, end”
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; fleece; outsider”
Hungarian	mártani “to douse, to souse; to immerse, to plunge”
Proto-Ugric	*mar3-
Sumerian	mar (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. mar “to smear, to immerse”
Hungarian	más “other”, másik “the second”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mu “other; this”
Sumerian	maš (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. maš “twin”, or ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty” [?]
Hungarian	-máz: hagymáz “spotted fever”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*muč3 “some form of sickness”
Sumerian	mes (56x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mes; ġešmes “blackness, black spot; black wood”
Hungarian	meg “and, but, then, thus”, meg- (aoristic prefix, sometimes also indicating the return of an action), mögé “to the back”, mögött “behind”, mögül “from behind, from the back”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*miŋä, *müŋgä “space behind sth.”
Sumerian	eġir (393x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. eġir; eġir5(LUM); eġir4; eġir6(MURGU2) “back, rear; after”
Hungarian	menni, megy, mé-sz “to go”
Proto-Altaic	*meŋa- “to run, to trot”
Proto-Turkic	*baŋ-
Proto-Mongolic	*meŋde-
Proto-Tungusic	*meŋ-
Proto-Uralic	mene
Sumerian	ma “to go” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 304)
Hungarian	meggy “sour-cherry”
Proto-Altaic	*melu “a kind of berry”
Proto-Turkic	*belel
Proto-Mongolic	mojil-
Proto-Tungusic	*m[e]likte

Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	*molʹ3, *moδʹ3 “a kind of edible wild berry” mudum (6x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. mu-dum “a fruit”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Udmurt Sumerian	méh “bee” *mekše muš mušen (454x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. mušen; mu-ti-in; mu-tin “bird”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	meleg “warm” *mäł3(-) “warm; to become warm” bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	mell “bosom, breast, chest; bust” *mälke, *mälye meli, wr. mel3; melix(KA×GAR+ŠA3+A); meli2; melix(KA×U2) “neck”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	méltó “deserving of, fit to, worthy of; fair, just; worthy of sb. *m8ł3- “enter into, to fit in, to go into” mu, wr. mu6 “manly; young man” + eṭlum “manly, reliable”
Hungarian Sumerian	mély “deep” mar (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. mar “to smear, to immerse”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	mely “which”, melyik “which one”, mennyi “how much”, mi “what”, mikor “when” *mV (an interrogative root) *m8 “thing; what” mea (155x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. me-a; ma6; ma-a; ma-a-a “where?, whither?”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	mén “stallion” *män3 “any sort of animal” nunuz (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. nunuz; na4nunuz “ovoid bead; egg”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	mén “sweep of a well” *mōŋi, *mōŋe “round” *bōn-čuk *mōyer *muŋu-, *muŋbu- *min3(-) “bending, curve; to bend, to bow, to curve” men (83x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. men; men4 “tiara, type of crown”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	menekedni, menekülni “to escape”, menteni “to rescue” *män3- “to rescue/save oneself” ma (5559x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ma2; ġešma2 “ship, boat”

Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	meny “daughter-in-law” *mińă “daughter-in-law; young woman” munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”
Hungarian Sumerian	meny: menyhal “burbot” mun (5x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb) wr. munku6 “a fish”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	menny “heaven”, mennyezet “ceiling” *miń3 men (83x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. men; men4 “tiara, type of crown”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	menyűlni: kimenyűlni “to be/to become dislocated, sprained” *men3 kimanzer (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. ki-ma-an-ze2-er “slippery place”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	merni “dare, to make bold, to venture” *măr3- “to believe, to venture” me (750x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. me “being, divine properties enabling cosmic activity; office; (cultic) ordinance”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	merni “to dip, to immerse, to plunge” *măr3- me (750x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. me “being, divine properties enabling cosmic activity; office; (cultic) ordinance”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	mérni “to measure” *mer3- “to measure” me (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me “stiffness”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	meredni “to become fixed; to fix; to gaze, to stare; to rise; to stand out, to stand up”, meredek “steep”, meredt “stiff” *mer3-, *măr3- “to press, to wring” me (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me “stiffness”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	méreg “poison; anger” *mirkk3 “poison” mir (347x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mir; tumumir “north wind; north; storm”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	mese “fairy tale” *mań3-, *mać3- “to narrate; story” maškim (3492x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. maškim “an administrative position; a demon”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Tungusic	messze “far” *mōč’a “edge, end” *būč- *muč-

Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	*mečä “the edge or side of sth.” meše (22x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. me-še3 “where to?”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	mét: métháló “driftnet made from stalks” *mäkt3(-) “a kind of net; to cast a net” mehi (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me-hi “tissue”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Akkadian	méz “honey” *mete matqu “syrup, honey”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	mező “domain, range, field”, mez “cloth”, meztelen “naked” *meč3-, *meš3- “to clothe oneself” mur (66x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mur10 “to get dressed, clothe oneself”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	mi “we” *ba, *bi_u-n *bi-í *ba, *man- *bue, *mü-n *m8 me
Hungarian Sumerian	mogyoró “hazelnut” mudum (6x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. mu-dum “a fruit”
Hungarian Sumerian	mohó “avid, greedy, eager” mah (3271x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. mah; mah2 “(to be) great”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	mondani “to say, to speak” *m8n3-, *mon3- mu (8x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “to make a sound”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	mony “egg; penis” *úmu- *jumu- *öm-, *em- *umū- *muna “egg; testicle” nunuz (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. nunuz; na4nunuz “ovoid bead; egg”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	mór, mor: mórágy, morágy “kind of forest” *mūro “tree; forest” *mor3 “a type of tree” mu (520x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu2; mu2-mu2 “to grow”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic	mosni “to wash” *muške-, *moške-

Sumerian	mul (129x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mul; mul2; mul4 “star; to shine, radiate (light)” + šun, wr. šun2 “to shine”, or me, wr. me “to wash, refine”
Hungarian	mosolyogni “to smile”
Proto-Ugric	*muć3-, *muś3-
Sumerian	mud (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. mud5 “joy”
Hungarian	mozogni “to move”, mozdulni “to begin to move”
Proto-Uralic	*m8ńć3-, *m8ć3-
Sumerian	ma “to go” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 304)
Hungarian	múlik “to elapse, to go by”, mulatni “to spend time, to entertain oneself”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mul3- “to elapse, to go by, to pass over”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	murcos “dirty, muddy”
Sumerian	mudur (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu-dur7 “dirt”
Hungarian	mutni, mutatni “to show, to demonstrate”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*muja- “to feel, to touch, to touch lightly”
Sumerian	mud (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. mud “to create”
Hungarian	mű, műv- “handicraft, work; opus”
Proto-Uralic	*meke(-) “deed, work; to do, to make, to work”
Sumerian	mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”
Hungarian	-n (demonstrative noun suffix, e.g. vadon “wilderness”, vad “wild”)
Proto-Uralic	*n (stem determinative)
Sumerian	-m: gilim “barrier, bolt”, gil “to harness”
Hungarian	-(e/o/ö)n (superessive suffix, e.g. ház-on “on a house”, ház “house”)
Proto-Uralic	-na, -nä (locative suffix)
Sumerian	-a (locative suffix), -na (possessive locative marker): dub-ba-na “his/her tablet”
Hungarian	nád “reed, rush; cane”
Akkadian	nadū “deposited; sediment”, nīdu “scum; sediment (e.g. from a river)”
Hungarian	nagy “big, tall”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*n8ńć3 “hard, strong”
Sumerian	niga (12565x: Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. niga; niĝ2-gu7-a “(to be) fattened”
Hungarian	-nál/-nél (adessive suffix), nála “at/by him/her/it”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*na- “nearness”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*na “that/this (one) here”
Sumerian	ne-e(n) “this”

- Hungarian**
Sumerian
nap “sun; day”
na (527x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. na4; na; na4na “stone” + Akkadian abnu “id.”. Semantically, cf. mennykő “lightening”, lit. “heaven-stone”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
napa “mother-in-law”
*anzppē
nunus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”. The second part seems to be Sum. –bar that occurs in “in-law” parentships: ušbar (19x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. ušbar; ušbar3; ušbar2 “father-in-law; mother-in-law”, cf. also Hung. ip, ipa “father-in-law” and Sum. pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “father; male, virile; brother” related to Akk., Rhaet. abu “father”. The first part er- in Sum. erib “father-in-law; sister-in-law” seems to be the still unexplained word –er in emb-er “human” and may be related to Sum. ere “to go”.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
nem, ne “not”
*nä-mi
na, nu (785x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. nu “(to be) not, no; without, un-“
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
-né/-ná, -ne/-na (conditional suffix, e.g. olvasnék “I would read”, olvasna “he/she would read”, olvasná “he/she would read it”
na, nu (negative indicative indicator). The common origin of the negative particle Hung. nem, ne and the conditional suffix may originate in the redundant use of the negative particle with míg “until”, e.g. maradok itt míg (nem) jön “I stay here until he (*not) comes”.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
négy “four”
*neljä
nimin, nīn “forty”, or niš, neš “twenty”? Due to the sexagesimal number system of Sumerian, the actual values to often not correspond with one another. So, négy could be “two times twenty [instead of two]”, since Sum. min “two”: ni-min < *niš-min, cf. French quatre-vingt “eighty, lit. for [times] twenty”.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
-nak/-nek (dative and directional suffix), neki “to him/her/it”
*nä “this” + *-k (lative suffix)
ne; ne-en; ne-e “this” + (a/V)k (genitive suffix)
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
nem “gender, type”
nam (567x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. nam; na-ag² “determined order”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
néni “aunt”, néne “older sister”
nunus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”

Hungarian	nép “people, folk”
Sumerian	me (2860x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. me; em; am3 “to be” + pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “father; male, virile; brother”
Akkadian	abu “father”; cf. also for the first part Akk., Rhaet. nammaššū “to move; living being; population, people”
Hungarian	név “name”
Proto-Uralic	*nime
Yukaghir	neve, nim, niu
Sumerian	nam (567x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. nam; na-aĝ2 “ticket of of destiny, sign, mark”, mu (2994x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. mu “name; line of text; son”
Akkadian	nību “name”
Hungarian	nevetni, mövetni “to laugh”
Proto-Ugric	*m8k3-, *m8g3-
Sumerian	mu (18x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “incantation, spell”, or from a word with the meaning “to make noise” (like e.g. “laugh”, German “lachen”, etc.): mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”, mu (8x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “to make a sound”
Hungarian	nézni “to watch, to glance”, néző “augur (person)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*näke- “to see, to watch”
Akkadian	naṭālum “to watch, to glance”
Hungarian	-ni (infinitive suffix)
Finno-Ugric	*-nA (deverbal noun ending) + *-j (lative suffix)
Sumerian	-en (ending of the 1st and 2nd person sg. and pl.)
Hungarian	-nól/-nől, -núl/-nűl “from”, -nott/-nitt/-nött “at” (adessive-/allative-locative)
Proto-Uralic	*-nä (a locative suffix)
Sumerian	ne-e(n) “this”
Hungarian	nő “woman”
Proto- Altaic	*néŋu “female relative, sister’s or brother’s wife”
Proto-Turkic	*jeŋe
Proto-Mongolic	*naga-
Proto-Tungusic	*neŋu-
Proto-Uralic	*níŋä “wife; woman”
Sumerian	nunus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”
Hungarian	nyak “neck”
Proto- Altaic	*ni_ake “neck; vertebra”
Proto-Turkic	*jaka
Proto-Mongolic	*nigu-
Proto-Tungusic	*niki-
Proto-Uralic	*ń8kk3

Sumerian	gag (304x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡešgag; gag; urudgag “arrowhead; peg, nail”
Hungarian	nyalni “to lick”
Proto-Uralic	*ńole-, *ńōle-
Sumerian	ḡeli (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. ḡeli3 “throat; windpipe”
Hungarian	nyál “saliva; slime, mucus”
Proto-Altaic	*lâlè “sticky substance”; *DŽālu “saliva”
Proto-Turkic	*jilik; *jālgā-
Proto-Mongolic	*nila; *DŽal-gi-, *DŽal-ka-
Proto-Tungusic	*lala; *DŽali-
Proto-Uralic	*ń8l3 “sap; slime; to be slippery; to come off”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńolke “mucus, snot”, *ńila “sap; slime; to be slippery; to come off”
Sumerian	ḡeli (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. ḡeli3 “throat; windpipe”
Hungarian	nyaláb “armful, bundle, faggot, file, truss” (< nyolc “eight” + -áb [nominal suffix])
Sumerian	gal (6612x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gal; gu-la; gu-ul; gal-gal; ku-ul “(to be) big, great” + -ab (nominal suffix, e.g. adab, wr. a-da-ab; a-da-ba “a drum; a song”, ad (26x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad “voice; cry; noise”
Hungarian	nyár “summer”
Proto-Altaic	*ńi_āf[r] “young; spring; summer”
Proto-Turkic	*jār
Proto-Mongolic	*nirai
Proto-Tungusic	*ńar-gu
Sumerian	buru (206x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. buru14; gur7; gur16 “harvest, summer”
Hungarian	nyárs “spear, spit”
Sumerian	gar (31x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gar3 “knob”
Hungarian	nyék “game preserve; neighborhood; pen, stable”
Proto-Ugric	*näk3-, *nek3- “to bind”
Sumerian	niġin (214x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. niġin2; niġin “to prowl, roam; to enclose, confine; to encircle; to search; to turn; to return; to go around; to tarry”
Hungarian	nyelni “to swallow”
Proto-Uralic	*ńolō-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńele, *ńēle-
Sumerian	ḡeli (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. ḡeli3 “throat; windpipe”
Hungarian	nyelv “tongue; language”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńālmä “tongue”
Sumerian	ḡeli (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. ḡeli3 “throat; windpipe”

Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	nyerni “to win” *ńär3- “to pull, to rip” gir, wr. gigir “dowry; gift”, nir “omen” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 374)
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	nyereg “saddle” *ńärk3 giri (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. girix(GIŠ.LU2); girix(GIŠ.ŠU.LU2) “a seat”
Hungarian Sumerian	nyers “raw” girah (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. girah “a raw material”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	nyesni “to trim, to prune” *ńeč’V “to scrape off (skin); to fade” *ńeč3-, *ńeč3- “to rend, to tear” mes (81x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešmes “a tree”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	nyest “marten”, nyuszt “id.” *nak’i, *nak’o “a kind of skin” *ńukše, *ńuk3-š3 “marten, sable” kuš (3818x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuš “skin; leather”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Japanese Proto-Uralic Sumerian	nyíl “arrow” *ńóro “arrow; harpoon” *DŽoruyā *ńuru *mǝrí, *muarí *ńele ġiri (198x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġiri2; urudġiri2; me2-er; me-er; me-ri “razor; sword, dagger”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Ugric Selkup Sumerian	nyír “birch; reed, sprout, stalk (of reeds); twig” *ńèra “a kind of big tree”, *ńíre “a kind of foilage tree” *ń8r3, *ń8r3, *ń8rk3 “rod, young shoot” njärh “willow-tree” mir (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. mir “a mythical snake; a snake-like weapon”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	nyír “the frog in the horsehoof” *ńerk3, *ńörke “cartilage” bir (35x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. bir5; buru5; bur5 “locust”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	nyírni “to cut, to lop, to trim, to prune” *ńir3- “to scrape, to shave” bir (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. bir7; bir6; bir9 “to shred”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic	nyirkos “humid” *ńi_úre “to become wet; to soak”

Proto-Turkic	*jür-
Proto-Mongolic	*nor-
Proto-Tungusic	*ń[ü]r-
Proto-Uralic	*nor3 “swamp”
Sumerian	ĝiri3 “flood”
Hungarian	nyolc “eight”
Proto-Ugric	*ńal3 “bundle; eight”
Sumerian	gal (6612x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gal; gu-la; gu-ul; gal-gal; ku-ul “(to be) big, great”
Hungarian	nyom “footprint”, nyomni “to press”
Proto- Altaic	*ńi_ńmi “trace”
Proto-Turkic	*jam
Proto-Mongolic	*DŽim
Proto-Tungusic	*ńiam
Proto-Ugric	*nol3(-m3)- “to press”, *ń8m3- “to press down together”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	Nyögér (place name in Vas megye given by the Kuman Turk inhabitants)
Balkar	nögär, nögör “comrade, friend, pal”
Sumerian	niĝirsi (22x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. niĝir-si; li-bi-ir-si “(bridegroom's) friend”
Hungarian	nyugszik, nyugod-, nyugv- “to rest”, nyugodt “quiet, calm”, nyugat “west”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńuŋ3- “to rest, to relax; to sleep”
Sumerian	ni gid, wr. ni2 gid2 “to stretch oneself, to relax?”
Hungarian	nyújtani “to offer; to lengthen”, nyúlik “to seize, to grab”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ń8j3-, *ń8j3- “to stretch oneself”
Sumerian	nu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. nu “male genitalia; sperm; offspring”
Hungarian	nyúl “hare”, nyuszi “little hare; rabbit”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńoma-l3
Sumerian	gilim, wr. gilim2; gir12 “rodent wild animal”
Hungarian	nyúzni “to skin an animal”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńuj3-, *ńow3-
Sumerian	kuš (3818x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuš “skin; leather”
Hungarian	nyű “maggot”
Proto- Altaic	*neji “louse, nit”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*ńiŋ3, *ńiwŋe “maggot, worm”
Sumerian	mar (8x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. mar “louse; worm; parasite”

Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	nyűni “to pull out/up; to wear down/out/threadbare” *ńík3-, *ńük3- “to rend, to rip” mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	ó- “ancient, old” *oma “last, old, previous” umma (75x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. um-ma “old woman”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	-ó/-ő =(<-ov/-öv) (present participle suffix) *-p (deverbative noun suffix) -ba, -ab (cf. Edzard 2003, p. 159)
Hungarian Sumerian	ocsú “refuse of wheat, tailings” us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. us2 “(to be) of a lesser quality; to drag; to stretch; to accompany, follow; a qualification of grain; to thresh (grain) by treading; to coagulate?”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	odor “cavity; lateral room in a barn”, odros “glutton”, odú “hollow, cavity”, odvas “hollow” *omte “(abdominal, chest) cavity”, *oŋte “hole, hollow” udug (41x: Old Babylonian) wr. dudug; u2-dug4; udug “a demon (of desert, mountain, sea, tomb)”, sidug (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-dug4; sidug; sidug2 “cavity, hollow; depth; stream, wadi, gorge; (hunter's) pitfall; pit”
Hungarian Sumerian	ok “cause, reason, motive”, okos “bright, reasonable”, okoskodik “to brood, to muse”, okozni “to cause” ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)”
Hungarian Sumerian	oka “old weight measure” aĝ (219x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. aĝ2 “to measure”
Hungarian Proto-Altai Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	okádni “to throw up, to puke” *ōki-, *ōke- “to belch; to nauseate” *ok3- “to spew, to vomit” ahan (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-ha-an “to vomit”, or ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform”
Hungarian Sumerian	ól “henhouse, roost; kennel; pigsty, sty” al, wr. gial “reed fencing”
Hungarian Sumerian	olcsó “cheap” us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. us2 “(to be) of a lesser quality”

Hungarian	oldani (< ovdani) “to loosen, to open, to unravel”
Proto-Altaic	*âŋa “hole, crack, gape”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*aŋa- “to loosen, to open up”
Estonian	ava- “to open”
Finnish	auko- “to open”
Sumerian	ub (6x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ub4 “cavity”. Obviously, -b > v > *g > k.
Hungarian	oldal “side; page”
Proto-Ugric	*oŋt3(-l3) “flank; rib”
Sumerian	ugu (1025x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ugu2; ugu; ugu3; ugux(U.SAG); ugux(A.U.KA); ugux(SAG@n@g) “skull, pate; first section of a balanced account, capital; on, over, above; against; more than; top”
Hungarian	olló “young goat, kid”
Sumerian	ug, wr. ug2 “tiny, very small”
Hungarian	ólom “lead”
Proto-Ugric	*w8lm3
Sumerian	LULLULna, wr. LUL.LUL-na “a qualification of lead”
Hungarian	oltani “to graft (of plants); to inculcate/instill in sb.; to inoculate, to vaccinate; to quench (of thirst)”
Proto-Ugric	*al3-(tt3) “to add, to fit”
Sumerian	al du (29x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. al du3 “to perform a type of hoeing; to dig”
Hungarian	olvadni “to melt”
Proto-Altaic	*ši_òlí “juice; fluid”
Proto-Turkic	*söl
Proto-Mongolic	*silö
Proto-Tungusic	*šōla
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sula(-) “fluid, melted; to liquefy, to melt”
Sumerian	zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zal “to dissolve, melt”
Hungarian	olvasni “to read; to count”
Proto-Uralic (?)	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*luke(-) “figure, number; to count, to reckon”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to supervise, check; to weigh, weigh (out), pay”
Hungarian	omlik “to crumble, to fall into pieces”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”
Hungarian	ón “tin”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*woln3
Sumerian	unu (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. unu2 “adornment, jewelry”

Hungarian Chagatai Sumerian	ondó “semen, sperm” un “meal” unu (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. unu2; unu6 “meal, food; meal(-time); table”
Hungarian Sumerian	óriás “gigantic, huge” urun (128x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. urunx(EN); u18-ru; uru; uru15 “(to be) exalted; (to be) strong”
Hungarian Sumerian	oroszlán “lion” ur (485x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. ur; ġešur “dog; lion”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	orr “nose” *were, *wōre “mountain” bur, wr. bur8 “crotch”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	orsó “arbor, bolt, pin, reel, shaft, spindle; bobbin, spool” ur (17x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ur4 “to be convulsed” arārum “to bind, to tie up”
Hungarian Sumerian	orv “sinister, sneaky; thief” erim2 “hostile”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolian Proto-Tungusic Proto-Finno-Ugric Estonian Sumerian	orvos “physician” *arV “witchcraft; craft” *ar- *arga *ar- *w8rp3 arp “destiny, fate; magic, sorcery” irhandi, wr. irhandi “sorcerer”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	osonni “to flit, to scurry, to slip by, to sneak” *aške(-l3)-, *ačke(-l3)- “pace, step” us (109x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. us2 “to lean on, impose; to check”
Hungarian Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric Sumerian	ostor “scourge, whip” *očt3-r3 “crop, rod, shoot, switch; whip” usan (47x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kušusan3; ġešusan3; kušu4-za-an “whip”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	oszlik “to dissolve (itr.)”, osztani “to divide”, osztály “class; department; section” *oča(-), *ońča(-) “to divide, to separate; part, section” us (109x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. us2 “to lean on, impose; to check”

Hungarian	ővni “to advise sb. not to do sth., to caution/warn sb. against sth.; to guard (against, from), to protect (against/from), to save from”
Proto-Uralic	*w8j3- “to see”, *8m3- “to wait”
Sumerian	eme, wr. eme2 “wet nurse”, u, wr. u5 “shepherd”
Hungarian	ő “he, she”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*hen “he, she”
Sumerian	a-ne, e-ne
Hungarian	őblíteni “to rinse”
Sumerian	gub (4x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gub2 “to bathe, wash oneself; (to be) pure”
Hungarian	őböl “bay, creek, gulf, inlet; bosom, cavity, hollow”
Sumerian	ubur (42x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ubur; ubur2; u3-bur; u2-bi-ur “breast”
Hungarian	őcs “younger brother”, őcsi “little friend”
Proto- Altaic	*āk’V “elder brother”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*eć3
Sumerian	ug, wr. ug2 “tiny, very small”
Hungarian	őkör “ox”
Sumerian	ug (23x: Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. ug; ugx(PIRIG×ZA) “lion; a mythical lion; a large cat”
Hungarian	öl “lap”, ölelni “to embrace, to hug”
Proto-Uralic (?),	*sile, *süle “fathom, lap”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	
Sumerian	sul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. sul “to spoil”
Hungarian	ölni “to kill”
Proto- Altaic	*oli- “to die; to be hungry; to be exhausted”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*weδ3-
Sumerian	ul, wr. ul4 “to grind”
Hungarian	ölteni “to stitch”
Osman	ilt-, ilet “to carry, to conduct, to lead, to take”
Sumerian	il (1362x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. il2; il5; il2li2 “to raise, carry”
Hungarian	ölyv “hawk, buzzard”
Proto-Mongolic	*elige
Sumerian	il (1x: ED IIIa) wr. il2mušen; alURUmušen “a bird”
Hungarian	őn “ide”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*säwnä “a type of fish”
Sumerian	šum (3x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. šumku6 “a fish”

Hungarian	ördög “demon, devil”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*š8rt3 “angry spirit”
Sumerian	udug (41x: Old Babylonian) wr. dudug; u2-dug4; udug “a demon (of desert, mountain, sea, tomb)”
Akkadian	utukku
Hungarian	öreg “old”
Proto-Uralic	*er3 “big, many”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*serä “aged, old”
Sumerian	šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”
Hungarian	örök “eternal”, örökös “eternal; heir”, örökölni “to inherit”, örökség “inheritance”
Sumerian	hur (42x: Old Babylonian) wr. hur “ever (again)”
Hungarian	örölni “to grind”
Sumerian	ara (416x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ara3 “to grind”
Hungarian	öröm “joy”, örülni “to be glad”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*irw3 “glad, happy”
Sumerian	ar (56x: Old Babylonian) wr. ar2; a-ar2; a-ar; a-ar3 “(hymn of) praise; fame”
Hungarian	örülni “to make crazy/furious/mad”
Sumerian	ur (17x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ur4 “to be convulsed”
Akkadian	arāru
Hungarian	örv “collar (for dogs); verticil, whorl”
Sumerian	ur (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur4; ur-ru-ur “to roam around, to surround”
Hungarian	ős “ancestor; ancient”
Proto- Altaic	*ač’V “ancestor”
Proto-Uralic	*ičä “father”
Sumerian	aš (191x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš “one”
Akkadian	išten
Hungarian	ősz “autumn”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sikše, *sükše
Sumerian	sig (48x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig7; sig8 “to pluck hair or wool; (to be) trimmed, pruned”
Hungarian	össze “together”
Proto-Uralic	*weńć3, *weć3 “all, complete”
Sumerian	us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. us2 “to accompany, follow”
Hungarian	öt “five”
Proto-Uralic (?),	*witte
Proto-Finno-Ugric	
Sumerian	bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “to open”. Semantically: “to open the hand (ba “half”)" > “to show the five fingers”.

Hungarian	öv (< ő) “belt”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wiŋä, *wüŋgä “belt, girdle”
Finnish	vyö “waist”
Lappish	ävve “belt, girdle”
Komi	võń “band, belt, girdle, sash”
Enec	bine “line, strap, thong”
Kamassian	minä “halter, rein”
Nenec	jiine “cord, line, rein, rope, strap, wire”
Nganasan	bene “line, strap, thong”
Selqup	üüni “id.”
Sumerian	niĝin (214x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. niĝin2; niĝin “to encircle; to go around”, ib (36x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ib2 “hips; middle”. The PFU form is only based on Komi, which shows a stem in –n that otherwise occurs in Samoyed languages only. Thus, PFU *wiŋä, *wüŋgä are wrong, the Komi word is a borrowing, and Sum. ib2 is the basis of the Hung., Finn. and Lapp. words, while Sum. niĝin is the basis of the Komi and Samoyed forms. Therefore, the Samoyed words are not related to the FU words.
Hungarian	özön “deluge, flood, stream, torrent”
Sumerian	biz (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. bi-iz; biz “to trickle, drip”
Hungarian	-p (momentaneous suffix, e.g. állap- “to stop” [15th c.], cf. állapot “situation, condition, state”, állni “to stand”)
Proto-Ugric	*-ppV
Sumerian	šuba “apart from” (cf. Edzard 2003, p. 159)
Akkadian	ezib, ezub
Hungarian	pajtás “bud, chum, companion, comrade, fellow, mate, pal”
Akkadian	bītu, bētu “house”
Rhaetic	*beita “hut” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97). According to EWU, p. 1097s. borrowed from Osman paydaş “comrade, person involved”. According to our etymology the meaning is “one who shares the house with sb., familiar” and proves that initial Hung. p- can be inherited, either from b- or from p (v.s.).
Hungarian	panasz “order”, panaszkodik “to complain”
Rhaetic	pnā- “to ask/contact sb.” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	papucs “slippers”
Turkish	pabuç “shoe”
Sumerian	upap (1x: ED IIIa) wr. uz-pap “a bird”. Cf. Swiss Germ. “Finken” = Eng. “finches”, i.e. the bird and the slippers have the same name. Alternatively to Sum. pag (2x: Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pag “to enclose, confine, cage (a bird)” (inherited Hung. p-).
Hungarian	para “light piece of wood on the edge of the fishing net that prevents it from sinking”
Proto-Altaic	*p’arà “cross-beam, constructing piece”
Proto-Turkic	*Ara-
Proto-Mongolic	*(h)ara-
Proto-Tungusic	*para-

Proto-Uralic Komi, Udmurt Sumerian	*par3, *por3 “group, mass, pile” pur “raft” bur, wr. ġešbur “a tree” (inherited Hung. p-).
Hungarian Sumerian	pára “steam; haze, mist; fog”, párolni “to stew, to steam” muru (21x: Old Babylonian) wr. muru9; muru3 “rainstorm; mist; drizzle”, baršeġ (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. bar-šeġ3 “fog”. If the latter etymology is right, then we have another proof for inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 114: borrowed from a Slavonic language).
Hungarian Sumerian	paskolni “to clap, to slap, to hit” pašu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. pa-a-šu “type of axe”. Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1123: onomatopoeic).
Hungarian Sumerian	patak “brook” pu (95x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. pu2 “well; fish pond; source (of river)” + tag4 “to open” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 465). Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1129: borrowed from a Slavonic language).
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	peregni “to move in a circle, to rate” *p’erkV “to tie around, to surround” *hergi- *perke- *pire(-), pirä(-) “circle, ring; to enclose, to surround” bir (37x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bir; bi-bi-re; bir9 “to scatter, disperse”. Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1145: onomatopoeic).
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Sumerian	perem “edge, rim, margin, seam” *p’èri “edge” bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; fleece; outsider, strange; back, shoulder; liver; because of; to set aside; to cut open, slit, split”. Without doubt also related is Sum. par (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa5; pa6 “(small) canal, irrigation ditch” (cf. the name of the river Ó-Perint in Vas megye). The etymology given by EWU, p. 1145 (Germ. Bräme “seam”) is thus mistaken, and we have another proof for inherited Hung. p-.
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Sumerian	pír “flush of dusk; red colour”, piritani “to toast, to roast”, piros “red” *p’òre “fire; to burn” *ört *(h)örde. *puri-/piri- bir9 “to blow; to flame up” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 59). Inherited Hung. p-. When EWU (p. 1165: onomatopoeic) keeps denying the existence of inherited Hung. p-, then the Proto-forms cited above at least prove that also “onomatopoeic” words can be inherited, which implies also the inheritance of Hung. p-. But as the Proto-forms with concrete, non-onomatopoeic meanings prove by themselves, this word-family is not onomatopoeic, either.

- Hungarian**
Sumerian
pohár “glass, tankard”
pihu, wr. dugpi-hu; dugpihu; dugpihu2; dugpihu3; dugpihu4; dugpihu5; dug | NUNUZ.AB2×IGI@g | “a beer jar”. Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1179: borrowed from Old Bavarian pehari, German Becher “tumbler, mug”). The problem with the EWU’s etymology is why Germ. b- changed in Hung. p-, while it did not e.g. in the case of Hung. boglár “clasp, buckle” which is borrowed according to EWU (p. 116) from Middle High German buckelaere. EWU (loc. cit.) gives as alternative a borrowing of pohár from High German, but then p- cannot be explained because only Old Bavarian b- > p- from the beginning of the 8th c. and most of all at this late time vowel harmony did not apply anymore (e.g. pantofli “slippers”).
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
ponk “hillock, little hill”
bun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzubun; uzubun2 “bladder”. Inherited p-.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Altaic
Sumerian
por “dust; powder”
*bóru “dust; smoke; whirlwind”
bur (176x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. bur2; bur “to release, free; to reveal; to spread out, cover”. Inherited p-.
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
pót “substitute; extra; “nectarium” (Cuczor-Fogarasi, p. 2566)
pu (6x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. pu2 “fruit orchard”. Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1194: “unknown origin”).
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
pödörni “to twirl, to twist”
dub (30x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dab6; dub “to go around, encircle, turn; to search; to tarry”. Metathesis dub > *bud > pöd-like in Hung. pökni vs. köpni “to spit”? (EWU, p. 1198: “probably onomatopoeic”).
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
pökni, köpni “to spit”
uhpu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uh2-pu2 “foam”. EWU, p. 819, s.v. “köp”: “onomatopoeic”; pök- is lacking.
- Hungarian**
Turkish
Uzbek
Sumerian
puszi “kiss, peck”
buse
bösa
sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck; to rub” with metathesis like in pödörni and pökni. The assertion of EWU (p. 1219: borrowing from Austrian German Busserl “(little) kiss” is thus not for sure, since German could have borrowed this word from Hung., and the Hung. word that is shared by words from Altaic languages has a Sum. origin. Other words for “kiss; to kiss” like Latin basium are also of “unknown origin” (Walde 1910, p. 84).
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
-r (denominative noun suffix, e.g. odor “hollow cave, pit”, odú “cavity, den, hole”)
*-r (denominative noun formant of unknown function)
-ri (affixed particle occurring after nominalized verbal forms ending in -a, cf. Edzard 2003, p. 160)

Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	-ra/-re (sublative suffix), rá- “on, onto”, rajta “on him/her/it” *raḡ3 “surface” -ra/-r(a) (dative suffix). Hung –ta (locative suffix) in ra-j-ta < Sum. –da (comitative suffix).
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	rab “captive, prisoner” raba (37x: Old Babylonian) wr. ḡešrab3; ḡešraba; raba; rab-ba “clamp; neck stock; hoop” rappu
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	rács “bars, grating, screen” *rać3- “to screen; screen-like fish weir” rah (597x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. rah2; ra-ah “to beat, kill; to break, crush; to flood; to thresh (grain with a flail)”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	ragadni “to adhere, to cling, to stick; to grasp, to grip, to seize” *r8ḡk3- “to glue, to stick” rugu (32x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ru-gu2 “to withstand; to sail upstream”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	rágni “to chew” *ruḡk3- “to gnaw” rah (597x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. rah2; ra-ah “to beat, kill; to break, crush; to flood; to thresh (grain with a flail)”
Hungarian Sumerian	ragyogni “to glitter, to shine” ra, wr. ra3 “(to be) pure; (to be) clear”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	rakni “to put, to arrange, to build, to pile up” *rakk3- “to arrange, to build, to erect” ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to set in place, imbue; to lean on; to impose; to throw down; to release, let go; to walk along; to pour out; to lead away”
Hungarian Sumerian	ránc “fold, plait, pleat; wrinkle” rah (597x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. rah2; ra-ah “to beat, kill; to break, crush; to flood; to thresh (grain with a flail)”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	ravasz “cunning, shrewd, sly” *repä(-ć3) “fox” rib (62x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. rib; ri-ba “(to be) surpassing, outstanding; (to be) strong, massive”. The Hung. denominative noun suffix –sz < Sum. terminative particle –šè (cf. Edzard 2003, p. 42).

- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
reg, reggel “morning”, rég “long ago”, régi “old”, rögtön “immediately”
*reṅk₃ “hot, warm”
ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to throw down; to release, let go; to imbue; to pour out; to lead away”. The Sum. etymology clearly shows that the original meaning of the Hung. word family is “old”, not “hot”: The morning releases the old day, imbues it (to which the night also belongs).
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
rejteni “to hide, to conceal”, rejlik “to be hidden”
ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to set in place; to lead away”. The original meaning of Sum. ri is “to remove, to sweep away” and then “to hide”. “to sweep away” developed to “to graze” in Akk. and Rhaet., where we find re’ū “to graze; shepherd”, in which the meaning of the supervisor of the grazing animals is thus included. The feminine form of re’ū, rē’itu “shepherdess”, became the name of the highest goddess of the Rhaetians who got their name for her which appears in Rhaetic inscriptions as Reitu and Ritu (cf. Brunner and Tóth 1987; Tóth and Brunner 2007). Therefore, while rej-l-ik goes directly back to Sum., rej-t-eni must either originate in Rhaet. rē’it-, or the “causative suffix” was – like the verbal derivative suffix –l-, already present in Sum.
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
rém “apparition, ghost”, rémáalom “nightmare”, rémítteni “to frighten”
erim₂ “fiend” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 147)
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
repedni “to crack, to burst”
*r8pp₃-, *repp₃- “to burst, to rend, to split”
ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to throw down”; cf. also:
Akkadian rapāsum “to be cracked, burst”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
repítteni “to sling, to throw”, repülni “to fly (itr.)”
*r8pp₃- “to beat with the wings, to fly”
ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to set in place, imbue; to lean on; to impose; to throw down; to release, let go; to walk along; to pour out; to lead away”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
rés “fissure; hole, opening”
*rač₃ “hole”
ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to throw down; to pour out”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
rész “part, piece, section”
*rāč₃ “piece”
ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, to cast, to set in place; to lean on”

- Hungarian** **révület “ecstasy, trance”**
 Proto-Uralic (?),
 Proto-Ugric
 Sumerian
 *rek₃, *reŋ₃
 rib (62x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. rib; ri-ba “(to be) surpassing, outstanding; (to be) strong, massive”. The root-enlarging elements –k and –ŋ are based solely on the Mańśi forms r \dot{e} y and rei and are mistaken in view of the Hung. form ending on –v < -b. Thus, r \dot{e} vület is phonetically related with ravasz “sly” to which it also belongs semantically.
- Hungarian** **rezegni “to quiver, to shake, to tremble”**
 Proto-Finno-Ugric
 Sumerian
 *reńc₃-, *reć₃- “to quake, to shake”
 zir (373x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zi; zi-ir; ze₂-er “to tear out; to break, destroy; to be troubled; to erase”. Metathesis like e.g. in pökni vs. köpni.
- Hungarian** **ríni, rív- “to cry, to howl”, rivallni “to cry out; to shrill”**
 Sumerian
 RI, wr. RI “to cry out”, er (242x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. er₂; i-ra “weeping, mourning; tears; to weep”
- Hungarian** **rima “slut, prostitute”**
 Sumerian
 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]” + im (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. im₂ “to run”. One of the several double-words typical for Sum. and other languages.
- Hungarian** **róni, rov- “to carve, to engrave, to notch”, rovásírás “Magyar runic writing”**
 Proto-Finno-Ugric
 Sumerian
 *rok₃-, *roy₃-, *row₃- “to cut, to notch”
 hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
- Hungarian** **rogyni “to fall”**
 Sumerian
 ru, ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down; to lean on; to walk along”
- Hungarian** **ró-ka “fox” (-ka is diminutive suffix, cf. EWU, p. 1275)**
 Finnish
 Sumerian
 repo
 rib (62x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. rib; ri-ba “(to be) surpassing, outstanding; (to be) strong, massive” + -ga (derivative suffix of unknown meaning, possibly also diminutive), cf. ab₂ “cow”, ab₂-ga “milk; cow”
- Hungarian** **rokkanni “to descend continuously closer”, rokkant “crippled, disabled; invalid”**
 Proto-Ugric
 Sumerian
 *r₈kk₃- “to collapse, to fall down”
 ru, ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to set in place, imbue; to lean on; to impose; to throw down; to release, let go; to walk along; to pour out; to lead away”

Hungarian	rokon “relative, kin” (-n is a locative deverbative or denominative noun suffix)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*rakka(-) “to draw near; nearby”
Sumerian	uru, wr. uru9 “immediate vicinity, adjacent (place)”
Hungarian	romlik “to crumble, to fall into pieces”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”, cf. omlík. bomlík, omlík and romlík build a series with assumingly free variation of the initial consonant.
Hungarian	rongy “rag, clout, floor cloth”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”, cf. omlík.
Hungarian	rohadni, roshadni, rossadni, rothadni “to rot, to decay”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”, cf. omlík.
Hungarian	rossz “bad, evil, ill, vicious, wicked”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*rocz “meager, tired, weak”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”, cf. omlík. The Hung. denominative noun suffix -sz < Sum. terminative particle -še (cf. Edzard 2003, p. 42).
Hungarian	rövid “short”
Proto-Ugric	*rik3(-), *riy3(-) “(cut-down) piece; to cut up”
Sumerian	lugud (115x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lugud2; lugud3 “(to be) short; (to be) tight; (to be) short of breath”
Hungarian	rúgni “to kick”
Proto-Ugric	*r8ḡk3- “to give a kick”
Sumerian	ruḡu (32x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ru-gu2 “to withstand; to sail upstream”
Hungarian	rút “base, mean; hideous, ugly”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*r8t3 “fragile, rotten”
Sumerian	uru, wr. uru12 “litter; dung”
Hungarian	rügy “bud, burgeon”
Sumerian	ur (189x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “roof, top”

Hungarian	ság “forest, grove; hill, mountain”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*č8ŋka
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saĝ “head”
Hungarian	-ság/-szág/-ség (derivational suffix)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čeŋke “dampness, humidity”
Proto-Ugric	*ćeŋ3, *čiŋ3 “time”
Sumerian	-saĝ (suffix with unknown basic meaning, e.g. esaĝ “heir; store”, but often denominating the agent or the place where an action takes place, e.g. bursaĝ “servant; building”)
Hungarian	sajt “cheese”
Akkadian (?)	eqīdu “Käse”. Possible phonological development: eqīdu > *ešīdu > *šīdu > šayt = Hung. sajt. The only attested Rhaetic word for cheese was kaššu “massive, bulky” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 67), which is also the basis for English “cheese” and German “Käse”.
Hungarian	sajtó “press”
Proto-Ugric	*čaj3- “to press”
Sumerian	su (54x: Old Babylonian) wr. su; su3 “to submerge; to sink”
Hungarian	sápadni, sápulni “to turn pale”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čapp3(-) “pale; to become pale”
Sumerian	sisá (335x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sisá2 “fair”
Hungarian	sár “dirt, mud”, sárga “yellow”
Proto- Altaic	*sī_áři “earth, sand, marsh”
Proto-Turkic	*siař
Proto-Mongolic	*sīrayu
Proto-Tungusic	*sīru-
Sumerian	sahar (982x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sahar “earth, soil; dust”. sárga < sahar-gi4 “dust-guard”, Akk., Rhaet. saharġum.
Hungarian	sarj “bud, shoot, sprout; descendant, offspring”
Sumerian	šir (13x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. šir “testicle; bulb”
Hungarian	sárkány “dragon”
Sumerian	hurin (23x: Old Babylonian) wr. u11-ri2-inmušen; ġešu11-ri2-inmušen; A.BALAGmušen; BALAGmušen; erinmušen; u11-ri-inmušen; u2-ri-inmušen; u4-ri-inmušen; u4-ri2-inmušen; u5-ri-inmušen; urinmušen; uri3HUmüşen “eagle”
Akkadian	urinnu
Hungarian	sárlík “to be in heat, to rut (horse)”
Sumerian	sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”

Hungarian Sumerian	sarló “sickle” zur (35x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. zur-zur “to break”
Hungarian Sumerian	saru “cradle, rocker; sandal, shoe” esir (212x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuše-sir2; e-sir2; kušesir3; kušesir4; kušesir5; LAK173 "sandal(s), shoe(s)"
Hungarian Sumerian	sas “eagle” ses, wr. sesmušen “a bird”
Hungarian Sumerian	sátor “tent” šubtum (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. šubtu6; šubtu3; šubtu5; šubtu4; šubtu7 “dwelling, encampment; ambush”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Proto-(Finno?-)Ugric Sumerian	savanyú “sour” *šappa(-) “sour; to become sour” *čaw3(-), *čapa(-) “id.” sumun (522x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sumun “(to be) old; old wood, rot, decayed matter”
Hungarian Sumerian	seb “bruise, hurt, injury, sore, stab, wound” zib (16x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. za3; zib “a mark; mark, token; colour, paint”
Hungarian Sumerian	séd “rivulet, steam” si (401x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. si “to draw water; to brew beer; to fill, load up”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	ség “hill, mountain” *čīŋkā, *čūŋkā saġ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saġ “head”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	segéd “assistant”, segíteni “to help” *čāŋk8- sig, wr. sig10 “to equal”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	segg “buttock” *šāŋk3 “back, rump” sigba (3x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig-ba “lower body” šuhhu
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	sellő “mermaid; rapid” *čārl3 “rapid” sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”, or tul (109x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tul2; LAGAB×TIL “public fountain; fish pond, pit; ditch, channel; excavation, trench”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	seperni, söpörni “to sweep”, seprő “broom” šu sub, wr. šu su-ub “to gather up, to collect, to scrape together” esēpu

Hungarian Akkadian	sepró “lees (of wine)” šuburru “Boden”
Hungarian Sumerian	sereg “army” šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 "totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600"
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	sérteni “to insult; to wound”, sérik “to be in pain, to suffer”, sérelem “affront, insult” *čär3- “to burn”, *čärk3- “to break; to be in pain; to do pain” sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze”, or 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”
Hungarian Sumerian	seríteti “to turn, to twist” sur (200x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sur “to spin; to twist; to slither”
Hungarian Sumerian	serke “nit” tur (1719x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. tur; tu “(to be) small”
Hungarian Akkadian	serkedni “to begin to grow, to sprout” šurrū “to begin”
Hungarian Sumerian	serte, sörte “bristle” suhur (95x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. suhur “tuft, plume; crown (of a tree)”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	sietni “to hurry” *čej3-, *ček3-, *čer3-, *čij3-, *čik3-, *čir3- zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to issue; to levy, raise, muster; to swell; to expend; to rise”
Hungarian Sumerian	sík “flat ground” sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”
Hungarian Sumerian	sima “even, plain, smooth” sig (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. sig10 “to flatten, lay flat”
Hungarian Sumerian	sínylik “to pain; to suffer”, sínylódik “to languish, to long for, to pine away, to vegetate” sumun (522x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sumun “(to be) old; old wood, rot, decayed matter”

Hungarian	sír “grave, tomb”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*číʔ3-r3, *čʔ3-r3, čik3-r3, čik3-r3
Sumerian	sur (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. sur3; sur6; sur7 “canal, ditch; foundation pit of a building”
Hungarian	sírni “to weep, to cry”
Sumerian	širsag̃ (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. šir3-sag̃ “ament” (-sag̃ (suffix with unknown basic meaning)
Hungarian	só “salt”
Proto-Altaic	*sak’o
Mańši	čih, šäh
Selqup	sak, šak
Sumerian	sikil (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4sikil “a stone”
Akkadian	sikillu
Hungarian	sodorni “to turn, to twist”
Sumerian	šu dug (93x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šu dug4 “to turn into something” Akk. ?
Hungarian	sóhajtani “to sigh”
Proto-Altaic	*sìgà- “to sigh; holding breath”, *soge- “to breathe; breath”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šoka- “to breathe; to sigh”
Sumerian	suham (3x: unknown) wr. suh-am3-bi; suh-am3 “cry”, zi (815x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zi; ši; ši-i “to breathe; life”
Hungarian	sok “much, many”
Proto-Altaic	*č’ák’o(-) “many; to be full; enough”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čokk3, *čukk3 “dense, thick”
Sumerian	saĝ ĝal (39x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saĝ ĝal2 “(to be) measured out as a heaped amount; to measure out a heaped amount”
Hungarian	sólyom “falcon”
Sumerian	šillum-gu, wr. ši-il-lum-gumušen “a bird” (gu “bird”, so the stem is šillum-)
Akkadian	šilingu
Hungarian	som “cornel, dogberry”
Sumerian	si (262x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. si “horn”. Like in many languages (e.g. Engl. cornel, French corneille, Slovakian drien, etc.), the name of the cornel is derived from the word for “horn”.
Hungarian	sorvadni “to have atrophy, to decline, to pine/waste away”
Proto-Uralic	*šorwa- “to dry up, to become dry”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to flash; to drip; to rain; to milk”, cf. semantically German Aus-Zehrung, aus-zehren, lit. “to pull out, to squeeze out”.

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	sovány “lean, meager, thin” *čupa sumun (522x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sumun “(to be) old; old wood, rot, decayed matter”
Hungarian Sumerian	sőreg “sterlet” šer (29x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sir2; še-er “reddening, sunburn (?); (to be) bright; brilliance, ray”. Semantically, the Latin name of the sterlet is <i>Acipenser stellatus</i> , whereby <i>stellatus</i> means “with stars, shining”.
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	sötét “dark” *čettz- “to become dark” su (184x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. su4; sa5; šu4 “(to be) red, brown”
Hungarian Sumerian	süger “perch” suhur (66x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. suhurku6; ku6suhur “carp”
Hungarian Sumerian	süket “deaf” sig (74x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig; šeg5 “(deathly) hush; (to be) silent”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	sün, sül “porcupine”, sün-disznó “hedgehog” (disznó “swine”) *šije-le zuhul (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. zu-hu-ul “to pierce”
Hungarian Sumerian	süllő “zander, pike-perch” zuhul (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. zu-hu-ul “to pierce”. The zander is zoologically a stizostedion, whereby Greek <i>stízein</i> (cf. Latin <i>stingere, stīg-</i>) means “to prick, to sting, to pierce”.
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic Karelian Sumerian Akkadian	süly “scurvy; tumor” *si_òge “wart” *sigöl, *sögil *söyel *sogi- *čiklä, *cüklä, *čikl’ä, *cüklä “wart” süglä “wart” asag (23x: Ur III) wr. a2-sag3 “a demon; a disease” asakku
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	süppedni “to give way, to sink, to subside” *čəpp3- “to drown, to sink, to submerge” šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear”
Hungarian Sumerian	sűrű “close, compact, dense, thick” sir (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. sir2 “(to be) dense”

Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	sütni “to bake, to broil; to shine (sun)” ; sülni “to be baked, to be boiled” *čitt3- “to bake, to broil; to shine” zil (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. zil “to boil”. So, sülni and not sütni (as assumed by EWU, p. 1375) is the basic word, sütni is derived with the usual causative suffix –t-, while the –l- belongs to the root, as the Sum. form shows. Thus, the problem with –tt- > -t- as well as the explication of the –l- in sülni as analogy given by EWU are mistaken, and so is the PU form.
Hungarian Sumerian	süv “uncle; brother-in-law” ušbar (19x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. ušbar; ušbar3; ušbar2 "father-in-law; mother-in-law"
Hungarian Chagatai, Osman Chuvash Sumerian	süveg “high (fur-)cap” jelek “ruling hat” ðslðk, ðslðk, šðl'ðk dul (260x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dul; dul9; dul5; dulx(DUN3) “to cover”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	-sz (present tense suffix, e.g. e-sz-ik “eats”) *-ś (durative/deperfectivizing derivational suffix) -eš/-éš (suffix of the 3rd person of pl.)
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	szabni “to cut” šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to incise; to trim; to cut, fell (of trees)” esēpum
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	szád “river-mouth”, száj “mouth” *śuwe sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck; to rub”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Tungusic Proto-(Finno?-)Ugric Sumerian	szádok(fa), száldok, szaldék(fa) “linden tree” (fa “tree”) *č'ali “membrane; bark” *čel- *čal- *śal'3 “tree-bark” asal (338x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešasal2; ġešasalx(A.TU.NUN&NUN); ġešasalx(ASAL2~a); ġešasalx(A.TU); ġešasalx(A.TU.GABA.SIG.GAR) “poplar”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	szag “odour, scent, smell” *śaŋk3(-) “odour, taste; to smell, to taste” zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to swell; to expend; to rise”. Semantically, cf. s.v. illik, illat.

- Hungarian**
Proto-Ugric
Sumerian
száguldani “to run at full speed, to rush”
*š8ŋ3- “to flee, to gallop, to jump”
saĝgul (28x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. sag-kul; saĝ-gul “globe-lightning”. According to EWU (pp. 180s.), -uld is a suffix, but the Sum. form clearly shows that only -d- is a suffix, while -ul belongs to the second syllable. The semantic connection between “to run” and “lightning” is given by the Hung. saying: “Megy, mint a villámlás = száguld, vágat” (O. Nagy Gábor, Magyar szólások és közmondások. 8th ed. Budapest 1999, p. 725, no. 495) that originates in Sum., as the following example proves: “The sixth beats at the flanks of the mountains like a battering flood. The seventh flashes like lightning, and no one can deflect its power” (Gilgamesh and Hūwawa [Version B]: c.1.8.1.5.1). This etymology is an incontestable proof for the genetical relationship between Hungarian and Sumerian.
- Hungarian**
Proto-(Finno?)Ugric
Sumerian
szak “age, era, period; branch, profession, subject; division, part, section; stanza, strophe, verse”
*šakk3, *šukk3 “piece”
saĝ ĝal (39x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saĝ ĝal2 “(to be) measured out as a heaped amount; to measure out a heaped amount”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
szak “hanging chin (of pigs, sheep); double-chin”
siki (4753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. siki “(animal's) pelt”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
szakáll “beard”
siki (4753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. siki “(animal's) pelt”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
szál “fibre, thread”
*šalk3 “rod, stick; tree-trunk”
sal, wr. sal3 “a pole”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
szál “raft”
sal, wr. sal3 “a pole”. A raft made of poles (in accordance with EWU, p. 1385).
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
szaladni “to run”
*šađa(-), šađa(-) “to flee, to run; fleeing, running”
zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zal “to get up early; to finish, come to an end; to dissolve, melt, disintegrate, break down, collapse; to quake; to pass time”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Proto-Ugric
Sumerian
szalag “ribbon”
*s'al3(-) “to bind; ribbon, strap”
*šal3-
sur (200x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sur “to spin; to twist; to slither”

Hungarian	szállni “to fly; to embark in, to get into/on< to put up at< to stay at (a hotel)”
Sumerian	zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zal “to dissolve, melt, flow; to pass time”
Hungarian	szalu “a hoe-shaped axe”
Proto-Ugric	*ś8lk3, *ś8lγ3 “axe”
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”
Hungarian	szám “number”
Chagatai, etc.	sana- “to think”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	szánni “to regret, to determine; to dedicate”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	szapu “little chest; lye”
Bashkir	haba “container for koumiss”
Sumerian	gub (4x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gub2 “to bathe, wash oneself; (to be) pure”
Hungarian	szar “shit”
Proto-Altaic	*śèrV(-) “buttock; to defecate”
Proto-Turkic	*syry-, *sary-
Proto-Mongolic	*sari-
Proto-Tungusic	*seri-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*śar3(-), *ćar3(-) “shit; to shit”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to flash; to drip; to rain; to produce a liquid”
Hungarian	szár “bootleg; stalk, stem”
Proto-Ugric	*ś8r3 “leg, shank, skin”
Sumerian	zar (425x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. zar3; zar “sheaf (of barley); stack of sheaves”
Hungarian	száradni “to become dry, to dry up, to wither”, száraz “dry”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*śar3- “to dry, to become dry”
Sumerian	sa (19x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sa “to roast; to parch”
Hungarian	származik “to descend, to issue, to originate, to spring (from)”
Sumerian	sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”
Hungarian	szárny “wing”
Sumerian	sur (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešsur9 “plectrum?; a musical instrument?”. The plectrum was a little piece tortoiseshell, similar to a wing, to touch the strings of musical instruments.

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	szarv, szaru “horn (of an animal)” *šorwa si (262x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. si “horn; finger; fret”
Hungarian Sumerian	szatócs “merchant” sa (4558x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa; gisa “reed-bundle”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	száz “hundred” *šata sud (488x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sud; su3-ud “(to be) distant; (to be) remote, long-lasting” or kud (1111x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. kud; gur5 “to break off, to cut off; to cut”. PFU *šata is believed to be either a very early borrowing or genetically related to Proto-IE *dek'om, *dek'em-; *(d)k'em-t-o-, the development of the initial consonants of which have lead to differentiate the IE languages in a centum and a satem group. Since in Sum. we have a cognate with initial s- and one with initial k-, the question arises, if the PFU form *šata is correct or not and if the words for “100” in PFU and PIE are related or not. Given the fact that in the Sumerian sexagesimal number system there was no word for “100”, both sud and kud are semantically possible.
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	szedni “to collect, to gather, to pick, to pluck” *šentä “to pluck, to rip, to tear” sig (48x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig7; sig8 “to pluck hair or wool; (to be) trimmed, pruned”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	szédülni “to be/feel dizzy/giddy” *š8j3- “to wind; to be dizzy” suh (64x: Old Babylonian) wr. suh3 “to confuse; confusion” ešītum
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	szegni “to border (along sth.), to fringe, to hem; to break, to cut” *čänk3-, *šänk3- “to break” zag (902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zag “side; border, boundary, district; limit; right side, the right”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	szeg, szög “angle; nail; point” *šeŋk3 “spike, wedge” sahin, wr. sa-hi-in “peg” sikkatu
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	szegy “brisket”, szügy “breast of animals; brisket” *šičä, *šínčä “innards” sug (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. sug “back, upperside, upper part”

Hungarian	szégyelleni “to be/feel ashamed”, szégyen “shame, discredit, dishonour, disgrace, scandal”
Sumerian	azag (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. azag “taboo, forbidden thing”
Akkadian	asakku
Hungarian	szék “seat, stool, chair; egg-yolk”
Sumerian	zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to issue; to levy, raise, muster; to swell; to expend; to rise”, or zig, wr. zigx(PA.GI) “town, center”. According to EWU, p. 1406, szék “egg-yolk” has nothing to do with the other word szék and is “of unknown origin”. The Sumerian etymology presented here, however, shows that starting from a basic meaning “to rise”, both words are one and the same.
Hungarian	székely “Székely (member of an own ethnic Magyar group inhabiting central Transylvania and supposedly descendants of the Huns)”
Sumerian	zag (902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zag “side; border, boundary, district; limit; right side, the right”. According to EWU (p. 1407), the word is “of unknown origin”, although already the Hung. tradition calls them clearly “border-people”, left once as Eastern outpost of historical Hungary.
Hungarian	szekér “cart, wagon”
Proto-Ugric	*säk3r3 “a kind of vehicle”
Sumerian	zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to issue; to levy, raise, muster; to swell; to expend; to rise” + hara, wr. harax(NUNUZ.AB2×BI) “a part of a wagon”. Since in Sum. “the rising” one is associated with “seat”, szekér means a wagon with a seat.
Hungarian	szelni “to slice”, szelet “slice; part; schnitzel”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šälä-, *čälä- “to cut”
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”
Hungarian	szél “edge”, széles “wide, broad”
Proto-Ugric	*šels “edge, rim”
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”
Hungarian	szél, szel- “wind”
Sumerian	til (770x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. til3 “to live”. Semantically, we have here the connection of “to breathe, to live” with “to blow; breath, wind”, cf. Greek ánemos “breath, wind”, Latin animus “mind”, Greek pneîn “to blow”, pneûma “breath, wind” > “mind, soul of the world”.
Hungarian	szem “eye”
Proto-Uralic	*šilmä
Sumerian	sim (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. sim; si-im “to sieve, filter”

- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
szén “coal”
*šine “charcoal”, *š8ne “tinder”
šeg̃ (261x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. šeg̃6
“to cook; to fire (pottery)”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
szép “beautiful, handsome, pretty”
*šéppä “clever”
šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to trim; to make clear”. Since a participle in the sense of inflectional languages does not exist in Sumerian (non-finite verbal forms lack prefixes and suffixes, cf. Edzard 2003, p. 130), šab means also “trimmed, made clear” and thus “beautiful”.
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
szeplő “freckle”
zib (16x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. za3; zib “a mark; mark, token; colour, paint”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
szer “instrument, appliance; material, means; order, succession”, -szer/-szor/-ször “... times”
*šer3 “order, progression, series”
šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
szérű “barn floor, threshing yard”
šu rah (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šu rah2 “to beat; to knead”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
szesz “alcohol, spirit”
ses (42x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ses “(to be) bitter, brackish”. Obviously, it concerns beer; there are not less than 12 denominations for “beer”.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Volgaic
Sumerian
szidni “to scold”, szitkozódik
*šođa(-), *šođ’a(-), šota(-) “battle, strife, war; to battle, to fight”
šud (115x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. šud3; šu-tu; šudx(|KA.ŠU|) “prayer, dedication; blessing”. Semantically, cf. Latin sacer “holy; damned”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
szíj “strap”
*š8w3 “draught-cord”
sa (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa “gut; sinew, tendon; string”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Ugric
Sumerian
szik “natron, alkali”
*č8kk3 “salt”
sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”. “weak” concerning the soil means dry, and natron-soil is dry, which makes the etymological connection to aszik, aszú (v.s.). Thus, the meaning of the PU form is wrong.

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Finnish Sumerian	szil “elm” *śala salava “brittle willow” sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”. Sum. sil may also be the origin of Germ. Sal-weide “a kind of willow, <i>Salix caprea</i> ”, which is of uncertain etymology (cf. Kluge 2002, p. 783), because to be brittle is a characteristic of willows (but not of the <i>Salix caprea</i> who thus must have gotten its denomination by analogy from other types of willows).
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	szilni “to chop, to cut, to plane, to slice” *śale- “to splice, to split” sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”
Hungarian Sumerian	szimat “flair, foresight; scent, sense of smell” šim (819x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. šim “aromatic substance”
Hungarian Sumerian	szirony “a colourful, narrow lather strap” sir (4x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sir3; sir2 “to bind”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	szirony “sleet, wet snow” *č’era “crust; snow crust” *śar3 “frozen snow, ice-crust on the snow” kar (52x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kar2-kar2; kar2 “to blow; to light up, shine; to rise”
Hungarian Sumerian	szirt “cliff, ledge, rock” sir, wr. sir5 “(to be) pointed”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	szív “heart” *śiḏä(-m3), *śüḏä(-m3) sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck”. The heart not as “pumping”, but as sucking organ. The PU form with –ḏ- is solely based on Finn. sydän, Lapp. čāḏâ and Mordv. sedej, sedeńg, while all other FU reflexes show –m-, -l- or -j-. Given the Sum. etymology, the Finn., Lapp. and Mordv. words do not belong here and the PU form is thus mistaken.
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Sumerian	szívni “to suck” *šimi “to suck; to soak” sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck”. The etymological connection, denied by EWU, p. 1441, is shown clearly not only by our Sum., but also by the PA etymology.
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Ugric Sumerian	szó “word” *śāba “sign” *saw3 sa (46x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sa2 “to advice, to counsel”, or zib (16x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. za3; zib “a mark; mark, token; colour, paint”, perhaps a contamination of both words, not unusual in Sum.

Hungarian	szomj “thirst”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šom3 “hunger, thirst”
Sumerian	išim (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. u2-šim; i3-šim “hunger”
Hungarian	szomorú “sad”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šom3-r3(-) “grief; to be sad”
Sumerian	sum, wr. sum5 “(to be) poor; pauper”
Hungarian	szórni “to scatter, to spread, to sprinkle, to strew”
Sumerian	šurum, wr. šurumx(URU×GU) “to sprinkle oil”
Akkadian	zarūm
Hungarian	szorgalom “diligence, industry, zeal”, szorgalmas “diligent, industrious”
Proto-Ugric	*sar3 “fast, quick”
Sumerian	sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”. Semantically, to run in order to be punctually at a certain place, thus “diligent”.
Hungarian	szórítani “to force, to urge, to restrict; to hurt, to pinch”, szoros “narrow, tight, dense; mountain pass”, szorulni “to become narrow; to be jammed, to be stuck”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šor3(-) “tight; to become tight”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze”
Hungarian	szőni, szöv- “to weave; to plot, to spin”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šäŋ3(-) “to spin, to weave; hair”
Sumerian	sig (48x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig7; sig8 “to pluck hair or wool”, siki (4753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. siki “wool, fleece; hair; (animal's) pelt”
Akkadian	šīpātum “wool”. Since the Akk., Rhaet. word with it enlarged root must be a borrowing from Sum., Sum. -g, -k- > Akk., Rhaet. -p- > Hung. -v-, so that the PFU form with its -ŋ- is mistaken (it is strange anyway, since a nasal doesn't occur in any Uralic word). Moreover, the Hung. word, as the phonetical development shows clearly, must have come from the Rhaetians and not directly from the Sumerians.
Hungarian	sző, szőke “blond”
Proto-Altaic	*šäŋu “clear, light”
Proto-Turkic	*čaŋ
Proto-Mongolic	*čaŋ
Proto-Tungusic	*sā(ŋ)
Proto-Ugric	*säŋ3 “bright, clear, light”
Sumerian	sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig “clear”

Hungarian Chuvash Sumerian	szökik “to jump, to skip” sik- “to skip” zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to swell; to rise”, zig, wr. zig “threshold” 2002, p. 833. Semantically, we have “to rise” > “to go out”, which may include the meaning of “threshold” (“to go out” = “to walk over the threshold”). The two Sum. words zig “to go out” and zig “threshold” may even be one and the same, cf. in German Schwelle “threshold” and schwellen “to swell” (connection denied by Kluge 2002, p. 833).
Hungarian Bashkir Sumerian	szőlő “grape” yeläk “berry” gilim (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. gilim; gilibx(GI%GI)ib; gi16-il; gil-gilil “to be entwined; to entwine, twist”. Thus, the original meaning is “vine”.
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	szőr “body hair” *šäy3-r3, *säkr3 suhur (95x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. suhur “tuft, plume; crown (of a tree)”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	szösz “tow, flax; junk”, szöszke “flax-coloured, blond” *säc3, *sec3 “fine fibre” šusar (38x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šu-sar; urudšu-sar “string, cord, wire”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	szú “wood-borer, worm” *čuy3, *šuk3 gu (1672x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gu7 “to eat, consume” akālu
Hungarian Sumerian	szúnyog “midge, mosquito” su (1x: ED IIIa) wr. su7mušen “a bird” + nu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. nu “(small) fly, mosquito”. One of the few double-words in Sum. (cf. rima)
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	szupojkó, szupujkó “suddenly grown thin; shrivelled; small” *čuppa “narrow, tight” šub (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. šub “to fall”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	szúrni “to prick, to stab” *šurwa- “to shove, to stab, to thrust” sur, wr. sur4 “to cut cloth”

Hungarian	szurok “pitch, tar”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šur3 “resin”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to flash; to drip; to rain; to milk”, but cf. also esir (1097x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. esir2; esir; esir2(LAGABxHAL) “bitumen, pitch” the palatal vowel of which fits to Komi šir “bitumen, resin, tar”.
Hungarian	szűcs “furrier”
Sumerian	sug (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. sug4 “to cut clear, strip”. Semantically, “to cut clear” > “to skin”.
Hungarian	szűk “tight”
Sumerian	sig (91x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sig9 “to tie (shoes)”
Rhaetic	seg-, seke “to bring sb. in distress” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	szülni “to give birth”
Proto-Ugric	*šil3- “to acquire, to gain, to get”
Sumerian	zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zal “to get up early; to finish, to come to an end”. Semantically, cf. also Engl. to get vs. to be-get.
Hungarian	szűnik “to cease, to stop”
Proto- Altaic	*si_ūni “to fade, to extinguish”
Chuvash	sün- “to fade”
Sumerian	kun (225x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kun “tail”
Hungarian	szür, szürke “gray; dark”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čer3 “gray”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to flash”
Hungarian	szűrni “to filtrate, to strain”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to drip”
Hungarian	szűz “virgin”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sić3, *šüć3 “clean, clear”
Sumerian	sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig “to be clear”
Hungarian	-t (deverbative verb suffix, e.g. kelteni “to awake”, kelni “to wake up”)
Proto-Uralic	*-tt (causative formant)
Akkadian	š-, ša-, šu (causative preformant) < t- (Wright 1966, p. 204)

Hungarian	-(e/o/ö)tt (fossilized locative suffix, e.g. itt “here”, ott “there” and still used in certain place names, e.g. Kolozsvár-ott “in K.”, Pécs-ett “in P.”, Győr-ött “in Gy.”)
Proto-Altaic	*t’a, *t’e “that”
Proto-Uralic	*tä, *te, *ti “this”
Sumerian	-da (comitative suffix)
Hungarian	tábor “camp”
Sumerian	tab (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab; tab4 “companion, partner”
Hungarian	tag “limb; member”
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian	tág “ample, large, loose, spacious, wide”
Sumerian	tah (274x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. tah “to add, increase”
Hungarian	tagadni “to deny, to contest; to negate”
Sumerian	tuk, wr. tukx(IM.KAD3) “to break off, pinch off; to cut, fell; to demolish; to scratch; to soften, dissolve”
Hungarian	táj “country, land, region”
Proto-Altaic	*taku “to attach, to touch, to reach”
Proto-Uralic	*takka- “to hang, to remain stuck”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*takk3- “to hang, to model, to work”
Proto-Ugric	*tay3-, *tak3- “to place, to spot”
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian	tákolni “to assemble hastily; to patch together (badly); to slap together (crudely)”
Sumerian	tuku (151x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tuku5 “to beat, strike of cloth; to weave”
Hungarian	tál “charger, dish, platter; course, dish”
Proto-Ugric	*tal3 “dish (made of wood?)”
Sumerian	utul (221x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. utul2; u2-du; u2-da; dugutul2; ġešutul2 “tureen, large bowl”
Hungarian	találni “to find; to meet (with) sb.”
Proto-Uralic	*tule- “to come”
Sumerian	dul (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. du6-ul “to gather”, or du (5868x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. du “imperfect singular stem of ġen[to go]”
Hungarian	táltos “priest-magician, shaman”
Proto-Ugric	*tult3 “magic power, sorcery”
Sumerian	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? About double-words cf. rima, szúnyog.

- Hungarian**
Proto-Altaic
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
- tanítani “to teach”, tanulni “to learn”**
*t’uŋe- “to inform”
*tuna- “to accustom oneself, to learn”
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)”. Obviously, the original meaning is “to heap up knowledge” (in Proto-Altaic, there was for sure no word for “to inform”).
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
- tántorogni, tántorodik “to stagger, to sway”**
dun (17x: Old Babylonian) wr. dun5 “to roam around; to rock, churn”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
- tanú “witness”**
dan (32x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dan6; dan3; dan4; dan2 “(to be) pure, clear; to clean”, or cf. s.v. tanítani
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
- tapló “tinder; a kind of tree fungus (Phellinus ignarius)”**
tab (13x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. tab; tab2 “to burn, fire; to dye (red); to brand, mark”. The fungus’ botanical name ignarius is derived from Latin ignis “fire”.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Altaic
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
- taposni “to trample”**
*tāp’V “to stamp; to press”
*tappa- “to stamp with the feet; to strike”
tab (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab “to flatten”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
- tar “bald, barren; crippled”**
tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
Rhaetic
- tár “depot, warehouse”**
tur (277x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tur3; e2tur3 “animal stall”
*torva “granary, warehouse” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
- tárni “to open up wide”**
*tara(-) “free, open; to open”
dar (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. dar “to cut open”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
- taraj “comb, crest; rowel”**
dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. diri; RI “(to be) big, huge; on, over, above; to build high”

- Hungarian**
Turkish
Sumerian
tarhonya “granulated dried pastry made of flour and eggs, ‘egg-barley’”
tarhana “a kind of soup made of flour and milk”
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” + kana (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kana6; kana5; kana3 “(to be) dark”. The Tarhonya dough is traditionally pressed through/cut by a special sieve in order to get the “egg-barleys” (so the American name, derived from Austrian German “Eiergerstel”: Germ. Gerste “barley”). After the tarhonya are dry, they are roasted (“darkened”) in lard. Our etymology thus shows that the pastry is primary and the soup secondary. Therefore, the Hung. word cannot be borrowed (as usually assumed; cf. EWU, p. 1484) from the Turkish word, but the Turkish word is borrowed from the Hung., which explains that the two words are phonetically almost identical. Both words, however, go back to Sumerian.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
tarja “spare rib”
*turja
dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. diri; RI “(to be) big, huge; on, over, above; to build high”. Same etymology as taraj (v.s.), but with already Sum. metathesis dirig > *dirgi > tarja. The spare rib is taken from the neck part of the animal, thus from there where the “crest” is (cf. German Kamm “crest; spare rib”).
- Hungarian**
Kazakh
Sumerian
tar, tarka “multi-coloured; mottled”
tarlan “reddish-yellow or black spotted white (of horses)”
dara (43x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dara4 “(to be) red; (to be) brown”
- Hungarian**
Classical Mongolian
Sumerian
tarló “stubble-field”
tari- “to plow the land”
tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut; to plow”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Altaiic
Proto-Turkic
Proto-Mongolic
Proto-Tungusic
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
tartani “to hold, to keep”
*terta- “to pull”
*dart-
*tata- < *data-
*derde-
*tartt3- “to get stuck, to stick”
dara (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. tug2dara4; dara2; tug2dara2 “belt, sash, girdle; string”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
tat, tatfa “crossrail (in a ship); poop, stern” (fa “tree; wood”)
*tuktt3 “crossrail”
tug (54x: ED IIIb) wr. tugx(LAK483) “a kind of plow?”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
tathal “tench (Tinca tinca)” (hal “fish”)
*totke
tug (54x: ED IIIb) wr. tugx(LAK483) “a kind of plow?”. The tail of the tench has a high stalk with a fin that ends even and thus resembles to the knife of a plow or a crossrail.

- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
tavaly “last year”
*to “that” + *oðe, *ōðe “year”
-da (comitative suffix) + ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “day; summer”. This etymology is not appropriate first because reflexes of PFU *oðe, *ōðe “year” do not exist otherwise in Hung., since év “year” < PFU *jikā, *ikā, and second because the stem of the word denoting “far, away” is not *to- nor *ta-, but tav-, so tavaly has to be separated in tav-aly and not in ta-valy as stated in UEW (p. 335, supported by Komi vo “year” and Udmurt va “life”). Therefore, the etymology proposed here is: tab (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab “begin” + ul (161x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul; ul-li2; ul-li “(to be) distant (in time); distant time”.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian
tavaszi “spring”
*towk3
tab (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab “begin”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
távol “far”, tova “away”, túl “beyond”
*to “that”
dub (30x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dab6; dub “to go around, encircle, turn; to search; to tarry”. EWU (p. 1537) explains -v- as “Hiatusstilger” which is ad hoc; as the Sum. word shows, it belongs to the stem.
- Hungarian**
Proto-Altaic
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian
te “thou, you”
*si “thou”
*t8 “you (here)”, *to “you (there)”
za-e, zé (contracted) “you”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Altaic
Proto-Ugric
Sumerian
tegezni “to shoot with arrows”
*t’úŋgi- “to quiver”
*täŋ-t3- “id.”
tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to attack”. The phonetically identical verb Hung. tegezni “to address sb. in the informal way (German: duzen)” and its counterpart magázni “to address sb. in the formal way (Germ.: siezen)” are built of the basis of te “thou” and maga “you (formal)”, whereby the derivational suffix -az/-ez is probably formed according to Germ. -z- (du-z-en, sie-z-en, lit. “to say ‘thou’ (to sb.); to say ‘you’ (to sb.)”).
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
tekerni “to twist, to wind”
tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to bind”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Ugric
Sumerian
tekinteni “to look, to watch; to regard as”
*täkk3- “to notice, to observe”
tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian
teknő “trough”
dug (3196x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dug; dugx(BI) “(clay) pot; a unit of liquid capacity”

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	tél “winter” *tälwä til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	telik “to be filled”; tele, teli, teljes “full”, tölteni “to fill, to stuff” *täwðe, *tälk₃ “full” til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	telek “plot (of land), building site”, telep “colony, settlement”, telepedik “to settle” *täwðe, *tälk₃ “full” til (770x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. til3 “to live; to sit (down); to dwell”. The PFU etymology is semantically highly improbable.
Hungarian Sumerian	temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery” 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.
Hungarian Sumerian	tengely “axle; spindle” dimgal (11x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dim-gal; di-im-gu-ul “a pole”
Hungarian Chagatai Turkish Sumerian	tenger “sea” täñiz deniz diġir (1837x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. diġir; dim3-me-er; dim3-me8-er; dim3-mi-ir; di-me2-er “deity, god, goddess”. Since Turkish has also tanrı “god” and Mongolian tenger “god”, the semantic development is probably: “god” > “heaven” > “sea”, whereby the connection between “heaven” and “sea” is made by the common blue colour or by the fact that the heaven is mirrored in the sea.
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	tenni, tesz, tev- “to do, to make, to place, to put” *t’ebV “to put” *teye- *teb- *teke- “to do, to make” tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian Sumerian	tépni “to pluck (of feathers or petals); to rip, to split open; to tear, to shred” 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; to envelop, overwhelm; to choose (by extispicy); to accept; to take charge of”

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	tér “room, space” *tärs “space” tir (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ĝeštir “mud; forest, wood”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Sumerian	térd “knee” *t’i_ūrē “leg; knee” *dír *tür- *tür- tir (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ĝeštir “bow”, cf. Latin genu, Greek góny “knee” < “angle”.
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	térni “to fit” *ter3- “to find or make room” tir (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ĝeštir “mud; forest, wood”. Hung. térni is derived from tér < Sum. tir.
Hungarian Sumerian Rhaetic	térni “to turn” tir (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ĝeštir “bow” turu “return” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 99)
Hungarian Sumerian	test “body” diš (5x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. diš; de-eš-šu2; di-id; di-t- “one”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Tungusic Sumerian	tetű “louse” *t’ijV *taigi- *ti-kte dih (132x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešdih3; dih3; ĝeštehi “a weed with thorns”.
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Sumerian	teve “camel” *t’ibŋe “camel; elk” *debe *teme-ŋen *tībŋa dibida (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. di-bi-da “donkey”. Meanings of the modern reflexes of the Proto-forms include also “moose cow”, “bull moose”, “reindeer”, etc.
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	tévedni “to be mistaken/wrong, to err, to slip” *tep3- “to err, to make a mistake” dub (186x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dub2; dub “to tremble, make tremble; to push away, down; to smash, abolish”
Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Uralic Sumerian	ti “you (pl.)” *t’i “thou” *t8 me-en-zé-en, za-e-me-en-zé-en, i.e. the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. za-e, zé with prefixes and suffixes (Edzward 2003, p.55)

Hungarian	Tibor (Hungarian first name)
Tatar	timer “iron”
Turkish	demir “anchor; iron; made of iron”
Middle Mongolian	Temujin “Genghis Khan’s first name (“iron-worker”)
Sumerian	tibira (82x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tibira “sculptor”. Since the beginning of the Christianization of Hungary, at last from 896 A.D., autochthonous Hung. names like Tibor were given an artificial, yet etymologically mistaken connection with similarly sounding Latin (or latinized) names, like Tiberius or Tiburtius for Tibor, Iulius for Gyula, Henricus for Imre, etc.; cf. Ida Bobula, Kétezer magyar név sumir eredete. Montreal 1970.
Hungarian	tidó “birch-bark; a small torch made of bound birch-bark used by fishermen; a salt shaker made of the bark of birch- or cherrywood” (Székely)
Proto-Ugric	*t8nt3 “birch brak”
Sumerian	te (31x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. te “membrane”
Hungarian	tikkadni “weaken (due to exhaustion, heat or thirst)”
Sumerian	dig, wr. dig “(to be) paralyzed, to suffer paralysis”
Hungarian	tilni, tiltani “to forbid, to prohibit”, tilos “forbidden”
Sumerian	til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”
Hungarian	tiló “flax or hemp meant to be stripped; the household machine used for this purpose”
Sumerian	dul (10x: Ur III) wr. dul4 “a textile”
Hungarian	tinó “heifer”
Sumerian	dumu (28245x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, uncertain, unknown) wr. dumu; du5-mu “child, son, daughter”
Hungarian	titok “secret (noun)”, titkos “secret, confidential”, tit-kár “secretary”
Proto-Ugric	*taj3-tt3- “to hide > to keep secret”
Sumerian	di (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. di “to go, to escape” + taka (667x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. tak4 “to set aside, leave behind; to save, keep back, hold back”. One of the few double-words in Sum.
Hungarian	tó, tav- “lake”
Proto-Uralic	*tow3 “lake, pond”
Sumerian	tul (109x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tul2; LAGAB×TIL “public fountain; fish pond, pit; ditch, channel; excavation, trench” [?]

Hungarian Sumerian	tojik “lay (eggs)” du (2639x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. du8 “to bake; to spread out mud to make bricks; to caulk” or 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”
Hungarian Sumerian	tok “box, case, chest, scabbard, sheath” dug (3196x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dug; dugx(BI) “(clay) pot; a unit of liquid capacity”
Hungarian Sumerian	tokhal “sturgeon” (hal “fish”) dug (3196x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dug; dugx(BI) “(clay) pot; a unit of liquid capacity”. Same etymology as Hung. tok “box”, cf. semantically the parallele of Hung. tok and tokhal with English sturgeon (via Normannic < Old French esturjon) and to stir from the common Germanic etymon sturio “sturgeon” (> Old English styria).
Hungarian Sumerian	toklyó “one- or two-year old lamb” tukur (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. tukur2; tukur; tukur3 “to shear, pluck wool”. Semantically cf. Engl. sheep, Germ. Schaf to Germ. schaben “to scrape” > “to cut, to trim, to shear”.
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	toll “feather; pen” *tulka “feather; wing” dal (59x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dal; dalx(HU) “to fly”
Hungarian Sumerian	tolmács “interpreter” tal (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. tal3; ti-il; tal; tal4; tal5; ta-il; til “to cry”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	tolni “to push, to shove; to delay, to postpone” *toj3- “to push, to shove, tu thrust” du (82x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du7 “to push, thrust, gore”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	tolvaj “thief” *sala(-) “to hide; to steal; thief” sul, wr. su-ul “to cover”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	tompor “hip, waist; a hump located between the hip and hind quarters” *tupp3 “rear” dub (55x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. dub3; ze2-eb “knee”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	top “ham from a pig’s back” *tupp3 “loin” dub (55x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. dub3; ze2-eb “knee”. “knee” instead of “back” because both body parts share the curving, cf. tompor.

- Hungarian** tor “**feast (especially after a funeral and a pig-slaughtering [disznóölés])**”
 Chagatai tor “dinner with guests, hospitality”
 Sumerian 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”.
- Hungarian** tor “**thorax**”
 Sumerian dur (28x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. dur; gidur “binding, knot, bond, tie; umbilical cord; rope”
- Hungarian** torok, tork- “**gullet, throat, windpipe; mouth, muzzle**”
 Proto-Ugric *tur3 “neck, throat”
 Sumerian dur (28x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. dur; gidur “binding, knot, bond, tie; umbilical cord; rope”
- Hungarian** torma “**horseradish**”
 Karachai, etc. turma “turnip”
 Sumerian turmahba (82x: ED IIIb) wr. tur-mah-ba “a kind of ration” [?]
- Hungarian** torontál “**kind of falcon; former district (megye) in the Bánát**”
 Sumerian durum (1x: Ur III) wr. dur-ru-ummušen “a bird”. Cf. also s.v. turul.
- Hungarian** Tóth (Magyar surname)
 Sumerian 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” 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. However, it is hard to believe that a German word would have been used for the Slavonic foreigners in Hungary and especially a word with the general meaning “people”. Therefore, since Tóth originates in Sum. and considering the meaning “people”, which can only mean Hungarians, the Tóth’s must be one of the oldest Hung. tribes. (Our etymology follows Ida Bobula, Kétezer magyar név sumir eredete. Montreal 1970, p. 82.)
- Hungarian** tő “**root; trunk (of a tree)**”
 Proto-Altaic *tèmò “root; strength; soul”
 Proto-Turkic *damor
 Proto-Mongolic *taŋ-gi < *dam-gi
 Sumerian dim (38x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dim; dim3; ġešdim “post, pillar, pole”
- Hungarian** több “**more, further; several**”
 Proto-Finno-Ugric *tepp3 “dense”
 Sumerian tab (740x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. tab; tab4 “to double; to repeat; companion, partner”

Hungarian	tőgy “udder, mamilla”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tuδ’ka-m3(-) “sth. that protrudes; tip”
Sumerian	tuditum (48x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tu-di-da; urudtu3-di3-da; tu-di-tumzabar; urudtu3-di-da; urudtu-di3-da “toggle pin”
Akkadian	tudittum. Considering the 3 consonant-root, here we have most probably an Akk.-Rhaet. loanword in Sumerian (which proves, in accordance with Lieberman 1977, p. 20 that Sumerian was still spoke in Old Babylonian time).
Hungarian	tölgý “oak”
Sumerian	tillug (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. til-lu-ug “elephant”. The semantic connection between “oak” and “elephant” is the hardness of the wood and the teeth, resp., similar to Engl. oak = Germ. Eiche, which are denominated after the word for “ice” (*ajeg-, Kluge 2002, p. 230; cf. Hung. jég).
Hungarian	tömény “concentrated; numerous; crowded”, tömni “to cram, to fill, to stuff”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tem3(-) “full; to jam, to stuff”
Sumerian	idim (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. idim “(to be) heavy, (to be) important”
Hungarian	tömlő “tube, bag”, tömlőc “dungeon, prison; a kind of fish-trap”
Sumerian	tun (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. ḡeštun3; tun3 “bag; stomach; a container”
Hungarian	törni “to break, to crack, to crush, to pound, etc.”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	tőr “dagge; rapier, foil”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*terä “edge”
Sumerian	dur (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. dur10 “ax”, but cf. also ḡiri (198x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡiri2; urudḡiri2; me2-er; me-er; me-ri “razor; sword, dagger”
Hungarian	tőr “snare, trap”
Sumerian	dur (28x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. dur; gidur “binding, knot, bond, tie; umbilical cord; rope”
Hungarian	törölni “to wipe, to dry (with a towel); to abolish, to annul”, törölő “hand-towel”
Sumerian	dirig (313x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to drift (clouds); to float, glide (along/down); to go; to soak, steep, dissolve in liquid”, dirig (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to fall down, collapse”
Hungarian	törvény “law”
Sumerian	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”. Same etymology as törni.

Hungarian Sumerian	tőzeg “peat, turf” de (702x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. de2 “to pour; to winnow” + sig (836x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig10 “to cast” (double-word?), or ze, wr. ze2 “dirt” [?]
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian	tudni “to know (a fact), to be able to” *tumte- “feel, to touch, to touch upon” zu (964x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zu “to know; to learn” edūm (double-word?)
Hungarian Sumerian	tulok “(young) ox, young cow” šul (305x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šul “(to be) manly; youth; young man”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	túrni “to dig” *tokr3-, *toŋre3-, *topr3- dun (32x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. dun “to dig”
Hungarian Sumerian	túró “(cheese-)curd sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. sur; sur8 “to milk”
Hungarian Chagatai Sumerian	turul “a totemic eagle or mythological falcon-like beard” turgul “a type of small black falcon” dur (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. durmušen; dur2mušen “a bird”, duršul (1x: ED IIIa) wr. dur2-šulmušen; dur-šulmušen “a bird”, cf. also dug (1x: ED IIIa) wr. dug3mušen; dumušen “a bird” (contamination?); cf. also s.v. torontál.
Hungarian Sumerian	túzok “bustard, Otis tarda” dug (1x: ED IIIa) wr. dug3mušen; dumušen “a bird”, šag.ZIZIA (1x: ED IIIa) wr. šag4- ZI&ZIA mušen “a bird”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	tű “needle”, tövik “to puncture, to stab”, tövis “thorn” *tek3- “to push, to shove” dih (132x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešdih3; dih3; ġeštehi “a weed with thorns”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian	tüdő “lung” *täwe ti (27x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. uzuti “rib”
Hungarian Sumerian	tükör “mirror” tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. tag “to bind” + gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”
Hungarian Chagatai Sumerian	tündér “elf, fairy, nymph”, tündöklük “to shine, to gleam, to glisten” tengri “god” diġir (1837x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. diġir; dim3-me-er; dim3-me8-er; dim3-mi-ir; di-me2-er “deity, god, goddess; cf. s.v. tenger.

- Hungarian**
Sumerian **túnik “to appear; to seem”, tüntetni “to demonstrate, to show”**
teĝ (454x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. teĝ3; teĝ4 “(to be) near to; to approach”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian **túrni “to bear, to endure; to suffer”**
dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, unknown) wr. diri; RI “(to be) powerful, to exceed”
- Hungarian**
Sumerian **túrni “to roll up, to fold”**
dur (28x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. dur; gidur “binding, knot, bond, tie; umbilical cord; rope”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Altaic
Proto-Ugric
Sumerian **túz “fire”**
*t’oge
*tüy3-t3, *tüw3-t3
tab (13x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. tab; tab2 “to burn, fire; to dye (red); to brand, mark”. Probably also **tüstént** “immediately”, cf. rögtön “id.” < PFU *reŋk3 “hot, warm”.
- Hungarian**
Chagatai
Sumerian **tyúk “hen”**
tayuk
dug (1x: ED IIIa) wr. dug3mušen; dumušen “a bird”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Uralic
Sumerian **-ú/-ű (denominative noun suffix, e.g. kétágú “two-branched”, ág “branch”)**
*-p (denominative noun suffix)
B-[a], B-[ed] (denominative verb suffixes, “participles”, cf. Edzard 2003, p. 132)
- Hungarian**
Sumerian **ugar “fallow (field/ground/land)”**
agar (135x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-gar3; agar4; agar2; agar3; a-da-ar “meadow”
Akkadian ugāru. Since Sum. shows traces of vowel harmony, Sum. agar < Akk., Rhaet. ugāru, so we have here another possible Akk. and Rhaet. borrowing in Sum. and thus another proof that Sum. was still spoken in Old Babylonian time (cf. Lieberman 1977, p. 20). The Akk. and Rhaet. word is also phonetically closer to the Hung. and may be the etymon for ugor “Ugric” > Germ. Ungar, Engl. Hungarian, French Hongrois, Russ. Vengerskiy, etc.
- Hungarian**
Sumerian **ugrik “to jump, to leap, to spring”**
ug (1x: ED IIIa) wr. ugx(EZEN) “(to be) exalted”
- Hungarian**
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Sumerian **új “new”**
*wuð’e
ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “day; sun”. On the semantics cf. s.v. reg, reggel.

<p>Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>ujj “finger; toe; sleeve” *soja “arm” *suδ’3 sud (488x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sud; su3-ud “(to be) distant; (to be) remote, long-lasting; (to be) profound”, or zag (902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. zag “arm; shoulder; side; border, boundary, district; limit; right side, the right”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>-ul/-ül (essive suffix, e.g. emlék-ül “as a souvenir”, magyar-ul “in (the) Hungarian (language)” *~ki “lative suffix” + *~IV (locative/separative suffix) a-, al (prefixed indicator of the “notion of state [not necessarily passive] or habitualness, as against the notion of action, mobility, or becoming”, e.g. enim-bi al-til “the respective matter is in the state of having being settled” (lit. matter-effective AL-settle), Edzard 2003, p. 111.</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>úr “sir; lord” *i_òre “male; young man” *er- *ür- *ur *ur3 “husband” ur (22x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur “man”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>úszik “to swim” *òje “to swim” *üj-, *oj- *ujV- *uje-, *oje- u (156x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. u5 “to ride; attachment to a plow; upper pivot of a door; ship's cabin; to gain control”</p>
<p>Hungarian Nenec Selqup Proto-Uralic Sumerian</p>	<p>út “path, way” ηu’, ηut “path, track, way” muōttō, wat “id.” *utka “path, track” inti (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. in-ti; en-ti “way, path”. As it seems in this unique case, the Samoyed people have conserved the Sum. etymon phonetically much closer than the other Uralic languages, incl. Hung.</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>utálni “to abhor, to detest, to hate” *akt3- “to vomit” ahan (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-ha-an “to vomit”, or ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform”. Same etymology as okádni (s.v.).</p>
<p>Hungarian Sumerian</p>	<p>üdíteni “to freshen, to refresh”, üde “fresh” a tu (150x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. a tu15; a tu17; a tu5 “to wash, bathe”</p>

Hungarian	üdv “well-being; salvation”, üdvös “salutary; advisable”, üdvözíteni “to bless”, üdvözölni “to greet, to welcome”
Sumerian	a tu (150x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. a tu15; a tu17; a tu5 “to wash, bathe” + dub (30x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dab6; dub “to go around”
Hungarian	ügy “matter; affair, business, concern; deal, transaction”, ügyelni “to pay attention”, ügyes “skilful”, ügyés “lawyer”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*siðʒ “aspiration, rush; busy, eager, quick”
Sumerian	zid (1475x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zid “right; to be right, true, loyal”, ziddu (19x: Old Babylonian) wr. zid-du “righteous(-acting)”
Hungarian	ügy “lake, swamp; river, brook”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sidʒ “humidity, marshy, wet place”
Sumerian	id (1086x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. id2; id3; id6; id7; id5 “river, watercourse, canal”. EWU, p. 1586, has the same etymon for ügy “matter” and ügy “lake”, which is semantically impossible.
Hungarian	ük “great-great grandmother; one’s distant ancestor”
Proto-Altaic	*ò[kʰ]è “wife, female”
Proto-Turkic	*ög, *ök “mother; sister”
Proto-Mongolic	*oki-, öki- “girl; daughter”
Proto-Tungusic	*uku- “female; daughter-in-law”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ewkkz “grandmother; old woman”
Sumerian	ugu (98x: Old Babylonian) wr. ugu; ugu4 “to give birth (to)”
Hungarian	ülni “to sit”
Sumerian	u (49x: Old Babylonian) wr. u3 “sleep”
Hungarian	üldözni “to chase, to follow, to hunt”
Proto-Altaic	*ile- “to drive”
Proto-Ugric	*jälz- “to go”
Sumerian	ul (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul4 “to hasten, (be) quick; (to be) early”
Hungarian	ünő “young cow”
Sumerian	unu (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. unu2 “girl, young woman”

<p>Hungarian Khakass Sumerian</p>	<p>ürge “kind of squirrel that lives in the earth, Spermophilus citellus” örge, örke irgilum (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ir-gi-lum “locust”. Semantical connection between “squirrel” and “locust” probably via their common habit of eating (locust swarms were infamous). Alternatively to urgir (478x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur-gir15 “(domestic) dog”, which causes, however, also semantical problems.</p>
<p>Hungarian Sumerian</p>	<p>üröm “wormwood” hurium, wr. u2hu-ri2-um “a plant”</p>
<p>Hungarian Altai Kipchak Turkish Sumerian</p>	<p>ürü “lamb” irik “young ram” örük “young castrated ram” irk “id.” For Hung. one would prefer urri (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur2-ri-a “a designation of sheep”, but the other words seem to belong to kirga, wr. kir11-ga “suckling lamb” with loss of the initial consonant. It may, however, also be that the final consonant dropped in Hung. and so all words belong to Sum. kirga.</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Uralic Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>-üst: ez-üst “silver”, vas “iron” *waske “copper (?); some sort of metal or ore” uš, wr. uš15 “a copper vessel” uššum</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Volgatic Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>üsző “femal calf” *wasa “calf, reindeer-calf” *eš3, *iš3 “female (of animals); mother” uzud (3299x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. uzud “(female) goat” enzu</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>ütni “to beat, to hit, to strike” *sütt3- “to beat, to strike” tu, wr. tu14 “to beat; to weave”, tud (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. tud2 “to hit, beat”. Probably with metathesis tu > *ut.</p>
<p>Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>üveg “glass” ub (6x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ub4 “cavity” huppu</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian</p>	<p>űzni “to chase, to hunt, to pursue” *it3- “to jump, to run” 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”</p>

Hungarian	(v)á/(v)é (translative suffix, e.g. vassá “[to transform sth.] into iron”; -va/-ve, -ván/vén (supinum/gerund suffixes, e.g. adva, adván “giving”, léve, lévén “being”)
Proto-Uralic	*-l (lative suffix), or *-ki (lative suffix) + *-j “id.”
Sumerian	-e (directive, locative-terminative case marker), identical in sound and probably originating from the ergative particle –e (cf. Edzward 2003, p. 43)
Hungarian	vad “wild; inhabited”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*vamta
Sumerian	bad (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. bad4 “hard ground”. Engl. “bad”, according to traditional etymological dictionaries a “mystery word, no apparent relatives in other languages” is most probably besides Hung. vad the phonetically closest successor of Sum. bad.
Hungarian	vágni “to chop, to cut, to hash; to slaughter; to throw”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*waŋ3-
Sumerian	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”. In order to chop meat one still today best uses a bow-shaped knife (Germ.: Wiege-messer, but “wiegen” = “weigh” has nothing to do with cutting; thus perhaps Wiege- < Hung. vág- < Sum. pan-?).
Hungarian	vágyik “to desire, to long, to wish, to yearn, to crave”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wač3- “to chase, to drive, to hunt”
	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”. Same etymology as űzni.
Hungarian	vaj “butter”
Proto-Altaic	*majV “fat”
Proto-Turkic	*bań
Proto-Mongolic	*maj-
Proto-Tungusic	*maj-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*woje “fat, grease”
Mari	ű, űj “butter, oil”
Mordvin	oj, vaj “butter, margarine; fat”
Sumerian	i (8654x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. i3; u5; u2 “oil; butter”. The Sum. apophony is mirrored in the FU reflexes. As the Sum. and the Mari words show, diphthongization happened only in the single languages.
Hungarian	vájni “to hollow, to dig out”
Sumerian	u, wr. u “hole”
Hungarian	vajűdik “to eke out a bare existence”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*woje- “to be able to”
Sumerian	u (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. u8; u2 “defeat”

Hungarian Sumerian	vak “blind” igi (1133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. igi; i-bi2; i-gi “eye”
Hungarian Proto-Uralic (?), Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	-val/-vel (instrumental suffix), vele “with him/her/it” *welje “brother, friend” guli (91x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu5-li; gu-li; gu7-li “friend, comrade”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	válik “to become; to divorce; to part, to split off”, váltani “to change, to exchange” *walka “to descend, to drop, to fall, to go down” bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, to cross; to turn”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	váll “shoulder”, vállalni “to take it upon oneself to do sth.” *wolka bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to carry”
Hungarian Sumerian	vallani “to admit, to confess”, vallatni “to interrogate” bal (511x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ba-al; bal; bal3; bal4; pe-el “to dig, excavate; to unload (a boat)”
Hungarian Sumerian	vályú “trough, manger” bal (511x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ba-al; bal; bal3; bal4; pe-el “to dig, excavate; to unload (a boat)”, but cf. also ul (19x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul “a unit of capacity”
Hungarian Sumerian	vám “customs, custom duties; toll fare” gun (5551x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gun2; gu2-un “load; yield; rent, tax, tribute; a unit of weight”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	van, vala, val- “is; to be” *bōlo “to be” *wole- “to be, to become” bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to turn, to turn into, to become”
Hungarian Proto- Altaic Proto-Turkic Proto-Mongolic Proto-Tungusic Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	-van/-ven “numeral suffix, e.g. hat-van “sixty”, öt-ven “fifty” *mana “many; big” *bany-, *bony- *mandu-, *mantu- *mani *mone, *mune “a known quantity, many” imin (31x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. imin “seven”

Hungarian	ványadni “to become scraggy/stunted”, ványolni “to mill; to thrash, to clobber”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wań3- “to strike” > “to fashion sth. (e.g. leather) by striking it repeatedly with an instrument”
Sumerian	epana (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġeše2-pan “quiver”
Hungarian	var “wart”
Sumerian	buru (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. buru8 “a disease”
Akkadian	garābum “leprosy, scab”
Hungarian	vár “fort, fortress”, város “city, town”
Sumerian	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 are borrowing from an Iranian language.
Hungarian	várni “to wait”
Proto-Ugric	*war3-
Mańśi	ūrī “to wait; to guard; to keep, to maintain”
Sumerian	urin (32x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. urin “to guard”
Hungarian	varjú “crow”
Proto-Uralic	*war3
Sumerian	buru (13x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. buru4mušen; gu-ur2mušen; buru15mušen; buru16mušen; buru6mušen “crow; a bird of prey or a vulture”
Hungarian	varrni “to sew”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*work3-
Sumerian	bur (1x: Lagash II) wr. tug2bur2 “an item of clothing”. The PFU form with –k that is based solely on Komi öрге-, urge- “to sew” (EWU, p. 1609), is thus mistaken.
Hungarian	vásár “market, fair; bargain”, vásárolni “to buy”
Sumerian	ba (839x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ba “to divide into shares, share, halve; to allot” + sa (991x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa10 “to pay for, buy; to be paid for, sell”
Hungarian	vásik “to wear away”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wač3- “to rub, to scrape, to scratch”
Sumerian	peš (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. peš5 “to rub, to anoint”
Akkadian	pašāšum
Hungarian	védni “to defend”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wánt3- “to notice, to see”
Sumerian	bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “to open, to undo”

Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vég “end” *wuje “area, side; end”, *wiņe “end” ugu (1025x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ugu2; ugu; ugu3; ugux(U.SAG); ugux(A.U.KA); ugux(SAG@n@g) “on, over, above; against; more than; top”
Hungarian Rhaetic	vegyíteni “to mix”, vegyülni “to get into sth.; to get mixed up with sth.” phelna, belna “mix (imperative pl. fem.)” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vejsze, vész “a kind of fence or net as fish-trap; fish-pond” *wajčz “weir”, *waja- “to sink, to submerge” gisig (15x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gi-sig; gi-sig7 “a reed fence”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vékony “thin, slim, loin” *wakks “thin” ug, wr. ug2 “tiny, very small”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vélni “to think, to believe, to mean”, vélekedik “to be of the opinion” *w8l8- “to feel (?), to taste (?); to see (?)” bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, to cross; to turn; to revolt; to change, to transgress (the terms of an agreement); conversion (math.)”; cf. šag bala, wr. šag4 bala “to ponder”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	velő “marrow” *wið’z “marrow, bone” bala (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; fleece; outsider, strange; back, shoulder; liver; because of; to set aside; to cut open, slit, split”, or buluh, wr. buluh; šembuluh; ba-lu-hum “an aromatic tree or its resin”.
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vén “old” *w8n3 un (27x: Old Babylonian) wr. un3 “to arise; sky; (to be) high”. Cf. Latin altus “high” and German alt “old”, that are both related (yet indirectly, to the IE root *al- f.ex. in Latin alere “to nourish”).
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	venni, vesz- “to take; to buy” *wey8- gaĝ (538x: Ur III) wr. gaĝx(IL2); ga-aĝ3 “to carry”
Hungarian Sumerian	verni “to hit; to beat (heart)” ur (53x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “to beat”
Hungarian Sumerian	verni “to twine, to twist (of cord, rope)” ur (17x: Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ur4 “to be convulsed”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vér “blood” *wire urin (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. urin; u3-ri2-in “blood”

Hungarian Sumerian	veréb “sparrow” buru (30x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. buru5mušen “bird(s), small birds, sparrow; flock of birds”. Engl. sparrow, Germ. Sperling < Proto-Germanic *sparwan < PIE *sper-, but since this may be one of the several cases with prosthetic s-, PIE *(s)per- probably < Sum. buru.
Hungarian Sumerian	verem “cave, den, hole, pit” bur (85x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bur; na4bur “bowl”, burud (49x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. burudx(U) “breach, hole; depression, low-lying area, depth; to perforate; (to be) deep”
Hungarian Sumerian	vért “armour, cuirass” gur (35x: Old Babylonian) wr. gur21; kušburu4mušen; eur2 “shield”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	vese “kidney” *w8éc3 “penis” ĝeš (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeš3; mu “penis; male” išaru. Since the Akk. and Rhaet. word are borrowings from the Sum. word, Akk. Rhaet. išaru < *višaru (still conserved in the name of the Akk.-Rhaet. death-ghost Rhaet. Vitammu, Akk. Itammu, Etemmu, cf. Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 61) with initial v- still conserved in Hung. vese. Therefore, the Hung. cannot originate directly in the Sum., but in the Akk., Rhaet. word.
Hungarian Proto-Finn-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	vésni “to chisel, to cut” *wängć3(-) “to cut; knife” peš, wr. peš6 “to slice” pašādu
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vészni “to get lost”, veszteni “to lose” *woč3- “to be lost”, *wäs3- “to disappear, to get lost” 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”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian Akkadian	vessző “rod, twig, verge” *wać3 “narrow, thin bent branch” ĝeš (5552x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. ĝeš; mu; u5 “tree; wood” išu < *wišu (cf. s.v. vese)
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vetni “to cast, to fling, to throw; to drill, to sow” *wettä- “to throw” gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to transfer”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Sumerian	vezetni “to lead, to guide” *wetä- gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer”

Hungarian	vézna “thin, slight”
Proto-Finno-Volgaic	*wäckz “narrow, thin”
Proto-Ugric	*wänćz, *wäcz “narrow, thin”
Sumerian	sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”, gig (313x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. gig “(to be) sick”
Hungarian	vigyázni “to pay attention, to beware, to look out”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wića- “to notice, to see”
Sumerian	igi sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. igi sig10 “to see”
Hungarian	világ “light; world”, villám “lightening”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle, to twinkle”, villogni “to sparkle, to twinkle”,
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*walkz(-) “light, white; to light”, *wal’z- “to shine”
Sumerian	bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	virág “flower”, virítani “to bloom”, virradni “to dawn”, virrasztani “to stay awake”
Sumerian	bur (78x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bur2; bu7 “light; to glow, shine”. According to EWU (pp. 1640ss.), the word-families vir- and vil- (cf. világ) belong together (but not the family virr-). The Sum. word bur, however, shows that this is not correct, the dark stem vowel u is even apparent in the ending –ani instead of –eni in virítani as well as in virradni instead of *virredni.
Akkadian	arāqum “to bloom” < *warāqum, but unlike in the case of Hung. vese (s.v.), *w- < b-, not < g-.
Hungarian	vinni, visz- “to carry, to bring, to take”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wiye-
Sumerian	gaĝ (538x: Ur III) wr. gaĝx(IL2); ga-aĝ3 “to carry”. Same etymology as venni (s.v.).
Hungarian	vívni “to fight”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*woje- “to be able to”
Sumerian	u (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. u8; u2 “defeat”
Hungarian	víz “water”
Proto-Uralic	*wete
Sumerian	biz (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. bi-iz; biz “to trickle, drip”
Akkadian	bašāṣum (< Sum. biz). In this case, we can say from the palatal stem vowel both in Hung. víz (acc. vizet, not *vizot or *vizat) and Sum. biz that this word originates directly in Sum. and not in the Sum. borrowing Akk., Rhaet. bašāṣum, which shows a velar stem-vowel. Also PIE *wodor/*wedor/ *uder-, from root *wed- (cf. Hittite watar, Sanskrit udnah, Greek hydor, Old Bulgarian, Russian voda, Lithuanian vanduo, Old Prussian. wundan, Gaelic uisge “water”, Latin unda “wave” originate in Sum. biz and thus also genetically related to Hung. víz.

Hungarian	vő, vej- “son-in-law”
Proto-Uralic	*wāj3 “bridegroom, stepson”
Sumerian	pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “father; male, virile; brother”
Akkadian	abu “father”. Hung. vő comes not directly from Sum. pap, but from the Sum. borrowing in Akk., Rhaet. abu, the meaning of which is, however, “father” and not “son-in-law”. The reason may be, that a related word, Sum. abba > Hung. apa “father”, so Sum. abu got its special meaning of a more distant male relative.
Hungarian	vöcsök “crested grebe (a kind of duck, family of Podicipedidae)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wajč3 “a kind of duck”
Sumerian	uz (57x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. uz; uzmušen “wild duck”
Akkadian	ūsu
Hungarian	völgy “valley”
Proto-Uralic	*waδ’k3 “small river; bend or stretch of a river between two curves”
Turkish	vadi “valley”
Sumerian	id (1086x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. id2; id3; id6; id7; id5 “river, watercourse, canal”
Hungarian	-z (denominative verb suffix, e.g. neve-z- “to name, to call”, név, neve- “name”)
Proto-Uralic	*-t (denominative verb suffix)
Sumerian	-za (denominative verb particle, e.g. pudpad “sound, noise”, pudpad za “to make noise”
Hungarian	zaj “noise”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šoje(-) “audible sound; to make noise, to sound”
Proto-Ugric	*soj8(-) “id.”
Sumerian	šeg (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. še; šeg10; šegx(KA×KID2); šegx(KA×LI); šed15; šeg12 “voice, cry, noise”
Hungarian	zajlik “to drift (of ice)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čaka “drifting ice; thin ice”
Sumerian	šeg (11x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šeg9; šeg4 “snow; sleet; cold weather; frost, ice”
Hungarian	zakatolni “to clamour, to make noise”, zaklatni “to bother”
Sumerian	šeg (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. še; šeg10; šegx(KA×KID2); šegx(KA×LI); šed15; šeg12 “voice, cry, noise” + ad (26x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad “voice; cry; noise” (double-word)
Hungarian	záp “rotten, putrid (egg)”
Sumerian	hab (41x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. hab2; hab “(to be) malodorous, fetid; (to be) redolent”

Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Ugric Sumerian	záp “rung; joist, purlin” *sáp’í “stick, pole” *sapp3 “post, stand” zub (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. zub “bent stick (for throwing), throwing-stick”
Hungarian Chagatai Kazakh Sumerian	zerge “chamois” särkä “castrated ram” serkä “two-year old billy-goat” šeg (15x: Old Babylonian) wr. šeg9 “a deer or mountain goat”, or derivation of dur (1375x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dur3; dur9; dur3ur3 “young male donkey” + ġeš (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġeš3; mu “male”
Hungarian Sumerian	zöld “green” usal (23x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. u2-sal; u8-sal; SAL. LAGAB×(GUD+GUD) .DI?; LAGAB×(GUD+GUD) .DI.UD.SAL? “meadow, pasture”
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	zug, szug “angle, corner” *suŋ3 “corner” saġ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. saġ “head”
Hungarian Sumerian Akkadian	zseb “pocket” sab (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugsab; sa2-ab “an oil jar” šappu
Hungarian Proto-Ugric Sumerian	zsugorodik “to shrink; to become cramped; to hide; to beg; to be stingy” *ćuŋk3-(r3-) “to shrivel” šukurud (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. šukur2-ud “daily ration”

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



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