

Hungarian, Sumerian and Egyptian.
Hungarian, Sumerian and Hebrew.

TWO ADDENDA TO
'ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF HUNGARIAN' (EDH)

BY

PROF. DR. ALFRÉD TÓTH

Mikes International

The Hague, Holland

2007

Kiadó

'Stichting MIKES INTERNATIONAL' alapítvány, Hága, Hollandia.

Számlaszám: Postbank rek.nr. 7528240

Cégbejegyzés: Stichtingenregister: S 41158447 Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken Den Haag

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Publisher

Foundation 'Stichting MIKES INTERNATIONAL', established in The Hague, Holland.

Account: Postbank rek.nr. 7528240

Registered: Stichtingenregister: S 41158447 Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken Den Haag

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The publisher has no financial sources. It is supported by many in the form of voluntary work and gifts. We kindly appreciate your gifts.

Address

The Editors and the Publisher can be contacted at the following addresses:

Email: mikes_int@federatio.org

Postal address: P.O. Box 10249, 2501 HE, Den Haag, Holland

ISSN 1570-0070

ISBN-13: 978-90-8501-105-7

NUR 616

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

On January 22 we published the *'Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian (EDH)'* electronically written by Professor Alfréd Tóth. Present volume, entitled *'Hungarian, Sumerian and Egyptian. — Hungarian, Sumerian and Hebrew. Two Addenda to Etymological Dictionary of Hungarian (EDH)'* follows and completes that work.

The Hague (Holland), February 5, 2007

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HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND EGYPTIAN

1. Introduction

In the most recent Sumerian Grammar (Edzard 2003), Dietz Otto Edzard deals on less than one page with the possible relationship between Sumerian and other languages under the title “The (hopeless) question of the linguistic affiliation of Sumerian”, thus proving to be biased from the beginning. Superfluous to say that he does not even mention the very well known Sumerian-Hungarian language comparisons that started already in the 19th century (cf. Érdy 1974).

According to Edzard, there are two reasons, why “the problem is practically insoluble”: 1. “Sumerian must have separated from a hypothetical language family of which it was part in the middle or late fourth millennium B.C. at the latest. We know next to nothing about the sound and structure of Sumerian before the middle of the third millennium. Thus there is a gap of at least two thousand years between that time and the oldest reconstructible form of any languages which have been compared to Sumerian” (2003, p. 2). – Here is to say that the time difference between Vedic (testified since about 1500 B.C.) and Albanian (testified since about 1500 A.D.) is around 3000 years, thus one millennium more than between Sumerian and the oldest reconstructible form of an other language. Therefore, according to Edzard, it would not have been possible to prove that both Vedic and Albanian belong to the Indo-European language family. However, this is internationally accepted by all linguists.

Edzard’s other objection against the comparison of Sumerian and any other language is: 2. “Efforts to find cognates have been exclusively based on the sounds of individual words” (2003, p. 2.). – Here is to say that this is simply not true, because even the kling-klang etymologists always considered the semantic similarities between words, too. Moreover, the comparison of words – consisting of sounds and semantics – is exactly the method how the Indo-European language family has been established. But not enough with that: Proto-Indo-European is a reconstruction that never existed as a language, while Sumerian was once a living and not an artificial language. Moreover, there is to underline that the comparison of two non-artificial languages like Sumerian and Hungarian is methodically acceptable, while the comparison of a couple of languages with an artificial language like Proto-Indo-European is unscientific, because Proto-Indo-European was first reconstructed from the alleged Indo-European languages and then the affiliation of this languages to a hypothetical Indo-European language family was “proved” by comparing them to the reconstructed Proto-language – this is thus logically circular and methodically unacceptable.

In this contribution I show the linguistic relationship between Hungarian, Sumerian, and Egyptian. The method that I use is historical linguistics, but I will follow the same strategy that I have already established in EDH (Tóth 2007): There I took the Sumerian-Hungarian dictionary of Gostony (1975), revised it by correcting mistakes and updating this standard work to the newest results of Sumerology. The result were 1042 safe Sumerian-Hungarian cognates that I compared after with words of other languages that had been compared to Hungarian by other authors already before. Therefore, I always compared at least the cognates of 3 and not only 2 languages with one another, hence excluding the danger of mistaken etymologies as much as it is possible in diachronic linguistics. Mathematically speaking, the fact that only two languages have 1042 common safe cognates excludes the chance, but the other fact that I was able to show remarkable numbers of cognates in 17 language families comprising several dozens of languages excludes any doubts of the genetic affiliations of the languages compared.

Hungarian and Egyptian were compared to one another relatively late – first by the Hungarian historian Tibor Baráth (Baráth 1968-74; Baráth 1973; Baráth 1988; Baráth s.a.), but according to Lajos Bíró, “Th. Glock 1916-ban azt írta, hogy a magyar nép az egyiptomi-főníciai kultúrkörből ered” (Bíró s.a.). In 1935/36, the Finn hobby-researcher Sigurd Wettenhovi-Aspa published his “capital work” about the alleged Fenno-Egyptian cultural origin of the whole Old World, claiming amongst other things that there is no Indo-European language family and trying to “prove” his theory by giving such “word

equations” like English (!) pyramid = Finn pyhät raamit “holy frame”. By another “equation”: Bonaparte = Finn Punaparta = “Redbeard” he proved that he is unable to differentiate between nouns and names, that he does not know that certain words are borrowings and that he does not know Latin. That he did not even know the parts of speech, he proved with his “equations” German “der (masc. article)” (English “the”) = Finn terä = phallus, penis, and German “die (fem. article)” = Finn tissi = “tits, bosom”. Attempts like this damaged the comparison of any member of the so-called Finno-Ugric language family – and thus traditionally also Hungarian – with Egyptian enormously.

It was only by chance that I learned in the fall of 2006 about a to me hitherto unknown publication by the Finn linguist Helmi Poukka: “Unkarin ja Egyptin sanojen vertailua” (Poukka 1979). My extensive researches showed that this booklet is only in one library of the world – according to “WorldCat”: in Kent State University Library in the U.S. But since American copyright law did not allow me to get a copy of this book and since the rules of this University Library did not allow me either to borrow this book, because it is a typewriter manuscript (that was given to Kent by István Erdély), I had no chance to use it for EDH (Tóth 2007). That I finally got a photocopy of this booklet, that contains 946¹ common Egyptian-Hungarian etymologies, I owe to the generosity of PD Dr. Johannes Reckel of Göttingen University. Since the American copyright law does not apply for borrowings outside of the US, Dr. Reckel was able to get a copy of Poukka’s remarkable work and could send it to me – back to the US.

Poukka follows the transcription of Erman and Grapow (1961). For technical reasons, I had to replace h with a dot underneath by ħ and h with a semicircle underneath by h, the one example where dotted w appears, I had to use underlining.

¹ The numbering of the cognates in Poukka’s works jumps from no. 845 to 946, thus the nos. 946ss. should be read as 846ss., so that the booklet does not contain 1046 cognates, as indicated, but “only” 946. This fact is taken into consideration in our present study.

2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Egyptian Etymologies

- 1 adni “to give”
ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Poukka, No. 2
Sum. ag, ang
Egypt. rdj “to give”
- 2 ág “branch”
ŠL 334; Gost. 124; Poukka, No. 3
Sum. á
Egypt. chmw “little branches (?)”
- 3 ágy “bed”
ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 796; Poukka, No. 6
Sum. aka
Egypt. hnkj “bed”
- 4 akarni “to want”
ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304, 433a, 685; Poukka, No. 11
Sum. ag, aka
Egypt. k3j “to think, to want”
- 5 akol “fence for sheep”
Gost. 716; Poukka, No. 12
Sum. udul, utul
Egypt. jhw “fence for horses”
- 6 alak “form”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Poukka, No. 18
Sum. alam, alan
Egypt. crq “to complete”
- 7 alkotni “to form, to build”
ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Poukka, No. 19
Sum. alam, alan
Egypt. hnt “business”

- 8 állni “to stand”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; Poukka, No. 20
 Sum. gal, al
 Egypt. chc “to get up, to stand”
- 9 álom “sleep; dream”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 472, 604; Poukka, No. 22
 Sum. a-a-lum, alam, alan
 Egypt. nmc “to sleep”
- 10 aludni, alszik, aluv- “to sleep”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Poukka, No. 22
 Sum. alam, alan
 Egypt. nmc “to sleep”
- 11 anya “mother”
 Gost. 436; Poukka, Nos. 25
 Sum. ama
 Egypt. mnct “nurse”
- 12 apró “small”, aprólék “small parts of meat”, aprólékos “meticulous”, apróság “trifle”
 ŠL 437; MSL III 155; Gost. 751; Poukka, No. 27
 Sum. amar
 Egypt. šrj “to be small”
- 13 ár “flood”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 37, 141; Poukka, No. 29
 Sum. a, a-ma-ru
 Egypt. w3h “to be flooded”
- 14 aratni “to harvest”
 ŠL 594/2; 56, 5; MSL III 269, 270; Gost. 397, 802, 803; Poukka, No. 31
 Sum. ur4, uru
 Egypt. cw3j “to harvest”

- 15 ásni “to dig”, ásó “spade”
 Gost. 639; Poukka, No. 35
 Sum. al-zu
 Egypt. šd “to dig”
- 16 asszony “woman”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457; Poukka, No. 36
 Sum. gal, gašan
 Egypt. hmt “woman, wife”
- 17 átkozni “to curse”, átok “curse”
 ŠL 339; Gost. 17; Poukka, No. 40
 Sum. aš-tug
 Egypt. cnh “oath”, crq “to swear”
- 18 atya “father”
 Gost. 435; Poukka, No. 41
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Egypt. jt “father”
- 19 báj “charme”
 ŠL 461; Gost. 34; Poukka, No. 47
 Sum. ba
 Egypt. bj3w “miraculous things”
- 20 bal “left”, balog “left-handed”
 ŠL 9; 352a; MSL III 79/1; Gost. ad 288, 588; Poukka, No. 50
 Sum. bal, ba
 Egypt. j3bj “left, the left side”
- 21 bányá “mine”
 Gost. 664; Poukka, No. 54
 Sum. ma-na
 Egypt. bj3 “mine”

- 22 bárány “lamb”
ŠL 74/345; Gost. 650; Poukka, No. 56
Sum. udu-bar-rin-na
Egypt. b3 “little buck (ram)”
- 23 beszélni “to speak”, beszéd “speech”
ŠL 214/16, 31; Gost. 300; Poukka, No. 64
Sum. be
Egypt. ph “to ask, consult s.o.”
- 24 bika “bull”
ŠL 421/3, 6; Gost. 737; Poukka, No. 68
Sum. alim
Egypt. hp “bull of Apis”
- 25 birka, birge, bürge “sheep”
Gost. 653; Poukka, No. 56
Sum. bargal
Egypt. b3 “little buck (ram)”
- 26 bírni “to possess; to stand; to be able to”, bíró “judge”, bírság “fine”, birtok “property”
ŠL 11/2, 7; Gost. 495; Poukka, No. 69
Sum. bur
Egypt. b3 “to be powerful”
- 27 bocsa(j)tani, old buls- “to let”
ŠL 11/4; Gost. 367; Poukka, No. 72
Sum. bur, bul
Egypt. bz “to introduce”
- 28 boldog, bódog “happy”
Gost. 132; Poukka, No. 75
Sum. ba-dug(-ga)
Egypt. mcr “to be happy”

- 29 bor “wine”
ŠL 349/1, 2, 4; 349; Gost. 574, 711; Poukka, No. 78
Sum. bur
Egypt. jr̄p “wine”
- 30 borjú “calf”
Gost. 649; Poukka, No. 79
Sum. buru
Egypt. j3wt “cattle”
- 31 bőr “skin”, bőrönd “suitcase”
ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a, 206; Poukka, No. 86
Sum. bar, bár
Egypt. 3bwt “the outside of s.th.”
- 32 bú “grief, sorrow”, bús “sad”
ŠL 230/15, 16; Gost. 819; Poukka, No. 89
Sum. du
Egypt. mh̄ “to care”
- 33 csacsi “fool”
ŠL 208; Gost. 752; Poukka, No. 99
Sum. anše
Egypt. c3 “donkey”
- 34 csapni “to catch”
ŠL 68/13; Gost. 273; Poukka, No. 104
Sum. šub
Egypt. hbhb “to destroy enemies”
- 35 csata “battle”, csatolni “to tie up”
ŠL 549; Gost. 593; Poukka, No. 107
Sum. šudul, šudun
Egypt. cdt “massacre”

- 36 csekély “scarse”
ŠL 595; Gost. 545; Poukka, No. 109
Sum. gin
Egypt. cn “few, scarce”
- 37 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
Gost. 659; Poukka, No. 110
Sum. še x
Egypt. hwt “rain, flood”
- 38 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Poukka, No. 113s.
Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
Egypt. hc “to rise (stars)”, j3hw “shine; to shine”
- 39 csín “elegance”
ŠL 440; 468; Gost. 303, 573; Poukka, No. 115
Sum. dim, kug-dim
Egypt. cn, cjn “to be beautiful”
- 40 csinos “pretty”
ŠL 8; Gost. 160; Poukka, No. 115
Sum. šen
Egypt. cn, cjn “to be beautiful”
- 41 csomó “knot”
ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609; Poukka, No. 119
Sum. šum, zum
Egypt. zm3w “assembly, mixture”
- 42 cső “pipe”
Gost. 612; Poukka, No. 123
Sum. ...te
Egypt. jzw “reed”

- 43 csurogni “to run, to flow”, csurranni “to flow slowly”
ŠL 101, 7; 491; Gost. 308, 368; Poukka, No. 122
Sum. šur, zar
Egypt. 3s “to hurry”
- 44 csüngeni “to depend”
ŠL 93/2; Gost. 795; Poukka, No. 126
Sum. šinig
Egypt. chj “to hang up”
- 45 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”
Gost. 173; Poukka, No. 131
Sum. dugud
Egypt. dd3 “fat; fat, grease”
- 46 dal “song”, old dalu, dalolni “to sing”
ŠL 211; MSL III 323; Gost. 108, 517; Poukka, No. 132
Sum. tal, gala
Egypt. drt “lamenting woman”
- 47 dél, delet “midday; south”
ŠL 74x; MSL 57/5; Gost. 62, 102; Poukka, No. 135
Sum. dal-la, dal, da-al
Egypt. rs “south”
- 48 derék “waist”
ŠL 123; Gost. 419; Poukka, No. 138
Sum. dirig
Egypt. qj “figure”
- 49 derű “sunshine”
ŠL 536; Gost. 182; Poukka, No. 139
Sum. duru
Egypt. dw3 “to be morning”

- 50 deszka “board”
ŠL 86; 335; Gost. 617, 618; Poukka, No. 140
Sum. gi-dal, giš-da
Egypt. wdhw “napkin”
- 51 dicsérni, dücsérni “to praise”, dicséret “praise”
LM 480; ŠL 15; 338; Gost. 23, 295, 342; Poukka, No. 141
Sum. d-DIŠ, dug4, de
Egypt. wtz “to utter; to glorify”
- 52 díj “salary; tax”
Gost. 485; Poukka, No. 143
Sum. di
Egypt. jwc “to inherit; to give as a gift”
- 53 dísz “decoration”
LM 480; Gost. 23; Poukka, No. 144
Sum. d-DIŠ
Egypt. sd “to dress, to decorate”
- 54 disznó “pig”
ŠL 467; Gost. 715; Poukka, No. 145
Sum. dun(-a)
Egypt. cnḥt “small cattle (?), goat”
- 55 dobni “to throw”
ŠL 138; Gost. 340; Poukka, No. 146
Sum. dub
Egypt. wdj “to throw”
- 56 dolog “thing”, dolgozni “to work”
ŠL 278/3-5; MSL III 125/321; Gost. 130; Poukka, No. 148
Sum. galga
Egypt. whd “suffering, hurting”

- 57 domb “hill”, domború “vaulted”
 ŠL 459; 400/2, 3; Gost. 61a, 228, 262; Poukka, No. 149
 Sum. du6, dubur, du6, dul
 Egypt. dw “mountain”
- 58 dólni, dólni “to fall”
 ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; 595/19; Gost. 262, 372, 623; Poukka, No. 150
 Sum. du6, dul, tun, tu10, dun, tun
 Egypt. dndn “to storm against s.o. or s.th.”
- 59 dönteni “to turn upside down; to decide”
 ŠL 89/2, 3, 8; 595/19; Gost. 372, 623; Poukka, No. 151
 Sum. tun, tu10, dun, tun
 Egypt. dnd “to storm against, to rage at”
- 60 dús “rich”
 ŠL 230/15, 16; Gost. 819; Poukka, No. 153
 Sum. du
 Egypt. cd “to be in good shape”
- 61 düh “rage”, dühös “furious”
 ŠL 138/14; Gost. 234; Poukka, No. 154
 Sum. dih
 Egypt. hcr “to rage”
- 62 dűlő “slope”
 ŠL 459; Gost. 61a, 262; Poukka, No. 150
 Sum. du6, dul
 Egypt. dndn “to storm against”
- 63 edény “pot”
 ŠL 143; 168/8; Gost. 536, 670; Poukka, No. 156
 Sum. dug-udul4, edin
 Egypt. dnjt “basket”

- 64 ég “heaven, sky”
ŠL 324; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 8, 330; Poukka, No. 159
Sum. é, e8
Egypt. šnc “thunderstorm”
- 65 égni “to burn”
MSL III 202, 291; 381; 257; 251i; Gost. 305, 330; Poukka, No. 158
Sum. ag, ang, e8
Egypt. nwh “to burn, to warm up”
- 66 egy, old ig “1”, egyenes “straight”, egyed “individual”, egyetem “university”
ŠL 85; Gost. 181, 823; Poukka, No. 161
Sum. gi-na, dil
Egypt. wc “1”
- 67 éj “night”
ŠL 427; Gost. 49; Poukka, No. 163
Sum. gig, ge6
Egypt. wh “evening, night”
- 68 ejteni “to drop”
ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 189, 429; Poukka, No. 164
Sum. ešemen, e
Egypt. stj “to sow”, stj “to throw”
- 69 ék “wedge”, ékjel, ékszer “jewels”
ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; ŠL 80; 347; Gost. 305, 561, 562, 600; Poukka, No. 166
Sum. ag, ang, ig, ek, igi-gal, aga
Egypt. hkr “jewels”
- 70 eke “plow”
ŠL 97/8, 12; Gost. 697, 796; Poukka, No. 165
Sum. iku, aka
Egypt. sk3 “to plough”

- 71 elég “enough”
 MSL VI 59/99; Gost. 197; Poukka, No. 169
 Sum. egir
 Egypt. nqsqs “to be overfull”
- 72 eme “female”
 Gost. 208; Poukka, No. 174
 Sum. en-bar
 Egypt. mwt “mother”
- 73 emelni “to lift”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164, 401; Poukka, No. 176
 Sum. nim
 Egypt. mnw “monument”
- 74 én “I”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Poukka, No. 178
 Sum. ĝa-e
 Egypt. jnk “I”
- 75 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
 ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16; Poukka, No. 179
 Sum. en-ag
 Egypt. hnwt “musician (fem.), dancer (fem.)”
- 76 engedni “to let, to allow”
 ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; Gost. 305; Poukka, No. 180
 Sum. ag, ang
 Egypt. nc “to be merciful”
- 77 építeni “to build”, épülni “to get built”
 ŠL 324; Gost. 8; Poukka, No. 183
 Sum. é
 Egypt. 3tp “to load”

- 78 eredni “to arise”, eredet “origin”
ŠL 185; Gost. 237; Poukka, No. 185
Sum. ur7, ur6
Egypt. wd3 “to move, to go”
- 79 érezni “to feel”
ŠL 579; 56/5; Gost. 329, 802; Poukka, No. 190
Sum. er, uru
Egypt. sj3 “to recognize”
- 80 érkezni “to arrive”
ŠL 232/4; Gost. 314; Poukka, No. 191
Sum. ir
Egypt. s3h “to approach s.th.”
- 81 erkölcs, old erkőcs “moral”
Gost. 501; Poukka, No. 192
Sum. arhuš
Egypt. crq “to be reasonable”
- 82 erő “strength, force”
ŠL 50; 56, 5; Gost. 493, 802; Poukka, No. 193
Sum. er, eri, erum, uru
Egypt. wsr “to be strong”
- 83 érték “worth”
ŠL 50; Gost. 493; Poukka, No. 194
Sum. er, eri, erum
Egypt. tr “to respect, to honor”
- 84 eskű, esküv- “oath”, esküdni “to swear”
ŠL 452; Gost. 104; Poukka, No. 197
Sum. izkim
Egypt. sksk “to destroy”

- 85 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
 ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429; Poukka, No. 196, 198
 Sum. ešemen, e
 Egypt. skj “to go down”, šnjt “rain”
- 86 ész, eszet “reason”, eszme “idea”, eszmélni “to reflect”
 ŠL 536/26, 48; Gost. 110, 111; Poukka, No. 200
 Sum. uš4, umuš
 Egypt. s33 “reasonable, wise”
- 87 eszköz “tool”
 ŠL 296; Gost. 787; Poukka, No. 203
 Sum. isu
 Egypt. zh “advice, plan”
- 88 ezer “1000”
 Gost. 885; Poukka, No. 206
 Sum. eš
 Egypt. h3 “1000”
- 89 falu “village”
 ŠL 38/2; Gost. 682; Poukka, No. 213
 Sum. alum (Akk.)
 Egypt. zww (zw3w?) “area”
- 90 far “ass”
 ŠL 74/58, 86, 105; Gost. 205a; Poukka, No. 214
 Sum. bar
 Egypt. prt “semen; descendants”
- 91 faragni “to carve”, faragó “carver”
 ŠL 349/65; Gost. 575; Poukka, No. 216
 Sum. bur-gul
 Egypt. wh3 “column, pillar”

- 92 fehér, fejtér “white”
ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; Poukka, No. 221
Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
Egypt. b3q “to be bright, to be clear”
- 93 fejsze “axe”
Gost. 637; Poukka, No. 224
Sum. pašu
Egypt. zf “knife, sword”
- 94 fél (felet) “half”, felezni “to divide in half”
ŠL 589/27; 74/58, 105; 2/4, 12, 13; MSL V 10, 20; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 384, 631, 862; Poukka, No. 226
Sum. ha-la, bar, ba, hal, ba-ra
Egypt. psšt “half, division”
- 95 félni “to be afraid”, félelem “fear”
ŠL 78; Gost. 892; Poukka, No. 227
Sum. hu-luh-ha
Egypt. k3p “to hide”
- 96 figyelni “to watch out”
ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Poukka, No. 239
Sum. igi
Egypt. hf “to see, to watch”
- 97 fiú “son; boy”
ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Poukka, No. 240
Sum. ibila
Egypt. sfj “child, boy”
- 98 fogni “to seize”, fogadni “to receive”, foganni “to be expecting a baby”
ŠL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381; Poukka, No. 243
Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
Egypt. hfc “to seize, to catch”

- 99 fogyni “to diminish”
 ŠL 69; 152/8; Gost. 363, 403; Poukka, No. 244
 Sum. bad bis, ug9
 Egypt. hbj “to diminish, to subtract”
- 100 főni, főlni “to cook (v/i)”, főzni “to cook (v/t)”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350; Poukka, No. 253
 Sum. bil
 Egypt. fsj “to cook”
- 101 fújni “to blow”; fúvatni “to blow, to blow out”
 ŠL 371; LM 515; Gost. 339; Poukka, No. 254
 Sum. bu, bu5
 Egypt. wf3 “to speak, to utter”
- 102 fű (fűvet) “grass”
 ŠL 318; MSL III 69/13; Gost. 698; Poukka, No. 257
 Sum. u
 Egypt. rnpwt “fresh plants”
- 103 fűlni “to be heated”, fűteni “to heat”
 ŠL 172; Gost. 350; Poukka, No. 261
 Sum. bil
 Egypt. d3f “to burn”
- 104 fűzni “to fix”, fűzet “exercise book”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502; Poukka, No. 262
 Sum. u-zug
 Egypt. spj “to bind together a ship”
- 105 gabona “grain”
 Gost. 696; Poukka, No. 263
 Sum. gan-ba
 Egypt. gb “the Earth God”

- 106 gége “throat”
ŠL 106; Gost. 240; Poukka, No. 267
Sum. gu
Egypt. hh “neck”
- 107 gond “worry”, gondolni “to think”
ŠL 108/1; 106/11; MSL III 152/367; Gost. 82; Poukka, No. 268, 269
Sum. gun
Egypt. gmḥ “to watch, to to catch sight of”, hmt “to think, to intend”
- 108 gőg “arrogance”, gőgös “arrogant”
ŠL 427; 106; Gost. 49, 240; Poukka, No. 271
Sum. gíg, ge6, gu
Egypt. hj “to be high”
- 109 görcs “knot”
ŠL 313/6; Gost. 548; Poukka, No. 272
Sum. ge
Egypt. crq “to bend”
- 110 gyalog “on foot”, gyalogolni “to walk”
ŠL 332; LM 66; Gost. 315, 316, 423; Poukka, No. 276
Sum. alaku (Akk.), gug4
Egypt. rd “leg, foot”
- 111 gyenge “weak”
ŠL 15; 446; Gost. 145, 149; Poukka, No. 281
Sum. dim-ma, gig
Egypt. gnn “to be soft, to be weak”
- 112 gyep “lawn”
ŠL 85; Gost. 784; Poukka, No. 282
Sum. gi
Egypt. w3d “to be green, to be fresh”

- 113 gyep^ló “rein”
 ŠL 122a/2; Gost. 569; Poukka, No. 283
 Sum. dellu
 Egypt. nhb “to harness”
- 114 gyere, jer “come (imperative 2nd pers. of sg.)”
 ŠL 444; Gost. 231; Poukka, No. 284
 Sum. gir
 Egypt. wd³ “to move, to go”
- 115 gyermek, gyerek “child”
 ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Poukka, No. 286
 Sum. um(-u)
 Egypt. hrd “child”
- 116 gyertya “candle”
 ŠL 256/1; Gost. 24; Poukka, No. 285
 Sum. gagia
 Egypt. tk³ “flame, torch”
- 117 gyilkolⁿi “to kill”, gyilkos “killer”, gyilok “dagger”
 Gost. 488; Poukka, No. 287
 Sum. gil
 Egypt. hdb “to kill”
- 118 gyöngy “pearl”
 ŠL 446; 60; Gost. 150, 157, 701; Poukka, No. 289
 Sum. gig, dim⁴(-ma), gig, še-gig
 Egypt. mn^h “to put pearls on a thread”
- 119 győzⁿi “to win”, győz^ő “winner”
 ŠL 296; 559; 296; Gost. 345, 510, 787; Poukka, No. 290
 Sum. giš, giš-guza, isu
 Egypt. hnz “to walk through”

- 120 gyújtani “to light”
ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Poukka, No. 291
Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
Egypt. wbd “to burn”
- 121 gyulladni “to become inflamed”, gyúlni “to ignite”
ŠL 129 a/31 a/c; 371; Gost. 47b, 361; Poukka, No. 291
Sum. mul, mulu, ul-ul, gid(-da)
Egypt. wbd “to burn”
- 122 gyűlni “to accumulate”
ŠL 173; Gost. 200; Poukka, No. 292
Sum. gibil
Egypt. jnq “to comprise, to collect”
- 123 gyümölcs, old gimilsu “fruit”
ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Poukka, No. 293
Sum. giš
Egypt. d3mw “the young generation”
- 124 gyűrű “ring”
ŠL 401; Gost. 399, 605; Poukka, No. 294
Sum. hur, gur
Egypt. qsr “ring”
- 125 hágó “path in the high mountains”
ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Poukka, No. 297
Sum. gag
Egypt. ħfd “to mount, to climb”
- 126 hagyni “to let”
Gost. 404; Poukka, No. 298
Sum. u-gu
Egypt. ddj “to stay, to last”

- 127 hal “fish”
ŠL 589; Gost. 730, 731; Poukka, No. 306
Sum. ku6, ha
Egypt. ḥ3m “to catch fishes and birds”
- 128 hála “thanks”
ŠL 550; Gost. 99; Poukka, No. 307
Sum. húl
Egypt. hnw “cheers; to cheer”
- 129 haladni “to proceed”
ŠL 550; Gost. 99, 385; Poukka, No. 308
Sum. húl, hal bis
Egypt. jsq “to hesitate, to stay”
- 130 halni “to die”
ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Poukka, No. 311
Sum. hul
Egypt. jwnw “pile of corpses”
- 131 halom “pile”
ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Poukka, No. 310
Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
Egypt. q3w “hight”
- 132 hamu “ashes”
ŠL 212; Gost. 198, 199; Poukka, No. 313
Sum. ukum, kum-ma
Egypt. ḥmw “dust”
- 133 harag “anger”
ŠL 22; Gost. 194; Poukka, No. 319
Sum. urgu
Egypt. rqw “enemy, fiend”

- 134 haszon “use, advantage”, hasznos “useful”
Gost. 144; Poukka, No. 324
Sum. á-áš
Egypt. mnḥ “to produce s.th. well”
- 135 hát “back”
ŠL 190; Gost. 248; Poukka, No. 326
Sum. haš
Egypt. ḥ3 “back of one’s head, backside”
- 136 határ, old hudur “border”, határolni “to mark off”, határozni “to decide”
ŠL 96; Gost. 272, 491; Poukka, No. 328
Sum. kud, bulug
Egypt. drw, t3š “border”
- 137 ház “house”
ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; Poukka, No. 332
Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
Egypt. ḥt “big house, temple”, qd “to build”
- 138 hegy “mountain”
ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Poukka, No. 333
Sum. gag
Egypt. ḥtjw “mountains”
- 139 hely “place”, helyezni “to put”
ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Poukka, No. 334, 335
Sum. ki, ke
Egypt. ḥnw “place of residence, house, grave”, ḥnj “to settle”
- 140 hiány “defect, fault”, hiba “fault”
ŠL 461; 86/58, 60; Gost. 40, 41; Poukka, No. 339
Sum. ki, ke, ri-ba-na
Egypt. nhj “to lack”

- 141 híg “thin, liquid”
 ŠL 86/58, 60; Gost. 41; Poukka, No. 342
 Sum. ri-ba-na
 Egypt. 342 jwḥ “to moisten”
- 142 hívni “to call”, hű (hívet) “faithful”
 ŠL152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518; Poukka, No. 347
 Sum. ubara
 Egypt. nḥb “to determine”, qnbtj “kind of official”
- 143 hold, hód “moon”
 ŠL 550; Gost. 88; Poukka, No. 348
 Sum. húl
 Egypt. jch “moon”
- 144 hon “homeland”
 ŠL 195/2; Gost. 482; Poukka, No. 354
 Sum. nu
 Egypt. nht “protection wall”
- 145 hosszú “long”
 ŠL 211; Gost. 171; Poukka, No. 356
 Sum. uš
 Egypt. wsh “to be wide; width”
- 146 hozni “to bring”
 Gost. 858; Poukka, No. 357
 Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
 Egypt. ḥnk “to bring, to offer”
- 147 hő, hév “heat”
 ŠL 143; Gost. 106; Poukka, No. 358
 Sum. he, he-gal, he-nun
 Egypt. ḥm “to get hot”

- 148 hölgy “lady”
 Gost. 435; Poukka, No. 359
 Sum. ad, ad-da
 Egypt. h3rt “widow”
- 149 hullani “to fall”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”
 ŠL 456; Gost. 98; Poukka, No. 361, 362
 Sum. hul
 Egypt. h3nw “wave”, hr “to fall”
- 150 húzni “to pull”
 LM 401; Gost. 398; Poukka, No. 364
 Sum. hur
 Egypt. mz “to bring; to play an instrument”
- 151 hűs, hűvös “cool”
 Gost. 66; Poukka, No. 365
 Sum. sid
 Egypt. hs “to freeze; coldness”
- 152 idő “time; weather”
 ŠL 381; 52; Gost. 42, 44; Poukka, No. 371
 Sum. ud, ud-(d)a, itu
 Egypt. tr, t_j “time”
- 153 ifjú “young”
 ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Poukka, No. 372
 Sum. ibila
 Egypt. rnpj “to be young”, sfj “child, boy”
- 154 igaz “true”
 ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Poukka, No. 373
 Sum. igi
 Egypt. cq3 “true; to be true”

- 155 ígérni “to promise”
ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Poukka, No. 374
Sum. igi
Egypt. w3h “to last”
- 156 illetni “to touch; to deserve”, illeték “duty, tax”, illeszteni “to fit into, to adapt”
ŠL 166/b; Gost. 508; Poukka, No. 377
Sum. illat (probably < Akk.)
Egypt. š3j “to determine, to command”
- 157 ima “prayer”, imádni “to adore”
ŠL 152, 117, 118; ŠL 142; Gost. 15, 317; Poukka, No. 378
Sum. mú-mú, i
Egypt. “to be sacrificed; prayer”
- 158 ime “ecce”
Gost. 828; Poukka, No. 379
Sum. i-ne
Egypt. jm “there, from there”
- 159 indulni, indulni “to depart”
ŠL 148/17, 52; 381; Gost. 140, 328; Poukka, No. 381
Sum. in-di, ud-du
Egypt. ncj “to come, to go to”
- 160 inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
ŠL 28; Gost. 319; Poukka, No. 392
Sum. im-ma
Egypt. jbj “to be thirsty”
- 161 ipar “industry, trade”, iparos “industrial, trader”
ŠL 23/1; Gost. 484; Poukka, No. 385
Sum. ibira
Egypt. hpr “to create, to produce, to complete”

- 162 irigy “jealous”
ŠL 172; Gost. 195; Poukka, No. 387
Sum. erim
Egypt. d3j “to oppose, to resist s.th.”
- 163 isten “god”
ŠL 480; LM 480; Gost. 22, 23; Poukka, No. 391
Sum. išten, d-DIŠ
Egypt. jst, st “Isis”
- 164 iszony “horror, disgust”
Gost. 741; Poukka, No. 393
Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
Egypt. znj “grieve, disluck”
- 165 ítélet “opinion, judgment”
ŠL 457; Gost. 485; Poukka, No. 394
Sum. di
Egypt. wdc “to divide, to decide”
- 166 jární “to go; to come”
ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606; Poukka, No. 401
Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)
Egypt. wd3 “to go, to move”
- 167 jel “sign”
ŠL 142; Gost. 13; Poukka, No. 405
Sum. i(-a)
Egypt. qm3 “figure”
- 168 jó “good”, jól “well”
ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; Poukka, No. 407
Sum. i(-a), dug
Egypt. jmn, wnm “right”

- 169 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; Poukka, No. 410
 Sum. gin, du
 Egypt. jj, jw “to come”
- 170 kacagás, kacaj “laughter”, kacagni “to laugh”
 Gost. 133; Poukka, No. 414
 Sum. ka-zal
 Egypt. ḥcj “to cheer, to laugh”
- 171 kapni “to receive; to catch”
 ŠL 36; Gost. 351, 686; Poukka, No. 418
 Sum. ku, ka
 Egypt. kp “hand”
- 172 kapu “gate”
 ŠL 133; Gost. 463; Poukka, No. 419
 Sum. ka
 Egypt. sbḥt “gate”
- 173 kar “arm”
 ŠL 322; 74/58, 105; MSL III 78/4, 79/1, 7; Gost. 152, 205, 522; Poukka, No. 420
 Sum. kal, kalg, kùš, kur x
 Egypt. drt, d3t “hand”
- 174 kár “damage; a pity”
 ŠL 60; 376/2, 3, 4, 8, etc. ; Gost. 122, 553; Poukka, No. 421
 Sum. kúr, kar
 Egypt. sq “to get damaged, to die”
- 175 kard “saber, sword”
 LM 223; Gost. 647; Poukka, No. 422
 Sum. kar
 Egypt. ḥrp “sword”, qrdn “axe”

- 176 karó “stake, post”
Gost. 554; Poukka, No. 424
Sum. kar bis
Egypt. wh3 “column, pillar”
- 177 kěj “voluptuousness”
ŠL 461; Gost. 107; Poukka, No. 429
Sum. kili, hili
Egypt. jhhj “cheers”
- 178 kelleni “to must”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Poukka, No. 431
Sum. gal
Egypt. hrt “need”
- 179 kelni “to rise, to get up”
Gost. 428; Poukka, No. 430
Sum. kur
Egypt. t_nj “to raise”
- 180 kendő “cloth”
Gost. 678; Poukka, No. 435
Sum. kandu (Akk.)
Egypt. mdh “head-bandage”
- 181 kép “picture”, képezni “to build, to form”
ŠL 440; Gost. 219, 931; Poukka, No. 437
Sum. ka, kim
Egypt. nhp “to build, to create”
- 182 kert “garden”
MSL I, 71; Gost. 663; Poukka, No. 440
Sum. kiri
Egypt. k3nw “garden”

- 183 kés “knife”
 ŠL 296; Gost. 787; Poukka, No. 441
 Sum. isu
 Egypt. ds “knife”, sksk “to destroy”
- 184 kész “ready”, készíteni “to prepare (v/t), to make ready”, készülni “to get ready, to prepare (v/i)”
 ŠL 70/32; Gost. 432, 787; Poukka, No. 444
 Sum. katu, isu (Akk.)
 Egypt. grḥ “to be ready”, an “to get ready”
- 185 kéve, kepe “sheaf”
 ŠL 101/13; Gost. 643; Poukka, No. 445
 Sum. ka-pa-lu (Akk.)
 Egypt. qnj “sheaf”
- 186 keverni, kavarni “to stir”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 383; Poukka, No. 426, 446
 Sum. he-he
 Egypt. 3bḥ “to mix, to stir”
- 187 kéz “hand”
 ŠL 354b; MSL III 139; ŠL 559; 296/2-6; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786; Poukka, No. 448
 Sum. kad, kat4,5, giš, ki-ši-ib, giš-guza
 Egypt. dt, c “hand”
- 188 kicsi, kicsiny “small, little, tiny”
 ŠL 281 a/1, 2; 290/2, 8; MSL III 249; Gost. 749; Poukka, No. 449, 454
 Sum. kiši, kišim
 Egypt. kt “to be little”, jz “to be light”
- 189 kígyó “snake”
 ŠL 376; Gost. 347; Poukka, No. 450
 Sum. gi4
 Egypt. ḥf3w “snake”

- 190 kín “agony”
 ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937; Poukka, No. 452
 Sum. kin, kiĝ
 Egypt. njk “to punish”
- 191 kincs “treasure”
 ŠL 468; Gost. 571; Poukka, No. 453
 Sum. guš-kin
 Egypt. ħnkt “donation, gift”
- 192 kívánni “to wish”
 ŠL 143; 406; Gost. 421; Poukka, No. 455
 Sum. kam
 Egypt. w_h3 “to wish”
- 193 komoly “serious, earnest”
 MSL III 151/360; Gost. 184; Poukka, No. 456
 Sum. galam
 Egypt. m3c “right, true, genuine”
- 194 kor “age”, kor (temporal suffix)
 ŠL 366; Gost. 120, 121, 428; Poukka, No. 461
 Sum. kur, ku-ur
 Egypt. rk “time”
- 195 kór “ill, sick”
 ŠL 58, 60; Gost. 299; Poukka, No. 462
 Sum. tur5 bis
 Egypt. ħ3jt “illness, disease”
- 196 korsó “jug, mug (beer)”
 ŠL 46/4, 8; Gost. 542; Poukka, No. 465
 Sum. šakir
 Egypt. ħ3w “bowl”

- 197 koszorú “garland”
Gost. 280; Poukka, No. 466
Sum. kasaru (Akk.)
Egypt. hkr “to be decorated”
- 198 kő (követ) “stone”, kövezni “to pave”
ŠL 366; 536; Gost. 121, 353; Poukka, No. 467
Sum. kur, ku-ur, ku
Egypt. jk “kind of stonemason”
- 199 könyök “elbow”
ŠL 142; 144; Gost. 249, 464; Poukka, No. 470
Sum. kun, kun4
Egypt. mḥ “elbow”
- 200 kör “circle”
ŠL 60/33; 111; Gost. 105, 333; Poukka, No. 472
Sum. kur(-kur), gur
Egypt. w3ḥ “garland”
- 201 köszönni “to greet, to welcome; to thank”, köszönteni “to welcome”
ŠL 559; Gost. 510; Poukka, No. 475
Sum. guza
Egypt. ḥzj “to approve, to praise”
- 202 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”
ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281; Poukka, No. 476
Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda
Egypt. sḥt “to plait, to bind”
- 203 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; Poukka, No. 480
Sum. kiši, keš, giš
Egypt. s3ḥt “close”

- 204 kulcs “key”
 MSL V 56; Gost. 628; Poukka, No. 484
 Sum. giš-ig
 Egypt. q3rt “bolt, bar”
- 205 küzdeni “to fight”
 Gost. 281; Poukka, No. 489
 Sum. kešda
 Egypt. skj “fight”
- 206 láb “leg, foot”
 Gost. 254; Poukka, No. 490
 Sum. lah4
 Egypt. wcrt “leg”
- 207 láng “flame”
 SL 322/35d; Gost. 19; Poukka, No. 495
 Sum. dingir Lamma
 Egypt. nsr “to burn; flame”
- 208 legény “boy, lad, fellow”
 ŠL 458; Gost. 506; Poukka, No. 506
 Sum. laga(r) (< Akk. lagaru)
 Egypt. n_hn “child”
- 209 lélek “breathsoul (vs. bodysoul)”, lélegezni “to breathe”, lelkes “inspired, fiery”
 ŠL 313; 330; Gost. 69, 447; Poukka, No. 507
 Sum. líl, lu
 Egypt. b3 “soul”
- 210 locsolni “to water”
 ŠL 321/3; Gost. 325; Poukka, No. 515
 Sum. luh, lah
 Egypt. njnj “to sprinkle with water”

- 211 lomb “leaves”
 ŠL 565/4, 8; Gost. 709; Poukka, No. 516
 Sum. lum
 Egypt. jm3 “leaves”
- 212 lökni “to push”
 ŠL 206/13, 16; Gost. 254, 326; Poukka, No. 519
 Sum. lah4
 Egypt. nj “to push back”
- 213 ma “today”
 ŠL 61/40; Gost. 45; Poukka, No. 524
 Sum. mu
 Egypt. mjn “today”
- 214 macska “cat”
 ŠL 76; 74; Gost. 728; Poukka, No. 525
 Sum. maš-da
 Egypt. mjw “tomcat”
- 215 madár “bird”
 ŠL 78; Gost. 740; Poukka, No. 526
 Sum. mušen
 Egypt. m3wd “little animals”
- 216 mag “seed”, magzat “embryo”
 ŠL 567/4; 81; 33/2; Gost. 243, 346, 400, 810; Poukka, No. 527
 Sum. mud, ma5, mu
 Egypt. mh “sort of cereal”
- 217 magam “myself”
 ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Poukka, No. 528
 Sum. ĝa-e
 Egypt. jmj “being in s.th.”

- 218 magas “high”, magasztos “sublime, grand”
 Gost. 163; Poukka, No. 529
 Sum. mah
 Egypt. wsh “to be wide”
- 219 máj “liver”
 ŠL 472; Gost. 34, 339; Poukka, No. 533
 Sum. bà, bu, bu5 (bul)
 Egypt. mjzt “liver”
- 220 marha “bull”
 ŠL 420/2; Gost. 723; Poukka, No. 535
 Sum. ama-arhu
 Egypt. mrw-wr “the black bull of Heliopolis”
- 221 mártani “to dip”
 Gost. 14, 658; Poukka, No. 536
 Sum. me
 Egypt. md “to be sunk”
- 222 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
 ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; Poukka, No. 537
 Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
 Egypt. wpj “to separate”
- 223 medence “basin, pelvis”, meder “riverbed”
 Gost. 658; Poukka, No. 539
 Sum. me
 Egypt. mnz3 “kind of jug”
- 224 meleg “warm”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 19, 129; Poukka, No. 543
 Sum. dingir Lamma, mu-lam, me-lam
 Egypt. m3h “to burn s.th.”

- 225 mély “deep”
 ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777; Poukka, No. 546
 Sum. me, má(-a), meli, nim
 Egypt. m_đ “to be deep; deep”
- 226 mén “stallion”
 ŠL 433; Gost. 164; Poukka, No. 547
 Sum. nim
 Egypt. mnmnt “herd”
- 227 menni “to go”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 267; Poukka, No. 542
 Sum. gin, me
 Egypt. mnmn “to move, to go”
- 228 menny “heaven, sky”
 ŠL 95; 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; Gost. 84, 90, 164, 401, 777; Poukka, No. 548
 Sum. mun, nim-gír, nim
 Egypt. mnt “the lower heaven”
- 229 méreg “poison”, mérges “poisonous; angry”
 ŠL 347/5; 481; Gost. 116, 335; Poukka, No. 551
 Sum. me-ir, lal
 Egypt. mrḥ “to spoil”
- 230 mérni “to measure”, mérték “measure”
 ŠL 532; Gost. 14, 492; Poukka, No. 550
 Sum. me
 Egypt. mḥ₃t “scales”
- 231 mese “fairytale”
 ŠL 76; Gost. 95, 302; Poukka, No. 553
 Sum. máš. me
 Egypt. smj “to tell (fairytales)”

- 232 mi? “what?”
 ŠL 70a; 61; Gost. 816, 818, 867; Poukka, No. 556
 Sum. mi, a-ba11
 Egypt. m “who?, what?”
- 233 mondani “to say, to tell”, monda “sage (kind of legend)”, mondás “uttering”, mondat “sentence”
 ŠL 61; Gost. 301; Poukka, No. 559
 Sum. mu
 Egypt. mdw “to speak”
- 234 mony “egg; testicles”
 ŠL 95; 394/6, 7; Gost. 84, 771; Poukka, No. 560
 Sum. mun, nunuz
 Egypt. mnjt “root”
- 235 múlni “to pass (time)”, mulatni “to have a good time”
 ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a; Poukka, No. 563, 564
 Sum. mul, mulu
 Egypt. jm3 “to be comfortable”, wnj “to pass”
- 236 munka “work”, munkás “worker”
 ŠL 95; Gost. 84; Poukka, No. 565
 Sum. mun
 Egypt. mnq “to finish, to complete”
- 237 mű (művet, mívet) “work”, műhely “workshop, működni “to function, to work”, művelni “to do, to make; to cultivate”, művész “artist”
 ŠL 61; 532; 134/25b, 31, 34; MSL V/13; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580; Poukka, No. 567, 568
 Sum. mu, me, um-mi-a, um-me-a, um-uš
 Egypt. hmw “to build, to form”, hmww “artist, craftsman”
- 238 nagy “big”
 ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170; Poukka, No. 569
 Sum. nu5(.g), (nu-)g, nun, nu5, na, nad
 Egypt. c3j “to be big”

- 239 négy “4”, negyven “40”
Gost. 839; Poukka, No. 570
Sum. limmu
Egypt. dnjt “quarter of a month”
- 240 nem (negative particle)
ŠL 79/8; Gost. 58, 876; Poukka, No. 572
Sum. na-àm, nu-àm, nu
Egypt. mn “it is not”
- 241 nem “sex, gender”, nemes “noble”
ŠL 79/9; Gost. 57; Poukka, No. 574
Sum. nam
Egypt. mnš “ring of a king”
- 242 nemzeni “to produce”, nemzet “nation”
ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771; Poukka, No. 575
Sum. nunuz
Egypt. hnm “roommate”
- 243 néne “older sister”, néni “aunt”
ŠL 556; MSL V 126/340; Gost. 442; Poukka, No. 576
Sum. nin
Egypt. rnn “to raise (children)”
- 244 nézni “to see, to watch”
ŠL 399; Gost. 138, 848; Poukka, No. 579
Sum. ni, ne
Egypt. nw “to see”
- 245 nőni, növ- “to grow”, növelni “to increase, to augment”, növény “plant”
ŠL 72; Gost. 387, 700, 771; Poukka, No. 576
Sum. na-na(-am), nu5, nunuz
Egypt. rnn “to raise (children)”

- 246 nyáj “herd, flock”, nyájas “nice, friendly”
ŠL 339; Gost. 446; Poukka, No. 580
Sum. ni(ri-a)
Egypt. zfn “to be mild”
- 247 nyak “neck”
Gost. 240; Poukka, No. 581
Sum. gu
Egypt. nhbt “neck”
- 248 nyelni “to swallow”, nyelv “tongue; language”
ŠL 32; Gost. 227; Poukka, No. 583
Sum. eme
Egypt. nsb “to lick, to devour, to swallow”
- 249 nyereg “saddle”
ŠL 325/1-10; Gost. 425; Poukka, No. 584
Sum. nir
Egypt. rhn “to support”
- 250 nyolc “8”
ŠL 598d; Gost. 843; Poukka, No. 588
Sum. ussu
Egypt. hmn “8”
- 251 nyom “trace”, nyomás “pressure”, nyomni “to press”
ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss. ; Gost. 59; Poukka, No. 589
Sum. nam(tar)
Egypt. nm^tt “walking (noun)”
- 252 nyomor “misery, need”, nyomorú “miserable”
ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65, IV 125ss. ; Gost. 59; Poukka, No. 590
Sum. nam(tar)
Egypt. m³r “need, misery”

- 253 nyugodni, nyugszik “to rest”, nyugat “west”
 ŠL 431; Gost. 411; Poukka, No. 591, 592
 Sum. nud, nad, na
 Egypt. mdn “to be calm”, jmn “west of”
- 254 okos “bright, clever”
 ŠL Gost. 911; Poukka, No. 333
 Sum. Ukuš
 Egypt. s33 “reasonable, wise”
- 255 ordítani “to roar, to howl”
 ŠL 24; Gost. 287; Poukka, No. 612
 Sum. ara9
 Egypt. 3t “strength”
- 256 oroslán “lion”
 Gost. 735; Poukka, No. 614
 Sum. ur-mah
 Egypt. m3-ħz3 “lion”
- 257 orr “nose”
 ŠL 575/3; III 132/6; Gost. 481, 734; Poukka, No. 615
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ
 Egypt. šrt “nose”
- 258 ország, old uru-zag “land, state”
 ŠL 332/19; 38; 332; 401; Gost. 81, 478, 480; Poukka, No. 617
 Sum. zag, uru + zag, hursag, harsag
 Egypt. 3t “strength”
- 259 ölni “to kill”
 ŠL 354; Gost. 371; Poukka, No. 626
 Sum. ul7
 Egypt. s3m “to kill, to slaughter”

- 260 ömölni “to flow, to stream”
 Gost. 343; Poukka, No. 639
 Sum. umun
 Egypt. ḥwnj “to flow, to stream”
- 261 önteni, old ömönteni “to pour”
 Gost. 343; Poukka, No. 629
 Sum. umun
 Egypt. wdn “to pour”
- 262 őr “guard”, őrs “guarding place”, őrizni “to guard”, őrszem “guarding place”
 ŠL 401/99; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 331; 393; 575/2, 3; Gost. 33, 332, 395, 494, 734; Poukka, No. 630, 633
 Sum. ur5-úš, gál, urù, erim, ur
 Egypt. z3w “guard; to guard”
- 263 ördög “devil”
 ŠL 577; Gost. 2; Poukka, No. 631
 Sum. u-dug4
 Egypt. cd3 “offender, sinner”
- 264 öreg “old”, örök “eternal”, örökség “heritage”
 MSL VI 59/99; 209; Gost. 197, 247; Poukka, No. 632
 Sum. egir
 Egypt. j3w “old man”
- 265 őrölni “to grind”, őrlő “grinding stone”
 ŠL 401; MSL III 3; Gost. 286, 633, 634; Poukka, No. 634
 Sum. àra, a-ra, ur x
 Egypt. nd “to grind”
- 266 örülni “to enjoy”, öröm “joy”
 ŠL 451; 56; Gost. 284, 396; Poukka, No. 635
 Sum. ar, úru
 Egypt. w3š “to enjoy”

- 267 ós, old üs, is “ancestor”
 ŠL 69; 480; Gost. 112, 835; Poukka, No. 636
 Sum. uš₂, aš
 Egypt. jz “to be old”
- 268 öt “5”
 Gost. 840; Poukka, No. 638
 Sum. ia, id
 Egypt. djw “5”
- 269 öv “belt”
 ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Poukka, No. 638
 Sum. ub, ab
 Egypt. djw “5”
- 270 peregni “to spin (round)”
 ŠL 352a; Gost. 588; Poukka, No. 642
 Sum. balag
 Egypt. dbn “to circle round”
- 271 rázni “to shake”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 263; Poukka, No. 649
 Sum. rá (+ uš)
 Egypt. wšr “to be bald; to be lacking”
- 272 rend “order”
 ŠL 393/3; Gost. 75; Poukka, No. 651
 Sum. rín(+ dù)
 Egypt. d3r “to overcome, to mistreat”
- 273 rés “crack, slit”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; Poukka, No. 654
 Sum. liš
 Egypt. r3 “opening, gap, slot”

- 274 rész “part”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; Poukka, No. 655
 Sum. liš
 Egypt. r (prefix of fraction(number)s)
- 275 rom “ruin”, rombolni “to destroy”, romlani, romolni “to spoil, to get broken”, rontani “to spoil, to damage”
 LM 565; ŠL 565; Gost. 135, 292, 344; Poukka, No. 663
 Sum. gum, hum, ra
 Egypt. cm3 “spoiled, rotten”
- 276 rossz “bad”
 LM 565; ŠL 402/1; Gost. 135, 158; Poukka, No. 666
 Sum. gum, hum, huš, ruš
 Egypt. ħwrw “bad”
- 277 sár “dirt, mud”
 ŠL 212; Gost. 60; Poukka, No. 674
 Sum. sahar
 Egypt. nšnj, snc “thunderstorm”
- 278 sereg “army”
 ŠL 396/15; Gost. 512, 513; Poukka, No. 682
 Sum. šar, šargeš
 Egypt. z3 “troops (of soldiers)”, srjt “military decoration, insignia”
- 279 sietni “to hurry”
 ŠL 449, 381; Gost. 427, 871; Poukka, No. 684
 Sum. ši-ed, ši
 Egypt. tš “to leave, to go away”
- 280 siker “success”
 ŠL 112; Gost. 378; Poukka, No. 685
 Sum. si-sa
 Egypt. ħq3 “to rule, to rule over”

- 281 sima “even, flat”
ŠL 457; Gost. 201; Poukka, No. 688
Sum. silim
Egypt. zšp “to make flat”
- 282 sírni “to cry”
ŠL 437/6, 12, 9; 152/3; LM 544, 541; Gost. 375, 390, 412; Poukka, No. 690
Sum. zur bis, sir, še8
Egypt. 3hw “grieve, sorrow”
- 283 só “salt”
ŠL 229; Gost. 123; Poukka, No. 692
Sum. za
Egypt. hm3t “salt”
- 284 sok “many, much”
ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Poukka, No. 694
Sum. su
Egypt. hh “million, big amount”
- 285 sör, ser “beer”
Gost. 692; Poukka, No. 698
Sum. še-a
Egypt. zwr “beverage”
- 286 sötét “dark”
ŠL 545/126; 545/2; Gost. 117; Poukka, No. 699
Sum. šu
Egypt. h3tj “darkness”
- 287 súly “weight, load”, súlyos “heavy”
ŠL 354; 371; LM 515; Gost. 212, 339; Poukka, No. 701
Sum. šu, bu, bu5
Egypt. jsw “scales”

- 288 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
 ŠL 469; Gost. 693; Poukka, No. 703
 Sum. kurum6
 Egypt. 3šr “to roast”
- 289 süly “scurvy”
 ŠL 536/26; Gost. 100; Poukka, No. 704
 Sum. šul
 Egypt. šfwt “tumor”
- 290 süllyedni “to sink”
 Gost. 894; Poukka, No. 705
 Sum. su-su
 Egypt. jwh “to moisten”
- 291 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”, szabály “rule”
 ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a; Poukka, No. 711, 712
 Sum. šab
 Egypt. bh̄n “to cut”, hp “law”
- 292 szakáll “beard”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 233; Poukka, No. 714
 Sum. dug
 Egypt. h̄ck “to shave (beard)”
- 293 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
 ŠL 102; Gost. 323; Poukka, No. 715
 Sum. suh
 Egypt. h̄sq “to cut off”
- 294 szál “thread”
 MSL III 185; Gost. 529; Poukka, No. 716
 Sum. sa-a
 Egypt. šs “linen”, sj3t “bandage”

- 295 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”, szaladni “to run”
 ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386; Poukka, No. 717, 719
 Sum. dal
 Egypt. s̄jn “to hurry”, c̄ḥj “to fly”
- 296 szám “number”, számolni “to calculate”
 ŠL 187; MSL III 201; V 31, 217; Gost. 563; Poukka, No. 722
 Sum. šam
 Egypt. mšc “army, amount”
- 297 szarv, szaru “horn (animal)”; szarvas “stag”
 ŠL 112, 441; MSL III 175; Gost. 767; Poukka, No. 724
 Sum. si
 Egypt. ḥnw “horn”
- 298 szedni “to pick (fruit, etc.)”
 ŠL 332/19; 314-17; Gost. 81, 406, 560; Poukka, No. 727
 Sum. zag, šita5
 Egypt. šdj “to take, to accept”
- 299 szegény “poor”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Poukka, No. 728
 Sum. sig
 Egypt. g3ḥ “to get tired, to be weak”
- 300 szék “seat, stool”
 Gost. 210; Poukka, No. 729
 Sum. sag, šaĝ
 Egypt. ḥmsj “to sit”
- 301 szelíd “tame”
 Gost. 159; Poukka, No. 731
 Sum. zid-(da)
 Egypt. zf “to be mild”, nc “to be compassionate”

- 302 szelni “to cut off”, szelet “schnitzel; slice”
ŠL 12; Gost. 269; Poukka, No. 730
Sum. sil
Egypt. zn “to cut off”
- 303 szem “eye”
ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691; Poukka, No. 732
Sum. ši, še
Egypt. mrt “eye (only of gods)”
- 304 szemét “garbage”
SL 536/64 ss.; Gost. 114; Poukka, No. 733
Sum. še
Egypt. hmw “dust”
- 305 szép “beautiful, handsome”
MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175; Poukka, No. 734
Sum. sa-a
Egypt. šps “to be wonderful”
- 306 szer “means”, szerelni “to mount, to install”, szerezni “to acquire”, szerszám “tool”
ŠL 112; 152; 57; Gost. 378, 414, 498; Poukka, No. 736
Sum. si-sa, šer, esir
Egypt. šs3w “medicine”
- 307 szeretni “to love”, szerelem “love”
ŠL 437/3; Gost. 374; Poukka, No. 737
Sum. zur
Egypt. m3h “to be compassionate”
- 308 szét- “apart (verbal prefix)”
ŠL 373; Gost. 179, 820; Poukka, No. 742
Sum. sud, sud(-da)
Egypt. thth “to be confused”

- 309 szigorú “severe”
ŠL 112/148; Gost. 577; Poukka, No. 744
Sum. si-gar
Egypt. sqr “to hit”
- 310 szilaj “impetuous”
Gost. 725; Poukka, No. 747
Sum. sila
Egypt. nh3 “wild, horrible”
- 311 szimat “sense of smell”
Gost. 655; Poukka, No. 749
Sum. sim-sim
Egypt. hnm “to smell s.th.”
- 312 szín “stage”
ŠL 112; Gost. 378; Poukka, No. 750
Sum. si-sa
Egypt. šnbt “surface of the body”
- 313 szív “heart”, szívni “to suck”
ŠL 71; 384; MSL III 134; Gost. 51, 209; Poukka, No. 753, 754
Sum. šir, sir, šag, šab
Egypt. nšp “to breathe”, jb “heart”
- 314 szó “word”, szavalni “to recite, to speak”
ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; Poukka, No. 725, 755
Sum. sa4, zu
Egypt. wšd “to address, to welcome”, wšb “to answer”
- 315 szoba “room”
ŠL 7; Gost. 683; Poukka, No. 756
Sum. su
Egypt. šspt “room”

- 316 szobor “statue”, szobrász “sculptor”
Gost. 635; Poukka, No. 757
Sum. zabar
Egypt. šsp “statue, picture”
- 317 szolgál “farmhand”, szolgálni “to serve”
ŠL 231; 167; Gost. 496; Poukka, No. 760, 761
Sum. sul-du8
Egypt. sdm “to listen, to obey; server”
- 318 szomszéd “neighbor”
ŠL 211; MSL V 247; Gost. 139, 520; Poukka, No. 764
Sum. umšu, ušsadu
Egypt. šmsj “to follow, to accompany”
- 319 szorítani “to press”, szorulni “to jam; to need s.th.”
ŠL 101, 2, 3, 7; Gost. 307; Poukka, No. 767
Sum. sur
Egypt. ħrw-c “beverage made from crushed fruits”
- 320 szórní “to scatter”
MSL III 106, 121; Gost. 282; Poukka, No. 766
Sum. su-u
Egypt. ħnr “to scatter”
- 321 szökni “to flee, to escape”
ŠL 589; 124; Gost. 309, 407; Poukka, No. 770
Sum. záh, zig-zig
Egypt. kzkz “to dance”
- 322 szörny “monster”
ŠL 11; Gost. 741; Poukka, No. 771
Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
Egypt. ħr “to be horrible”

- 323 szúrni “to sting, to stab”
 ŠL 101; 491; 57; 405/3, 4; Gost. 307, 368, 498, 748; Poukka, No. 773
 Sum. sur, zar, esir
 Egypt. srt “thorn, spine”
- 324 szűk “narrow, scanty, small”, szűkös “narrow, scanty, small”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Poukka, No. 774
 Sum. sig
 Egypt. ħns “narrow”
- 325 szülni “to give birth”, születni “to be born”
 ŠL 554; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 444, 461; Poukka, No. 775
 Sum. sal, sal-la, su
 Egypt. hpr “to develop, to be created”
- 326 szűrni “to strain”
 ŠL 101, 2, 4, 7; Gost. 307; Poukka, No. 777
 Sum. sur
 Egypt. szh “to harvest”
- 327 tag “limb, member”
 ŠL 280; Gost. 454; Poukka, No. 778
 Sum. dag
 Egypt. ħc “limb”
- 328 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
 ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524; Poukka, No. 779
 Sum. tug, ara9, bur
 Egypt. cw3j “to rob; to harvest”
- 329 tál “dish”
 ŠL 86/56; Gost. 96; Poukka, No. 781
 Sum. dug-dal
 Egypt. dwjw “jug”

- 330 táltos “shaman, sorcerer”
 ŠL 383/3; Gost. 109; Poukka, No. 785
 Sum. tal, tala
 Egypt. t3tj “the highest official, leader”
- 331 támasztani “to lean s.th. against; to cause; to demand”, támaszték “retaining beam”, támadni “to attack; to be created”
 ŠL 557; 94/13; 207; Gost. 440, 564, 566; Poukka, No. 786
 Sum. dam, dim, tum
 Egypt. wtj “to create, to produce”
- 332 tapadni “to adhere, to stick”, tapasztani “to glue, to paste”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Poukka, No. 792
 Sum. tab
 Egypt. db3 “to plug, to jam”
- 333 táplálni “to nourish”, táplálkozni “to live on s.th.”
 ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Poukka, No. 793
 Sum. tab
 Egypt. df3 “food”, c3bt “sacrifice”
- 334 távol “far away”
 Gost. 856; Poukka, No. 801
 Sum. ta
 Egypt. dwn “to stretch out”
- 335 tej “milk”
 ŠL 319; Gost. 702; Poukka, No. 805
 Sum. ga
 Egypt. jrjt “milk”
- 336 tél (telet) “winter”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Poukka, No. 807
 Sum. tál-la
 Egypt. jtrw “season”

- 337 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
 ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Poukka, No. 809
 Sum. tíl-a, til
 Egypt. tm “to complete; to be complete”
- 338 temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
 ŠL 376; 206; Gost. 7, 266, 409; Poukka, No. 810
 Sum. temen, túm, ki-túm
 Egypt. t3m “to be covered up”
- 339 tenger “sea”
 ŠL 484; Gost. 39; Poukka, No. 811
 Sum. en-gur
 Egypt. jm, mr “sea”
- 340 tenyészni “to grow, to thrive”, tenyésztteni “to breed”
 ŠL 465; Gost. 70; Poukka, No. 813
 Sum. tin
 Egypt. m3c “to go straight, to lead”
- 341 tér (teret) “space”, terület “area”, teríteni “to spread out, to cover”, terülni “to extend, to stretch”,
 téríteni “to lead, to guide”
 ŠL 375/6; 536/14; Gost. 50, 466; Poukka, No. 817
 Sum. giš-tir, dur, durun
 Egypt. d3dw “hall of columns, porticus”
- 342 test “body”
 ŠL 575; Gost. 253; Poukka, No. 823
 Sum. teš-ti
 Egypt. dt “body”
- 343 tilos “forbidden”, tiltani “to forbid”, tiltakozni “to protest”
 ŠL 73; Gost. 71, 196; Poukka, No. 827
 Sum. tíl-la, tillá
 Egypt. dr “to chase away”

- 344 tiszt “officer”, tiszta “clean, neat”
LM 480; Gost. 23; Poukka, No. 829
Sum. d-DIŠ
Egypt. twz “commander”
- 345 tó (tavat) “lake”
ŠL 511; Gost. 87; Poukka, No. 832
Sum. túl
Egypt. jtrw “river”
- 346 tő (tövet) “trunk”
MSL III 104ss.; 73; ŠL 124/4; 376; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821; Poukka, No. 838
Sum. ti, tab, tu, tud, le
Egypt. tp “head”
- 347 tölteni “to fill”
ŠL 73; 69; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71; Poukka, No. 840
Sum. túl-la
Egypt. tw “to gather”
- 348 tömni “to stuff”, tömb “block”, tömlő “tube”, tömlőc “dungeon”, tömör “soild, compact”
ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Poukka, No. 841
Sum. temen, duburm túm, tum
Egypt. mḥ “to fill; to be full”
- 349 törni “to break”, törődik “to struggle with s.th.”, törvény “law”
ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65; IV 125ss.; ŠL 12; Gost. 59, 268; Poukka, No. 843
Sum. nam(tar), tar
Egypt. hrḥr “to destroy”
- 350 tudni “to know”, tudakozni “to inquire”, tudomány “science”
ŠL 16; 6; Gost. 3, 312, 453; Poukka, No. 845
Sum. tu6-dug4-ga, zu, tu6
Egypt. tw “to be similar”, cm “to know”

- 351 túrni “to dig”
 ŠL 467; Gost. 422; Poukka, No. 847
 Sum. dun
 Egypt. š3d “to dig”
- 352 tündér “fairy”
 ŠL 322/35d; Gost. 1, 19; Poukka, No. 850
 Sum. dingir
 Egypt. cndw “shine, light”
- 353 tűz “fire”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 453; Poukka, No. 853
 Sum. tu6
 Egypt. sd “fire”
- 354 úr “sir, master”, uraság “landlord”, úriszék “patrimonial court”
 ŠL 575/3; MSL III 132/6; ŠL 575/2, 3; Gost. 481, 699, 734; Poukka, No. 858
 Sum. ur, ur-saĝ, u bis, ur
 Egypt. sr “councilor, high official”
- 355 úszni “to swim”, úszó “fin”, uszony “fin”
 ŠL 11; 372/2, 3; Gost. 278, 741, 773, 779; Poukka, No. 859
 Sum. u5, ušum(-gal/-bašmu), uz-mušen, a-usum
 Egypt. jwh “to moisten”
- 356 út “street”
 ŠL 579; Gost. 54, 278; Poukka, No. 860
 Sum. id, u5
 Egypt. w3t “street”
- 357 üdv “well-being, salvation”, üdvös “useful, salutary”, üdvözölni “to welcome”
 ŠL 381; 393; Gost. 43; Poukka, No. 862
 Sum. utu
 Egypt. m3c “of blessed memory”

- 358 ügy “affair, matter”
 ŠL 312; Gost. 483; Poukka, No. 864
 Sum. ug, ung, uku
 Egypt. j_ht “thing, matter, something”
- 359 ül_ni “to sit”
 ŠL 203/3; MSL V 274; Gost. 245, 471; Poukka, No. 865
 Sum. ur, ur x
 Egypt. nnj “to settle”
- 360 űr “emptiness”, űreg “hollow”
 MSL VI 59/99; ŠL 401; 209; MSL V 274; Gost. 197, 236, 247, 471; Poukka, No. 886
 Sum. egir, ur5, ur x
 Egypt. rwjj “to stop; to chase away”
- 361 űsző “heifer”
 ŠL 318/28; Gost. 502, 652; Poukka, No. 870
 Sum. u-zug, uš-zu
 Egypt. j_ht, j_h “cow, bull”
- 362 vág_ni “to cut”, vagdal_ni “to hash”
 ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Poukka, No. 876
 Sum. ag
 Egypt. wqs “to cut up”
- 363 váll “shoulder”
 MSL III 79/12; Gost. 250; Poukka, No. 882
 Sum. ba-al
 Egypt. rmn “shoulder, upper arm”
- 364 vál_ni “to become; to divorce”, vál_tani “to change (money), to exchange”, vál_toz_ni “to change o.s., to change”
 ŠL 9; MSL III 79/1; Gost. 288; Poukka, No. 884
 Sum. bal
 Egypt. d_b3 “to substitute, to change”

- 365 van “is”
 Gost. 267; Poukka, No. 885
 Sum. me
 Egypt. wnn “to be, to exist”
- 366 vár “fortress, castle”, város “town, city”
 ŠL 38; Gost. 476; Poukka, No. 888, 892
 Sum. uru
 Egypt. crrwt “seat of the government”, zw3w “area”
- 367 varjú “crow”
 ŠL 79/4x, 79a/2, 8, 9/37; Gost. 765; Poukka, No. 891
 Sum. buru4
 Egypt. wr “swallow (bird)”
- 368 várni “to wait”
 ŠL 56; Gost. 396; Poukka, No. 889
 Sum. úru
 Egypt. rwjj “to stop (for)”
- 369 vén “ancient”
 ŠL 9; Gost. 9; Poukka, No. 903
 Sum. en
 Egypt. nhh “to become old”
- 370 verni “to hit, to beat”
 ŠL 400/5, 6; Gost. 487; Poukka, No. 904
 Sum. bir, ber
 Egypt. b3 “to hack, to chop”
- 371 vésni “to chisel”
 ŠL 12; Gost. 270; Poukka, No. 910
 Sum. haš
 Egypt. zf “knife; to cut”

- 372 vezér “leader”, vezetni “to lead”
ŠL 314, 50; Gost. 689; Poukka, No. 917
Sum. mez
Egypt. šm “to lead, to guide”
- 373 vihar “storm, thunderstorm”
ŠL 43/5; Gost. 97; Poukka, No. 923
Sum. uru
Egypt. ḥ3pt “thunderstorm”
- 374 világ “world”, világos “light”, villám “lightning”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle”, villogni “to flash, to sparkle”
ŠL 172; Gost. 350, 451; Poukka, No. 924, 925
Sum. bil
Egypt. b3q “to be bright, to be clear”, m3wt “to to shine, to sparkle”
- 375 virág “flower”
ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Poukka, No. 926
Sum. girag
Egypt. prḥ “to spread out; to bloom”
- 376 vissza “back”
ŠL 211; Gost. 827; Poukka, No. 929
Sum. uš-sa
Egypt. ḥsf “to be on the opposite side”
- 377 zaj “noise”
ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Poukka, No. 936
Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
Egypt. ḥ3 (interjection)
- 378 zárni “to close”, zár “lock”
ŠL 151; 401/53, 54, 229; Gost. 509, 558; Poukka, No. 938
Sum. šar3, saru, ur5
Egypt. ḥnr “to block off”

- 379 zavarni “to disturb”
 ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 193, 324; Gost. 193, 324; Poukka, No. 940
 Sum. za-pa-ag, suh
 Egypt. rwjj “to chase away”
- 380 zöld, ződ “green”
 MSL III 127, 362; Gost. 176; Poukka, No. 942
 Sum. sig7
 Egypt. w3d “to be green”
- 381 zúzni “to smash, to crush”
 ŠL 15/13, 50; 235, 341; Gost. 235, 341; Poukka, No. 943
 Sum. zú, sud
 Egypt. šhm “to crush, to squash”
- 382 zsír “lard”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 556; Poukka, No. 945
 Sum. i, ia
 Egypt. wrh “to anoint”

3. Conclusions

Egyptian shares 382 of the 1042 Sumerian-Hungarian cognates of Gostony (1975) and Tóth (2007, chapter 5), respectively, thus 36.7%. Therefore, Egyptian stands from its genetical affiliation to Sumerian-Hungarian between Hungarian and the Munda languages (33%) and Hungarian and the Dravida languages (36%), cf. Tóth (2007, chapter 18). But Egyptian shares also 33% with the common Hungarian-Etruscan cognates (Tóth 2007, chapter 9), that are, however, not won by using Gostony's list, since because of the fragmentary character of Etruscan, the correspondences of most Etruscan words are neither known in Hungarian nor in Sumerian. But the same percentage of Sumerian-Hungarian cognates both in Egyptian and in Etruscan confirms the hypothesis of Glock (1916, ap. Bíró, s.a.), Padányi (1963, pp. 167ss.) and Baráth (1968-74) that Hungarian, Egyptian and Etruscan are genetically strongly related to one another and that Sumerian-Hungarian was definitively the most influential language in the Mediterranean area.

Since Egyptian is a member of the Hamito-Semitic or Afro-Asiatic languages, and since Hungarian and the Bantu languages share only 8% of their cognates (Tóth 2007, chapter 8), in Egyptian there must be the Asiatic and not the African part of this language family that is genetically related to Sumerian-Hungarian. Since this Asiatic part in Egyptian is Semitic, is it a desideratum for the future to compare Sumerian-Hungarian with the Semitic languages, most of all with its oldest testified member, Akkadian. First attempts – completely neglected by mainstream-researchers – were made by Kiss (1839), who compared Hungarian with Hebrew because at his time the cuneiform writing was not yet detected and thus Akkadian still unknown, and Giesswein (1887, 1888) who already considered the first results of the deciphering of Akkadian and also took Egyptian into consideration. The idea of comparing Sumerian-Hungarian with Semitic languages like Akkadian results also from the simple fact that the Sumerians and the Akkadians were neighbors in the Euphrat-Tigris basin and influenced one another also linguistically strongly. Moreover, the Akkadians took their cuneiform writing from the Sumerians, and this writing goes back to the script found by Zsófia von Torma (1894) and Nicolae Vlassa (1963) in Tatárlaka/Tărtăria on the so-called Tartarian Tablets (cf. Tóth 2007, in press).

Our 382 Sumerian-Hungarian-Egyptian cognates share also 40% of the 946 Hungarian-Egyptian cognates found by Poukka (1979). The reason, why this percentage is not higher, is simply, because Poukka used mostly other Hungarian words than we did sticking to the corpus of Gostony (1975) and Tóth (2007, chapter 5) for the sake of making this present study compatible with EDH (Tóth 2007). If one would etymologize Poukka's Hungarian corpus according to the Sumerian-Hungarian sound laws established by Gostony (1975), there could be no doubt, that the percentage of the genetical affiliation between Sumerian-Hungarian and Egyptian is much higher than 40%. This would confirm basically the following statement by Baráth (1968, vol. 1): "Az úgynevezett szumír és egyiptomi nyelv eredetileg uganyaz a nyelv". But because of Baráth's exaggeration (he was not a linguist), I can, however, not agree with his idea that Sumerian and Egyptian "were in fact the same" (Baráth, s.a., p. 1), and neither can I agree with his assumption of a forward-and-backward movement of the Sumerian-Hungarians: "It is also believed that [the language, A.T.] spread from Sumer toward the southern part of the country and later to the east all the way into the Mediterranean (...). After the Egyptian kingdom was firmly established (1500 B.C.), it spread toward the great bend of the Euphrates river and Syria" (Baráth, s.a., p. 1). Baráth does obviously, although he was a historian, not know that the Pre-Sumerians originated in Transylvania and after having completed their wandering to Mesopotamia turned the Transylvanian Tordos culture (5500-5000 B.C.) into the Sumerian Uruk Warka IV (ca. 3500-3200 B.C.) and the Jemdet Nasr (ca. 3100-2900 B.C.) cultures that are basically identical (von Torma 1894, Vlassa 1963, Badiny 2001, Tóth 2007, in press).

But also generally speaking, languages – as the relatively recent language death theory teaches us – do not die out normally from one decade or century to the other (except in the case of epidemics or genocide, like in the case of Tasmanian). As I have shown in Toth (2007, in press), the downfall of

Retoromance in the St. Gallen Rhine Valley took over 1400 years, and many words, expressions, even suprasegmental (phonetical) and syntactical phenomena of Retoromance are still to be found in the today wholly germanized area. Considering the fact, that Retoromance was and still is a rather unimportant language that did not have cultural impacts like f.ex. Sumerian and Akkadian did, we must conclude that the time of the death of this languages was either much later than hitherto assumed or that they went through a long period of transformation like e.g. Latin did in developing into the Romance languages. It is therefore impossible to believe what such an authority like Woolley (who was one of the excavators of Sumer) wrote about the Sumerians: “Their language, though fallen out of popular use, might long survive in religious texts to be studied by the curious and painfully understood by the aid of a dictionary; but the race had gone, exhausted by wars, sapped by decay, swamped by the more vigorous stock which had eaten the tree of their knowledge” (Woolley 1929, pp. 181ss.).

Woolley’s flowery way of speaking shows nothing but his bare incompetence about language decay as well as linguistics in general. According to mainstream-research, all old cultures (or, to speak with Oswald Spengler in his “*Der Untergang des Abendlandes*”/“*The Decay of the West*”: *Alle Hochkulturen*/All high-cultures) without exception disappeared suddenly without leaving back any linguistic or cultural traces. If there are doubtless common words in Sumerian, Akkadian, ..., and still living languages, then these are considered to be *Wanderwörter*. In a PhD dissertation of the University of Arizona, Tucson, a doctorand even listed amongst the reasons why the Aztec culture allegedly vanished so “suddenly” also the possibility that the Aztecs may have taken away by an U.F.O. That the Sumerians were not taken away by U.F.O.’s and that the Sumerian language did not die out – neither long before Christ nor in later centuries – but went through a transformation into Hungarian and several dozens of other languages, was shown hopefully for once and ever in EDH and the present study. But the work is not yet finished.

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HUNGARIAN, SUMERIAN AND HEBREW

1. Introduction

In a recent paper (Tóth 2007a), I have stated that the common Sumerian-Hungarian cognates as established in the works of Gostony (1975) and Tóth (2007), share at least 36,7% with Old Egyptian. Since Old Egyptian is a member of the Afro-Asiatic language family and since the common cognates between Sumerian-Hungarian and African languages are only 8% (cf. Tóth 2007, chapter 8), the genetic affiliation between Sumerian-Hungarian and Old Egyptian must be due to the Asiatic part of the Afro-Asiatic or Hamito-Semitic language family, as it was called earlier, and therefore be Semitic.

Now, the research about a possible genetic relationship between Hungarian and the Semitic languages (Akkadian, Aramaic, Hebrew, Phoenician, Arabic, etc.) is scarce, and almost all works appeared in the 19th century (cf. Kiss 1839, Giesswein 1887, 1888). Moreover, both Kiss and Giesswein were fathers resp. theologians and therefore had an interest to prove that Hungarian is related to the “holy” language of the Old Testament. Also, the linguistic methodology was not yet fully established in the 19th century, so that the works of Kiss and Giesswein must be consulted carefully. But in 1932, there appeared the over 1200pp. work of the French linguist Hilaire de Barenton (de Barenton 1932), according to whom most of the languages of the world go back to Sumerian. In de Barenton’s work, in which we find also a few hundreds of Sumerian-Semitic-Hungarian correspondences, the methodological progress of historical linguistics is obvious, since de Barenton works consistently with sound-laws, while his predecessors just compared more or less phonetically and semantically corresponding words.

While the works of Giesswein and de Barenton are relatively easily accessible, the work of Bálint Kiss (1772-1853) is hardly available outside of Hungary. Similarly to the situation of my Hungarian-Egyptian paper (Tóth 2007a), I got a copy of Kiss’s book only after having finished EDH (= Tóth 2007), so the present study, too, is an addendum to EDH. I owe much thanks to Dr. Klára Koltai of Kossuth Lajos University Library in Debrecen for having sent me Kiss’s book on CD. Linguistically, the pages 17-73 are of primordial interest, since there Kiss gives a list of many hundred Hungarian-Hebrew and Hungarian-Aramaic (Chaldaeian) correspondences. Unusual for Non-Hungarians, Kiss brings his Hebrew and Aramaic examples in Hungarian phonetics (since at his time an International Phonetical Alphabet was not yet established). But since the readers of this journal are used to Hungarian phonetical writing and most of all since Galgóczy (1909, 1911) showed that using Hungarian phonetics can help to understand the sound values of the Sumerian cuneiforms, we do not change Kiss’s writing for the present study. All of Kiss’s word equations have been checked according to the Sumerian-Hungarian-Hebrew sound laws given in de Barenton (1932), whose work was also the basis for Gostony (1975) on which I further built my EDH (Tóth 2007).

2. Hungarian-Sumerian-Hebrew Etymologies

- 1 a, az “that”
ŠL 480; Gost. 835; Kiss 28, 30
Sum. aš
Hebr. ha
Hebr., Aram. zeh

- 2 Aba (proper name)
Gost. 902; Kiss 58
Sum. Aba
Aram. aba

- 3 ablak “window”
ŠL 128; MSL V 186; Gost. 462; Kiss 23
Sum. ab-lal
Hebr. a-balak

- 4 agy “brain”, agyalni “to brood”
ŠL 412/2, 3; MSL III 120, 374; Gost. 211; Kiss 43
Sum. ugu
Hebr. agál

- 5 aj “fold”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to carve”, ajtó “door”
ŠL 334; Gost. 929; Kiss 21, 43
Sum. a-zu
Hebr. ajtéj, ajak

- 6 akarni “to want”
ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304, 433a, 685; Kiss 29
Sum. ag, aka
Hebr. hacár

- 7 akol “fence for sheep”
 Gost. 716; Kiss 29
 Sum. udul, utul
 Hebr. hacál, hejcal
- 8 ál- “false”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 604; Kiss 18
 Sum. alam, alan
 Hebr. ál “not, just not”
- 9 állni “to stand”, állítani “to put”, állat “animal”
 ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 874; Kiss 18, 44
 Sum. gal, al
 Hebr. alah, alah
- 10 álom “sleep; dream”
 ŠL 358/3, 4; Gost. 472, 604; Kiss 32
 Sum. a-a-lum, alam, alan
 Hebr. chálom
- 11 alom “strew”
 Gost. 729; Kiss 44
 Sum. u8-alum
 Hebr. alám
- 12 ám “well”
 Gost. 830; Kiss 19
 Sum. am
 Hebr. amén
- 13 apa “father”
 Gost. 434; Kiss 17, 45
 Sum. ab, ab-ba
 Hebr. ab “father”, apa

- 14 ár “flood”, áradni “to flood, to swell”
ŠL 579; Gost. 37, 141; Kiss 52
Sum. a, a-ma-ru
Hebr. rád
- 15 Arad (place name)
MSL III 345; Gost. 519, 919; Kiss 59
Sum. arad
Hebr. Ara-d
- 16 aratni “to harvest”
ŠL 594/2; 56, 5; MSL III 269, 270; Gost. 397, 802, 803; Kiss 20
Sum. ur4, uru
Hebr. arah
- 17 Árpád “proper name”
Gost. 905; Kiss 59
Sum. A-a-ni-pad-da
Hebr. Árpád
- 18 ásni “to dig”, ásó “spade”
Gost. 639; Kiss 21
Sum. al-zu
Hebr. asuta “he digged”
- 19 asszony “woman”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332, 457; Kiss 19, 30
Sum. gal, gašan
Hebr. aszon, zónah
- 20 báj “charme”
ŠL 461; Gost. 34; Kiss 22
Sum. ba
Hebr. bahál

- 21 bal “left”, balog “left-handed”
ŠL 9; 352a; MSL III 79/1; Gost. ad 288, 588; Kiss 23
Sum. bal, ba
Hebr. bal, balag
- 22 ban, ben (inessive suffix), ba, be (illative suffix)
ŠL 69; Gost. 366, 861; Kiss 21, 22
Sum. be, bad, ba
Hebr. ba, béjn
- 23 barom “cattle”
ŠL 203/24; Gost. 651; Kiss 47
Sum. bulum
Hebr. parim
- 24 be- “in- (verbal prefix)”
ŠL 69; Gost. 366; Kiss 22
Sum. be, bad
Hebr. béj
- 25 beszélni “to speak”, beszéd “speech”
ŠL 214/16, 31; Gost. 300, 23
Sum. be
Hebr. betéd, beszéd “speech”
- 26 bírni “to possess; to stand; to be able to”, bíró “judge”, bírság “fine”, birtok “property”
ŠL 11/2, 7; Gost. 495; Kiss 17, 24
Sum. bur
Hebr. abar, abbir “kräftig, mächtig”, bira, birta “property”
- 27 bog “knot”
ŠL 3; Gost. 616; Kiss 24
Sum. mug
Hebr. gab

- 28 boldog, bódog “happy”
Gost. 132; Kiss 22
Sum. ba-dug(-ga)
Hebr. búl-dagah
- 29 borda “rib”
ŠL 74/58, 105; Gost. 205a; Kiss 24
Sum. bar
Hebr. borda
- 30 bú “grief, sorrow”, bús “sad”
ŠL 230/15, 16; Gost. 819; Kiss 22
Sum. du
Hebr. bús
- 31 búb “parting (hair); bonnet”
ŠL 455; Gost. 684; Kiss 22
Sum. u-bu-bu-ul
Hebr. bub
- 32 büdös “stinky”
ŠL 536; Gost. 115; Kiss 21
Sum. bid3, be5, bi7
Hebr. beos
- 33 búz “to stink”
ŠL 483/15; 536; 511/12; Gost. 94, 115, 704; Kiss 21
Sum. hab, bid3, be5, bi7
Hebr. beos
- 34 csákány “pickaxe”
ŠL 126; Gost. 356; Kiss 42, 55
Sum. šum
Hebr. szaccin, száccin

- 35 család “family”
ŠL 554; Gost. 444; Kiss 54
Sum. sal, sal-la
Hebr. salát
- 36 csapni “to catch”
ŠL 68/13; Gost. 273; Kiss 55
Sum. šub
Hebr. sapa
- 37 csata “battle”, csatolni “to tie up”
ŠL 549; Gost. 593; Kiss 47
Sum. šudul, šudun
Hebr. czadah
- 38 csecs “tits; udder”
ŠL 331; Gost. 458; Kiss 48
Sum. šeš
Hebr. czicz
- 39 csel “ruse, trick”, cselekedni “to make, to do”
ŠL 152/4, 8; 44; Gost. 103, 241; Kiss 48
Sum. sil5, šilig
Hebr. czel, czalach
- 40 csemege “delikatessen”
ŠL 215; Gost. 789; Kiss 48
Sum. šem
Hebr. czimuka
- 41 csépelni “to thresh”, csép “threshing flail”
ŠL 68; 537/10, 20; Gost. 274, 275; Kiss 55
Sum. šib, dib
Hebr. sépel

- 42 csepp “drop”, csepegni “to drop”
Gost. 659; Kiss 55
Sum. še x
Hebr. sepec
- 43 cserép “broken piece, fragment”
ŠL 309; Gost. 537, 673; Kiss 49
Sum. zurzub, še-ib
Hebr. czereb
- 44 csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
ŠL 381, 393; 231; 126/58; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; Kiss 54
Sum. zalag, zal, zil(-la)
Hebr. seleg, télag
- 45 csinos “pretty”
ŠL 8; Gost. 160; Kiss 49, 54
Sum. šen
Hebr. czana, sinész
- 46 csípni “to pinch”, csipke “thorn”
ŠL 68; Gost. 274; Kiss 48
Sum. šib
Hebr. czaip
- 47 csíra “germ”
ŠL 71/2; Gost. 242; Kiss 48
Sum. šir
Hebr. czair
- 48 csoda, csuda “wonder, miracle”
ŠL 119h; 190/2-5, 13; Gost. 119; Kiss 47, 53
Sum. sukud
Hebr. czedah, sod

- 49 csomó “knot”
ŠL 126; 555/8; 319; Gost. 356, 609; Kiss 48
Sum. šum, zum
Hebr. czammah
- 50 csordulni “to flow over”, corogni “to flow”
ŠL 491; Gost. 368; Kiss 49
Sum. zar
Hebr. czarah
- 51 csuka “pike”
ŠL 354/b; 407b, f; Gost. 213; Kiss 49
Sum. šu-ha
Hebr. czukah
- 52 csúnya “ugly”
ŠL 126; 429; Gost. 356, 753; Kiss 48
Sum. šum, sun-na
Hebr. czachanah
- 53 dagadni “to swell”, daganat “tumor”, dagály “flood”
Gost. 173; Kiss 26
Sum. dugud
Hebr. dagál
- 54 dajka “nurse”
ŠL 319; Gost. 702; Kiss 26
Sum. ga
Hebr. daj
- 55 darab “piece”
ŠL 108; 377/3; Gost. 86; Kiss 27, 34
Sum. dur
Hebr. darab, taráp

- 56 derék “honest”
MSL III 142/176; Gost. 187; Kiss 27
Sum. diri(g)
Hebr. doréc
- 57 dinnye “melon”
ŠL 550/17, 19; Gost. 805; Kiss 33
Sum. tiĝīlu, tiĝīla
Hebr. tinna
- 58 disznó “pig”
ŠL 467; Gost. 715; Kiss 27
Sum. dun(-a)
Hebr. disnah
- 59 dob “drum”
ŠL 138; Gost. 190; Kiss 57
Sum. dub
Hebr. top
- 60 dolog “thing”, dolgozni “to work”
ŠL 278/3-5; MSL III 125/321; Gost. 130; Kiss 26
Sum. galga
Hebr. dalag
- 61 dög “carrion”
LM 229; Gost. 500; Kiss 26
Sum. tag
Hebr. dag
- 62 e, ez “this”
Gost. 846; Kiss 28, 30
Sum. e
Hebr. ha, zeh

- 63 é (genitive suffix)
Gost. 855; Kiss 28
Sum. e, ge
Hebr. hé
- 64 éj “night”
ŠL 427; Gost. 49; Kiss 38
Sum. gig, ge6
Hebr. lajél “éjjel (in the night)”
- 65 ék “wedge”, ékjel, ékszer “jewels”, ékes “decorated”
ŠL 183; MSL III 202, 291; ŠL 80; 347; Gost. 305, 561, 562, 600; Kiss 43
Sum. ag, ang, ig, ek, igi-gal, aga
Hebr. ecesz
- 66 el- “away (verbal prefix)”
ŠL 381; Gost. 328, 860, 874; Kiss 18
Sum. ud-du, e, i, al
Hebr. él
- 67 élni “to live”
ŠL 320; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 332, 405, 874; Kiss 18
Sum. il, gal, al
Hebr. él
- 68 eme “female”
Gost. 208; Kiss 19
Sum. en-bar
Hebr. em
- 69 én “I”
ŠL 233; Gost. 811; Kiss 19
Sum. ĝa-e
Hebr. ani

- 70 ének “song”, énekelni “to sing”
ŠL 546/2; Gost. 16; Kiss 20
Sum. en-ag
Hebr. énok
- 71 epe “gall”
ŠL 207, 535/9; Gost. 238; Kiss 20
Sum. ib
Hebr. epeh
- 72 erő “strength, force”
ŠL 50; 56, 5; Gost. 493, 802; Kiss 20
Sum. er, eri, erum, uru
Hebr. ere, ara
- 73 eskű, eskűv- “oath”, eskűdni “to swear”
ŠL 452; Gost. 104; Kiss 21
Sum. izkim
Hebr. eskod
- 74 esni “to fall”, esemény “event”, eső “rain”
ŠL 461; 308; Gost. 5, 188, 429; Kiss 20, 21
Sum. ešemen, e
Hebr. asám “did a crime”; esed
- 75 faragni “to carve”, faragó “carver”
ŠL 349/65; Gost. 575; Kiss 47
Sum. bur-gul
Hebr. parád, parác
- 76 fehér, fejtér “white”
ŠL 181; 468; Gost. 155, 572; Kiss 47
Sum. babbar, ku-babbar
Hebr. peér

- 77 fel “up”
ŠL 13; Gost. 35; Kiss 46
Sum. An
Hebr. pele
- 78 fél (felet) “half”, felezni “to divide in half”
ŠL 589/27; 74/58, 105; 2/4, 12, 13; MSL V 10, 20; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 384, 631, 862; Kiss 46
Sum. ha-la, bar, ba, hal, ba-ra
Hebr. pelág
- 79 fel-, föl- “up (verbal prefix)”
ŠL 320; Gost. 151, 405; Kiss 46
Sum. il
Hebr. pele
- 80 feleség “wife”
ŠL 2/4, 12, 13; Gost. 384; Kiss 46
Sum. hal
Hebr. pileges
- 81 figyelni “to watch out”
ŠL 449; Gost. 217; Kiss 47
Sum. igi
Hebr. pighel
- 82 fiú “son; boy”
ŠL 144/37; MSL V 305; Gost. 456; Kiss 46
Sum. ibila
Hebr. pij
- 83 fogni “to seize”, fogadni “to receive”, foganni “to be expecting a baby”
ŠL 450; 78/3; 412; Gost. 364, 365, 381; Kiss 45
Sum. pad, pag, ugu, ugun
Hebr. paga

- 84 fogyni “to diminish”
ŠL 69; 152/8; Gost. 363, 403; Kiss 45
Sum. bad bis, ug⁹
Hebr. pug
- 85 fő, fej “head”
ŠL 69; 295; 565; Gost. 514, 792; Kiss 46
Sum. be, pa
Hebr. peh
- 86 fújni “to blow”; fúvatni “to blow, to blow out”
ŠL 371; LM 515; Gost. 339; Kiss 46
Sum. bu, bu⁵
Hebr. pu
- 87 gatya “large farmer’s pants”
ŠL 90; MSL III 228; Gost. 525; Kiss 45
Sum. gad(-a)
Hebr. otjað
- 88 gaz “scoundrel”, gizgaz “weed”
ŠL 296/2-6; Gost. 786; Kiss 24
Sum. giš
Hebr. gez
- 89 gazda “farmer”
ŠL 62; 192/6; Gost. 507, 607; Kiss 31
Sum. ga⁵-šu-du⁸
Hebr. chaza-da
- 90 gázolni “to wade; to run s.o. over”
ŠL 192; Gost. 290; Kiss 24
Sum. gaz
Hebr. gazáz “wades; runs s.o. over”

- 91 gödör “pit”
Gost. 661; Kiss 31
Sum. kidar
Hebr. cheder
- 92 gulya “herd of cattle”
ŠL 297; MSL III 137/94; Gost. 721; Kiss 25
Sum. gud, gu4
Hebr. gülla
- 93 gyám “guardian”, gyámol “support”
ŠL 554, 557; Gost. 439, 440; Kiss 25
Sum. geme, dam
Hebr. gamál
- 94 gyep “lawn”, gyepű “fence, Hungarian border in the early Middle-Ages”
ŠL 85; Gost. 784; Kiss 25
Sum. gi
Hebr. gapa
- 95 gyermek, gyerek “child”
ŠL 134; Gost. 437; Kiss 35
Sum. um(-u)
Hebr. jerek
- 96 győzni “to win”, győző “winner”
ŠL 296; 559; 296; Gost. 345, 510, 787; Kiss 43
Sum. giš, giš-guza, isu
Hebr. óz
- 97 hagyni “to let”
Gost. 404; Kiss 31
Sum. u-gu
Hebr. chagga

- 98 hála “thanks”
ŠL 550; Gost. 99; Kiss 29
Sum. húl
Hebr. halál
- 99 haladni “to proceed”
ŠL 550; Gost. 99, 385; Kiss 29, 32
Sum. húl, hal bis
Hebr. halah, chalád
- 100 halál “death”
ŠL 317-2, 6; 316; 456; Gost. 31, 98; Kiss 18, 32
Sum. lú-alal, hul
Hebr. alál, chalál
- 101 hamar “quick, hurried”
Gost. 824; Kiss 38
Sum. a-mar-u
Hebr. mahár
- 102 harácsolni “to plunder, to devastate”
ŠL 132; Gost. 606; Kiss 45
Sum. har(-ra)
Hebr. arác
- 103 harag “anger”
ŠL 22; Gost. 194; Kiss 29, 33
Sum. urgu
Hebr. harag, charák
- 104 haszon “use, advantage”, hasznos “useful”
Gost. 144; Kiss 33
Sum. á-áš
Hebr. chasán

- 105 hát “well ...”
Gost. 825; Kiss 28, 33
Sum. ga, ge, gu
Hebr. héd, chát (?)
- 106 határ, old hudur “border”, határolni “to mark off”, határozni “to decide”
ŠL 96; Gost. 272, 491; Kiss 21, 31, 45
Sum. kud, bulug
Hebr. atár, chatár
- 107 ház “house”, háznép “one’s family”
ŠL 339; 233; Gost. 446, 452; Kiss 29
Sum. ni(ri-a), ga
Hebr. haza
- 108 hegedű “violin”
Gost. 585; Kiss 28
Sum. ne-gi-gi-du16
Hebr. hédad
- 109 hegy “mountain”
ŠL 230; Gost. 582; Kiss 28
Sum. gag
Hebr. hege
- 110 hely “place”, helyezni “to put”
ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Kiss 29
Sum. ki, ke
Hebr. halah
- 111 hívni “to call”, hű (hívet) “faithful”
ŠL152(4); MSL III 351; Gost. 518; Kiss 17
Sum. ubara
Hebr. ivvah “calls”

- 112 hogy “that, in order to, because”
Gost. 825; Kiss 28
Sum. ga, ge, gu
Hebr. hagah
- 113 homok “sand”
LM 212; Gost. 61; Kiss 30
Sum. ukum
Hebr. hamah-ach
- 114 hon “homeland”
ŠL 195/2; Gost. 482; Kiss 28, 44
Sum. nu
Hebr. hon, on
- 115 hozni “to bring”
Gost. 858; Kiss 31
Sum. še, eš, eše, uš
Hebr. choz, chazam “hozom “I bring”
- 116 hölgy “lady”
Gost. 435; Kiss 29
Sum. ad, ad-da
Hebr. holid
- 117 húnyni “to turn a blind eye”
ŠL 536/39; Gost. 393; Kiss 28
Sum. hun
Hebr. hon
- 118 hús “meat”
ŠL 384; 171; MSL III 151; ŠL 7; Gost. 113, 203, 204; Kiss 32
Sum. uš, uzu, kuš
Hebr. chúcz

- 119 húzni “to pull”
LM 401; Gost. 398; Kiss 31
Sum. hur
Hebr. chazam (< Arab.) “húzom (I pull)”
- 120 idő “time; weather”, (az) idén “in this year”
ŠL 381; 52; Gost. 42, 44; Kiss 43
Sum. ud, ud-(d)a, itu
Hebr. iddan
- 121 isten “god”
ŠL 480; LM 480; Gost. 22, 23; Kiss 20
Sum. išten, d-DIŠ
Hebr. Iseh-den
- 122 izzani “to glow”, izzás “glowing”
ŠL 172; MSL IV 36/99; Gost. 191, 450; Kiss 34
Sum. izi
Hebr. jeza “izza (glows)”
- 123 járni “to go; to come”
ŠL 444; 232/4; 401; 152b, c; Gost. 231, 314, 606; Kiss 35
Sum. gir, ir, har(-ra)
Hebr. jarác “járok (I am coming)”
- 124 járom “yoke”
ŠL 50/3; Gost. 578; Kiss 35
Sum. erum
Hebr. jarah
- 125 jó “good”, jól “well”
ŠL 142; 396; Gost. 13, 146; Kiss 34
Sum. i(-a), dug
Hebr. jah, jaah

- 126 jog “law”
ŠL 142; Gost. 13, 317; Kiss 34
Sum. i(-a), i
Hebr. jad
- 127 jönni, dial. gyünni “to come”
ŠL 206; Gost. 255, 256; Kiss 24
Sum. gin, du
Hebr. gaa (< Arab.) “comes”, jeheve “jövő (coming, future)”
- 128 kacagás, kacaj “laughter”, kacagni “to laugh”
Gost. 133; Kiss 48
Sum. ka-zal
Hebr. czachak
- 129 kád “tub”
ŠL 309; Gost. 539; Kiss 35
Sum. dug
Hebr. cád
- 130 kapa “hoe”, kapálni “to hoe”
ŠL 536; Gost. 353; Kiss 32
Sum. ku
Aram. chapász “kapás “s.o. who hoes”
- 131 kaparni “to scratch”
Gost. 271; Kiss 32, 49
Sum. kaparu (< Akk.)
Hebr. chapar, kabár
- 132 kapni “to receive; to catch”
ŠL 36; Gost. 351, 686; Kiss 32, 36
Sum. ku, ka
Hebr. chapán, kap

- 133 kar “arm”
ŠL 322; 74/58, 105; MSL III 78/4, 79/1, 7; Gost. 152, 205, 522; Kiss 36
Sum. kal, kalg, kùš, kur x
Hebr. car
- 134 kár “damage; a pity”
ŠL 60; 376/2, 3, 4, 8, etc.; Gost. 122, 553; Kiss 33, 35
Sum. kúr, kar
Hebr. cháras “káros (s.o. who is damaging)”, caar
- 135 kard “saber, sword”
LM 223; Gost. 647; Kiss 50
Sum. kar
Hebr. kardom
- 136 karika “ring”
ŠL 60; Gost. 105; Kiss 36
Sum. kur(-kur)
Hebr. cericah
- 137 kása “mush, mash”
ŠL 214; Gost. 719, 935; Kiss 51
Sum. kaš, ga-še-a
Hebr. kasah
- 138 kasza “scythe”, kaszálni “to mow”
ŠL 46/4-7; Gost. 646, 807; Kiss 50
Sum. kaz, kud-da
Hebr. kaczah
- 139 kebel “bosom”
ŠL 167; Gost. 202; Kiss 31
Sum. gab(a)
Hebr. chabál, chóbel

- 140 kedv “mood”, kedvelni “to love”
 Gost. 306; Kiss 31
 Sum. ki-ag, ke-ag
 Hebr. chedvah
- 141 kegy “favor”, kegyes “gracious, merciful”
 ŠL 468; 41; Gost. 165, 572, 573; Kiss 32, 50
 Sum. kug, ku-babbar, kug-dim
 Hebr. chén, chén-jes, kodes
- 142 kék “blue”
 ŠL 591; Gost. 148a; Kiss 45
 Sum. gig
 Hebr. akik (< Arab.)
- 143 kép “picture”, képezni “to build, to form”
 ŠL 440; Gost. 219, 931; Kiss 36
 Sum. ka, kim
 Hebr. cip
- 144 kerek “round”, kerék “wheel”
 LM 129a; Gost. 142, 531; Kiss 51
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
 Hebr. karách
- 145 kert “garden”
 MSL I, 71; Gost. 663; Kiss 51
 Sum. kiri
 Hebr. keret
- 146 kész “ready”, készíteni “to prepare (v/t), to make ready”, készülni “to get ready, to prepare (v/i)”
 ŠL 70/32; Gost. 432, 787; Kiss 35, 51
 Sum. katu, isu (< Akk.)
 Hebr. cásze, kécz
 Aram. kisset “készíteni (to prepare)”

- 147 keverni, kavarni “to stir”
ŠL 396; Gost. 383; Kiss 31
Sum. he-he
Hebr. chabár
- 148 kéz “hand”
ŠL 354b; MSL III 139; ŠL 559; 296/2-6; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786; Kiss 32
Sum. kad, kat4,5, giš, ki-ši-ib, giš-guza
Hebr. chezek
- 149 ki, kinn, kint “out, outside”
ŠL 461; Gost. 40; Kiss 50
Sum. ki, ke
Hebr. ki
- 150 kicsi, kicsiny “small, little, tiny”
ŠL 281 a/1, 2; 290/2, 8; MSL III 249; Gost. 749; Kiss 50
Sum. kiši, kišim
Hebr. kiczéj
- 151 kígyó “snake”
ŠL 376; Gost. 347; Kiss 31
Sum. gi4
Aram. chévja
- 152 kín “agony”
ŠL 538/10; MSL III 271; Gost. 499, 937; Kiss 50
Sum. kin, kiĝ
Hebr. kinah, kun
- 153 kincs “treasure”
ŠL 468; Gost. 571; Kiss 25
Sum. guš-kin
Hebr. ginza

- 154 kívánni “to wish”
ŠL 143; 406; Gost. 421; Kiss 35, 50
Sum. kam
Hebr. cavván, kivvah
- 155 kosár “basket”
Gost. 614; Kiss 51
Sum. dusu
Hebr. kusár (< Arab.)
- 156 kömény, kemény “caraway”
ŠL 465; Gost. 808; Kiss 36
Sum. gamun
Hebr. camár
- 157 kör “circle”
ŠL 60/33; 111; Gost. 105, 333; Kiss 50
Sum. kur(-kur), gur
Hebr. karah
- 158 kötni “to bind”, kötözni “to tie up”, kötél “cord, rope”
ŠL 354/b; MSL III 139; 132/26; Gost. 214, 252, 279, 281; Kiss 32
Sum. kad, kat4,5, ki-ši-ib, kad, kešda
Hebr. chút, chatál
- 159 köz, old küzü “spot, place; community”, közel “near”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
ŠL 425; 296/2-6; Gost. 504, 786; Kiss 32
Sum. kiši, keš, giš
Hebr. chaczi
- 160 kürt “horn (music instrument)”
ŠL 424/5; Gost. 584; Kiss 51
Sum. kir
Hebr. kerót

- 161 láb “leg, foot”
 Gost. 254; Kiss 37
 Sum. lah4
 Hebr. laahb
- 162 lapát “shovel”
 MSL III 103; Gost. 640; Kiss 38
 Sum. lapatum
 Hebr. lapát
- 163 le- “down (verbal prefix)”; lent, lenn “down”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 334; Kiss 36
 Sum. la
 Hebr. l
- 164 lebbencs “Fleckerl (pasta strips for bouillon)”
 LM 424; Gost. 244; Kiss 37
 Sum. lipiš
 Hebr. laháb
- 165 lélek “breathsoul (vs. bodysoul)”, lélegezni “to breathe”, lelkes “inspired, fiery”
 ŠL 313; 330; Gost. 69, 447; Kiss 18
 Sum. líl, lu
 Hebr. lélach
- 166 lelni “to meet, to find”
 ŠL 481; Gost. 335; Kiss 18
 Sum. lal
 Hebr. lél “he is in power”
- 167 lép “spleen”
 ŠL 106; Gost. 244; Kiss 37
 Sum. lipiš
 Hebr. léb

- 168 locsolni “to water”, locsadni “to moisten”
ŠL 321/3; Gost. 325; Kiss 38
Sum. luh, lah
Hebr. lasad
- 169 ma “today”
ŠL 61/40; Gost. 45; Kiss 38
Sum. mu
Hebr. mahah
- 170 magas “high”, magasztos “sublime, grand”
Gost. 163; Kiss 24, 38
Sum. mah
Hebr. gaah
Aram. magus
- 171 Magoch (proper name)
ŠL 314; Gost. 29; Kiss 67
Sum. sanga (Zäntha-Magus)
Hebr. Magus
- 172 mány, mény (collective suffix)
ŠL 471; 570; Gost. 836; Kiss 39
Sum. min, man
Hebr. manah
- 173 más “other”, másik “the other one”, másítani “to amend”, második “second”, másolni “to copy”
ŠL 74; MSL VI 48, 55; ŠL 76; Gost. 12, 94a, 632, 727, 864; Kiss 39
Sum. maš, máš, -meš, me-eš
Hebr. masál
- 174 megye “government district”
ŠL 342; 335; Gost. 503; Kiss 38
Sum. ma-a, ma-da
Hebr. medi

- 175 méh “womb”
ŠL 554; Gost. 239, 441; Kiss 39
Sum. mi
Hebr. méhaj
- 176 mely? “which?”, mely “which”
Gost. 866; Kiss 39
Sum. me
Aram. mejle
- 177 mély “deep”
ŠL 122; 433/9; Gost. 14, 568, 669, 777; Kiss 39
Sum. me, má(-a), meli, nim
Hebr. meli, meléj
- 178 menny “heaven, sky”
ŠL 95; 433/16, 8; MSL III 151/354, 433/2, 9; Gost. 84, 90, 164, 401, 777; Kiss 39
Sum. mun, nim-gír, nim
Hebr. meni
- 179 méreg “poison”, mérges “poisonous; angry”
ŠL 347/5; 481; Gost. 116, 335; Kiss 39
Sum. me-ir, lal
Hebr. merágh
- 180 mese “fairytale”
ŠL 76; Gost. 95, 302; Kiss 39
Sum. máš. me
Hebr. missél
- 181 mez “cover, clothes”, mezítelen “naked”
ŠL 532; Gost. 615; Kiss 38
Sum. me-te
Hebr. mezi

- 182 mi? “what?”
ŠL 70a; 61; Gost. 816, 818, 867; Kiss 39
Sum. mi, a-ba11
Hebr. mi
- 183 múlni “to pass (time)”
ŠL 129a; Gost. 47a; Kiss 39
Sum. mul, mulu
Hebr. múl
- 184 nád “reed”
Gost. 585; Kiss 40
Sum. ne-gi-gi-du16
Hebr. nád
- 185 nagy “big”
ŠL 72; 87/1; 168; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170; Kiss 40
Sum. nu5(.g), (nu-)g, nun, nu5, na, nad
Hebr. nahág
- 186 nak, nek (dative suffix)
Gost. 849; Kiss 40
Sum. na
Hebr. nachach
- 187 nál, nél (adessive suffix)
Gost. 849; Kiss 40
Sum. na
Hebr. nachál
- 188 nap “day; sun”
ŠL 129/2; Gost. 48; Kiss 41
Sum. nap, nab
Hebr. nap

- 189 nász “wedding; father-in-law”
ŠL 394/6, 7; Gost. 771; Kiss 41
Sum. nunuz
Hebr. nászu
- 190 ne! “there!”
Gost. 848; Kiss 29
Sum. ne
Hebr. hén
- 191 nem (negative particle)
ŠL 79/8; Gost. 58, 876; Kiss 38, 18
Sum. na-àm, nu-àm, nu
Hebr. méén
Aram. ejn
- 192 nép “people”
ŠL 339; 366/7; Gost. 446, 812, 930; Kiss 40
Sum. ni(ri-a), ni, na-ab
Hebr. nib
- 193 ni! “look!”
Gost. 848; Kiss 40
Sum. ne
Hebr. nu
- 194 no! “now!, then!”
Gost. 831; Kiss 40
Sum. na
Hebr. na
- 195 nő “woman”
ŠL 75/1, 19, 81, 90; Gost. 470, 771; Kiss 40
Sum. nu, nunuz
Hebr. naeh

- 196 nyak “neck”
Gost. 240; Kiss 40
Sum. gu
Hebr. nuágh
- 197 nyugodni, nyugszik “to rest”, nyugat “west”
ŠL 431; Gost. 411; Kiss 40
Sum. nud, nad, na
Hebr. nucha
- 198 ok “reason, cause”, okozni “to cause”
ŠL 97; MSL III 291; Gost. 304; Kiss. 18
Sum. ag
Hebr. ác
- 199 or-, orv- “wild”
Gost. 735; Kiss 45
Sum. ur-mah
Hebr. ar, har
- 200 ordítani “to roar, to howl”
ŠL 24; Gost. 287; Kiss 45
Sum. ara9
Hebr. aar
- 201 oroslán “lion”
Gost. 735; Kiss 20
Sum. ur-mah
Hebr. ari-szalan
- 202 ország, old uru-zag “land, state”
ŠL 332/19; 38; 332; 401; Gost. 81, 478, 480; Kiss 20
Sum. zag, uru + zag, hursag, harsag
Hebr. arzák (< Arab.)

- 203 óta “since”
ŠL 381; Gost. 42; Kiss 45
Sum. ud, ud-(d)a
Hebr. ét, attah
- 204 ott “there”
Gost. 857; Kiss 21
Sum. ta11
Hebr. atah
- 205 őr “guard”, őrs “guarding place”, őrizni “to guard”, őrszem “guarding place”
ŠL 401/99; 80; MSL III 176; ŠL 331; 393; 575/2, 3; Gost. 33, 332, 395, 494, 734; Kiss 45
Sum. ur5-úš, gál, urù, erim, ur
Hebr. ér
- 206 öreg “old”, örök “eternal”, örökség “heritage”
MSL VI 59/99; 209; Gost. 197, 247; Kiss 20
Sum. egir
Hebr. orec
- 207 ösztön “instinct”, ösztökélni “to drive on, to urge on”
ŠL 383; MSL III 176; ŠL 210; Gost. 225, 332, 788; Kiss 42
Sum. geštug, gal, geš-tin, giš-tin
Hebr. szatán
- 208 öv “belt”
ŠL 420; Gost. 55, 722; Kiss 17
Sum. ub, ab
Hebr. abenét
- 209 parancs “order, command”, parancsolni “to order, to command”
Gost. 883; Kiss 47
Sum. barag
Hebr. paracz

- 210 patak “brook”
Gost. 656; Kiss 47
Sum. pa
Hebr. patach
- 211 peregni “to spin (round)”
ŠL 352a; Gost. 588; Kiss 47
Sum. balag
Hebr. perág
- 212 pokol “hell”
ŠL 60/27; Gost. 28; Kiss 46
Sum. pa(b)-hal
Hebr. piggol
- 213 por “dust”
ŠL 381; Gost. 706; Kiss 29, 45
Sum. par, za-par
Hebr. hapar, apar
- 214 rá- “on top of (verbal prefix)”
Gost. 852; Kiss 51
Sum. ra
Hebr. raah
- 215 rab “prisoner”
ŠL 49/3, 4; Gost. 619; Kiss 52
Sum. rab
Hebr. raab
- 216 ragyogni “to shine”
ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 183, 373; Kiss 51
Sum. rug, lag-lag
Hebr. raga, ragagh

- 217 rakni “to put”, rakodni “to load, to ship, to reload”
 Gost. 264, 344, 369; Kiss 52, 53
 Sum. ra (+ ag)
 Hebr. ragás “rakás (loading, pile)”, rakám “rakom (I load)”
- 218 rázni “to shake”
 ŠL 206; Gost. 263; Kiss 52
 Sum. rá (+ uš)
 Hebr. ráás, razám “rázom (I shake)”
- 219 reggel “morning”, reggeli “breakfast”
 ŠL 381/67, 76; Gost. 373; Kiss 52
 Sum. lag-lag
 Hebr. regel
- 220 rém “horror; ghost”, réműlni “to get scared”
 ŠL 482/2, 3; Gost. 93; Kiss 52
 Sum. rim
 Hebr. raám
- 221 rész “part”
 ŠL 377/3; Gost. 85; Kiss 53
 Sum. liš
 Hebr. rés
- 222 rom “ruin”, rombolni “to destroy”, romlani, romolni “to spoil, to get broken”, rontani “to spoil, to damage”
 LM 565; ŠL 565; Gost. 135, 292, 344; Kiss 52
 Sum. gum, hum, ra
 Hebr. romah
- 223 ság, ség, seg “hill” (in place names)
 Gost. 924; Kiss 71
 Sum. šag
 Hebr. Saag

- 224 sár “dirt, mud”
ŠL 212; Gost. 60; Kiss 55
Sum. sahar
Hebr. sarah
- 225 sárga “yellow”
MSL III 127/362; Gost. 176; Kiss 56
Sum. sig7
Hebr. szarák
- 226 selyem “silk”
ŠL 457; Gost. 201; Kiss 42
Sum. silim
Hebr. szalám
- 227 sok “many, much”
ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 461; Kiss 42
Sum. su
Hebr. szác
Aram. szággi
- 228 sor “row”, sorolni “to class, to classify”
ŠL 152; Gost. 313; Kiss 55, 56
Sum. sar
Hebr. surah, tor
- 229 sújtani “to hit, to beat”
ŠL 354; 411; Gost. 337, 338; Kiss 54
Sum. šu...ti, šu4
Hebr. sijt
- 230 sülni “to get roasted”, sütni “to roast”
ŠL 469; Gost. 693; Kiss 54
Sum. kurum6
Hebr. suj (< Arab.)

- 231 szabni “to cut out, to tailor to”
ŠL 295k; Gost. 273a; Kiss 30
Sum. šab
Hebr. zabach “he cut”
- 232 szajkó “acornjay”
ŠL 82/8; Gost. 744; Kiss 56
Sum. sa4-a-hu
Hebr. szijcho
- 233 szakítani “to tear (v/t), to pick”, szakadni “to tear (v/i)”
ŠL 102; Gost. 323; Kiss 54, 56
Sum. suh
Hebr. sachath, szachát “szakadt (torn, broken)”
- 234 szál “thread”
MSL III 185; Gost. 529; Kiss 42
Sum. sa-a
Hebr. szalál
- 235 szállni “to fly; to stay (in a hotel)”
ŠL 86/41; Gost. 386; Kiss 42
Sum. dal
Hebr. szollah
- 236 szamár “donkey”
ŠL 437; MSL III 155; Gost. 751; Kiss 42
Sum. amar
Hebr. szamár
- 237 szánni “to dedicate”
ŠL 164; Gost. 377; Kiss 41, 54
Sum. sum, sun
Hebr. szaán, sanah

- 238 szeg “nail”
 Gost. 210; Kiss 41
 Sum. sag, šaĝ
 Aram. szicca
- 239 szeg, szög “corner, angle”, szegély “rim, border”, szegés “seam”, szeglet, szöglet “corner, angle”, szegni, old “to hem; to cut in; to break one’s word”, szegődni “to serve; to join”
 ŠL 332/19; 84; 567; UET 333, 361; MSL V 234; Gost. 81, 321, 546, 596b, 629; Kiss 30
 Sum. zag, zig, sig4, siga, si-gi4-da, sag
 Hebr. zikk
- 240 szegény “poor”
 ŠL 692; Gost. 147; Kiss 41
 Sum. sig
 Hebr. szicén
- 241 szék “seat, stool”
 Gost. 210; Kiss 36
 Sum. sag, šaĝ
 Hebr. cesz
- 242 szekér “handcart”
 LM 129a; ŠL 486; Gost. 142, 531; Kiss 41
 Sum. mul-giš-gigir, gigir
 Hebr. szochér
- 243 szekerce “axe”
 ŠL 449/122e; Gost. 583; Kiss 42
 Sum. igi-kak
 Aram. szekorja
- 244 szél “wind”, szelelni “to ventilate”
 MSL V 74/306; Gost. 21, 192; Kiss 30
 Sum. d-Zalam, sig-sig
 Hebr. zelál

- 245 szem “eye”, személy “person”
ŠL 449; 367; Gost. 218, 691; Kiss 42, 54
Sum. ši, še
Hebr. szemel, semes
- 246 szép “beautiful, handsome”
MSL III 127, 361; Gost. 175; Kiss 30, 41, 48
Sum. sa-a
Hebr. zip, széb, czebi
- 247 szepegni “to act timidly”
ŠL 26; Gost. 376; Kiss 42
Sum. sub
Hebr. szapék
- 248 szer “means”, szerelni “to mount, to install”, szerezni “to acquire”, szerszám “tool”
ŠL 112; 152; 57; Gost. 378, 414, 498; Kiss 56
Sum. si-sa, šer, esir
Hebr. szeréc
- 249 szer, szor “-times”
Gost. 891; Kiss 30
Sum. še
Hebr. zar
- 250 szeretni “to love”, szerelem “love”
ŠL 437/3; Gost. 374; Kiss 55
Sum. zur
Hebr. seret
- 251 szikkadni “to dry out”
Gost. 662; Kiss 48
Sum. sig
Hebr. czicheh

- 252 szó, szav- “word”
ŠL 82/3; 6; Gost. 311, 312; Kiss 48
Sum. sa4, zu
Hebr. czav
- 253 szoba “room”
ŠL 7; Gost. 683; Kiss 30
Sum. su
Hebr. zabál “szobál (he lives together with s.o.)”
- 254 szokni “to get used to s.th.”
ŠL 172; ŠL 7, 2, 3, 17; Gost. 310, 461; Kiss 30
Sum. zah, su
Hebr. zog
- 255 szomjú “thirsty”
Gost. 320; Kiss 48
Sum. šumu (< Akk.)
Hebr. czimmaon, czama
- 256 szorítani “to press”, szorulni “to jam; to need s.th.”, szoros narrow, scarce”
ŠL 101, 2, 3, 7; Gost. 307; Kiss 19, 49
Sum. sur
Hebr. aszar, czar
- 257 szórni “to scatter”
MSL III 106, 121; Gost. 282; Kiss 30
Sum. su-u
Hebr. zúr
- 258 sző, szöv- “to weave”, szöveg “text”, szövet “tissue”
ŠL 104/7; Gost. 528; Kiss 41
Sum. sa
Hebr. szabac

- 259 szőr “hair”
ŠL 53; Gost. 232, 760; Kiss 56
Sum. su6, šah
Hebr. szear
- 260 szörny “monster”
ŠL 11; Gost. 741; Kiss 56
Sum. ušum(-gal/-bašmu)
Hebr. szaar
- 261 szúrni “to sting, to stab”
ŠL 101; 491; 57; 405/3, 4; Gost. 307, 368, 498, 748; Kiss 41
Sum. sur, zar, esir
Hebr. szír
- 262 szűrni “to strain”
ŠL 101, 2, 4, 7; Gost. 307; Kiss 30
Sum. sur
Hebr. zúr
- 263 szűz “virgin”
ŠL 331/14,b; Gost. 443; Kiss 48
Sum. šis, geme-šiš
Hebr. czucz
- 264 takarni “to cover”, takaró “cover, blanket”
ŠL 574; 24; 11/2, 7; 536; MSL III 5, 156; Gost. 296, 287, 495, 524; Kiss 26, 33, 56
Sum. tug, ara9, bur
Hebr. dagar, tahár, táchera
- 265 támasztani “to lean s.th. against; to cause; to demand”, támaszték “retaining beam”, támadni “to attack; to be created”
ŠL 557; 94/13; 207; Gost. 440, 564, 566; Kiss 57
Sum. dam, dim, tum
Hebr. tamád, tamac

- 266 tapadni “to adhere, to stick”, tapasztani “to glue, to paste”
ŠL 124/4; Gost. 391; Kiss 33, 49, 57
Sum. tab
Hebr. tapás, czapád, tapász
- 267 tapodni “to step, to stamp”, topogni “to trample, to stamp”
ŠL 206; Gost. 256; Kiss 27, 57
Sum. du
Hebr. dapak, tapáp
- 268 tární “to open wide”
ŠL 383; Gost. 410; Kiss 57
Sum. tal(-tal)
Hebr. taar, tarah
- 269 tej “milk”
ŠL 319; Gost. 702; Kiss 33
Sum. ga
Hebr. tal
- 270 tele, teli “full”, telni “to get full; to pass (time)”, teljes “complete”
ŠL 73; MSL III 75/9; Gost. 71, 888; Kiss 57
Sum. tíl-a, til
Hebr. tel
- 271 telen, talan (privative suffix)
Gost. 889; Kiss 33
Sum. nig-nu-til-li-da
Hebr. telán
- 272 temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
ŠL 376; 206; Gost. 7, 266, 409; Kiss 33, 57
Sum. temen, túm, ki-túm
Hebr. tametem, temutah

- 273 tér (teret) “space”, terület “area”, teríteni “to spread out, to cover”, terülni “to extend, to stretch”, téríteni “to lead, to guide”, terem “room”
 ŠL 375/6; 536/14; Gost. 50, 466; Kiss 34
 Sum. giš-tir, dur, durun
 Hebr. terem
- 274 térd, térgy “knee”
 ŠL 396; Gost. 233; Kiss 34
 Sum. dug
 Hebr. terád
- 275 tömni “to stuff”, tömb “block”, tömlő “tube”, tömlőc “dungeon”, tömör “soild, compact”
 ŠL 376; 400/2, 3; 206; 207; Gost. 7, 228, 266, 566; Kiss 33, 57
 Sum. temen, duburm túm, tum
 Hebr. tum, tam
- 276 törni “to break”, törődik “to struggle with s.th.”, törvény “law”
 ŠL 79; MSL III 101/65; IV 125ss.; ŠL 12; Gost. 59, 268; Kiss 33, 57
 Sum. nam(tar), tar
 Hebr. tarád, tarách, torah
- 277 túl “beyond”
 Gost. 128; Kiss 33
 Sum. tu15, tu15-tab-ba
 Hebr. túl
- 278 tűz “fire”
 ŠL 16; Gost. 453; Kiss 33
 Sum. tu6
 Hebr. tűsz
- 279 úgy “so, like that”
 ŠL 401; Gost. 826, 890; Kiss 44
 Sum. ur5, u
 Hebr. ud

- 280 új “new”
 Gost. 417; Kiss 17, 44
 Sum. u, u-dur
 Hebr. úl
- 281 vad “wild”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Kiss 22
 Sum. bad
 Hebr. bad
- 282 vádolni “to accuse”
 ŠL 69; Gost. 362; Kiss 22
 Sum. bad
 Hebr. bada
- 283 vaj “butter”
 ŠL 231; Gost. 556; Kiss 37
 Sum. i, ia
 Hebr. levaj
- 284 vályú “trough”
 ŠL 316; 317-2, 6; Gost. 32; Kiss 23
 Sum. alál
 Hebr. bala
- 285 vén “ancient”
 ŠL 9; Gost. 9; Kiss 22
 Sum. en
 Hebr. bín
- 286 virág “flower”
 ŠL 483; Gost. 799; Kiss 47
 Sum. girag
 Hebr. perách

- 287 vol-, val- “to be”
ŠL 80; MSL III 176; Gost. 332; Kiss 23
Sum. gal
Hebr. balót “volt (was)”
- 288 zárni “to close”, zár “lock”
ŠL 151; 401/53, 54, 229; Gost. 509, 558; Kiss 52
Sum. šar3, saru, ur5
Aram. ráz
- 289 zokon “lamentation”, zokogni “to sob”
ŠL 84; 569/3, 8a; Gost. 321, 324; Kiss 30
Sum. zig, suh
Hebr. zaák
- 290 zöld, ződ “green”
MSL III 127, 362; Gost. 176; Kiss 30
Sum. sig7
Hebr. zéjt
- 291 zug “angle”
ŠL 332/19; Gost. 81; Kiss 41
Sum. zag
Hebr. szoc
- 292 zuhanni “to fall”
ŠL 569/3, 8a; Gost. 324; Kiss 30
Sum. suh
Hebr. zuah
- 293 zsilip “sluice”
Gost. 660; Kiss 30
Sum. šilihtu (< Akk.)
Aram. zilup

294 zsír “lard”

ŠL 231; Gost. 556; Kiss 49

Sum. i, ia

Hebr. czri

3. Conclusions

294 of 1042 or 28% of the Sumerian-Hungarian cognates in Gostony and EDH, respectively (cf. Tóth 2007, chapter 5) are shared with Hebrew. The genetical affiliation between Sumerian-Hungarian and Hebrew stands therefore between Sumerian-Hungarian and Japanese (23%) and Sumerian-Hungarian and the “Finno-Ugric” languages (31.9%). It will be a desideratum for future research to scrutinize how many correspondences there are between Sumerian-Hungarian on the one side and the oldest testified Semitic language, Akkadian, on the other side. This task will, however, be difficult, because it is known that there are already Akkadian loanwords in Sumerian (and also Sumerian loanwords in Akkadian), cf. Zimmern 1917 and Lieberman 1977.

Basically, because Hebrew was only in use since about 1200 B.C. (Stempel 1999, p. 11) and Aramaic only since 1000 B.C. (Stempel 1999, p. 13), we must assume that Kiss’s Hebrew examples have relatives already in Akkadian that is testified since 2500 B.C. (Stempel 1999, p. 9). This assumption is confirmed by such examples like Hung. fehér “white” ~ Hebr. peér, Hung. fel “up” ~ Hebr. pele, Hung. fél (felet) “half” ~ Hebr. pelág, where Hebr. p- = Hung. f- like in Arab., while Akk. has p- like Hebr. does. Since Arabic is testified only since the 5th century B.C. (Stempel 1999, pp. 13s.), this sound-change cannot be dated (Brockelmann 1961, § 47). But we find the same correspondences in Etruscan: Hung. fedni “to cover” ~ Etr. penznas, Hung. főző “cooking” ~ Etr. pazu “cook”, Hung. fő, fej “head” ~ Etr. pepn “main-, boss”. Since in chapter 9 of EDH we came to the conclusion that the Etruscan-Hungarians separated from the rest of the Sumerian-Hungarians approximately at the time of the Sea People’s Storms (ca. 13th/12th century B.C.) and since we found in Etr. also cognates, where Etr. p corresponds with Hung. p (Hung. párolini “to steam” ~ Etr. parliu) and with b (Hung. béke “peace” ~ Etr. paci “quiet”), showing that in the 13th-12th centuries B.C. the sound-change $p = p > b > f$ was not yet finished, we may assume that this change happened shortly after the Etruscan-Hungarians entered the Mediterranean. Therefore, the Semitic sound-change Proto-Semitic p- = Arab. f- is obviously due to Hungarian-Etruscan influence in the Mediterranean. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that amongst the Semitic languages only the Southern Semitic languages (Arabic and Abessinic) participated in this sound-change. We may thus conclude our present study with the main result that the Sumerian-Hungarian influence on the Semitic languages other than Akkadian (that was the Sumerian neighbour-language in Mesopotamia) must have started also approximately in the 13th and 12th centuries B.C.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR



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