

Hungarian
and Eskimo-Aleut
with Paleo-Siberian Cognates

BY

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

Today we publish four new works of Professor Alfréd Tóth. Present volume is entitled *Hungarian and Eskimo-Aleut — with Paleo-Siberian Cognates*'.

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

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

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This study is dedicated to the blessed memories of

Marcus Wøldike (? 1699 – Copenhagen 1750)

Professor of Theology in the University of Copenhagen

Founder of Siberian-Hungarian Studies

Ferenc Otrókosi Fóris (Rimaszécs 1648 – Nagyszombat 1718)

Professor of Law in the University of Utrecht

Founder of Semitic-Hungarian Studies

Heinrich Julius von Klaproth (Berlin 1783 – Paris 1835)

Professor of Orientalistics at the University of St. Petersburg

Founder of Altaic and Altaic-Hungarian Studies

1. Introduction

Uralo-Siberian is still considered to be a hypothetical language family consisting of Uralic, Yukagir, Chukotko-Kamchatkan and Eskimo-Aleut and being a part of the highly hypothetical Nostratic macrofamily. Chukotko-Kamchatkan and Yukagir are part of the Paleosiberian languages to which also Yenisean (Ket) and Gilyak (Nivkh) belong. The relation of the latter languages both to the Tibeto-Burman and to the Caucasian language families is controversial. The literature about possible linguistic connections both as genetical relationships and Sprachbünde is galore. Especially unclear is also the position of Ainu and Burushaski to the Paleosiberian languages. Recently, Heinrich Werner suggested a Yenisean-North American-Indian Urverwandtschaft (Werner 2004) in the bigger frame of Greenberg's Na-Dene macrofamily (Greenberg 1987).

But like in all recent theories, also in our case, there have been the pioneers. In 1746, the Danish theologian Marcus Wøldike compared Greenlandic to Hungarian (Wøldike 1746a, b). In 1818, Rasmus Rask considered Greenlandic to be related to the Uralic languages (Rask 1818). In 1924, Aurélien Sauvageot compared Eskimo and Uralic morphology (Sauvageot 1924). In 1959, Knut Bergsland published his "Eskimo-Uralic Hypothesis" (Bergsland 1959), and in 1962, Morris Swadesh proposed a relationship between the Eskimo-Aleut and Chukotko-Kamchatkan language families (Swadesh 1962). An Uralo-Yukagir family was especially supported by Angere (1956) and Collinder (1940, 1965). Several hundreds of word-equations were established especially in the works of Karl Bouda, René Bonnerjea and Oliver Guy Tailleux (cf. bibliography). Even more confusing are the attempts to connect all or parts of the mentioned languages and language families with Indo-European (cf. the synopsis of Kortlandt 2005).

In our study we therefore want to find out: 1. Is there a genetic relationship between Hungarian and the Eskimo-Aleut and/or the Paleosiberian languages? 2. And if there is one: Are Eskimo-Aleut and/or the Paleosiberian languages closer to the Finno-Ugric, the Uralic or the Altaic languages? We therefore base our present study on the one side on Tóth's "Hungarian-Mesopotamian Dictionary" (Tóth 2007) in which 1317 Hungarian root-words have been traced back to Sumerian and/or Akkadian and Rhaetic always considering the traditional reconstructions of proto-forms by classical Finno-Ugristics, Uralistics and Altaistics and on Fortescue-Jacobson-Kaplan (1994) on the other side.

The following map (taken from and copyrighted by Wikipedia) shows the present territory of the Eskimo-Aleut languages:



2. Etymological Dictionary

Note: Where there is no meaning indicated, the word concerned has the same meaning as the last one in the list.

Hungarian	a, az (definite article)
Proto-Uralic	*o, *u “that, yon”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*o “that”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*o(w) “this, that”, *ta “that”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*na, nã “this”
Sumerian	a-ne (Old Sumerian) vs. e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she”
Akkadian	šū “he” vs. šī “she”
Rhaetic	is, es “this”
Hungarian	ács “carpenter”
Proto-Inuit	*aak- “to skin a small animal or bird”
Sumerian	ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)”
Hungarian	acsari “sour”
Proto-Inuit	*ciiRnaq- “to be sour”
Sumerian	zag ĝar, wr. zag ĝar “(to be) sour”
Hungarian	acsarogni “to have a grudge against sb.”
Proto-Inuit	*aticik- “to be far down”
Sumerian	šag dab, wr. šag4 dab5 “to feel hurt, to be angry, to be worried”
Hungarian	ádáz “ferocious, fierce, furious”
Proto-Inuit	*attaq- “to pay back (in return)”
Sumerian	ud (266x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “storm; storm demon”
Hungarian	adni “to give”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*amta-
Proto-Eskimo	*tunô- “to give”
Proto-Inuit	*aittuq- “to give”
Yukagir	tV- “to give”
Sumerian	ad gi (73x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad gi4 “to advise, give advice”
Rhaetic	atu-, tin- “to give”, etu, etau “I give” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)

Hungarian	ág “branch”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šaŋka
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*avayaq “branch”
Sumerian	a (6115x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. a2 “arm; labor; wing; horn; side; strength; wage; power”
Akkadian	ahu; idu
Hungarian	agár “greyhound”
Proto-Eskimo	*aðyuR- “to go against current or wind”
Sumerian	urgir (478x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur-gir15 “(domestic) dog”
Hungarian	agg “aged, senile, very old; old man”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*soŋk3-, *soŋg3- “to become old; old”
Proto-Yupik	*aŋukaRaq “old man”
Sumerian	sugin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešsugin “rot; decayed matter”
Akkadian	sumkīnum
Hungarian	agg- “to collapse, to fall down”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aci “area below”, *acivaR “to go down”
Sumerian	sugin (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešsugin “rot; decayed matter”
Akkadian	sumkīnum
Hungarian	aggódik “to worry”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*aŋke(-)
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aŋwtaR- “to feel uncertain/uncomfortable”
Sumerian	šag dab, wr. šag4 dab5 “to feel hurt, to be angry, to be worried”
Akkadian	zenūm
Hungarian	agy “brain”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ajŋge “skull”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*oj(wa) “head, neck”
Sumerian	ugu (1025x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ugu2; ugu; ugu3; ugux(U.SAG); ugux(A.U.KA); ugux(SAGðnðg) “skull, pate; first section of a balanced account, capital; on, over, above; against; more than; top”
Hungarian	ágy “bed”
Proto-Uralic	*að’3, *oð’3 “a sleeping-place that has been covered; to go to sleep”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wol’3
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aci “area below”
Sumerian	udi, wr. u3-di “(to be) dazed; sleep”

Hungarian	agyag “clay, loam, potter’ earth; terracotta”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aci “area below”
Sumerian	im (680x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. im “clay, mud; tablet” + dug (3196x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dug; dugx(BI) “(clay) pot; a unit of liquid capacity”
Hungarian	agyar “fang”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ońća-r₃ “tusk”
Proto-Eskimo	*kḡyun “tooth”
Sumerian	gug (45x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gug; gug6 “tooth; blade; beak; dogbite”
Hungarian	ágyék “groin, loin”
Proto-Ugric	*ańć₃ “the bottom”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aci “area below”
Sumerian	išdum, wr. išdumx(DU@g) “root”
Akkadian	išdum
Hungarian	ágyú “cannon, gun”
Proto-Eskimo	*kukḡy-, kukuy- “to light a fire”
Sumerian	gug (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. gug6 “stick; weapon”
Akkadian	kakku
Hungarian	aj, aj “fissure, slit; ravine, valley”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to distend, to stretch out, ajó “mark in the form of a half-moon in the ear of cattle”, ajtó “door”
Proto- Altaic	*ágà, *áge- “mouth; to open the mouth”
Proto-Uralic	*aŋe “opening”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*aŋḡ “opening”
Proto-Yupik	*qisiq “lip”
Sumerian	ig gub (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešig gub “to let a door stand open?; to dislodge a door” (ig “door”, gub “stand”)
Hungarian	ajánlani “to commend to sb., to offer, to recommend, to suggest, to dedicate, to propose”
Proto-Eskimo	*aγḡ- “to go (over or past)”
Sumerian	a, aġ (116x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. a2 aġ2 “to command; to instruct”
Hungarian	akadni “to fall into, to get stuck; to occur; to stumble upon”, akasztani “to hang up”
Proto-Ugric	*S8kk₃- “to find, to meet; to get stuck”
Proto-Inuit	*ḡžḡt- “to fall (into water)”

Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian	akarni “to want”
Proto-Eskimo	*aγð- “to go (over or past)”
Sumerian	a aĝ (116x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. a2 aĝ2 “to command; to instruct”
Hungarian	al- “underpart”
Proto-Altaic	*ale “below, lower”
Proto-Uralic	*ala “lower, to space something, sub”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*al(a), il(a) “below”
Proto-Yupik	*aci- < *al-tð (?) “lower part”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. lal; lal2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”
Hungarian	ál- “false, imitation, sham”
Eskimo-Aleut	atla “other” (< *at-la)
Aleut	asl- “time/position corresponding to –“
Inuit	lva “id.” (< *aet-vaē?)
Chukotko-Kamch.	ael-vaē “other”
Sumerian	alan (399x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. alan; urudalan “statue; form”
Hungarian	alak “figure, shape”
Proto-Inuit	*alāq “sole”
Sumerian	alan (399x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. alan; urudalan “statue; form”
Hungarian	áldani “to bless”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*al3-
Proto-Yupik	*ala- “desire”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross; to pour out, libate, make a libation; reign, rotation, turn, term of office; to revolt; to hoist, draw (water); to transfer (boats over weirs etc. blocking a stream); to carry; to boil (meat in water); to change, transgress (the terms of an agreement); conversion (math.)”
Akkadian	palūm; elūm
Hungarian	alkotni “to call into begin, to create; to compose, to write; to construct, to form, to make”, alku “trade, business”, alkuszik “to trade”
Proto-Inuit	*alāq “sole”

Sumerian	ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)” or alġar (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešal-ġar; al-gar “a musical instrument”
Akkadian	alūm
Hungarian	áll “chin, lower jaw”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*oŋlɜ, *8ŋɜ, *8ŋɜ-lɜ “lower jaw”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*ol(u) “cheek, jaw”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ðlpð-lŋðn “cheek”
Sumeria	saġ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saġ “head; person; capital”
Hungarian	állni “to be, to exist; to stand”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*salkɜ-
Proto-Eskimo	*qikaR- “to stand”
Chukotko-Kamch.	(l)qut- “to stand up”
Sumerian	silig (29x: Old Babylonian) wr. silig “to cease”
Hungarian	alma “apple”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*alynaq “type of red berry” [ʔ]
Sumerian	ul (19x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul “fruit; bud”
Hungarian	alom “bedding”
Proto-Ugric	*ala-ma, *alɜ-mɜ
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*al(a), il(a) “below”
Proto-Yupik	*aci- < *al-tð (?) “lower part”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. lal; lal2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”
Hungarian	áлом “dream, reverie; sleep”, aludni, alsz-, alv- “to sleep”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*oða- “to lie, to sleep”, *oða-mɜ “dream”
Proto-Eskimo	*qavaR- “to sleep”
Sumeria	u ku (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. u3 ku; u3 ku4 “to sleep”
Hungarian	ányi “sister-in-law”
Proto-Uralic	*ańa “wife of the older brother”
Proto-Eskimo	*ama- “to suckle”
Sumerian	ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ama “mother”, amagan (8x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ama-gan “breeding female animal; child-bearing mother”
Akkadian	ummu

Hungarian	anya “mother”
Proto-Uralic	*ańa “wife of the older brother”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*an’a “older female relative”
Sirenikski	nana “mother”
Sumerian	ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ama “mother”, amagan (8x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ama-gan “breeding female animal; child-bearing mother”
Akkadian	ummu
Hungarian	apa “father”
Proto-Altaiic	*áp’a
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*appe
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*ap(p)a, *ip(p)i “grandfather”
Chukotko-Kamch.	*aepae “grandfather”
Sumerian	abba (107x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ab; ab-ba; abba2 “old (person); witness; father; elder; an official”
Akkadian	abu
Hungarian	apadni “to decrease (moon)”, to ebb, to be on the ebb (of the sea), to fall, to subside (river)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šopp3-, *šapp3-
Proto-Eskimo	*ōp-naR “cliff”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ōp- “steep; to fall into sea/river”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to inspect exta; to incise; to draw, design; to gather together, collect, scrape up; to break off, deduct; to trim, peel off; to dig, hollow out; to have a grooved shape; to cut, fell (of trees); to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to make clear”
Akkadian	esēpum
Hungarian	ápolni “to take care of”
Proto-Eskimo	*ōppaRiR “to lick clean” [?]
Sumerian	ibila (133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. ibila; i3-bi2-la; ibila2; i3-bi-lu “heir” or ubara, wr. ubara “divine protection”
Akkadian	aplum
Hungarian	ár “flood”
Proto-Ugric	*Sar3 “lake caused by flood”
Chukotko-Kamch.	aer- “to flow out”, aer-iŋ “shore”
Koryak	aj-γōjŋōn “low tide”
Wakashan	erxe- “to flow”, eri “river”
Sumerian	a ĝar (102x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a ĝar “to irrigate” (a “water” + ĝar “place”

Hungarian	ár “article of trade, commodity; price”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*arwa, *arya “price, value”
Proto-Eskimo	*aeRRi “to hurry, to be busy”
Sumerian	ar (56x: Old Babylonian) wr. ar2; a-ar2; a-ar; a-ar3 “(hymn of) praise; fame”, aratta (5x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aratta “heavy; important; praise, glory”
Hungarian	ártani “to harm, to hurt”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ar3- “to rend, to rip, to tear”
Proto-Eskimo	*alôγ- “to rip”
Sumerian	bur (197x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bur12; bu7 “to tear out”
Hungarian	ara “fiancée”; daughter-in-law; mother or sister’s brother”
Proto-Ugric	*ar3, *arwa
Proto-Eskimo	*aRnaR “woman”
Proto-Yupik	*aRnaRaQ “girl”
Sumerian	erib (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. e-ri-ib; e-rib; erib “sister-in-law; father-in-law”
Hungarian	arány “proportion, rate, ratio”
Proto-Ugric	*ar3, *ur3
Proto-Eskimo	*aRôñqiy- “to fix, to arrange”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aRaR- “to move”
Sumerian	arahi (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. a-ra-hi “a mathematical term (math.)”
Akkadian	arahū
Hungarian	aratni “to reap”
Proto-Eskimo	*aRcaR- “to grab”
Sumerian	ur (612x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur4; ur5 “to pluck; to gather, collect; to harvest”
Hungarian	árny “ghost, spectre; shade, shadow”
Proto-Eskimo	*aRli(C) “to be overwhelmed or overburdened”
Sumerian	gu’erim, wr. gu2-erim2 “hostile, enemy”
Hungarian	árok “ditch”
Proto-Eskimo	*aeRRi(t)naR “bag for hunting”
Sumerian	hiritum (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. hi-ri-tum2 “ditch”

Hungarian	árva “orphan”
Proto-Eskimo	*ǝliyaR(aR) “orphan”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*orpa(ss), *orwa(ss) “orphan, orphaned; widow, widowed”
Akkadian	erūm; urrūm “to be empty”
Hungarian	ásni “to dig”
Proto-Eskimo	*at(ǝ)- “down”, atǝR “to go down”
Sumerian	sidug (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-dug4; sidug; sidug2 “cavity, hollow; depth; tream, wadi, gorge; (hunter's) pitfall; pit”
Akkadian	šuttatu
Hungarian	ásítani “to yawn”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*8ć3-
Proto-Eskimo	*aʏittaR- “to open mouth”, *aʏittaRuR- “to yawn”
Akkadian	nesūm “to open”
Hungarian	aszik “to wither”, aszú “dry”
Proto-Ugric	*Sas3- “to dry”
Eskimo-Aleut	caluy- “to tan, to be tanned dry”
Aleut	saaluX “dry weather”
Sumerian	sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”
Hungarian	ászok “gauntry (for supporting barrels)”
Proto-Eskimo	*atǝtu- “to be wide below”
Sumerian	esaĝ (21x: Ebla, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. e2-saĝ; esaĝ2 “grain-store”
Hungarian	asszony “lady; queen”
Proto-Eskimo	*aRnaR “woman”
Sumerian	kisikil (158x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ki-sikil; lu2ki-sikil; mu-tin; mu-ti-in “young woman”
Akkadian	aššatu “wife”
Hungarian	átkozni “to curse, to scold”
Proto-Ugric	*att3- “to say”
Proto-Inuit	*attaq- “to pay back (in return)”
Sumerian	aš (51x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš2 “curse”
Hungarian	atya “father”
Proto-Uralic	*att3 “father, grandfather”
Proto-Eskimo	*ata “father”
Yukagir	ec'e(C) “father”

Sumerian	adda (178x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ad-da; ad “father”
Hungarian	avik “to grow into, to penetrate”, avatni “to dedicate, to inaugurate; to initiate sb. into sg.; to (pre-)shrink, to sanforize”, avatkozik “to interfere, to meddle”
Proto-Altaic	*siúŋu “to sink”
Proto-Uralic	*soŋe- “to enter”
Proto-Inuit	*ataaq- “to go down (towards coast)”
Sumerian	si (401x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. si “to draw water; to brew beer; to fill, load up”
Akkadian	sabūm; sâbum
Hungarian	ázik “to get wet”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*S8ć3- “to become wet”
Proto-Eskimo	*aRi(t)- “to become wet”
Sumerian	šeš (14x: Old Babylonian) wr. šeš2 “to anoint”
Hungarian	-ba/-be “into”, -ban/-ben “in”, -ból/-ből “out of”, bel “inner”, bél “intestines”
Proto-Altaic	*bēlke, bēlki “waist, lap”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pāl3 “the inside”
Proto-Eskimo	*paδδ “opening, entrance”
Sumerian	pah, wr. pah “leg of an animal, haunch, lap”; bi- (locative-terminative prefix), bad (11x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešbad “leg or foot of a piece of furniture”
Hungarian	bácsi “uncle”
Proto-Eskimo	*ap(p)a “grandfather”
Sumerian	pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “first and foremost, pre-eminent; father; male, virile; brother” + šeš 1579x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. šeš “brother; junior worker, assistant”
Akkadian	abu “father, male, brother” + ahu “brother”
Hungarian	bágyadni “to become weak; to grow faint”
Proto-Eskimo	*pa(C)a- “to fight, to struggle”
Sumerian	dada (15x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. da-da; da3-da3da “(to be) hostile; to be difficult”
Hungarian	baj “ailment, complaint, sickness, bother, vexation; evil, ill, misfortune, trouble; misery, woe”
Proto-Eskimo	*pa(C)a- “to fight, to struggle”
Sumerian	bul (27x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bul; i3-bul5-bul5 “to shake”

Hungarian	báj “charm, grace”
Proto- Altaic	*bā- “to bind”
Proto-Eskimo	*paγuγ- “to fasten down with pegs”
Akkadian	ebēṭu “(to be) tied, cramped up”
Hungarian	bajusz “mustache”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*uṛjak “beard or mustache”
Sumerian	munsub (5x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. munsub; munsub2; munsubx(KA×SUHUR); sumunsub; sumunsub2; u2-šu-p? “hair; barber”
Hungarian	bakó “bag, satchel”
Proto-Eskimo	*pakōγ- “to bend, to flex”
Sumerian	pag (2x: Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pag “to enclose, confine, cage (a bird)”
Hungarian	bakó “hangman”
Chagatai	bakavul “taste-tester in the court of a prince”
Kuman	bogaul “custos, vigil”
Uigur	bögäül “secret guard or sentry”
Proto-Eskimo	*pakōγ- “to bend, to flex”
Sumerian	pagdu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. pag-du3 “expert”
Hungarian	bal “left”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pal3 “left”
Proto-Eskimo	*palu- “to be lying on one’s stomach”
Yupik	palu- “to be sad; to starve; to lie on stomach”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross; to pour out, libate, make a libation; reign, rotation, turn, term of office; to revolt; to hoist, draw (water); to transfer (boats over weirs etc. blocking a stream); to carry; to boil (meat in water); to change, transgress (the terms of an agreement); conversion (math.)”
Hungarian	ballagni “to move slowly, to wander”
Proto-Eskimo	*maliy- “to follow, to accompany”
Sumerian	bala “to rotate, to turn over”
Akkadian	alākum “to go”
Rhaetic	elukum “id.” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 61)
Hungarian	balta “axe”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*qalqa “axe”
Sumerian	bal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4bal “type of stone”
Akkadian	allu “hoe, pickaxe”

Hungarian	bár “albeit, although, notwithstanding”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*p̄θ̄n̄θ̄m “barely”
Akkadian	balum “without”
Hungarian	bátor “brave”
Tatarian	mādyr “hero”
Proto-Eskimo	*pat̄θ̄- “to slap” [ʔ]
Sumerian	mes (29x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mes “hero; (to be) manly; young man”
Akkadian	eṭlu
Hungarian	becse, boca “calf”, becenév “surname”
Sumerian	ab (5272x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. ab2 “cow”
Chukotko-Kamch.	pe(j)ecvak “young male reindeer”
Inuit	pʼe-c “child, son”
Hungarian	becs “value, worth”
Proto-Eskimo	*pik̄θ̄- “to own”
Sumerian	mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”
Akkadian	banū
Hungarian	begy “animal’s stomach”
Proto-Uralic	*pijra
Proto-Eskimo	*paɣuɣ- “to bring food to” [ʔ]
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “liver; innards”
Hungarian	béka “frog”
Proto-Eskimo	*p̄θ̄k̄θ̄- “to jump up”
Sumerian	bizaza (16x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bi2-za-za; bil2-za; bi-za-za “frog; ~ figurine”
Hungarian	béklyó “fetter, shackle; hobble”
Proto-Inuit	*īpiq(-) “tie; to tie”
Sumerian	be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove; to diminish, reduce; to withdraw, receive (as an allotment)” + kalag (2398x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kal-ga; kalag; kal-la “(to be) strong, powerful, mighty; to reinforce; to provide for”

Hungarian	bélyeg “stamp”
Proto-Inuit	*tullðq- “to trample”
Sumerian	ti-bala (3x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešti-bal; uruduti-bal “sign”
Hungarian	bér “rent; wages”
Proto-Eskimo	*pðRð- “to bend”
Proto-Inuit	*pðRiŋa “to be bent”
Sumerian	bur (176x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. bur2; bur “to release, free; to reveal; to spread out, cover”
Hungarian	berek “bushes, grove; marshy pasture”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*per3 “excrement; swamp”
Proto-Eskimo	*pðlu(R) “dust, dirt”
Akkadian	aburriš “meadow, pasture”
Hungarian	berke “bud (of a tree)”
Proto-Eskimo	*paŋunRaR “berry”
Sumerian	gurun = buru7 (38x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gurun “fruit, flower; ~ figurine; sexual appeal”
Rhaetic	inbu, enbu, unbiu (Brunner and Tóth 1987, pp. 97, 99)
Hungarian	betű “letter, typ”
Proto-Eskimo	*pðtð-, *pðtuR- “to penetrate or pass through”
Akkadian	abātum “to carve, cut; to engrave”
Hungarian	beze “gland”
Proto-Eskimo	*qðnðcir “tonsil; gland”
Proto-Inuit	*pðŋuy(y)ak “swelling on skin” [?]
Sumerian	maz (9x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ma-az “to swell, rejoice”
Hungarian	bíbor “purple, scarlet”
Proto-Eskimo	*kaviR “to be red”
Sumerian	babbar (1109x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. babbar2; babbar “(to be) white”, but cf. also
Akkadian	tabarru “purple”
Hungarian	bicsak, bicska “pocket-knife”
Proto-Eskimo	*kðŋun “tooth”
Sumerian	bazu wr. ba-zu2; ġešba-zu2? “a toothed knife”
Hungarian	bilincs “shackles”
Proto-Inuit	*iŋiq(-) “tie; to tie”
Sumerian	be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove; to diminish, reduce; to withdraw, receive (as an

	allotment)” + la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to bind; binding, (yoke-)team”
Akkadian	alālu
Hungarian	bocsátani “to admit to, to let go”
Proto-Eskimo	*paqōt- “(to go and) find”
Sumerian	bur (176x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. bur2; bur “to release, free; to reveal; to spread out, cover”
Akkadian	pašāru; šuparruru
Hungarian	bog “bend, knot”
Proto-Uralic	*pakša “gnarl, knot; protuberance (on the tree)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puŋka, *poŋka “blister, boil, swelling”
Proto-Eskimo	*paγuy- “to fasten down with pegs”
Sumerian	bun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzubun; uzubun2 “bladder”
Hungarian	boglya “hayrick”
Proto-Eskimo	*pōŋuR “mound, hillock”
Sumerian	bul (15x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. bul4; bul; bun; bul5 “to blow; to winnow; to sift; to inflate”, bun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzubun; uzubun2 “bladder”
Hungarian	bogrács “cauldron; kettle, stew-pot”
Proto-Eskimo	*paγuy- “to bring food”
Sumerian	bariga (57x: Ur III) wr. ba-ri2-ga “a unit of capacity; a measuring container”
Akkadian	parsiktu
Hungarian	bogyó “berry”
Proto-Finno-Ugric,	
Proto-Uralic (?)	*pola
Proto-Eskimo	*paγunRaR “berry”
Sumerian	abulillum, wr. a-bu-lil-lum “boxthorn berry”, buluh, wr. buluh; šembuluh; ba-lu-hum “an aromatic tree or its resin”
Akkadian	bulīlu; balahhu
Rhaetic	enbu, enpu, unbiu “fruit; berry” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, pp. 97, 99)
Hungarian	bojt “pompon, tassel”
Proto-Eskimo	*pavlu “drum handle”
Old Armenian	boyth “earlobe; thumb”
Akkadian	ubānu “finger; a unit of length”

Hungarian	boka “ankle”
Manchu	baqalji “bones between a horse’s hoof and pastern-hairs”
Proto-Inuit	*pitǫkce “bow”
Akkadian	eqbu “heel, hoof”
Hungarian	bókolni “to bow, to curtsey”
Proto-Inuit	*pitǫkce “bow”
Sumerian	bangi (11x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ba-an-gi4 "taper, bevel, slant, incline"
Hungarian	bonyolítani “to complicate, to entangle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puńa “spun, winding; to twist, to wind”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*puRǫtǫ- “to deceive, to pretend”
Central Siberian Yupik	puuXtǫ- “id.”
Sumerian	pana (63x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešpana; ba-na; ġešpanax(ŠE.NUN&NUN) “bow; a geometric figure”
Hungarian	borjú “calf”
Proto-Eskimo	*nuRRaR “caribou calf”
Sumerian	amar (2771x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. amar “calf; young, youngster, chick; son, descendant”
Akkadian	būru; māru
Hungarian	boróka “juniper”
Proto-Inuit	*paunRaquń “juniper or crowberry bush”
Eastern Canadian Inuit	paurŋaqtu “plant on which small black berries grow”
Rhaetic	*burāšu “id.” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian	boszorkány “witch”
Proto-Eskimo	*puqiy- “to be intelligent”
Sumerian	puzur (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. puzur4; puzur5; puzur; puzur2 “secret, shelter; protection, aegis, shadow, shelter”
Akkadian	puzru
Hungarian	bot “stick”
Proto-Eskimo	*put- “to stoop or bend forward”
Sumerian	pa (293x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa; pa9 “wing; branch, frond”

Hungarian	botorkálni “to stagger/stumble along, to totter”
Sirenikski	putɽuR- “to bend forward”
Akkadian	bâ’um + etēqum “to pass, go along; to go past; to go through; to cross over”
Hungarian	bödön “jar”
Proto-Eskimo	*putu “hole”
Sumerian	bandudu (61x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. ba-an-du5; giba-an-du8-du8 “seeding basket of a plow”
Akkadian	banduddū
Hungarian	bögöly “gadfly, horsefly”
Chukotko-Kamch.	wapaqa “fly agaric” (< *paŋka, cf. Fortescue 1998, p. 149)
Akkadian	baqqu “(small) fly, mosquito”
Hungarian	bölcső “birthplace; cradle”
Proto-Eskimo	*pula- “to slip under cover”
Aleut	hula- “dawn; to begin (month or day), to be new (moon); to bloom”
Sumerian	peš (147x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. peš; peš5; peš4; peš6 “innards; to breathe; grandson; descendant; to give birth (to); (to be) pregnant; pregnancy; to gather; (to be) thick; (to be) wide”
Hungarian	bősz “anger”, bőszíteni “to enrage, to make furious”
Proto-Eskimo	*puqla “heat”
Sumerian	mir (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. mir “(to be) angry; anger, rage”
Akkadian	uzzu
Hungarian	bújik, búv- “to creep into, to nestle in, to slip into; to hide”, búvár “diver”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puke- “to hide”
Proto-Inuit	*puqtu- “to be high (in water)”
Eskimo-Aleut	pɔkɔ- “to jump up”
Aleut	hiki- “to disappear”
Sumerian	bu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-u2bu-u2 “secret”
Hungarian	búcsú “farewell, parting; pilgrimage”
Proto-Inuit	*pucit- “to turn upside down”
Sumerian	pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Akkadian	ezēbu
Hungarian	buga “of small horns, hornless”
Sumerian	bunga (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. bunga “child, suckling”

Hungarian	buta “stupid”
Proto-Eskimo	*puqiyit- “to be stupid”
Sumerian	Probably to bu (28x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bu; bu2 “perfect”
Hungarian	búsz, búz “haze, mist, steam”
Proto-Eskimo	*puqla “heat” [ʔ]
Sumerian	murū (21x: Old Babylonian) wr. muru9; muru3 “rainstorm; mist; drizzle”
Akkadian	murū
Hungarian	buzogni “to bubble, to sprout, to well”
Proto-Ugric	*p8sz- “to dribble, to drip”
Proto-Eskimo	*puvlay, *puvlaR “bubble or air in sth.”
Sumerian	biz (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. bi-iz; biz “to trickle, drip”
Akkadian	bašāšum
Hungarian	buzogány “mace”
Proto-Eskimo	*puvlaR- “to be frightened away”
Akkadian	pêšu “to break up, crush, grind; to split, split up; to cut open”
Hungarian	bűbáj “charm”, bűvész “conjurer; magician, wizard”, bűvös “bewitching, charming, enchanting, magical”
Proto-Altaic	*bògé “wizard; holy”
Proto-Eskimo	*puvala “whaling festival”
Central Siberian Yupik	puvala “a certain ceremony”
Sumerian	mu (18x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu7
Hungarian	bűn “crime, sin”
Proto-Eskimo	*puv∂- “to swell”
Sumeria	bun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzubun; uzubun2 “bladder”
Hungarian	bűtyök “bunion; gnarl, knot, lump; knuckle”
Proto-Eskimo	*put- “to stoop or bend forward”
Sumerian	dibida, wr. di-bi-da “to swell, to have colic”
Hungarian	cábár “ill-bred, ill-raised; liberated, released, roaming; prostitute; slovenly, sluttishly; uneducated; vulgar”
Eskimo-Aleut	ciđam∂(t)- “to scatter, to pulverize”, ciđay- “to spread out; to stretch”
Chukotko-Kamch.	cimaet- “to break up” [ʔ]
Akkadian	sapāhum “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide”

Hungarian	cemende “dirty, flithy; soiled linnen; prostitute”
Eskimo-Aleut	ciq̄ɔR, ciq̄qi- “to splash”
Inuit	cq- “wet”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ciŋkae- “to spit”, ciŋqe(ciq̄) “spurt of water”
Sumerian	sumun (522x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sumun “(to be) old; old wood, rot, decayed matter”
Akkadian	sumkīnum
Hungarian	cickány “shrew”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̄ɔ̄yi(C)aR “beaver”
Sumerian	zu gaz (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. zu2 gaz “to chew”
Akkadian	gašāšum
Hungarian	csabak “a kind of fish”
Proto-Inuit	*t̄ɔ̄puk “whitefish”
Sumerian	ku’abak, wr. ku6-ab-baku6 “sea fish”
Hungarian	csákány, csáklya “pickaxe”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̄ɔ̄yinaR “blade”
Sumerian	šukara (32x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡeššu-kara2 “tool, implement, utensil”
Hungarian	csalni, cselni “to cheat”
Eskimo-Aleut	q̄ɔ̄la “spirit; to perform sorcery”
Aleut	qlat- “to deceive, to tempt”
Sumerian	silig, wr. silig2; silig4 “hand; (cupped) hand”
Hungarian	csapa “trail (of game)”
Proto-Eskimo	*t̄ɔ̄p̄ “smell”
Sumerian	sabu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa5-bu8 “gain”
Hungarian	csapat “company, troop”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*s’ap(p)ɔ̄- “to hack”
Yukagir	s’avk̄ɔ̄- “to knock, to crack”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to gather together, collect, scrape up”
Akkadian	esēpu
Hungarian	csapni “to strike”
Proto-Altaiic	*č’ap’a, *č’ap’u, *č’ap’i “to chop”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čapp3- “to strike”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*s’ap(p)ɔ̄- “to hack”
Yukagir	s’avk̄ɔ̄- “to knock, to crack”

Sumerian	šub (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. šub “to fall; to drop, lay (down); to thresh (grain)”
Akkadian	habātum
Hungarian	csarnak “a kind of ferry boat”
Proto-Yupik	*q̄RaRun “to sail”
Akkadian	kāru “quay, port; bank”
Hungarian	csatak “mush, mud, dirt”
Proto-Inuit	tutuk “dirt”
Rhaetic	śade, śate “field, soil” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	csatolni “to buckle, to clasp; to bind, to fasten; to annex a territory to (another); to enclose, to inclose”
Eskimo-Aleut	tat̄- “to jam in”
Aleut	caci- “to cover, to close”
Sumerian	kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, gather; to itch, scratch; to weave a mat?”
Hungarian	csavarni “to screw, to twist”
Proto-Eskimo	*qi(C)̄t-, *qit- “to be convulsed”
Akkadian	Akk. šapāšu “to grip, to twist”
Hungarian	csegely “wedge-formed field, isle or meadow”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*s’ak̄-, *s’äk̄- “to freeze”
Proto-Chukchi	*c̄q-, *l̄q- “to be cold”
Yukagir	c’aq̄- “to freeze; fish”
Sumerian	zag “side”, zag dib (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. zag dib “to pass, to surpass”
Hungarian	cselekedik “to act, to do”
Proto-Eskimo	*aδya(R), *aδyaγ “hand” “hand”
Sumerian	silig, wr. silig2; silig4 “hand; (cupped) hand”
Hungarian	csendes “quiet, calm, still”
Eskimo	t’am- “to stay calm”, tamar “still”
Eskimo, Inuit	t̄msazin “to stay calm”
Chukotko-Kamch.	t̄mγ̄- “to be still, calm”
Sumerian	huġ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huġ “to pacify”
Hungarian	csepegni “to dribble, to drip, to drop”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ć8pp3- “drop; to drop”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̄p̄t- “to dye”

Sumerian	šub (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. šub “to fall; to drop, lay (down); to thresh (grain)”
Akkadian	habātum
Hungarian	csép “flail, csépelni “to thrash”
Proto-Eskimo	*kɔpɔ- “to cut”
Sumerian	šub (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. šub “to fall; to drop, lay (down); to thresh (grain)”
Akkadian	habātum
Hungarian	csere “exchange, cserélni “to alter, to exchange”
Proto-Eskimo	*kiput- “to exchange, to reverse”
Sumerian	sa (991x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa10 “to pay for, buy; to be paid for, sell”
Akkadian	šāmum
Hungarian	cserény “pen”
Proto-Inuit	*tɔrɔtquq “angle, corner”
Sumerian	ġarig (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġa2-rig7 “animal pen”
Hungarian	csiga “block, pulley; curl, helix; snail; (spinning/whipping) toy top; volute”
Proto-Eskimo	*tɔγγun “hook”
Sumerian	si, wr. si14 “spider?, snail?”
Hungarian	csigolya “osier; vertebra”
Proto-Altaic	*si_ągi “a kind of a foilage tree”
Old Turkic	sögüt “tree”
Khanty	saxte(pā) “willow”
Proto-Eskimo	*tɔγγun “hook”
Sumerian	šagkal (10x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeššag4-kal “a tree, a type of willow”
Akkadian	šakkullu
Hungarian	csiholni “to strike (a match)”
Proto-Eskimo	*kɔγɔ- “to bite”
Sumerian	sig (17x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. sig3 “to burn (of digestion)”
Hungarian	csík “stripe”
Proto-Inuit	*tɔkkuk- “to stick out”

North. Alaskan Inuit	tikkuk- “bristle; to stand out stiffly” [?]
Sumerian	zag “side”, zag dib (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. zag dib “to pass, to surpass”
Hungarian	csiklandani, csiklandozni “to tickle”
Proto-Eskimo	*kṭγṭ- “to bite”
Sumerian	sag (186x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sag3; sag2 “to strike, beat; weave”
Hungarian	csillag “star”, csillogni “to shine”
Proto-Altaiic	*č’i_ōli, *c’i_ōle, *č’i_ālo “grey; light”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*č8lk3- “to glimmer, to shine, to sparkle”
Proto-Yupik	*ayyaq “star”
Sumerian	zalag (135x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zalag; zalag2; su-lu-ug; sulug “(to be) pure; (fire) light; (to be) bright, to shine”
Hungarian	csillapítani “to appease, to calm, to pacify, to quell; to relieve, to quench, to soothe”
Proto-Eskimo	*kṭluvaR- “to move back”
Sumerian	zil (23x: Old Babylonian) wr. zil2 “(to be) good; (to be) beneficent”
Hungarian	csípmi “to pinch”
Proto-Altaiic	*č’abo “to pinch”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*č8pp3(-) “fingertip, pinch; to pinch”
Proto-Eskimo	*kṭpṭ- “to cut”
Sumerian	sib “to touch” (Bobula)
Hungarian	csipa “rheum, secretion of the eyes”
Proto-Eskimo	*kṭpṭ- “to cut”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to inspect exta; to incise; to draw, design; to gather together, collect, scrape up; to break off, deduct; to trim, peel off; to dig, hollow out; to have a grooved shape; to cut, fell (of trees); to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to make clear”
Akkadian	esēpum
Hungarian	csipke “thorn; lace”
Proto-Eskimo	*kṭpṭt- “to penetrate”
Sumerian	si (262x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. si “horn; finger; fret”

Hungarian	csipő “hips”
Proto-Eskimo	*cipyaR “hip”
Sumerian	ib (36x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ib2 “hips; middle”
Akkadian	qablu
Hungarian	csir “hinge (e.g. of a door)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćara “cone, hinge (of a door)”
Proto-Inuit	*ciRu “cover”
Sumerian	sur (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. sur5; surx(ERIN2) “to harness, tie up; to suspend, be suspended; harness team (of draft animals or workers)”
Hungarian	csira “bud, germ, ovum; nucleus”
Proto-Ugric	*ć8r3, *ć8rk3 “germ”
Proto-Inuit	*ciRu “cover”
Sumerian	šir (13x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. šir “testicle; bulb”
Hungarian	csóka “jackdaw”
Sumerian	šaghab (2x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. šag4-hab2mušen “a bird”
Hungarian	csókolni “to kiss”, csók “kiss”
Proto-Ugric	*ć8kk3(-l3)-
Proto-Eskimo	*ciq(q)i “to splash”
Sumerian	sag (2955x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian) wr. sag8; sag9; sag10; šeg10; sag12 “(to be) good, sweet, beautiful; goodness, good (thing)”
Hungarian	csokor “bouquet”
Proto-Altaiic	*č’ugu “bundl”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćukk3, *ćukk3-r3
Proto-Yupik	*ciquq “cottonwood”
Sumerian	sagi (12x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. sa-gi “reed bundle”
Hungarian	csomó “bundle, knot”, csoma “bulb” (?)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćolme “bundle, knot; to tie”
Yukagir	c’olo- “to tie on, to add”
Sumerian	sa (4558x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa; gisa “reed-bundle”
Hungarian	csont “bone”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćutte “ankle-bone”
Proto-Inuit	*caunðq “bone”
Sumerian	zingi (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. zi-in-gi4 “ankle bone”

Hungarian	csoport “group”
Proto-Eskimo	*cipɔ(ɣ)- “to split”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to gather together, collect, scrape up”
Akkadian	esēpu
Hungarian	csög “knot (in wood, etc.)
Proto-Ugric	*ć8ŋk3 “knot; to tie into a knot”
Eskimo-Aleut	cukaR “post, support”
Sumerian	sig (91x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sig9 “to tie (shoes)”
Hungarian	csög, csök “root, stump”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ć8økk3 “block (of wood)”
Eskimo-Aleut	cukaR “post, support”
Sumerian	sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”
Hungarian	csúcs “point, top (of a hill)”
Proto-Uralic	*ćukk3 “hill, point, top”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*tuδka “tip”
Proto-Inuit	*tðkkuaq- “point”
Yukagir	kic’- “end, top”
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ “head; person; capital”
Hungarian	csuhé “fishing-net”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuvðaR “net”
Proto-Ugric	*cuɟ3
Sumerian	sa (50x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa “net”
Hungarian	csukni “to close, to shut”
Proto-Uralic	*ćukka- “to enclose”
Proto-Inuit	*cikunRiq- “to close eyes”
Sumerian	za, wr. za “to close?”, sig (74x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig; šeg5 “(deathly) hush; (to be) silent” (Bobula)
Akkadian	šaqqummatu “to be silent”
Hungarian	csuklik “to bend one’s knees (and fall down); to have the hiccups”
Proto-Eskimo	*cajuɣ- “to tug, to twitch”
Aleut	saju- “to pull”
Sumerian	dub gurum (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. dub3 gurum “to sit down, to take a rest”

Hungarian	csukorodik “to crouch, to extend, to stretch”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćukk3-, *ćokk3- “to bend oneself, to pull together”
Proto-Eskimo	*taci(γ)- “to stretch”
Sumerian	šū sud (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. šū sud “to stretch the hand out” Akk. ?
Hungarian	csupor “small container”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćupp3 “little pot made of birch-bark, vessel”
Proto-Eskimo	*cupluγ, *cupluR *tube”
Sumerian	zabar (810x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zabar; zabar3 “measuring vessel made of bronze; a metal bowl”
Akkadian	sappu; siparru
Hungarian	csücsülni “to sit down”
Proto-Eskimo	*cittuR “to sit with legs extended”
Sumerian	su (54x: Old Babylonian) wr. su; su3 “to submerge; to sink”
Akkadian	teb “to submerge; to sink” or šegū “to go up or down”?
Hungarian	csüd, csög, csüg, csűg “bird’s foot; pastern”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ć8η3 “joint (?), knuckle”
Proto-Eskimo	*itōgaR “foot”
Sumerian	zid (1475x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zid “right; to be right, true, loyal”, su (2785x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. šū; sum5; šu-x “hand”
Akkadian	qātu “hand”
Hungarian	csülök “hoof, hooves”
Proto-Eskimo	*aδγa(R), *aδγay “hand” “hand”
Sumerian	silig, wr. silig2; silig4 “hand; (cupped) hand”
Hungarian	csűr “barn”
Proto-Yupik	*ciRu- “cover”
Sumerian	sur (127x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su7 “threshing floor; abandonment”
Hungarian	dadogni “to stutter”
Proto-Inuit	*kutak- “to speak in an indistinct way”
Sumerian	dug (3878x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. dug4 “to speak, to talk, to say”
Akkadian	dabābu

Hungarian	dagadni “to swell”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*toŋʒ-, *taŋʒ-
Eskimo-Aleut	t̪nu- “to push”
Aleut	hnu- “to reach”
Chukotko-Kamch.	t̪nup “hill”, t̪not-γ̪ɾɾ̪n “swelling”
Wakashan	tinu(pa). “to swell (like a boil)”
Sumerian	daġal (745x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. daġal; dam-gal; di-am-ga-al; da-ma-al “(to be) wide; width, breadth”
Hungarian	dal “song”, dalolni, danolni “to sing”
Proto-Eskimo	*t̪li- “to tell”
Sumerian	du (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. du9-du9 “lament”
Hungarian	derék “waist”
Proto-Inuit	*t̪riq̪ʂaq “belt”
Sumerian	dara (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. tug2dara4; dara2; tug2dara2 “belt, sash, girdle; string”
Hungarian	dob “drum”
Proto-Eskimo	*tap̪R “frame of drum”
Sumerian	adab (42x: Old Babylonian) wr. a-da-ab; a-da-ba “a drum; a song”
Akkadian	adapu
Hungarian	doboz “box”
Proto-Inuit	*taput̪- “to include”
Sumerian	dab (8723x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dab5; dab; dab5-dab5; dabx(LAGAB×GUD) “to seize, take, hold; to bind; to envelop, overwhelm; to choose (by extispicy); to accept; to take charge of”
Akkadian	ṣabātum
Hungarian	dől̪ni “to fall, to topple over; to lean, to tilt; to pour (of rain)”
Proto-Eskimo	*tuluR- “to butt or bump into”
Sumerian	dirig (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to fall down, collapse”
Hungarian	dugni “to cram, to hide, to put in, to stuff”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tuŋke- “to break through, to cram, to stuff”
Proto-Inuit	*tutquq- (< *tunquR-) “to store away”
Proto-Eskimo	*tuŋvaR- “id.”
Sumerian	taka (667x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tak4 “to set aside, leave behind; to save, keep back, hold back”

Hungarian	dúlni “to devastate, to ravage”
Proto-Eskimo	*tuluR- “to butt or bump into”
Sumerian	dul (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. dul2 “to lower; (to be) deep”
Hungarian	e-, i-: e, ez “this”; i-tt “here”, i-de “hither”, innen “from here”; í-gy “so”; i-lyen “such as this”
Proto-Altaic	*e-, *i-
Proto-Uralic	*e- “this”
Eskimo-Aleut	uv(a)- “this”
Aleut	wa- “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	waj “here you are”. wajǝŋ-qen “that just there”
Koryak	e(duŋ) “id.”
Yukagir	ti/tu “this”
Sumerian	a-ne (Old Sumerian) vs. e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she”
Akkadian	šū “he” vs. šī “she”
Rhaetic	is, es “this”
Hungarian	égni “to burn”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ǎŋʒ- “fire; to burn”
Proto-Eskimo	*ǝkǝ- “to burn”
Sumerian	šēĝ (261x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šēĝ6 “to cook; to dry a field; to fire (pottery)”
Hungarian	egy “one; (indefinite article)”
Proto-Eskimo	*ataRuciR “one”
Aleut	ataqan “one”
Sumerian	ge4 “one”
Hungarian	ék “spike, wedge”
Proto-Ugric	*S8ŋʒ “plug, wedge”
Eskimo-Aleut	iqǝR “corner of mouth”
Aleut	iiqi-X “inside corner”
Chukotko-Kamch.	jeqa- “nose”
Proto-Yupik	*iqǝk “point, tip”
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ “head; person; capital”
Hungarian	elő “forward”, el- “away”
Proto-Altaic	*lél’a, *élík’a, *élíka “front; before”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*eðe- “forward, that which is in front of ...”
Eskimo-Aleut	ali “place far off”
Sumerian	ul (161x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul; ul-li2; ul-li “(to be) distant (in time); distant time”

Hungarian	élni “to live”, élelem “food”
Kamassian	d’ili “alive”
Proto-Uralic	*elä-
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*el(ä)- “to be, to exist”
Sumerian	til (770x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til3 “to live; to sit (down); to dwell”
Hungarian	elég “enough; rather”
Proto-Yupik	*alɔɣ- “to feel confident”
Sumerian	ul, wr. ul4 “greatly”
Hungarian	elleni “to bear, to bring forth, to droup (young), to give birth (to a litter), to yeán”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sente- “to give birth”
Proto-Eskimo	*ɔl-tur “grandchild; grandfather (?)”
Akkadian	(w)alādum “to bear young; child-bearing”
Hungarian	ellik “to mount, to ride; to place, to set”
Proto-Uralic	*säls-, sälk3- “to mount, to place (oneself) onto/on top of ...”
Proto-Yupik	*ɔlɣaR- “to settle; to be settled”
Sumerian	zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zal “to get up early; to finish, come to an end; to dissolve, melt, disintegrate, break down, collapse; to quake; to pass time”
Hungarian	élvezni “to enjoy”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*aɣla- “to enjoy”
Rhaetic	lavise “enjoy (imperative pl.)” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	emik “to suckle”, eme “female of an animal”, emse “sow”
Proto-Altaic	*emV-, *ami- “to suck”
Proto-Uralic	*ime- “to suckle”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*emä “mother”
Yukagir	emej “mother”
Sumerian	ama (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ama “mother”
Akkadian	ummu
Rhaetic	em, emu, um (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian	én “I”
Proto-Altaic	*bi
Proto-Uralic	*m8ø
Proto-Eskimo	*uvaŋa “I”

Sumerian	me (750x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. me “Being, divine properties enabling cosmic activity; office; (cultic) ordinance”, me (2860x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. me; em; am3 “to be”
Akkadian	mū
Hungarian	ének “song”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ane “noise, sound, voice”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðme “voice”, ðmðŋð(R)- “to sing, to hum”
Sumerian	inim (1317x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. inim; e-ne-eg3 “word; matter (of affairs)”
Hungarian	enni, esz-, ev- “to eat”, étek, étel “food”, etetni “to feed”
Proto- Altaic	*sīju-, *sījo-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*seye-, *sewe-
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*seyð- “to eat”
Yukagir	ley “to eat”
Sumerian	sud, wr. zu2 sud2 “to bite”
Akkadian	gašāšum
Hungarian	enyelegni “to chatter, to gossip, to talk; to flirt; to dawdle, to loaf, to lunge”
Proto-Ugric	*8ń3- “to flirt, to gossip”
Proto-Eskimo	*uŋulðγ- “to shake”
Sumerian	en, wr. en2 “incantation, spell”
Hungarian	enyh “reconciliation; relief, soothing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*8n3 “place”
Proto-Eskimo	*uŋlu “nest”
Sumerian	in (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. in “sector”
Hungarian	epe “gall”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*säppä
Proto-Eskimo	*cuŋa(R) “gall”
North Siberian Yupik	suŋaq “bile, bead”
Sumerian	ze (16x: Old Babylonian) wr. ze2; ze4 “gall bladder; bile”
Hungarian	ér “vein; source, well, brook”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*säre “rivulet; vein”
Chukotko-Kamch.	aer- “to flow out”, aer-iŋ “shore”
Koryak	aj-γðjŋðn “low tide”
Wakashan	erxe- “to flow”, eri “river”
Sumerian	sur (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. sur3; sur6; sur7 “canal, ditch; foundation pit of a building”

Akkadian	sūru
Hungarian	érni “to attain, to reach; to touch”
Eskimo-Aleut	uR-nōγ- “to go towards”
Proto-Yupik	*uR-niR- “to aim at”
Chukotko-Kamch.	joR(ō)- “to reach”
Sumeria	ere (68x: Ur III) wr. re; er; e-ra; erx(DU.DU); re6; re7; er-re; i-ri “perfect plural stem of ĝen[to go]”
Akkadian	alākum
Hungarian	esik “to fall”, ejteni “to drop”
Proto-Uralic	*eć3- “to fall”
Inwit	est- “id.”
Aleut	it- “to fall”, icaRi- “to drip”
Chukotko-Kamch.	jit- “to drip”
Sumeria	šēĝ (70x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šēĝ3; šēĝx(IM.A.A); šēĝx(IM.A.AN) “to (fall as) dew; to rain; rain”
Akkadian	šahāhu “to fall down”
Hungarian	esketni “to marry”, eskü “oath”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ećk3- “to praise”
Proto-Eskimo	*itōr- “to enter”
Sumerian	saĝba (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ-ba; saĝ-ba-a “oath”, su-gid: su (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. su “flesh; body; entrails (omen); body” + gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer; to flay?; to milk”
Hungarian	ész “mind”
Proto-Eskimo	*itay- “to take care of”
Sumerian	sa (46x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2 “advice, counsel; resolution, intelligence”, si, wr. si “to remember”
Akkadian	hasāsum
Hungarian	ev “matter, pus”
Proto-Uralic	*säje(-) “to fester, to rot; rottenness”
Proto-Eskimo	*aRu- “to rot”
Sumerian	sissi (160x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si12-si12; sissix(GI) “(to be) green-yellow, pale”
Hungarian	evet “squirrel”
Proto-Uralic	*säp3, *šäp3 or *täp3
Proto-Yupik	*qiyuiq “squirrel”
North Siberian Yupik	qiwik “ground squirrel”

Sumerian si (262x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. si “horn; finger; fret” + pa (293x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa; pa9 “wing; branch, frond”

Hungarian**evezni “to row”**

Proto-Uralic

*suye-

Proto-Eskimo

*iʔut “to row”

Sumerian

zigan (12x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešzi-gan “rudder”

Akkadian

sikkānu

Hungarian**fa “tree; wood”**

Proto- Altaic

*pʷ(iù)ju “a kind of tree”

Proto-Uralic

*puwe “tree; wood”

Chukotko-Kamch.

puqɔ “bottom; behind”

Sumerian

pa (293x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa; pa9 “wing; branch, frond”

Hungarian**facarni “to wring; to wring out”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*puć3-r3- “to press, to squeeze”, *păć3r3- “to press, to wring”

Eskimo-Aleut

putjuɣ-/pumjuɣ- “to pinch”

Akkadian

mazū “to squeeze”

Hungarian**fagyal “privet”**

Proto- Altaic

*pʷude, *pʷudi

Proto-Uralic

*paj3 “a type of salix”

Proto-Eskimo

*uqvij “willow (shrub)”

Sirenikiški

uqfɔx “tree”

Sumerian

buluh, wr. buluh; šembuluh; ba-lu-hum “an aromatic tree or its resin”

Akkadian

balahhu

Hungarian**fagyni “to freeze”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*palʷa “to freeze; frost, ice-crust”

Mokša Mordvin

pulta- “to burn”

Eskimo-Aleut

paliR “to be parched”

Sumerian

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

Hungarian**fágyni “to roll into a ball”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*p8ć3- “to place in a layer, to wind; stratum”

Proto-Uralo-Siberian

*paŋkiɣ- “to grasp”

Eskimo-Aleut

pakeɣ- “to bend, to flex”, pakiɣ- “to hook fingers into, to dig into”

Chukotko-Kamch.

vak(ɔRo)- “to sit”, vaeyɔlku- “to scratch”, vaey- “claw”

Sumerian

pahar (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. pa-har “gathering”

Hungarian	faggyú “suet, tallow”
Proto-Ugric	*p8l'ćs “fat, tallow”
Proto-Inuit	*puvala- “to be fat”
Sumerian	peš (147x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. peš; peš5; peš4; peš6 “(to be) thick; (to be) wide”
Hungarian	fáj “hurt, pain”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*poδ'3- “shaving; to split”
Yukagir	paj- “to hit” [?]
Akkadian	būdum “to cut open, to slit, to split”
Hungarian	fajd “wood grouse”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*paδ't3 “Tetrao urogallus”
Proto-Eskimo	*qatδ- “deep or loud voice”
Sumerian	pec, wr. peš2mušen “a bird”, peš (1x: ED IIIa) wr. peš2mušen “a bird”
Hungarian	fakadni “to blossom”
Proto-Altaic	*p'ók'ù- “to swell”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pakka “to burst, to rend”
Proto-Eskimo	*puvδ- “to swell”
Sumerian	pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Hungarian	fal “wall”
Proto-Altaic	*p'ádo “wall”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pađe “dam, weir”
Eskimo-Aleut	paδδ “entrance”
Aleut	haδyi-X “channel, narrow entrance (to bay)”
Sumerian	bad (2910x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bad3 “wall, fortification”
Hungarian	falni “to devour”, falat “morsel”
Proto-Uralic	*pala- “te devour; morsel”
Proto-Eskimo	*palu- “to be lying on one’s stomach”
Sumerian	bala, wr. bala “wastage (in processing grain)”
Hungarian	falu “village”
Proto-Altaic	*palge “town”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*paly3
Proto-Inuit	*palliq “dry willow twigs”
Sumerian	barim (24x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bar-rim4; barim “dry land” [?]
Rhaetic	*ālu “village” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)

Hungarian	fan “down, hair”
Proto-Altaic	*p’úne “hair; feather”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puna “hair”
Proto-Yupik	*punðrtð- “skim surface”
Sumerian	munsub (5x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. munsub; munsub2; munsubx(KA×SUHUR); sumunsub; sumunsub2; u2-šu-p? “hair; barber”
Hungarian	far “bottom, rear; rump, stern”
Proto-Altaic	*p’i_òrí “back; west”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*purk3 “back, rear”
Proto-Eskimo	*pðquR, pðkuy “upper back of neck”
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “back, shoulder”
Hungarian	faragni “to carve, to cut, to whittle (wood), to hew, to trim”, forgács “wood splinters”
Proto-Altaic	*puři-, *puře- “to crush2
Proto-Uralic	*par3- “to cut, to remove, to scrape, to shave”
Proto-Eskimo	*pılaytuR- “to cut up”
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “to cut open, slit, split”, bur (3x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. burx(KA×ŠU) “to cut”
Hungarian	fasz “man; penis”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pać3 “male sex organ”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*pat’k(ð)- “to penetrate”
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*pðtð- “id.”
Proto-Inuit	*pðttaq “hole”
Chukchi	pat-γðrgðn “hole”
Sumerian	penzer (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. pe-en-ze2-er “female genitals”
Hungarian	fazék “pot”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pata “kettle, pot”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*pat’k(ð)- “to penetrate”
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*pðtð- “id.”
Proto-Inuit	*pðttaq “hole”
Chukchi	pat-γðrgðn “hole”
Sumerian	ba (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugba “type of vessel”

Hungarian	fedni “to cover”, fedél “cover, covering; roof”
Proto-Altaic	*bi_ót’è “to cover”
Proto-Turkic	*bat-
Proto-Mongolic	*büte-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pent3- “to close, to cover”
Proto-Eskimo	*pøtluγ- “to survive”
Sumerian	bad (2910x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bad3 “wall, fortification”
Hungarian	feddeni “to rebuke, to reproach”, fegyelem “discipline”, fegyver “weapon”
Proto-Inuit	*pilaun “knife for butchering” [?]
Sumerian	badara (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba-da-ra; ba-dar “dagger, weapon”
Akkadian	pattarum
Hungarian	fejni “to milk”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*päð’3-, *pije- “to milk”
Proto-Eskimo	*ituγ “milk of animal” [?]
Sumerian	bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “to open”
Hungarian	fejsze “axe”
Proto-Uralic	*p8jč3 “axe, hatchet”
Proto-Inuit	*paki(γ)uR- “to take a stroke” [?]
Sumerian	pašu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. pa-a-šu “type of axe”
Hungarian	fejteni “to unstitch, to undo, to remove the husk/pod”
Proto-Ugric	*pej3- “to undo”
Proto-Eskimo	*päðð “opening, entrance”
Sumerian	bal (511x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ba-al; bal; bal3; bal4; pe-el “to unload (a boat)”
Hungarian	fék “brake; fetter”
Proto-Ugric	*päkk3 “bridle”
Chukotko-Kamch.	paekul “knife” [?]
Sumerian	be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove; to diminish, reduce; to withdraw, receive (as an allotment)”
Hungarian	fekély, fekel “chancre, ulcer”
Proto-Ugric	*p8kk3- “to break apart; chancre, ulcer”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*poŋkð “hillock”
Yukagir	pøŋkð “hill”

Proto-Eskimo	*p̄ŋuR “rounded hillock on tundra”
Sumerian	pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Hungarian	fekete “black”
Proto-Ugric	*p̄8kk3-tt3 “black”
Proto-Eskimo	*paγu(la) “soot”
Sumerian	ukuk (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. u2-ku-uk “to burn”, bar (20x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bar7 “to burn; to fire (pottery)”
Hungarian	fekszik, feküd-, fekv- “to be situated, to lie”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*p̄äkk3- “to sit”
Eskimo-Aleut	puci- “to turn over, be upside down”
Aleut	hasuy- “to lie prostrate”
Sumerian	pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Hungarian	fel, föl “above, up, upper”, föl- “skimmings”, fenn “above”
Proto-Uralic	*pīde, *pīde-kä “high; long”
Eskimo-Aleut	pīŋ- “up there”
Aleut	hīŋ- “right there”
Sumerian	bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “(to be) remote; to open, undo; to thresh grain with a threshing sledge”
Rhaetic	fel (phel), bel “sir” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian	fél-: ajtófél “doorpost”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pele, *p̄ēle “post, stand”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*pel(ay)- “to cut up, flense”
Eskimo-Aleut	pilay- “to cut up”
Aleut	hīyi- “to dig (out)”
Sumerian	bulug (56x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bulug; urudbulug; mu-lu-ug; bu-lu-ug “needle; stake; boundary; seal pin”
Akkadian	pulukku
Hungarian	félni “to be afraid/scared”
Proto- Altaic	*beIV “hysterics, panic; mourning”
Proto-Uralic	*pele- “to frighten, to scare”
Proto-Eskimo	*p̄llicci- “to be unable to keep one’s eyes open”
Central Alaskan Yupik	p̄lli- “to have a nightmare”
Sumerian	buluh (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-luh; bu-lu-uh2; bu-lu-uh3; buluh “to fear, tremble, be afraid”
Hungarian	fél, fele- “fellow human, friend”, feleség “wife”
Proto- Altaic	*bole “an indirect relative”
Proto-Uralic	*p̄älä “half; side”

Eskimo-Aleut	ila “relative, friend, part”
Sumerian	ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”
Akkadian	palāḫum “to work (the earth), to plow” > Arabic falaḫā “to plow”
Hungarian	fél “half; one side (of two)”
Proto-Uralic	*pälä “half; side”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*pel(aɣ)- “to cut up, flense”
Aleut	hiŋi- “to dig (out)”
Sumerian	ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty”
Hungarian	felhő “cloud”
Proto- Altaic	*bulu, *bula, *bulo
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pilwe-, *pilŋe
Proto-Eskimo	*pɔlu(R) “dust”
Sumerian	ibi (18x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. i-bi2; i3-bi2; ibbi; ibbix(NE) “smoke”, bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	fém “metal”, fémlík “to shine”, fény “light”
Proto-Inuit	*qauma- “to be bright” [?]
Sumerian	bur (78x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bur2; bu7 “light; to glow, shine”
Hungarian	fenni “to hone, to sharpen, to whet; to rub in”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pän3(-) “whet; whetstone”
Eskimo-Aleut	piŋu- “to push”
Aleut	hiŋu- “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	pɔnae- “to whet, to sharpen”
Sumerian	kin (2x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. kin2 “to grind”
Hungarian	fene “damned, devilish, infernal”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pene
Proto-Eskimo	*pɔŋɔɣ- “to be worried”
Sumerian	ib (35x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ib2 “(to be) angry; to curse” + nam kud (72x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. nam kud “to curse”
Hungarian	féreg “noxious animal; vermin; worm”
Proto- Altaic	*p’iáru “a kind of worm”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*perk3, *perkk3 “worm”
Proto-Eskimo	*Pɔrɔ- “to bend”
Sumerian	piriĝ (205x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. piriĝ; piriĝ3; bi2-ri-iĝ3; ĝešpiriĝ; piriĝ2 “lion; bull, wild bull”
Akkadian	parākum “to wriggle, to squirm (snake)”

Rhaetic	*farāk-, *farāg
Hungarian	férfi “man”, férj “husband”, fiú “boy, son”
Proto- Altaic	*āri, *ēra “man”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*irkä, *ürkä “boy, son, husband”
Proto-Eskimo	*iRni- “to give birth”, *uyi “husband” [?]
Sumerian	ili (3x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. i3-li2 “man”, pil, wr. pil6 “male”
Hungarian	férni “to arrive, to reach; to fit, to have room”
Proto-Finno-Ugric (?)	*pur3-, p8r3- “to go into”
Proto-Eskimo	*p0r0- “to bend”
Aleut	haXt “to stand up, to get up”
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; outsider; to cut open, slit, split”
Akkadian	parūm “to cut, to cut open”
Rhaetic	*far-
Hungarian	feslik “to become unsewn; to burst”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*pāće “to loosen, to stretch out”
Proto-Inuit	*p0tuRaq- “to come through; to reach”
Sumerian	ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty” + sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “to split apart; to split, slit”
Akkadian	šalātu
Hungarian	festeni “to paint”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*p8čs “colour; paint”
Proto-Inuit	*miŋul0q- “to paint, to smear”
Sumerian	pendu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. pe-en-du “spot” [?]
Hungarian	fészek “nest”
Proto-Uralic	*pesä
Proto-Eskimo	*p0tuɣ- “to fasten, to secure”
Sumerian	puzur (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. puzur4; puzur5; puzur; puzur2 “secret, shelter; protection, aegis, shadow, shelter”
Akkadian	puzru
Hungarian	feszíteni “to tighten (tr.)”, feszülni “to tighten (itr.)”
Proto-Eskimo	*p0tuɣ- “to fasten, to secure”

Sumerian	si sa (410x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. si sa2; si si-sa2 “to make straight; to make vertical”
Akkadian	ešērum
Hungarian	figyelni “to notice, to observe, to pay attention”
Proto-Eskimo	*piḏaqḏ(naR)-, *piḏaR(naR)- “to be difficult”
Sumerian	pad (2313x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pad3 “to find, discover; to name, nominate”
Hungarian	fog “tooth”
Proto-Ugric	*piŋe “tooth”
Eskimo-Aleut	kḏpḏ- “to cut” (with metathesis?)
Inuit	kḏpkḏp “tooth”
Sumerian	gug (45x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gug; gug6 “tooth; blade; beak; dogbite”
Hungarian	fogni “to catch”, fogoly “prisoner”, fogadni “to take”, foglalni “to occupy, to seize”
Proto-Ugric	*puŋ3- “to catch, to get”
Eskimo-Aleut	pakiy- “to hook fingers onto”
Yukagir	paŋk(u)-l “net” [?]
Sumerian	pag (2x: Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pag “to enclose, confine, cage (a bird)”
Hungarian	fogyini “to decrease, to diminish, to lessen, to wane; to loose weight”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puč3- “to decrease, to reduce, to shrink”
Eskimo-Aleut	*pḏkḏ- “to jump up”
Aleut	hiki- “to disappear”
Chukotko-Kamch.	*piŋku- “to jump”
Yukagir	pöŋ-, pöŋk- “to run away”
Sumerian	be (99x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. be4; be6 “to deduct, remove; to diminish, reduce; to withdraw, receive (as an allotment)”
Hungarian	fojtani “to drown; to strangle”, fülni “to suffocate”
Proto-Altaiic	*póga “to tie up”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*puw3-, *puŋ3- “to suffocate, to smother”
Proto-Eskimo	*ḏpḏ- “to suffocate”
Sumerian	bul (27x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bul; i3-bul5-bul5 “to shake” [?]

Hungarian	folyik “to flow, to run, to stream; to ensue, to follow, to go on, to be in progress”, folyó, folyam “river, stream”, folytatni “to continue, to go ahead/on, to run on; to extend, to prolong, to follow, to lead (a life), to pursue, to wage (a war)”
Proto-Ugric	*p8l3- “to gush, to stream”
Eskimo-Aleut	*puγð- “to flow”
Aleut	hux “bag”
Inuit	pvat- “to float”
Chukotko-Kamch.	*pðγ-at- “id.”
Proto-Yupik	*pðγtð- “to drop, to let go”
Central Siberian Yupik	puγ-naan “inflated poke, float”
Akkadian	palgu
Sumerian	par (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa5; pa6 “(small) canal, irrigation ditch”
Hungarian	fordítani “to turn (tr.)”, fordulni “to revolve, to turn (itr.)”, forogni “to turn (itr.)”
Proto-Finno-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*p8rk3-, *p8rg3- “to revolve, to turn”
Proto-Inuit	*pucit- “to turn upside down”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross”
Akkadian	palūm
Hungarian	forrani “to boil”, forradalom “revolt, revolution, uprising”, forradás “scar”
Proto-Eskimo	*qala- “to boil, to churn”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, cross”
Akkadian	palūm
Hungarian	fos “thin, liquid excrement”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pućka, *paćka “excrete; thin excrement”
Proto-Eskimo	*puγð- “to surface, to emerge”
Sumerian	bed (17x: Old Babylonian) wr. bed3 “to defecate; excrement”
Hungarian	foszlik “to fray, to get threadbare/tattered”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*puś3- “to tear; to tear oneself”
Proto-Inuit	*putžūq “hole worn in sth.”
North Alaskan Inuit	pužžūq “hole worn in boot sole”
Sumerian	bir (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. bir7; bir6; bir9 “to shred”
Hungarian	fő, fej “main; head”
Proto- Altaic	*p’èk’V “brain; head”

Proto-Uralic	*p̥äŋʒ “head”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*p̥äŋʈ “top”
Chukotko-Kamch.	paerŋ-kae(l) “hat”
Sumerian	ba (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugba “type of vessel” (cf. Latin testa “vessel” > “vessel of the brain” > Italian testa, French tête, etc. “head”)
Hungarian	főlni, főzni “to cook, to heat”
Proto-Altaic	*pʷje- “to whirl; to boil”
Proto-Uralic	*peje- “to cook”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*pejʈ(γ)-, *pojʈ(γ)- “to cook, to steam”
Koryak	*pujae- “to cook on hot stones in pit”
Chukchi	pujʔepuj “soot”
Wakashan	poju- “to smoke”
Sumerian	bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	fú “a species of waterfowl”
Proto-Uralic	*p̥ʒjʒ-
Khanty	pai “a type of black duck”
Proto-Eskimo	*puvyar “bird’s crop”
Sumerian	buru (13x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. buru4mušen; gu-ur2mušen; buru15mušen; buru16mušen; buru6mušen “crow; a bird of prey or a vulture”
Hungarian	fújni “to blow”
Proto-Altaic	*pʷulgi-
Proto-Uralic	*puγʒ-, *puwʒ-
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*puwʈ, *puγʈ- “to swell”
Proto-Inuit	*puvak “lungs”
Aleut	hum- “to swell, inflate”
Sumerian	bul (15x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. bul4; bul; bun; bul5 “to blow; to winnow; to sift; to inflate”
Hungarian	fullánk “dart, sting”
Proto-Ugric	*pulʒ- “to stab, to thrust”
Proto-Yupik	*pulʈntʈ- “to hit on the right spot”
Sumerian	bulug (56x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bulug; urudbulug; mu-lu-ug; bu-lu-ug “needle; stake; boundary; seal pin”
Akkadian	pulukku
Hungarian	fúrni “to bore, to drill”
Proto-Altaic	*pʷi_òr-, *pʷéro- “to screw, to carve”
Proto-Uralic	*pura(-) “borer; to bore, to drill”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*pura “to go in”
Chukotko-Kamch.	-ra- “house, yaranga”

Sumerian	bulug (4x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bulug “to sew”
Hungarian	futni “to run”
Proto-Altaic	*póki “to run, to run away”
Proto-Uralic	*pukta- “to flee, to hop, to run, to skip”
Proto-Inuit	*paaqtuq- “to go (continually) towards sth.”
Sumerian	pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Hungarian	fül “ear”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*peljä “id.”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*pel(ju) “leaf or ear”
Eskimo-Aleut	pełu “leaf” (< *pǝlalu[ɣ]?)
Inuit	pǝla (pǝl) “leaf”
Sumerian	kul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kul “a handle”
Hungarian	fűlik “to become warm, to heat”
Proto-Ugric	*pil3- “to burn”
Proto-Eskimo	*puqla “heat; hot water”
Sumerian	bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	fűrdik “to bathe, to take a bath”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pilk3- “to bathe (oneself)”
Proto-Eskimo	*puqla “heat; hot water”
Sumerian	bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	fűrt “bunch of grapes; bundle; tuft of hair, tress”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*p8r3 “bunch”
Proto-Eskimo	*pǝrǝ- “to bend”
Sumerian	buru (206x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. buru14; gur7; gur16 “harvest, summer”
Akkadian	ebūru
Hungarian	fűst “smoke”
Proto-Ugric	*pič3, *pić3
Proto-Eskimo	*puyuR “smoke”
Sumerian	mes (56x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mes; ĝešmes “blackness, black spot; black wood”
Hungarian	fűzni “to bind (e.g. flowers into wreaths), to knit, to lace, to fasten; to sew, to stitch (of books)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pitä- “to hold”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*pit(uɣ)- “to tie up”
Inuit	pǝz- “id.”

Chukotko-Kamch.	*vðt- “to tie up”
Akkadian	patālum “to turn, to wind, to tie up”
Hungarian	fűz “osier; willow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pečs “willow”; *pes3, *peč3 “withe”
Proto-Eskimo	*uqviv “willow (shrub)”
Sirenikiški	uqfðx “tree”
Sumerian	buzin (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. bu-zi2-in “a plant”
Akkadian	bušinnu
Hungarian	gamó, kamó, kajmó, kampó “crook, hook”, gáncs “click, trip (with a leg)”, gönc “odds and ends; old clothing that is bound into a knot”, gomb “button; knob”, gomba “mushroom”, gombóc “ball; dumpling”, gombolyag “ball, clew, coil; cop, hank, reel, skein”, gomoly “isolated mass of cloud, fog or smoke”, gomolyogni “to puff up, to wreathe (of smoke)”; to swirl, to whirl (of clouds)”, göb “little bundle or knot”, gömb “ball, orb; globe; sphere”, gömbölyű “rounded”, göncölni “to cram, to press, to stuff”, göngyölíteni “to roll into a cylinder shape”, gubancolni “to entangle”, homorú “concave, hollow”, homp “clod of earth”, kanyar “bend (in a river, etc.)”, kanyarítani “to bend”, konya “bent downward”, konyulni “to bend down”, kunkorodik “to curl (of hair)”
Proto-Altaiic	*kúmi, *komi “cavity; hollow; inner angle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*k8m3 “hollow”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*käm(ðγ) “footware”
Eskimo-Aleut	kamlu “round cap”, kaððvð(t)- “to go round” (< *kavðð-?)
Inuit	koma- “to dress, to put shoes on” (< *kame-)
Chukotko-Kamch.	kaemlil “circle”, kðmγðt- “to bunch up”, kðmRukaet- “to roll up in a ball”, kawra- “to go round”
Sumerian	gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick; haft, hilt”, gurum (138x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gurum; gur8; gur; gurumx(GURUN) “to bend, curve, wrap around; to bow; to roll up; to curb, restrain; to watch over”. Also the Gönc(z)ölszekér “Ursa maior/minor” has his name for Sum. gam, since this constellation of stars describes a kind of chain.
Akkadian	gamlu; kanāšu, kanānu
Hungarian	gar “arrogant, disdainful, haughty, presumptuous”
Proto-Yupik	*qaRa “decoration (on parka)” [?]
Sumerian	kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. kur2; gur “(to be) different; (to be) strange; (to be)estranged; (to be) hostile; to change; to become strange; to alternate (math.)”

Hungarian	gatya “linen trousers worn by peasants; underwear”
Proto-Uralic	*kuδjɜ “blanket, cover”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kuδ’ð, kul’ð “above, cover”
Proto-Inuit	*qu(C)ðk “bone in rear flipper of seal”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qulyðn “(fish) skin; bark”
Yukagir	kuðð- “to rise, to go up”
Sumerian	gada (633x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gada “flax; linen”
Akkadian	kitū
Hungarian	gebe “worn-out horse”
Proto- Altaic	*gibe “mare”
Proto-Turkic	*kebel
Proto-Mongolic	*geγó-n
Proto-Tungusic	*gibu-
Proto-Uralic	*kewe “mare; female (of animal)”
Eskimo-Aleut	kðvðg- “to raise”, kumsa- “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	kaew(ji)- “to rise”, kaewkaew “hill”
Sumerian	kab (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kab “wing of a horse bit; noserope”
Akkadian	kappu “wing; hollow hand; paw”
Hungarian	gége “windpipe”
Proto-Uralic	*k8ŋkɜ “Adam’s apple, throat”
Eskimo-Aleut	qakðR(luɣ) “throat”, quŋðciR “neck”
Sumerian	gu (753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 “bank, side; neck”
Hungarian	gerinc “spine”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*qðr- “height”
Proto-Yupik	*qðRaR- “to rise up”
Sumerian	eĝir (393x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. eĝir; eĝir5(LUM); eĝir4; eĝir6(MURGU2) “back, rear; after; estate, inheritance”
Hungarian	gödény “pelican”
Proto-Eskimo	*quɣɖuɣ “swan”
Sumerian	guddu (2x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. gud-du7mušen; gud-temušen; gud-damušen “a bird?”
Hungarian	görcs “gnarl, knot; spasm”
Proto-Eskimo	*pðRð- “to bend, to flex”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”

Hungarian	gördíteni “to push, to roll, to wheel”, gördülni “to move, to roll (along), to travel, to trundle; to revolve, to turn”
Proto-Eskimo	*p̄R̄- “to bend”
Sumerian	gurum (138x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gurum; gur8; gur; gurumx(GURUN) “to bend, curve, wrap around; to bow; to roll up; to curb, restrain; to watch over”
Hungarian	görény “skunk”
Proto-Eskimo	*p̄R̄- “to bend”
Sumerian	gur (4x: ED IIIa) wr. gur8 “a designation of animals”
Hungarian	gügyü “a little part of mown grass; a handful; reed-bundle ready for the stove”
Proto-Inuit	*k̄ɣaq- “notch”
Sumerian	gug (76x: Ur III) wr. u2gug4; gug4; gug; u2 ZI&ZI ; u2 A.ZI&ZI ; u2 ZI&ZI.A ; u2 ZI&ZI.EŠ2.ŠE “a grass; rush, sedge”
Hungarian	gyakni “to hit”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*δʹ8kk3- “to poke, to prick, to sting”
Proto-Ugric	*j8kk3- “to prick, to stab, to thrust”
Eskimo-Aleut	ɖgu(z)- “to pierce, to sting”
Aleut	γu- “to penetrate”
Chukotko-Kamch.	j̄ɖγu- “to bite”
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian	gyakor “numerous”, gyakori “frequent, repeated”, gyakorolni “to practise”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jowkk3 “heap, mass”
Proto-Eskimo	*uylaR- “to be many”
Sumerian	du (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. du8 “to heap up, pile up”
Hungarian	gyalulni “to cut, to slice; to plane; to shred”
Proto-Ugric	*j8r3 “planing iron, shaver; to scrape, to shave”
Eskimo-Aleut	k̄ɖliy- “to scrape”
Inuit	kele “to write”, kle- “to rub”
Chukotko-Kamch.	kaeli- “to draw”, kili-/kele- “to rub”
Sumerian	dal (9x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. dal “dividing line, transverse line”, gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break; to flatten; to carve, cut; to engrave”
Hungarian	gyanú “suspicion”
Proto-Eskimo	*kama- “to be nervously attentive”
Central Alaskan Yupik	kama- “to feel suspicious”

Sumerian	sun (16x: Old Babylonian) wr. sun7; sun5 “to be haughty”
Hungarian	gyarmat “colony”, gyarapodik “to grow strong”, gyarapítani “to add to, to enlarge, to increase”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaRmaR “temporary dwelling”
Sumerian	gur (124x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gur3-ru; guru3; gur; gur17; guru6 “bearer; to lift, carry”
Hungarian	gyékény “bulrush, matgrass; doormat, matting”
Proto-Eskimo	*uqviy “willow”
Sumerian	gi (4900x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gi “reed, cane; a unit of length”
Akkadian	qanū
Hungarian	gyenge “weak”
Proto-Eskimo	*uqiŋit “to be light”
Sumerian	gigan, wr. gi-gan “twig”
Hungarian	gyeplő “rein, ribbons”
Chagatai	string, thread
Proto-Eskimo	*tōpō- “drift ashore”
Sumerian	dab (8723x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dab5; dab; dab5-dab5; dabx(LAGAB×GUD) “to seize, take, hold; to bind”
Akkadian	šabātu
Hungarian	gyep “lawn”, gyepű “hedge(row), fence”
Proto-Eskimo	*tōpō- “drift ashore”
Sumerian	dubban (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. dub-ba-an; gidub-ba-an “fence”
Hungarian	gyér “scarse”
Proto-Eskimo	*ir(ō)lōg “to be stingy”
Sumerian	dirig (110x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to tear out”
Hungarian	gyerek, gyermek “child”
Proto-Eskimo	*iRni(C)aR “offspring”
Sumerian	dumu (28245x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, uncertain) wr. dumu; du5-mu “child, son, daughter”
Hungarian	gyom “weed”
Proto-Eskimo	*tukuRnaq “kind of seaweed”

Sumerian	gin, wr. gin4; u2 ZI&ZI ; u2 A.ZI&ZI ; u2 ZI&ZI.A ; u2 ZI&ZI.EŠ2.ŠE “a grass”
Hungarian	gyomor “stomach”
Common Turkic	yum- “to press”
Kipchak	yumur “one of the parts of a ruminant’s stomach”
Proto-Eskimo	*uŋuman “heart”
Sumerian	gum (18x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gum; gum2 “to crush”
Hungarian	gyónik “to confess (to a priest)”
Proto-Yupik	*qana- “to be ill”
Sumerian	dun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dun5-na “humble”
Hungarian	gyopár “cudweed”
Proto-Yupik	*tumaŋliq “plant type”
Akkadian	daprānu, duprānu “juniper” [?]
Hungarian	gyors “fast, quick”
Proto-Eskimo	*kŋvay- “to do fast”
Sumerian	sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”
Hungarian	gyökér “root”
Proto-Ugric	*j8kk3-r3
Proto-Eskimo	*iqquR “buttock or end of sth.”
Sumerian	ur (441x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur2; ur5 “root, base; limbs; loin, lap”
Hungarian	gyöngy “bead; bubble; pearl”, gyönyörű
Proto-Eskimo	*qipŋ- “to twist”
Sumerian	gun (1x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. al-gu2-gu2 “to twist”
Hungarian	gyönyörű “splendid”
Proto-Eskimo	*uŋulŋ- “to shake, to tremble” [?]
Sumerian	ugunu (20x: Old Babylonian) wr. u3-gun3; ugunu; ugunu2; u3-gun; ugunu “decorative inlay; ointment”
Hungarian	gyötörni “to agonize; torment, to torture; to trouble, to worry”
Proto-Eskimo	*qŋtER- “to jump (on)”
Sumerian	gud (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu4-ud; gud2 “to jump (on); to attack; to escape; to dance; hero, warrior”
Hungarian	győzni “to win, to triumph”
Proto-Eskimo	*qŋtER- “to jump (on)”
Sumerian	gu us (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 us2 “to raise the neck”

Hungarian	gyúrni “to knead, to press”
Proto-Eskimo	*p̄R̄- “to bend”
Sumerian	gurum (138x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gurum; gur8; gur; gurumx(GURUN) “to bend, curve, wrap around; to bow; to roll up; to curb, restrain; to watch over”
Hungarian	gyűjteni “to collect, to gather”
Turkish	yığ- “to heap, to pile up”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*q̄ŋžuR-, *q̄ŋžaR- “to gather, to assemble”
Sumerian	gu kin, wr. gu3 kin; gu3 kin5 “to gather”
Hungarian	gyűlölni “to hate”
Proto-Altaic	*dūli “mad, crazy”
Proto-Turksih	*jül- “to be mad, to be crazy”
Proto-Inuit	*pivli- “to be crazy”
Sumerian	gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break”
Hungarian	gyümölcs “fruit”
Proto-Inuit	*tukšuk- “to crush”
Sumerian	gum (18x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gum; gum2 “to crush” (common semantic development: “to crush” > “to eat” > “food”)
Hungarian	gyűrű “dogberry bush; maple tree”
Proto-Eskimo	*p̄R̄- “to bend”
Sumerian	GIR (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešGIR3 “a type of tree”
Hungarian	gyűrű “ring”
Proto-Eskimo	*p̄R̄- “to bend”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”
Hungarian	gyűszű “thimble”
Turkish	yüksük
Proto-Inuit	*tukšuk- “to crush”
Sumerian	sug (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. sug4 “(to be) empty”
Hungarian	hab “foam”
Proto-Altaic	*k’óp’i, *k’op’e
Proto-Uralic	*kumpa
Eskimo-Aleut	qapuy “foam”
Sumerian	uhpu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uh2-pu2 “foam”

Hungarian	had “army; host”
Proto-Altaic	*kòt’V “village, locality”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kunta “clan, gens, progeny, large family”
Karakhanid	qutu “group of people”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kunta “fellow(s), tribe”
Proto-Eskimo	*-qan, -qatð “fellow-“
Aleut	-qasi “fellow-“
Koryak	kudejð “tribe, family”
Akkadian	kimtu “clan”
Hungarian	hadarni “to speak quickly and incomprehensibly”
Proto-Eskimo	*qatðkit- “to have a soft or high voice”
Sumerian	ad (26x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad “voice; cry; noise”
Hungarian	hágni “to ascend”
Proto-(Finno?-)Ugric	*kaŋ3-, *kaŋk3- “to ascend, to climb”
Proto-Eskimo	*kayu- “to reach in or under sth.”
Sumerian	saĝ “head”, in: saĝ il (181x: Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ il2 “to raise the head”, saĝ us (41x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ us2 “to raise the head”, saĝ zig (14x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ zig3 “to raise the head”
Akkadian	šaḳū “high”
Hungarian	hagyni “to leave, to let”
Proto-Altaic	*ga- “to take; to put”
Proto-Uralic	*kað’a- “to abandon, to leave, to remain”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaðð(t)Rutð- “to go over”
Sumerian	sud (488x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sud; su3-ud “(to be) distant; (to be) remote”
Hungarian	hagyapni “to spit; to kiss”
Proto-Ugric	*kuð’3-, *kul3- “to spit”
Eskimo-Aleut	ciqðR, ciqqi- “to splash”
Inuit	cq- “wet”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ciŋkae- “to spit”, ciŋqe(ciq) “spurt of water”
Sumerian	sud, wr. sud5 “to purify”
Hungarian	hagy-, in: hagymáz “spotted fever”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kolja “angry ghost”
Proto-Ugric	*k8ńc “an illness accompanied by a fever; to be feverish, to be sick”
Eskimo-Aleut	kama- “to be nervously attentive”
Chukotko-Kamch.	kamak “evil spirit”
Wakashan	kamay- “to be angry”
Sumerian	gidim (45x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gidim; gidim2 “ghost”

Rhaetic	Vitamu, Vitammu
Akkadian	eṭemmu
Hungarian	hagyma “onion”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaćm₃, *koćm₃
Eskimo	hayi “allium victorialis”, gekoč “bear root (meum athamanticum)”
Wakashan, Inuit	xekem “bear root (meum athamanticum)”
Nivkh	hagi “allium onion”
Sumerian	šum (2958x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šum₂; šum₂sar “garlic; onion”
Akkadian	šūmū
Hungarian	haj “hair”
Proto-Ugric	*kaj₃
Proto-Eskimo	*qaδqaR “top of mountain”
Sumerian	siki (4753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. siki “wool, fleece; hair; (animal's) pelt”
Hungarian	háj “blubber; leaf-lard”
Proto-Altaiic	*kujV “thick; saturated”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kujₑ “blubber, fat”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaiq- “to be smooth”
Sumerian	gur (133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur₄; gur₁₄; gur₁₃ “(to be) thick; (to be) big, to feel big”
Hungarian	hajítani “to throw, to toss”, hajlik “to bend (itr.)”, hajolni “to bend down”, gacos “club-footed”, kajcsos “bent, curved; knock-kneed”, kajla “bent down”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaja-, *kaj₃- “to throw; to bend (itr.)”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian:	*aj(aγ)- “to push forward”
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*kaju- “to be strong; to have hopeful expectation”
Proto-Inuit	*kajuŋŋiq “to be eager to go”
Chukotko-Kamch.	γajma- “to be eager, happy”, ajtat- “to chase, to herd”
Sumerian	gu la (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu₂ la₂ “to lean over”
Hungarian	hajnal “dawn”
Proto-Altaiic	*gi_òjńu “dawn, daylight”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*koje
Proto-Eskimo	*qaRu- “dawn”
Sumerian	gug (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. gug “(to be) bright”

Hungarian	hajó “ship”
Proto-Altaic	*gàjá “oar, boat pole”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kappɜ “a kind of tree which can be worked into; aspen, etc.”
Eskimo-Aleut	kapð- “to stab”
Sumerian	gabatab (94x: Ur III) wr. ġešgaba-tab; gaba-tab “a wooden pole used for manual seeding”
Hungarian	hajtani “to drive, to lead”
Proto-Ugric	*kujɜ-, *kajɜ- “to drive, to steer”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ajtat- “to chase, to herd”
Sumerian	gu (1850x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gu “cord, net; unretted flax stalks”
Akkadian	qū
Hungarian	hal “fish”
Proto-Altaic	*kalu “a kind of a fish”
Proto-Uralic	*kala “fish”
Proto-Eskimo	*iqaluy “fish”
Yukagir	kal- “id.”
Sumerian	kad (1x: ED IIIa) wr. kad4ku6 “a fish” + IL (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ILku6 “type of fish”
Hungarian	halni “to die”
Proto-Uralic	*kola-
Proto-Eskimo	*qulð “area above” [ʔ]
Sumerian	hal (55x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hal-ha; ha-la; hal “to divide, deal out, distribute; to perform an extispicy; to open; a secret; to pour away; to sieve; to slink, crawl away; a qualification of grain”
Hungarian	hálni “to sleep”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kalɜ- “to spend the night”
Proto-Eskimo	*qavaR- “to sleep”
Sumerian	ku (96x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ku “to place, lay (down)”
Hungarian	haladni “to depart, to proceed”
Proto-Altaic	*k’òlke “to row; boat”
Proto-Uralic	*kulke- “to go, to travel (on land or water)”
Proto-Eskimo	*kalðy- “to tow, to drag”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qal(a)- “direction, side, area round”
Akkadian	alākum “to go”
Hungarian	halk, halok “incision, notch in a tree that is being cut down”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kolɜ “fissure, gap, split”

Proto-Inuit	*kǝʎaq- “notch”
Sumerian	gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break; to flatten; to carve, cut; to engrave”
Hungarian	hallani (< *hadl-) “to hear”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ǝjlu-, *k’ǝjlo- “ear; to hear”
Proto-Uralic	*kule- “ear; to hear”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*kunta-k3- “to hear, to perceive”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kulǝ- “to make sound”
Chukotko-Kamch.	quli- “to cry, to shout”
Sumerian	kul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kul “to collect; to collect”
Hungarian	háló “net”
Proto-Uralic	*kal3
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kal3-m3
Komi	kulem “net, (weir-)basket
Proto-Yupik	*kalɣak, *kalɣaq “bag”
Sumerian	hal (154x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gihal “a basket”
Hungarian	halom, halm- “hill; heap”
Proto-Inuit	*caulluq- “to remove marrow”
Yupik	caɣil “thigh(bone)”
North Alaskan Inuit	saulluq “spinal cord”
Koryak	c’oRul “spinal cord, marrow”
Sumerian	hal (3x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hal; u2-lum “upper thigh” Rhaetic *aluw “hight, hill” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian	hályog “film, skin”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ali “napless skin, membrane”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kal’w3 “film, membrane, skin”
Eskimo-Aleut	qulǝ- “above”
Inuit	quixi- “(fish) skin; bark”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qulyǝn “id.”
Sumerian	kul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kul “to remove, take away”
Hungarian	hám “cuticle, peel”, hámlík “to cover, to wrap”
Proto-Uralic	*kama “peel, skin”
Eskimo-Aleut	kamǝʎ “boot”
Akkadian	kamū “sth. which is on the outside”

Hungarian	hamu “ash”
Proto-Altaic	*k’uli, *k’ule “to heat, to burn”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kul’m3
Proto-Ugric	*kuδ’m3
Proto-Eskimo	*qaveyaR “sand”
Sumerian	kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kum2; kum4 “(to be) hot”
Hungarian	hant “clod, lump of earth; grave”, hany “clod, lump of earth; marsh, moor, swamp”
Proto-Uralic	*kan3 “band, edge”
Proto-Ugric	*k8m3 “hill in the moor”
Proto-Eskimo	*kaŋɔR “top”
Sumerian	gana (666x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gana2; gan2-ne2 “field; area (of a geometric figure)”
Hungarian	hányni “to cast, to fling; to throw, to toss; to vomit”
Proto-Uralic	*k’üne “ladle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kan3- “to dig; to strew, to throw”
Khanty	χanda- “to draw, to ladle, to scoop”
Turkish	kaşık “spoon”
Eskimo-Aleut	qaniy “falling snow”, qanax “winter”
Sumerian	ganum (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. gan; ga-an-nu; ġešgan-nu-um “(vessel-)stand; a large vessel”, kunrim, wr. kun-rimzabar; kun-du3; dugkun-rim; dugkun-ri “a libation vessel”
Akkadian	kannu
Hungarian	hanyagni “to be careless, indifferent, negligent”
Eskimo	t’am- “to stay calm”, tamar “still”
Eskimo, Inuit	tōmsazin “to stay calm”
Chukotko-Kamch.	tōmyō- “to be still, calm”
Sumerian	huġ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huġ “to pacify”
Hungarian	hany-att “supine; on one’s back”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kon3- “on the back”
Eskimo-Aleut	qōŋaR “nose”
Inuit	qeqeŋ “(animal) nose, beak”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qiŋ- “(animal) nose, beak”
Yukagir	könte- “to lie”
Sumerian	huġ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huġ “to pacify”
Hungarian	harács “a kind of tax; booty”, harácsolni “to gather up, to amass”
Proto-Inuit	*qaRit- “to bring or hand over”

Sumerian	ar (11x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ar2; arx(URU×A ?) “ruin”
Akkadian	karmu
Hungarian	harag “anger”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kur3(-) “anger; to become angry”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*qaRya “deep voice”
Sumerian	kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. kur2; gur “(to be) different; (to be) strange; (to be)estranged; (to be) hostile; to change; to become strange; to alternate (math.)”
Hungarian	harang “curch bell”
Chuvash	xuran “boiler, cauldron, kettle”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*qaRya “deep voice”
Sumerian	hurum (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. hu-ru-um “a designation of a pot”
Hungarian	harap “a dry fallen leaf”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kor3
Proto-Eskimo	*ððð-vkaR- “to fall”
Proto-Inuit	*ðʒðt- “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	acraet- “to fall”
Sumerian	hara, wr. ġešha-ra “palm shoot”, haran (64x: Ur III) wr. u2har-an “a plant”
Akkadian	harū
Hungarian	harapni “to bite”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kar3-, *kor3-
Proto-Eskimo	*kðγð- “to bite”
Sumerian	ur (53x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “to go along; to wipe clean; to beat, sweep away; to drag; to raise a boat”
Akkadian	kapāru
Hungarian	harkály “woodpecker”
Proto-Ugric	*kar3, *kar3-kaj3
Proto-Eskimo	*kðγð- “to bite”
Sumerian	arak (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. a-ra-akmušen; a-rakmušen; a-rig2mušen “a bird”, harhar, wr. har-harmušen “a bird”, karkid, wr. kar-kidmušen “a bird”
Hungarian	harmat “dew”
Proto-Altai	*k’irma “snow, hoar-frost”, *ki_āra “thin snow, hoar-frost”
Proto-Uralic	*kura “fine snow, frost”
Proto-Eskimo	*quRluR- “to stream, to flow”

Sumerian	kur (17x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. kur “to burn, light up” (semantically cf. s.v. fagyini)
Akkadian	hurbāšu “shivers”
Hungarian	három
Proto- Altaic	*ŋ[í_u] “three; thirty”
Proto-Mongolic	*gu-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kolme, *kulme
Proto-Eskimo	*qul̥(t) “ten”
Sumerian	gur (27945x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur; gur ⁹ “unit of capacity; a measuring vessel”
Akkadian	kurru
Hungarian	hárs “lime/linden tree”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*koćk ₃ , *końćk ₃ “(tree) bark”
Proto-Eskimo	*kanay “shin”
Sumerian	ĝeš (5552x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeš; mu; u ⁵ “tree; wood”
Akkadian	išu (< *wišu)
Hungarian	hárulni “to fall to the lot/share (of sb.)”, hárítani “to refuse, to defend”
Proto-Uralic	*kur ₃ “bent, curved; to make bent/curved”
Proto-Eskimo	*quRluR- “to stream, to flow”
Yupik	quXluR- “to fall; cascade (water)”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur ² “loop, hoop, circle”, gur (659x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur “to reject (legal evidence), to turn away; to turn, return”
Hungarian	has “belly”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kač ₃ “something bent”
Proto-Eskimo	pukiR “white belly fur”
Sumerian	haš (20x: Old Babylonian) wr. haš ² ; haš ⁴ “lower body, abdomen; thigh”
Hungarian	hasadni “to burst, to crack”, hasítani “to cleave, to split”
Proto-Ugric	*kač ₃ - “to burst, to split”
Proto-Eskimo	*qup̥- “to split (lengthwise)”
Sumerian	haš (13x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. haš “to break off; to break; to divert (water)”
Akkadian	hašābum; hašūm “to crush”

Hungarian	használni “to use”, haszon “advantage, benefit; gain, profit”
Proto-Uralic	*kać3(-) “to give; gift”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaswa- “to gain, to grow, to increase”
Proto-Eskimo	*pikð- “to own”
Akkadian	qiāšum “to give (a gift)”, qīštu “gift”
Hungarian	hatni “to affect, to impress, to influence”, határ “border”
Proto-Uralic	*katt3- “to move, to penetrate, to proceed”
Proto-Eskimo	*tapðt- “to permeate, to penetrate”
Sumerian	gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer”
Hungarian	hat “six”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kutte
Proto-Eskimo	*putu “hole”
Sumerian	kud (1111x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kud; gur5 “to break off, deduct; to separate, cut off; to cut” (“cut” in the row of numbers in the Sumerian sexagesimal system)
Hungarian	hát “back”
Proto-Uralic	*kutt3
Proto-Eskimo	*kiŋuRaŋ “back part of sth.”
Sumerian	gú-tál “back of head” (Lieberman 1977, no. 276)
Akkadian	kutallum “back of head, back side”
Hungarian	hattyú “swan”
Proto-Ugric	*kott3ŋ3
Proto-Eskimo	*quŋduŋ “swan”
Sumerian	guddu (2x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. gud-du7mušen; gud-temušen; gud-damušen “a bird?”, cf. s.v. gödény .
Hungarian	ház “house”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kota “house, hut, tent”
Proto-Eskimo	*qutð “(steep) shore”
Yupik	quta “land seen from sea”
Sirenikski	quta “dry land”
Sumerian	ĝa (67x: Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝa2; ma “house”, kadu (11x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ka-du3 “cover”, katab (8x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuška-tab; ĝeška-ta-pu-um “a lid, covering; an object”
Akkadian	katammu; katappu

Hungarian	hazudik “to lie, to tell a lie”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*iqlu- “to lie, to deceive”
Sumerian	gu šub, wr. gu2 šub “to neglect; to scorn”
Hungarian	hegy “mountain”
Proto-Uralic	*kaδ’a “mountain”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaša “end, peak, summit, top”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kaδ’a “mountain”
Aleut	qacXi-X “skin, bark”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qalye-jp∂ “to go across mountain, to hang across sth. (itr.)”
Sumerian	ĝeškur (2x: Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeš-kur “a tree”, hursaĝ (598x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur-saĝ; PA.DUN3 “mountain, foothills; steppe”, iš (15x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. iš “mountain(s)”, kur (2494x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kur; kir5 “underworld; land, country; mountain(s); east; easterner; east wind”
Akkadian	giškurrū; hursānu; šadū
Hungarian	héj “bark, crust, shell”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*koja “bark, crust, peel, skin”
Proto-Eskimo	*iqaRt∂ “(outer layer of) skin”
Sumerian	kadu (11x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ka-du3 “cover”
Hungarian	hekus “cop, bull”
Proto-Eskimo	*kannuyaR “copper”
Rhaetic	enkus “bronze” (> Hebrew nḥšās, Aramaic, Syriac n’ḥašā, Arabic nuḥās “copper, brass” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98). Also Engl. “cop” is shortened from “copper”. Hung. hekus is thus both phonetically and semantically a clear proof that a part of the Hung. vocabulary goes directly (and not via Akk.) back to Rhaetic. This proof is even confirmed by the fact that the same word went to the ancestors of the Eskimos while it is neither conserved in any Uralic nor Altaic language.
Hungarian	henyélni “to dawdle, to idle, to lounge”
Eskimo	t’am- “to stay calm”, tamar “still”
Eskimo, Inuit	t∂msazin “to stay calm”
Chukotko-Kamch.	t∂mγ∂- “to be still, calm”
Sumerian	huĝ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huĝ “to pacify”
Hungarian	here “drone; testicle”
Proto-Uralic	*koj(e)-ra “male” < *koje “man; husband”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*koj(ra) “male animal”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qora “domestic reindeer”
Yukagir	köj “man”

Sumerian	ġuruš (9902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġuruš “young adult male; able-bodied male worker; semi-free male worker”
Hungarian	here “clover”, tyúk-húr “chickweed”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*koj(ra) “male animal”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qora “domestic reindeer”
Yukagir	köj “man”
Sumerian	haran (64x: Ur III) wr. u2har-an “a plant”
Hungarian	herélni “to castrate”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*koj(ra) “male animal”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qora “domestic reindeer”
Yukagir	köj “man”
Akkadian	kurū “cripple; lame”
Sumerian	guru (46x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gur5 “to grind, grate; to cut up, chop; (to be) trimmed, pruned”
Akkadian	urrū (< *wurrū)
Hungarian	hervadni “to wilt, to wither”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*korpe- “to burn, to become burned/singed”
Proto-Ugric	*kur3- “to come to an end, to finish, to stop”
Proto-Inuit	*isu(k) “end” (< *iyu(γ), iyuŋŋaR)
Sumerian	kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. kur2; gur “to change; to become strange”, kur (17x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. kur “to burn, light up”
Hungarian	hés “bridegroom, wooer; hero; young man”, hős “hero”
Proto-Uralic	*kaća “young unmarried man”
Proto-Eskimo	*uyiq(ŋ)uðaR “man a women lives with is not her real husband”
Sumerian	ġeš (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġeš3; mu “penis; male”
Akkadian	išaru (< *wišaru)
Hungarian	hév, hé, hő “ardour; heat, warmth”
Proto-Eskimo	*kiðay “heat; summer”
Sumerian	kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kum2; kum4 “(to be) hot”
Hungarian	hiba “fault, mistake”, hibázik “to make a mistake, to be mistaken”, hibáztatni “to rebuke”, hibbant “crazy, foolish, mad”
Proto-Inuit	*ulðq- “to mistake, to confuse”
Sumerian	ib (35x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ib2 “(to be) angry; to curse”, SIG7.abala (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. SIG7-a-bal “a defect”

Hungarian	híd “bridge”
Ossetian	xīd, xōd
Sanskrit	sétav
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*tatōk “bridge of nose”
Sumerian	gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer”
Akkadian	šadādu
Hungarian	hím “masculine”
Proto-Altai	*ki_úne “person; people; country”
Proto-Uralic	*koj(e)-m3 “man, husband”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*koj(ra) “male animal”
Chukotko-Kamch.	qora “domestic reindeer”
Yukagir	köj “man”
Sumerian	Either to ġuruš (9902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġuruš “young adult male; able-bodied male worker; semi-free male worker”, cf. s.v. here , or because of the Proto-Altai form to ki (32379x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. ki “place; ground, earth, land; toward; underworld; land, country; lower, down below”
Hungarian	hír “fame; news”
Proto-Eskimo	*ququR- “to call”
Sumerian	ar, (56x: Old Babylonian) wr. ar2; a-ar2; a-ar; a-ar3 “(hymn of) praise; fame”
Hungarian	hiu “attic, garret, loft; breach, gap”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kiy(aγ)- “to perforate”
Proto-Eskimo	*kōγō- “to bite”
Proto-Inuit	*kōγaq “notch”
Aleut	kiy- “to bite”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*k8m3 “cave, hollow”
Sumerian	KU, wr. KU “hole”
Hungarian	hívni “to call; to invite”
Proto-Uralic	*kan3-, *kaŋ3- “to call”
Proto-Eskimo	*ququR- “to call”
Sumerian	kiġ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiġ2 “to seek”
Hungarian	hízelegni “to adulate; to flatter”, hízeledik “id.”, hízik “to gain weight; to gloat over sg.”
Proto-Ugric	*kat3- “to become fat”
Mańsi	khot- “to gain weight”

Proto-Eskimo	*quyi- to be fat”
Sumerian	kud (65x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ku7 “(to be) good; (to be) (honey-)sweet”
Hungarian	ho-: hogy “how”, hol “where”, honnan “whence”, hová “wither”, ha “if”
Proto- Altaic	*k’a(j) “who (interr.)”
Proto-Uralic	*ku-, *ko- “where, which, what”
Proto-Inuit	*qanuq “how”
Eskimo-Aleut	qaŋa “when”
Aleut	qana- “which, where”
Sumerian	akkil, wr. akkil2 “where; when”
Hungarian	hó, hava- “snow”
Proto- Altaic	*kóbe “to freeze”
Proto-Uralic	*kum3 “thin snow”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kan(iy) “cold, winter”
Eskimo-Aleut	kanǝR “frost”, kankaz “winter”
Inuit	kank- “to spend winter”
Sumerian	halba (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. halba2; halba6; halba; halpi “frost, ice, cold weather; (to be) cold”
Akkadian	halpū
Hungarian	hó-nap “month”, hold, hód “moon”
Proto-Uralic	*kuŋe “month; moon”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*nǝrʒuy- “to be bright”
Proto-Yupik	*iRaluq “moon”
Sirenikski	nurǝX “id.”
Sumerian	kun (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. kun2 “to shine brightly”
Hungarian	hód “beaver”
Proto-Ugric	*kumt3, *kunt3
Proto-Eskimo	*kǝyi(C)aR “beaver”
Sumerian	kundar, wr. kun-dar “an animal”
Hungarian	holló “raven”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ùla “a kind of a big bird”
Proto-Uralic	*kul3(-k3)
Proto-Eskimo	*tulukaR “raven”
Sumerian	gurgal, wr. gur8-galmušen “a bird”, gurgur (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. gurgurmušen; gur4-gur4mušen “a bird”, kirkir (5x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeškiri6-ĝeškiri6mušen; ka5-kar2mušen; ki-kar2mušen; kar-karmušen “a bird”
Akkadian	kurkurru; kirikarru

Hungarian	hol “dawn”, in: hol-nap “tomorrow (nap “day”)
Proto-Altaic	*galV “clear (of sky, weather)”
Proto-Uralic	*kuδs “morning”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kuδ’(∂), kul’(∂) “above, cover”
Yukagir	kuδ∂- “to rise, to go up”
Sumerian	ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “day; heat; a fever; summer; sun”, ul, wr. ul4; ul6 “to become bright, shine”
Hungarian	hólyag “bladder”
Proto-Altaic	*k’i_oba(kV), *k’i_abu(kV) “bladder; scrotum”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kupla- “to bubble; to make bubbles”
Proto-Eskimo	*nakacuy “bladder”
Akkadian	kupputtu “a measuring pot”, kupputu “growing rampant (liver)”
Hungarian	homály “dim, darkness”
Proto-Altaic	*k’òlmV “shadow; cloud”
Eskimo-Aleut	qavlu(R) “eyebrow”
Aleut	qami-x “eyebrows”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kumz “cloud”
Sumerian	kana (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kana6; kana5; kana3 “(to be) dark, gloomy; gloom”
Hungarian	hombár “granary”
Proto-Eskimo	*qumiγ- “to put object or arms inside parka sleeves”
Proto-Inuit	* qumiu *to bring or keep back food for sb.”
Sumerian	kimu (10x: Ur III) wr. ki-mu “storage, a store house” + guru (849x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. guru7 “grain heap, grain store; unit of capacity”
Hungarian	homlítani “to lay (seeds, etc.), homlok “forehead”, homorú “concave, hollow”
Proto-Altaic	*k’i_ōme “to throw (upside down)”
Proto-Uralic	*kuma- “to bend oneself; bent, crooked position”
Proto-Eskimo	*pak∂γ- “to bend, to flex” (metathesis k – m > m – k and substitution of m by homorganic p)
Sumerian	gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick; haft, hilt”
Akkadian	gamlu
Hungarian	homok “sand, dust”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaveyaR “sand”
Sumerian	imanak (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4im-ma-an “a stone; a type of sand”, or kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kum2; kum4 “(to be) hot” (cf. s.v. hamu)

Akkadian	immanakku; emēmu
Hungarian	hon “homeland”, honn “at home”, itt-hon “(here) at home”, ott-hon (there) at home”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kun3 “belly, gut”
Proto-Eskimo	*anð “place”. This is one the 86 Greenlandic-Hungarian etymologies already found by Wøldike (1746, p. 160).
Sumerian	unu (1511x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. unu6; unu2; unu “banquet; dining hall; the most sacred part of a temple; seat, throne; dwelling, domicile, abode; temple”
Hungarian	hón “shoulder”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ò(b?)-
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Turkic	*kōjn
Proto-Mongolic	*koŋ
Proto-Tungusic	*xobanī
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kon3, *kan3
Proto-Eskimo	*kiyayðγ “shoulder blade”
Sumerian	gu (753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 “bank, side; neck”
Akkadian	ahu
Hungarian	hordani “to carry”
Proto-Ugric	*kur3- “to drag, to pull”
Proto-Eskimo	*kðvðγ- “to lift”
Proto-Inuit	*kðvγumiaq- “to carry in arms”
Sumerian	gur (124x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gur3-ru; guru3; gur; gur17; guru6 “bearer; to lift, carry”
Hungarian	horkolni “to snore”
Proto-Inuit	*qamRui-, *qamŋui- “to snore”
Eastern Canadian Inuit	qaRŋui “id.”
Sumerian	hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
Hungarian	hornyolni “to incise, to notch”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kurńa “furrow, groove”
Proto-Eskimo	*qupnðR “to crack, to split”
Sumerian	hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
Hungarian	hor-hó “cleft, narrow passage”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kur3 “indentation; to pass”

Proto-Eskimo	*qupnðR “to crack, to split”
Sumerian	hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
Hungarian	horolni “to graze, to scratch”, horzsolni “id.”
Proto- Altaic	*k’[ù]ri- “to rake up”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kor3-, *korw3- “to scrape, to scratch, to shave”
Proto-Eskimo	*qupnðR “to crack, to split”
Sumerian	gur (470x: Ur III) wr. gурx(ŠE.KIN); gur10; gурx(ŠE.KIN.KIN) “to reap”
Hungarian	hossz-ú “long”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*końće, *koć3
Proto-Eskimo	*takð- “to be long”
Sumerian	niĝul (33x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. niĝ2-ul “an everlasting thing”
Hungarian	hozni “to bring, to carry, to convey, to fetch; to bring forth, to produce; to bring in, to yield”, -hoz/-hez/-höz, hozzá “to/towards sb.
Proto-Ugric	*kuć3 “edge or side of sth.
Khanty	χo_zi, χoza “for/to/towards sb. or sth.”
Proto-Eskimo	*kðvðγ- “to lift”
Proto-Inuit	*kðvγumiaq- “to carry in arms”
Akkadian	kašādum “to bring, to carry”
Hungarian	hölgy “lady; ermine”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kað’wa, *kað’w3 “female; female animal”
Proto-Eskimo	*aŋð- “to be big”
Sumerian	gal (6612x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gal; gu-la; gu-ul; gal-gal; ku-ul “(to be) big, great, noble”
Hungarian	húg “younger sister”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*sac’(c)a(γ)- “paternal aunt”
Proto-Eskimo	accay “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ðccaj “aunt”
Sumerian	egia (69x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. e2-gi4-a “bride”
Hungarian	húgy “star”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ùčV “a kind of star”
Proto-Uralic	*kuć3, *kuńć3
Proto-Eskimo	*umluR “day”

Proto-Inuit	*uvluRiaq “star”
Sumerian	gug (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. gug “(to be) bright”
Akkadian	kakubu, kakkabu “star”
Hungarian	húgy “urine”, húgyozik “to urinate”
Proto- Altaic	*k’uDŽV “part of stomach; bladder”
Proto-Uralic	*kuńće(-), *kuće(-) “urine; to urinate”
Proto-Eskimo	*quRǝ- “to urinate”
Yupik	quXǝ-, uXǝ- “id.”
Sumerian	kaš (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. kaš3 “urine”
Hungarian	hullani “to die; to drop down/off, to fall off; to flow, to fall out”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kul3-
Eskimo-Aleut	ulǝ- “to overflow”
Aleut	ulRi- “id.”
Sumerian	hal (55x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hal-ha; ha-la; hal "to open; a secret; to pour away; to sieve; to slink, crawl away”
Akkadian	halālum; šahālum
Hungarian	hunyni “to turn a blind eye; to close or cover the eyes in a game of hide-and-seek; to die”
Proto-Uralic	*kuńa-
Proto-Yupik	*qunik “matter in eye, tear”
Sumerian	huĝ (5x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. huĝ "to pacify"
Hungarian	hupolyag “bubble-shaped swelling; bulge on a tree; pustule”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kuppa “blister, bump”
Proto-Eskimo	*puvlay “bubble”
Akkadian	kupputtu “a measuring pot”, kupputu “growing rampant (liver)”
Hungarian	húr “intestine; string”, hurka “intestine; sausage made from intestines”
Proto-Inuit	*iŋaluk “intestine (of animal)”
Sumerian	gu (1850x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gu “cord, net; unretted flax stalks”, gu u2-rum testified in VS 14, 108 o ii
Akkadian	qū, kurrū “short cord”
Hungarian	hurok “loop, noose, sling, slip-knot; mesh, snare”
Proto-Eskimo	*nǝγurluR loop”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”, gur (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešgur2 “(circular) rim”

Hungarian	húzni “to pull”
Proto-Ugric	*kup3-t3- “to rend, to pull, to tear”
Proto-Eskimo	*qamuR- “to pull, to tow”
Akkadian	kapārum “to wipe, to wipe off”
Hungarian	hűlni “to cool (itr.)”, hűteni “to cool (tr.)”, hűvös “cool”
Proto-Eskimo	*qiRu- “to freeze to death”
Sumerian	halba (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. halba2; halba6; halba; halpi “frost, ice, cold weather; (to be) cold”
Akkadian	halpū
Hungarian	hüvely “pod; sheath, vagina”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kym3l’3 “pod”
Proto-Eskimo	*qumiγ- “to put object or arms inside parka sleeves”
Proto-Inuit	*qumiu “to bring or keep back food for sb.”
Sumerian	gum (18x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gum; gum2 “to crush”
Hungarian	ia: iafia “child”
Proto-Ugric	*äγ3, *äw3, *äk3 “daughter, girl”
Proto-Eskimo	*mik∂- “to be small”
Proto-Inuit	*mik∂ql∂qtuq “child”
Sumerian	egi- in: egizid (18x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. egi-zid; egi2-zid; igi-zid “a priestess”
Akkadian	igišītu
Hungarian	ibrik “mug, pot”
Proto-Yupik	*tuqmik “container of some sort”
Sumerian	ebir (6x: Ur III) wr. ġešepir2; ebir; ġešebir3; ġešebir4 “a large vessel”
Hungarian	ici: ici-pici “itsy-bitsy, very small”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*iċä, üċä “few, small”
Proto-Eskimo	*mik∂- “to be small”
Sumerian	i’iz, wr. i-iz “seed”
Akkadian	zēru
Hungarian	ideg “nerve; bowstring”
Proto-Uralic	*jänte “sinew, tendon”
Proto-Eskimo	*ivalu “sinew”; *uli(C)un “sinew from back of animal”
Sumerian	gunu (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu-nu “flax”
Akkadian	qū
Hungarian	idő “time”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	maqaq “heat”

Classical Mongol	üde “midday”
Sumerian	ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “day; heat; a fever; summer; sun”
Hungarian	i-fyú “young; a youth”
Proto-Ugric	*äj3 “small, young”
Proto-Eskimo	*mikð- “to be small”
Sumerian	a’e, wr. a2-e3 “foster-child”
Hungarian	igaz “authentic, genuine, real, true, veritable; honest, just, loyal, straight, true; truth”
Proto-FinnoVolgaic	*wojke “straight”
Proto-Eskimo	*ilumun “truly”
Sumerian	igi (3906x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. igi; i-bi2; igi3; i-gi “first, earlier; front; face”
Hungarian	ige “verb; word”
Old Turkic	üge “magic word; word”
Proto-Eskimo	*iciywa “that is what I thought”
Sumerian	ug, wr. ug2 “lamentation”
Hungarian	igen “yes”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šeŋä “good, healthy; straight”
Proto-Eskimo	*i(i) “yes”
Sumerian	sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig “to be clear”
Hungarian	ígérni “to promise”
Proto-Ugric	*eŋk3-r3- “to chant music words, to swear, to vow”
Proto-Inuit	*nðRiuqšuq- “to promise”
Sumerian	en, wr. en2 “incantation, spell”
Hungarian	íj “bow”, ív “arch, bend”
Proto- Altaic	*Džēja “sharp point, arrow”
Proto-Uralic	*joŋ(k)s3 “bow”
Proto-Turkic	*jāń > jāj
Proto-Eskimo	*ivalu “sinew”; *uli(C)un “sinew from back of animal”
Sumerian	gun (1x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. al-gu2-gu2 “to twist”
Hungarian	iker “twins”
Turkish	ikiz
Chukotko-Kamch.	aekðk(ae) “son”
Proto-Inuit	*akkak “paternal uncle”

Sumerian	igi (1133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. igi; i-bi2; i-gi “eye; carved eye (for statues)”
Hungarian	iktatni “to intervene; to note down, to register, to take the minutes (down); to put in, to set up”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jakka- “to get (into), to go, to reach”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*iʔaq “mark”
Sumerian	ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)”
Hungarian	ildomos “becoming, courteous, tactful”
Turkic	yil “to slip, to slide”
Manchu	ildamu “nimble, quick; funny, witty”
Proto-Eskimo	*ila(C)aR “patch; addition”, *ilayaR- “to join in”, *ilak∅- “to be part or one of”
Chukotko-Kamch.	jelRa “cousin”
Sumerian	ul (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul4 “to hasten, (be) quick; (to be) early”
Hungarian	illik “to belong to, to be someone’s right; to concern, to refer, to relate; to be decent”
Proto-Eskimo	*ila(C)aR “patch; addition”, *ilayaR- “to join in”, *ilak∅- “to be part or one of”
Chukotko-Kamch.	jelRa “cousin”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to supervise, check; to weigh, weigh (out), pay; to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended; to show, display; to bind; binding, (yoke-)team; to press, throttle; to winnow (grain); to carry”
Hungarian	illik “to disappear; to decay, to fall to pieces”, illat “odour, perfume”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*ilu- “move”
Proto-Inuit	*il∅q∅- “to shake head”, *il∅qšaq- “to squirm”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ilu- “to move, stir”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to rain; to fall, to fall”. According to EWU (pp. 606s.), the semantic development is: “to fall” > “to disappear” > “to disappear like odour/perfume”.
Hungarian	imádni “to adore, to worship”, ima “prayer”, imádkozik “to pray”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*w8m3 “to enchant; magic word”
Komi	vomid’ž “illness, pain”
Proto-Yupik	*umi- “to be distant”

Sumerian	emeġar (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. emeġarx(KAx(ME.GAR)) “magic”
Hungarian	ím, ime “ecce”
Sumerian	e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she” + me (2860x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. me; em; am3 “to be”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*me “here, this”
Eskimo-Aleut	ma(δ)- “this, here”
Hungarian	ín “sinew”
Proto-Altaic	*síŋri “sinew”
Proto-Uralic	*sene, *sōne “sinew; vein”
Komi	sõn “sinew; vein”
Proto-Eskimo	*uli(C)un “sinew from back of animal”
Sumerian	sa (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa “gut; sinew, tendon; string (of a bow, musical instrument); catgut string”. The stem on nasal is present in: saġkešed (104x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saġ-keš2; kušsaġ-keš2 “a strap; loop, string”. Akk.?
Akkadian	dāmu
Hungarian	indítani “to initiate, to get underway, to set off; to set in motion, to start”, indulni “to start (itr.)”
Proto-Uralic	*jom3- “to be on one’s way, to go”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*jutð(γ)- “to go (in)to”
Eskimo-Aleut	itðR- “to go in”
Chukotko-Kamch.	jðt- “to go for/to”
Sumerian	im (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. im2 “to run”
Hungarian	ing, ümög “chemise, slip; shirt”
Eskimo-Aleut	uŋðR “to tie, to lace up”
Sumerian	gunu (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu-nu “flax”
Hungarian	ingerelni “to excite, to stimulate; to irritate, to nettle, to vex”
Proto-Eskimo	*un-, *utð- “means for doing sth.”
Yupik	un, (u)taq “instrument; device for doing sth.”
Sumerian	in dub (18x: Old Babylonian) wr. in dub2 “to insult”, in (32x: Old Babylonian) wr. in; e-mu “abuse”
Hungarian	inká-bb “more, rather, sooner”
Proto-Eskimo	*uððγtuR- “to measure”
Sumerian	aġ (219x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. aġ2 “to measure”
Hungarian	inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”
Proto-Altaic	*ōp’à

Proto-Turkic	*ōp-
Proto-Mongolic	*uγ(u)-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*juγe-, *juke-
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*im∂(γ)- “to suck (breast)”
Eskimo-Aleut	∂m∂R- “to drink; drinking water”
Aleut	ma-qða- “suck breast”
Sumerian	anaĝ (10x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-naĝ “drink”
Hungarian	ínség “dearth, want; distress, misery, need, penury, poverty; famine, hunger, starvation”
Proto-Eskimo	*ŋicay- “to be in need of”
Sumerian	aĝ (219x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. aĝ2 “to measure”
Hungarian	inteni “to admonish, to exhort; to beckon, to make a sign; to warn against; motion, nod, wave, wink
Eskimo-Aleut	kiŋu- “after, behind”
Chukotko-Kamch.	-ŋiŋ “below”
Sumerian	igiĝal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešigi-ĝal2 “sign, signal”
Hungarian	íny “gums, palate”
Proto-Altaic	*ēŋa(kʷ) “chin; jaw”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ike-ńz, *ike-ńe
Komi	an “gum”
Proto-Eskimo	*tamlu “chin”
Sumerian	unu (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. unu2 “upper cheek”
Hungarian	ipa “father-in-law”
Proto-Altaic	*áp’a “father”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*appe “father-in-law”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*ap(p)a, *ip(p)i “grandfather”
Chukotko-Kamch.	*aepae “grandfather”
Sumerian	abba (107x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ab; ab-ba; abba2 “old (person); witness; father; elder; an official”
Hungarian	ipar “handicraft; industry”, iparkodik “to take trouble, to make an effort”
Proto-Inuit	*ip∂Raq- “to release”
Sumerian	ibira, wr. ibira; ibira2 “merchant, businessman”
Hungarian	ír “balm, ointment”
Proto-Ugri c	*ter3(-) “to rub; a substance that is rubbed on”
Mańsi	tērpi “mash, mush, ointment”
Proto-Eskimo	*uluy- “to soften skin by rubbing”

Sumerian	zir (373x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zi; zi-ir; ze2-er “to tear out; to break, destroy; to be troubled; to erase”
Hungarian	ír “root”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*iqžðk “point, edge” [ʔ]
Sumerian	ur (441x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur2; ur5 “root, base; limbs; loin, lap”
Hungarian	írni “to write”
Proto-Ugric	*jar3- “to mark, to paint, to write”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*iʔaq “mark”
Sumerian	sar (277x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sar; sarar “to write”
Hungarian	iramlik “to hurry, to run, to rush, to scurry, to sweep”, iramodik “to start to hurry; to run after sb.”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aRðR- “to move”
Sumerian	ere (68x: Ur III) wr. re; er; e-ra; erx(DU.DU); re6; re7; er-re; i-ri “perfect plural stem of ĝen[to go]”
Akkadian	alākum
Hungarian	ir-: iránt “about, for, in the direction of, to, toward(s); opposite, facing”
Proto-Ugric	*ar3, *ur3
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aRðR- “to move”
Sumerian	ere (68x: Ur III) wr. re; er; e-ra; erx(DU.DU); re6; re7; er-re; i-ri “perfect plural stem of ĝen[to go]”
Akkadian	alākum
Hungarian	irgalom “compassion, mercy, pity”, irgalmas “merciful, pitiful”
Proto-Uralic	*j8r3- “to loose one’s way”
Proto-Yupik	*iRa- “to be horrified”
Sumerian	uru (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uru9 “support; imposition; repair”
Hungarian	irigy “envious”
Proto-Inuit	*caŋiak- “to be jealous”
Proto-Yupik	*cikna- “to be jealous”
Sumerian	hulu (13901x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. hul; hul3 “to destroy; (to be) bad-smelling, malodorous; (to be) bad, evil; (to be) slight, lightweight; (to be) false; (to be) criminal, dishonest; enemy; to raid; to strike the eyes; blinker, winker, one with vision problems”, igi hulu (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. igi hul “to look with envy” Akk. ?
Akkadian	qallum

Hungarian	iró “buttermilk”
Osman, etc.	airan “mildly alcoholic drink made of fermented mare’s milk, koumiss”
Sakha	arī “melted Russian butter”
Proto-Eskimo	*ituy “milk of animal”
Sumerian	ara (58x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. ara3 “designation of milk”
Hungarian	irtani (< ortani) “to exterminate (insects, pests); to clear, to root out”
Proto-Uralic	*šur3- “to cut, to divide”
Proto-Eskimo	*kōp̄daR- “to cut off”
Sumerian	šar (23x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2 “to slaughter”, sur, wr. sur4 “to cut cloth”
Hungarian	ismerni “to know, to get to know”
Proto-Eskimo	*alicima- “to know”
Akkadian	šamūm “to listen”
Sumeria	zu (964x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zu “to know; to learn”, umuš (52x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. umuš “(fore)thought, plan(ning); understanding; instruction; consideration, sagacity”
Hungarian	isten “god”
Persian (Farsi)	eztahn “god”, hahstahn “creator”
Eskimo	atausek “one” (Kleinschmidt 1851, p. 37)
Sumerian	aš (191x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš “one”, diš (5x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. diš; de-eš-šu2; di-id; di-t- “one”, ešda, wr. eš3-da “one”
Akkadian	ištēn
Hungarian	isz, ísz, iz “bane, canker; a kind of gum disorder in children that soon hinders speech”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*íce, *íse “shadow”
Proto-Eskimo	*iŋkiR “gum”
Sumerian	ġissu (68x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġissu; aġ2-ze2 “shade, shadow; protection, aegis”
Hungarian	ívik “to copulate (especially of fish), to pair, to spawn”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jokse-, *jookse-
Proto-Inuit	*nulik- “to copulate”
Sumerian	eban (381x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian) wr. e2-ba-an; e2-ba; e-ba-an; e-pa-na; e2-pa-na “pair”. The PFU reconstruction is thus mistaken. Estonian jookse- “to beget, to breed; to flow, to run; to rut” and Finnish juokse- “to flow; to run” do not belong to Hung. ív-.

Hungarian	íz “taste; jam”, ízes “tasty; with jam, sweet”
Proto-Uralic	*ip3, *ip-s3, *ip3-ś3 “odour, taste”
Proto-Eskimo	*ama- “to suckle”, *mamaR- “to taste good”. Substitution of original –p- by homorganic –m-, then partial reduplication.
Sumerian	ir (36x: ED IIIa, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ir; ir7 “smell, scent; sweat, exudation”
Hungarian	íz “limb, particle”, izmos “muscular”, izom “muscle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jäse, jäsne “joint, limb”
Proto-Ugric	*j8tð “joint, limb”
Proto-Eskimo	*ipi(γ) “limb of a quadruped”
Sumerian	ed (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. e11 “strengthen”
Hungarian	izé “something, ‘watchamacallit’”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*yt3 “thingamy”
Proto-Eskimo	*itaq- “to take care of (belongings)” [?]
Sumeria	i dUtu “woe, O Sungod” (Edzard 2003, p. 169)
Hungarian	izzadni “to sweat”, izzik “to be glowing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*äs3- “to heat; to become hot”
Proto-Eskimo	*kiðay(-) “to heat; summer”
Sumerian	izi (257x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. izi; izi2 “fire; brazier”
Akkadian	išātu
Hungarian	járni “to go; to travel”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jor3-, *jork3- “to spin, to turn, to wind”
Turkish	yürü- “to go, to march”
Proto-Yupik	*ca(C)u “to turn and face”
Sumerian	gur (659x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur “to turn, to return”
Hungarian	ját “close friend; namesake”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*j8tt3 “comrade, friend”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*catð “inside or skin-side of a pelt”
Sumerian	gud “team”, in: gudapin, wr. gud-apin “plow team” (apin “plow”)
Hungarian	játszik “to play (e.g. a game, a musical instrument, with a toy, etc.)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jukta “to recite, to speak, to tell”
Proto-Eskimo	*ayyutaR- “to play game (like hockey)”
Sumerian	gud (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu4-ud; gud2 “to jump (on); to attack; to escape; to dance”

Hungarian	jég, gyég “ice”
Proto- Altaic	*k'i_órŋo “cold”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jäŋe “ice”
Proto-Eskimo	*n'ðɣ-i aR “parka ruff”
Eskimo-Aleut	n'ðɣðR “north wind”
Aleut	ɣi-ðɣi- “to breeze”
Sirenikski	jðɣica “wind”
Chukotko-Kamch.	jðɣ/iɣð “id.”
Sumerian	šeg (11x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šeg9; šeg4 “snow; sleet; cold weather; frost, ice; burning, incineration; chills, shivers”
Hungarian	jegy “mark, sign; ticket”, jel “mark, signal”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jälke
Proto-Uralo-Siberian:	jelðɣ- “to burn”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðlðg- “to get burnt”
Koryak	jeložð “sun”
Yukagir	jel'ð- “to boil, to be cooked”
Akkadian	eqū “to use make-up”
Sumerian	igiġal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešigi-ġal2 “sign, signal” (ġal2 “to be”)
Hungarian	jó “good”, jól “well”
Proto-Ugric	*jom3
ProtoYupik	*asiR- “to be good”
Sumerian	mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”
Hungarian	jó, -jó “river, creek”
Proto- Altaic	*i_ge(řV) “river, small river”
Proto-Turkic	*ügür
Proto-Mongolic	*üjer
Proto-Tungusic	*ugē(r)
Proto-Uralic	*joke
Proto-Eskimo	*kuððɣ “river”
Sumerian	id (1086x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. id2; id3; id6; id7; id5 “river, watercourse, canal”
Hungarian	jonh (< *juɣun [?]) “belly, guts; interior; body-soul”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*än(ð)-, an(ðɣ)- “to breathe”
Eskimo-Aleut	anðR “to breathe”, anðRnðR “breath, soul”
Chukotko-Kamch.	anðŋ- “inside”
Sumerian	su (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. su “flesh; body; entrails (omen); body”
Akkadian	zumru

Hungarian	jönni, gyönni, jöv- “to come”
Proto-(Finno?)Ugric	*j8ŋ3-, *j8g3-, *j8k3-
Proto-Eskimo	*aju- “to go further”
Proto-Yupik	*ajumiq “long ago”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ajŋon “long ago”
Sumerian	gin (924x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gin6; gi-na; gi-in; ge-en; gin “(to be) permanent; to come”, ĝen (2789x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝen; ma “to go; to flow”
Akkadian	kânum; kīnum
Hungarian	juh “ewe, sheep”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*uče “sheep”
Proto-Eskimo	*ǝpnaRiR “mountain sheep”
Sumerian	u (4255x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. u8; u8munus; u10 “sheep, ewe”, us, wr. us5 “sheep”
Hungarian	jutni “to arrive, to come; to attain, to come by, to get at; to become”
Proto-Uralic	*juta- “to go, to wander”
Proto-Ugric	*jukt3- “to come”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*jutǝ(γ)- “to go (in)to”
Eskimo-Aleut	itǝR- “to go in”
Chukotko-Kamch.	jǝt- “to go for/to”
Sumerian	sa dug (10x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2 dug4 “to arrive; to cause to arrive (regularly)”, šu dag (65x: Old Babylonian) wr. šu dag “to roam about”
Hungarian	kabak, kobak “skull; pumpkin; pear”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*s’ep(u) “neck”
Eskimo-Aleut	civu “front”
Chukotko-Kamch.	caewǝt/ laewǝt “head”
Sumerian	hab (241x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. u2hab2 “a plant”
Hungarian	kacs “a narrow clinging shoot or sprout, tendril; loop, noose”
Yukagir	kökǝ “head (of fish or other animal)”
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ “head”
Hungarian	kacsá “duck”
Proto-Eskimo	*qayiq̄iR “(kind of) duck”
Sumerian	GAKI, wr. GA2.KImušen “a bird”

Hungarian	kádár “cooper; a kind of chieftain or priest who is a dignitary”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaδð- “top or surface of sth.”, *qaδðliR- “to cover”
Sumerian	kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, gather”
Akkadian	kašārum
Hungarian	káka “(bul)rush, reed”
Proto-Inuit	*kðkð- “to break off (after notching)” [?]
Sumerian	kakkala (4x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb) wr. kakkala(KU7); kakkala “a designation of plants”, ga-ga-lum in Ebla Sign List 36
Hungarian	kalauz “conductor (of a streetcar or train); guide
Proto-Eskimo	*qalmaR- “to call to dogs” [?]
Sumerian	kalag (2398x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kal-ga; kalag; kal-la “(to be) strong, powerful, mighty; to reinforce; to provide for”
Hungarian	kallantyú “bolt, latch (of a door); fastener; hook”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*nuŋiRtð- “to fasten with drawstring”
Sumerian	gilim, wr. gigilim “type of clasp”, gilim (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. gilim; gilibx(GI%GI)ib; gi16-il; gil-gilil “to lie across; to be entwined; to entwine, twist; to block”, gilim, wr. ġešgilim “barrier, bolt”
Hungarian	kallódik “to be thrown about (in neglect), to decay and perish (by degrees), to get lost”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*uŋziŋ- “to go down”
Sumerian	gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break”
Hungarian	kalokány, karakány, kolokány, karlokány “a prickly grass that grows in lakes, aloe”
Proto-Yupik	*ciilavik “kind of grass”
Sumerian	kankal, wr. kankal "oil-processing, perfume-making"
Hungarian	kalpag “a kind of rimless fur headgear; hat”
Proto-Inuit	*qayla(k) “circular rim”
Yupik	qaylak “upper part of bucket”
Akkadian	qalpum “peeled, skinned”
Hungarian	kancsó “jug, pitcher; tankard”
Proto- Altaic	*ki_àntú “a kind of vessel”
Eskimo-Aleut	qanðR “mouth; to speak”
Sumerian	ganum (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. gan; ga-an-nu; ġešgan-nu-um “a large vessel”
Akkadian	kannu

Hungarian	kancsuka “knout”
Proto-Yupik	*qanžak “small sled”
Sumerian	gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd's crook, bent stick; haft, hilt”
Akkadian	gamlu
Hungarian	kánya “milan”
Sumerian	akan, wr. akanmušen “a bird”
Eskimo-Aleut	kaŋuR “snow goose”
Chukchi	kaŋolyōn “kind of seagull”
Hungarian	kantár “bridle, reins”
Proto-Eskimo	*qayō(R) “wave breaker”
Sumerian	kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, gather; to itch, scratch; to weave a mat?”
Hungarian	kanyaró “measles”
Chagatai	qaramuq “a kind of disease which gives a rash”
Proto-Eskimo	*kaviR- “to be red”
Sumerian	gum (28x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gan; gum2 “mange, scab, leprosy”
Akkadian	garābu
Hungarian	kapni “to get, to receive; to grasp, to grab”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ap’V- “to press, to grasp”
Proto-Eskimo	*kapō- “to stab”
Sumerian	dab (8723x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dab5; dab; dab5-dab5; dabx(LAGAB×GUD) “to seize, take, hold; to bind; to envelop, overwhelm; to choose (by extispicy); to accept; to take charge of”
Akkadian	šabātum
Hungarian	kapu “gate”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ap’u “barrier”
Proto-Eskimo	*kapputō- “to stick into”
Sumeria	gababum (3x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. ga-ba-bu-um “shield”, kababum (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. kuška-ba-bu-um “shield”
Akkadian	kabābu
Hungarian	kar “arm”
Proto-Eskimo	*taliR “arm”
Sumerian	gur (470x: Ur III) wr. gurx(ŠE.KIN); gur10; gurx(ŠE.KIN.KIN) “to reap”

Hungarian	kár “loss, damage; too bad!, what a pity!”
Proto-Eskimo	*qacu “to become loose” [ʔ]
Sumerian	kar (158x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kar “to take away (by force), remove; to deprive”
Hungarian	karám “(sheep-)pen”
Proto-Inuit	*qaRiaq “storage alcove”
Sumerian	kar (251x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kar “harbor, quay”
Akkadian	kāru
Hungarian	karó “post, prop, stake, stick, support”
Karachai	kazak “post, stake”
Middle Turkic	kazuŋuk “id.”
Osman	kazyk “id.”
Uigur	kazyuk “id.”
Modern Uigur	kozuk
Proto-Yupik	*ayayta “pole or support”
Sumerian	gaz (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gaz; gaz2; kaz8 “to kill, slaughter; to grind, grate; to beat; to thresh (grain); to execute, impose a death sentence; to break”
Akkadian	hašālu
Hungarian	karom “claw”, köröm “nail, claw”
Proto-Eskimo	*kukiŋ “claw, nail”
Sumerian	gur (35x: Old Babylonian) wr. gur21; kuš-buru4-mušen; eur2 “shield (birds)”
Hungarian	karvaly “sparrow-hawk”
Chuvash	χōrçi “eagle; a kind of mouse-eating bird”
Karachai	qırçiy “hawk”
Proto-Inuit	*qilriq “rough-legged hawk”
Sumerian	gurgal, wr. gur8-galmušen “a bird”, girgilum (4x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. giri16-i-lumušen; gur8-galmušen?; gir-gi-lumušen; gir-gi4-lumušen; ġir3-gi-lumušen; kir4-gi4-lumušen “a bird”, kirkir (5x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškiri6-ġeškiri6mušen; ka5-kar2mušen; ki-kar2mušen; kar-karmušen “a bird” Akk.
Akkadian	girgili; kirikarru; kurkurru
Hungarian	kása “mush”
Proto-Eskimo	*akut- “to mix”
Rhaetic	*kaššu “cheese” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98). *kaššu means “massive, bulky”, which fits both for “mush” and for “cheese”. Engl. cheese, Germ. Käse, Rhetor. chaschöl, etc. go also directly back to the

Rhaet. word.

Hungarian**kászu “a little container or pot made of bark”**

Proto-Eskimo

*ka(C)ðRu(R) “(birch) bark”

Sumerian

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

Akkadian

kāsu

Hungarian**katáng “a plant with sky-blue coloured flowers arranged in a nest-like shape, cichory”**

Proto-Eskimo

*qðtðŋŋun “half-sibling”. Obviously, the nest-like shape of the plant made its name.

Sumerian

gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to drag, tow (a boat upstream); to pass along, transfer; to flay?; to milk”. The cichory plant contains a milky liquid.

Hungarian**kazán “boiler”**

Osman

kazan “boiler, cauldron”

Chuvash

xuran “boiler, cauldron, kettle”

Proto-Eskimo

*qaltaR “bucket”

North Alaskan Inuit

qattaq “water barrel with lid”

Sumerian

hurum (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. hu-ru-um “a designation of a pot”

Hungarian**-ke (diminutive suffix)**

Proto-Uralic

*-kk (diminutive formant)

Chukotko-Kamch.

qaej-/quaej “small, young”

Sumerian

genna (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. genna “small”

Hungarian

kebel “bosom, breast; lap”

Proto-Altaic

*kepV “upper part of body, trunk”

Eskimo-Aleut

uvinðy “body, skin”

Chukotko-Kamch.

uvik(i) “body”, uvig-ril “trunk”

Sumerian

gaba (821x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. gaba “breast, chest; frontier”

Hungarian**kéd-: ekkédig “until now”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*kents, *känts “time”

Proto-Eskimo

*qaŋa “when”

Sumerian

kid (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. kid7 “to cut, fell”

Hungarian**kedv “mood”, kedves “nice, friendly”, kedvenc “favourite”, kegy “favour, mercy”, kegyelni “to love, to like”**

Proto-Ugric

*k8nts “mood”

Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*keδ'e(γ) “warmth, summer”
Eskimo-Aleut	kiδaγ “summer, heat”
Sumerian	gandu, wr. ga-an-du8 "a position of responsibility; friendship"
Hungarian	kégy “arena, circle, stadium”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*keč3 “circle, hoop, ring”
Khanty	kusi “barrel-hoop
Proto-Yupik	*qayla(k) “circular rim”
Sumerian	gud (55x: Old Babylonian) wr. gud3; gigud3 “coil of bird's nest; reed nest, shelter; nest”
Hungarian	kéj “delight, pleasure; lechery, lust”, kény “arbitrariness; lust”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*keje-, *k8jγ3- “to delight, to enjoy, to take pleasure (in); rutting; to mate”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*keδ'e(γ) “warmth, summer”
Eskimo-Aleut	kiδaγ “summer, heat”
Sumerian	gu (283x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu3 “voice, cry, noise”
Hungarian	kék “blue”
Manchu	kuku “blue-gray”
Proto-Inuit	*qiyu(γ)(-) “blue (esp. berry)”
Sumerian	kukku (63x: Old Babylonian) wr. ku10-ku10; kukku5 “(to be) dark” or giggi (941x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. giggi; gi6-gi6 “(to be) black”
Hungarian	kelni “to arise, to ascend; to go, to start traveling”
Proto-Altaic	*kela “to rise”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kaða- “to arise”; *kälä “to wade”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kälð- “to wade across”
Proto-Inuit	*qu(C)ðk “bone in the rear flipper of seal”
Aleut	quδγ- “top, back”
Sumerian	ĝal (3954x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝal2; ma-al; ga2gal2 “to be, to exist” + am “bird”
Hungarian	kelengye “dowry”
Osman	gelinlik “dowry”
Proto-Inuit	*pilliun “gift”
Sumerian	gir, wr. gigir “dowry; gift”, gil (50x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. gil “treasure”
Hungarian	kelleni “to be needed, to be necessary”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kelke “to be important, must, should”

Proto-Inuit	*γiaqaq “must” (< yaR- + ηkaR)
Sumerian	kal (389x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kal “(to be) rare, valuable”
Hungarian	kém “spy”
Proto-Inuit	*qiiŋa- “to grimace (rolling eyes)”
Sumerian	kiĝ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiĝ2 “to seek”
Hungarian	kemény “solid”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kämä “hard”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*käm(∂γ)- “hard, strong”
Eskimo-Aleut	k∂m∂k “flesh”
Sumerian	kimaš (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4ki-maš “a stone”
Hungarian	kémény “chimney”
Proto-Eskimo	*qam∂- “to go out (fire)”
Akkadian	qamū “to burn (tr.)”
Hungarian	kende “the head of the Magyar confederation in the 8th and 9th centuries A.D.), kend “you (ancient and rural formal address)”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kunta “fellow(s), tribe”
Proto-Eskimo	*-qan, -qat∂ “fellow-“
Koryak	kudej∂ “tribe, family”
Sumerian	kingal (23x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Babylonian) wr. kingal; kingal “grandee; crown authority over land, labor recruiter”
Hungarian	kengyel “stirrup”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaδvaR- “to rise, to put on top”
Sumerian	kuĝ (51x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeškuĝ5; kun4; ĝeškuĝ4; kun5; ĝeškuĝx(LUM) “stair(case); ladder; threshold”
Hungarian	kenyér “bread”
Proto-Eskimo	*k∂γ∂- “to bite”
Sumerian	kagu (106x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ka-gu7 “a type of bread” + ninda (11296x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ninda; inda “bread; food”
Hungarian	kény-szer “compulsion”, kény-szeríteni “to compel, to force, to oblige, to press”
Proto-Eskimo	*k∂yiR- “to be in pain”
Sumerian	kiĝ (1111x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kiĝ2 “to work”, gu (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 “force”

Hungarian	kép “picture”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̂ppaR “piece cut off” [ʔ]
Sumerian	gub “to write” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 204)
Hungarian	kepe “shock (of corn)”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̂ppaR “piece cut off” [ʔ]
Akkadian	kappu “hollow hand”
Hungarian	kér “membrane (of brain, belly)”, kéreg “bark”
Proto-Altaiic	*k'ér̄ “bark”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kere “crust, rind, skin”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*ker̂, *kor̂ “skin”
Eskimo-Aleut	k̂l̂(t)- “to cut skin into strips (for rope)”
Proto-Yupik	*k̂l̂v̂- “id.”, *qalt̂ “bark”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ker(ker) “woman’s fur combination suit, clothes”
Sumerian	guruš (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. guruš3; guruš4 “to cut, fell, trim, peel off; a cutting; stubble”
Hungarian	kérni “to ask for, to look for”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ker3- “to ask, to request”
Proto-Inuit	*ap̂R̂- “to ask”
Sumerian	gir (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. gir5 “to ask for asylum; slip (in or through), glide”
Hungarian	kerek “round”, kerék “wheel”, keríteni “to enclose, to fence in”, kert “garden”, kerülni “to avoid; to go in a roundabout route”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kerä-, *keerä- “round; to roll, to turn, to wind
Proto-Eskimo	*p̂R̂- “to bend”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”, kiri6 “garden”: kirimah (14x: Ur III) wr. ġeškiri6-mah “pleasure garden, park”, ukiri (4x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. u2-ġeškiri6 “garden produce” (u2 “bed”)
Hungarian	kérés “mayfly”
Proto-Eskimo	*caq̂l̂kitaR “butterfly”
Sumerian	giriš (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. giriš “butterfly”
Akkadian	kuršiptu
Hungarian	kés “knife”
Proto-Altaiic	*k'i_ut'u “a kind of knife or arrow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*keč3 “knife”
Proto-Eskimo	*q̂c(c)uy- “to scratch or dig claws into”
Akkadian	qazāzum “to cut, to cut off”

Hungarian	késa “a provincial term used to describe legal battles over territory near rivers”, késálni, késálkodik “to fight, to struggle, to battle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kišk3- “to rend, to tear”
Proto-Eskimo	*qɔc(c)uy- “to scratch or dig claws into”
Sumerian	ĝeš-kiĝ-ti “artisan, forge” (Lieberman 1977, no. 295)
Akkadian	kiškattu, kiškittu “weapon”
Hungarian	keseregni “to grieve over sth.”, kesergő “dirge, lament”, keseríteni “to embitter”, kesernyés “tart”, keserű “bitter”
Proto-Ugric	*k8ć3(-r3)
Proto-Eskimo	*kɔɣɔɣ- “to be rough”
Sumerian	ĝiškim (60x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝiškim “sign, omen; trust, aid”
Akkadian	ĝiskimmu; cf. also kišpum “magic, witchcraft, omen”, kišubu “end of a song”
Hungarian	keshedni “to become frayed/threadbare, to wear out”
Proto-Ugric	*känć3(-), *käć3(-) “thin; to thin out”
Proto-Inuit	*caat “to be thin”
Akkadian	qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatnu “thin”. A perfect match in sound and meaning between Proto-Inuit and Akkadian.
Hungarian	késik “to be late”
Tatarian	kič “evening; late”
Eskimo-Aleut	qɔcuy- “to tear out, to scratch”
Aleut	qiciX “sth. sharp”
Akkadian	qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatnu “thin”
Hungarian	keskeny “narrow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*känć3, *käć3 “narrow, tight”
Proto-Inuit	*caat “to be thin”
Akkadian	qatnu “thin, narrow”; cf. keshedni .
Hungarian	kész “finished, ready; prepared (to), ready (to); obliging, willing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*k8ć3 “ready, willing”
Eskimo-Aleut	qɔcuy- “to tear out, to scratch”
Aleut	qiciX “sth. sharp”
Akkadian	qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatū “finished, ready”
Hungarian	keszeg “bream; extremely thin”
Komi	gyć “Crucian carp”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ukið “capelin (fish)”
Nivkh	ukk “kind of carp”

Akkadian	qatnu “thin, narrow”
Sumerian	kizi (10x: ED IIIb) wr. ki-ziku6 “a fish” [?]
Hungarian	két, kettő “two”
Proto- Altaic	*gàgtà “one of a pair”
Proto- Turkic	*kat
Proto- Mongolic	*gagča
Proto- Tungusic	*gagda
Proto- Uralic	*kakta, *käktä
Eskimo	pingasok “two” (Kleinschmidt 1951, p. 37)
Mańsí	kit “two”
Sumerian	kid (7x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. kid2; gir8; kid4; kid7 “to break off, pinch off”, gag (304x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešgag; gag; urudgag “arrowhead; peg, nail” (Akk. sikkatu “id.”)
Akkadian	šitta “two (fem.)”
Hungarian	kéve “sheaf”
Proto- Eskimo	*kōpō- “to cut”
Sumerian	kib (599x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gig; gib “wheat”
Akkadian	kibtu
Hungarian	kevéś “few; small”
Proto- Altaic	*kup’e “light (of weight); floating on the surface”
Proto- Tungusic	*kepu-, *kopu-
Proto- Uralic (?),	
Proto- Finno- Ugric	*kepä
Proto- Eskimo	*uqijit- “to be light”
Sumerian	kabduga (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kab-dug4-ga “capacity measure (container)”
Akkadian	quppu “container”
Hungarian	kéz “hand”
Proto- Finno- Ugric	*käte
Proto- Eskimo	*aδya(R), *aδyaγ “hand”
Sumerian	kišib (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. kišib-la2; kišib “hand, wrist”
Hungarian	kezdeni “to begin, to start, to lead off”
Proto- Inuit	*liq- “to begin” [?]
Sumerian	ku (96x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ku “to place, lay (down), lay eggs; to spread, discharge”

Hungarian	ki “out”, kinn “outside”, kívül “outside; without (derivative)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ki(-m3), *kü(-m3) “the outside”
Eskimo-Aleut	uŋa(n) “area on other side”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ŋa-rŋðn(en) “outside; weather”
Sumerian	ki (32379x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. ki “place; ground, earth, land; toward; underworld; land, country; lower, down below”
Hungarian	ki “who”
Proto- Altaic	*k’a(j) “who (interrogative)”
Proto-Turkic	*kem, *ka
Proto-Mongolic	*ken, *ka
Proto-Tungusic	*xia, *xai
Proto-Uralic	*ken
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*ki “who”
Eskimo-Aleut	ki-na “id.”
Inuit	k’e “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	mae-ki “id.”
Sumerian	ĝá-e, ĝe24-e “I, me”, akkil, wr. akkil2 “where; when”
Hungarian	kicsi, kicsiny, kis “small”
Proto-Eskimo	*mikð- “to be small”
Sumerian	gi17 “small” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 175)
Hungarian	kígyó “snake”
Proto- Altaic	*k’ile “a kind of fish or lizard”, *kulV “snake; worm”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kije, *küje
Eskimo-Aleut	kumay “louse”
Chukotko-Kamch.	kðmRð(kðm) “worm, caterpillar”
Yukagir	kelinc’ð “worm”
Sumerian	gi (1485x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gi4; gi “to turn, return; to go around; to change status; to return (with claims in a legal case); to go back (on an agreement)”
Hungarian	kilenc “nine” (< kil-, kül- to kí-vül “outside” + -nc “ten?”)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kil3-, *kül3- “to decay, to disintegrate, to fall; to become worn, to worn out”
Proto-Yupik	*iytð- “to fall”
Sumerian	ì-li-mu, ilimmu “nine”, gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to destroy; to break”

Hungarian	kímél̄ni “to save, to spare, to protect”
Proto-Inuit	*q̄ɔ̄m̄ɔ̄l̄Ru- “to examine”
Sumerian	geme (4025x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. geme2; gi4-in “female worker”
Akkadian	amtu
Hungarian	kín “pain”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̄ɔ̄yiR- “to be in pain”
Sumerian	gana (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešgana2 “shackles”
Hungarian	kincs “treasure”
Proto-Inuit	*aŋŋi- “to keep secret”
Chukotko-Kamch.	aɛŋi- “to tell sth. secret”
Sumerian	giġ (18136x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. giġ4 “a unit of weight, shekel; a unit of area; a unit of volume”
Akkadian	šiq̄lu
Hungarian	kísér̄ni “to accompany, to escort, to follow”, kísér̄let “experiment”, kísér̄teni “to seduce; to haunt”, kísér̄tet “ghost”
Proto-Ugric	*keć3- “to follow a path”
Proto-Inuit	*atuaq- “to follow”
Sumerian	us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. us2 “to accompany, to follow”, kiši, wr. kiši12 “secret”
Hungarian	kívánni “to wish”
Proto-Altaiç	*kúbé “to wish, to hope, to like”
Proto-Turkic	*küb-, *güb-
Kazakh	quvan- “to be happy”
Proto-Eskimo	*q̄ɔ̄l̄ɔ̄n̄ɔ̄R(aR)- “to want sth. urgently”
Sumerian	gub (5043x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gub “to stand; (to be) assigned (to a task)”
Hungarian	koboz “a kind of four- or five-stringed lute/lyre-like instrument of old Hungary”
Proto-Eskimo	*q̄ɔ̄ɔ̄uy “wood”
Akkadian	qēbū “wooden flute?”
Hungarian	kóc “tow”, kócos “dishevelled, tousled, unkempt”
Proto-Inuit	*qacal(l)uq “bark of tree”
Sumerian	guz (110x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. guz “to be tufted”

Hungarian	kocsány “stalk, stem (of a blossom)”
Eskimo-Aleut	kita- “foot, kit-miy “heel”
Inuit	ketxed “feet”
Chukotko-Kamch.	kōt-ka “foot”
Sumerian	gu (1850x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gu “cord, net; unretted flax stalks”
Akkadian	qū
Hungarian	kókadni “to fade, to wither; to bend down faded”
Proto-Altaic	*gùk’à(-) “curve, hook; to cling to”
Proto-Yupik	*qaviR “curve”
Sumerian	gug (76x: Ur III) wr. u2gug4; gug4; gug; u2 ZI&ZI ; u2 A.ZI&ZI ; u2 ZI&ZI.A ; u2 ZI&ZI.EŠ2.SÉ “a grass; rush, sedge”
Hungarian	komócsin “Phleum pratense, a sweet-grass”
Proto-Eskimo	*qama(C)uy “sled”
Sumerian	gam (33x: Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeškab; ġešgam3; ġešKIN “shepherd’s crook, bent stick; haft, hilt”
Akkadian	gamlu
Hungarian	konda “swineherd”
Proto-Eskimo	*qanit(t)aR “porch of a traditional house”
Sumerian	gan “swine”, in: šagan (150x: ED IIIb) wr. šaganx(GA2×AN)gan; šagan; šaganx(AMA)ša “a designation of pigs”
Hungarian	koppintani, koppantani “to knock, to tap; to wolf down (food); to extinguish (a candle)
Chukotko-Kamch.	pako- “to flick, knock against”
Proto-Inuit	*pakak- “to knock into” (with metathesis?)
Akkadian	kappu “wings (of a bird)” [?]
Hungarian	kopó “hound, foxhound; detective, sleuth”
Proto-Inuit	*puŋŋuuq “(shaman’s word for) dog” (metathesis k – p > p – k and substitution of k by homorganic ŋŋ).
Sumerian	qīpum “thrustful; representative, commissioner”
Hungarian	koporsó “casket, coffin”
Proto-Altaic	*kop’é “to bend; elevation; convexity”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*koppa “something hollow”
Proto-Eskimo	*putu “hole”
Akkadian	qubūru “grave; hole”, kipūm, kapāpum “to bend”

Hungarian	kor “age; epoch, era, period, time”
Proto-Yupik	*kilyaq “wilderness”
Inuit	kulX “tundra”
Sumerian	gara (1x: Ur III) wr. gar4 “(to be) deserted”
Hungarian	kor “ill; illness”
Proto-Yupik	*qōnō “to be ill”
Rhaetic	karabu, garapu “leprosy” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	korbács “scourge”
Proto-Eskimo	*tukku(R) “host”
Akkadian	qarābum “to approach hostilely; to bring a weapon”
Hungarian	korcs “bastard, half-breed, freak, mongrel; crippled, freakish; degenerate; hybrid”
Proto-Eskimo	*tukku(R) “host”
Sumerian	kur (489x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. kur2; gur “(to be) different; (to be) strange; (to be) estranged; (to be) hostile”
Hungarian	kóró “thistle; stalk”
Eskimo-Aleut	kita- “foot, kit-miy “heel”
Inuit	ketxed “feet”
Chukotko-Kamch.	kōt-ka “foot”
Sumerian	gur (133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur4; gur14; gur13 “(to be) thick; (to be) big”
Hungarian	korom “soot”
Sumerian	kur (2494x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kur; kir5 “underworld; land, country; mountain(s)”
Proto-Eskimo	*qiRnōR- “to be black or dark”
Akkadian	kudāru “a kind of territory”
Arabic, Rhaetic	kudra “dark color” (cf. Tóth und Brunner 2007, p. 117, s.n. “Grabs”). Interesting, but not unique semantic development: “territory” > “world” > “underworld” > “black” > “soot”.
Hungarian	korsó “beer glass, tankard (1/2 liter)”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuciR- “to drip”
Sumerian	kur (607x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kur2; gur2 “unit of capacity based on a vessel size”
Hungarian	kosár “basket”
Proto-Yupik	*qantaq “container”

Rhaetic	khus, kus “vessel”
Hungarian	kosz “dirt; scab, scabies”
Proto-Eskimo	*iqa(R) “dirt”
Sumerian	ġešgišaġkešed (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġiš-gi-saġ-keš2 “disease”. The cuneogram ġeš-, ġiš- is nothing but a phonetic indicator, saġ 2 means “to strike, to beat” and has thus the same meaning like keš2, so that either gi-saġ or keš2 are the Sum. basis for Hung. kosz.
Hungarian	kő, kõv- “stone”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kiwe
Proto-Eskimo	*qaluR “rock”
Sumerian	kim, wr. kim3 “a stone” with -m < *-b/-p < -w-/-v-.
Hungarian	köcsög “milk-jug; mug, pot”
Proto-Altaic	*k’āč’V “a kind of vessel”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kičs, *küčs “vessel made of birch bark”
Proto-Eskimo	*cupluγ, *cupluR “tube”
Sumerian	gaZUM, wr. ga-ZUM “a vessel”
Hungarian	köd “fog”
Proto-Altaic	*k’edò “wind; fog”
Proto-Uralic	*kintz “fog, mist, smoke”
Proto-Eskimo	*taγðtuγ “fog”
Sumerian	ki (32379x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. ki “place; ground, earth, land; toward; underworld” + di6 “to bring”
Hungarian	ködmön “a kind of overcoat made of fur”
Proto-Yupik	*qaspðq “parka cover”
Sumerian	gadamah (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gada-mah “a garment”
Hungarian	kökény “blackthorn, wild-plum”
Proto-Inuit	*qiyu(γ)(-) “blue (esp. berry)”
Sumerian	giggi (941x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. giggi; gi6-gi6 “(to be) black”
Hungarian	kököröcsin “anemone”
Proto-Inuit	*qiyu(γ)(-) “blue (esp. berry)”
Sumerian	giggi (941x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. giggi; gi6-gi6 “(to be) black” + kiġ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiġ2 “to seek”

Hungarian	kölcsön “loan”
Proto-Inuit	*aŋŋi- “to keep secret”
Chukotko-Kamch.	aeŋi- “to tell sth. secret”
Sumerian	gilsa (62x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gil-sa; gi16-gi16-sa “treasure”
Hungarian	köldök “navel”
Proto-Eskimo	*qalaciR “navel”
Sumerian	gilim, wr. gigilim “type of clasp”
Hungarian	kölyök, kölök “puppy”
Chagatai	köšäk “young camel”
Proto-Eskimo	*qalðR.- “to make characteristic cry (animal)”
Sumerian	kisikil (158x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ki-sikil; lu2ki-sikil; mu-tin; mu-ti-in “young woman”
Hungarian	kölyű “hand-mill”
Proto-Eskimo	*ciŋaR- “to crush”
Sumerian	gilim (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. gilim; gilibx(GI%GI)ib; gi16-il; gil- gilil “to lie across; to be entwined; to entwine, twist; to block; (to be) difficult to understand”
Hungarian	könnyű “easy, light; thin”
Proto-Altaic	*k’èńó “light; thin”
Proto-Ugric	*k8n3 “easy”
Proto-Eskimo	*piða-qðnit “easy”
Sumerian	gin (924x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gin6; gi-na; gi-in; ge-en; gin “(to be) permanent; to confirm, establish (in legal contexts), verify; (to be) true; a quality designation; medium quality”
Akkadian	kânu; kînu
Hungarian	könyök “elbow”
Proto-Altaic	*k’i_ùnc’o “sleeve; top of the boat”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kińa, *küńä or *kinä, *künä
Sumerian	gun (1x: Early Old Babylonian) wr. al-gu2-gu2 “to twist”
Hungarian	könyörögni “to beg, to supplicate”
Proto-Ugric	*ken3- “to growl, to roar, to scream”
Proto-Inuit	*qðlðŋu “to growl”
Sumerian	kiĝ (108x: Old Babylonian) wr. kiĝ2 “to seek”
Hungarian	könyv “book”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaliR “covering; seal”

Sumerian	kišib (17468x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kišib3; kišib; na4kišib “cylinder seal, sealed tablet”
Akkadian	kunukku
Hungarian	köpönyeg “cloak, gown; mantle, cape, wrap”
Proto-Inuit	*qaptōt- “to tighten”
Akkadian	kapālum “to wrap, to wind, to tie”
Hungarian	köpű “beehive; churn”, köpűlni “to churn”
Proto-Eskimo	*quḏu- “to close in” [?]
Akkadian	qappu “container, vessel”
Hungarian	kör “circle”, köré “around, about”, körül “close, nearby”, környék “environs, surroundings”
Proto- Altaic	*ki_úru “a kind of vehicle”
Proto-Turkic	*kyr-
Proto-Mongolic	*kür-
Proto-Tungusic	*kur-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kere “circle, ring”
Proto-Eskimo	*pōRō- “to bend, to flex”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”
Hungarian	kőris “ash”
Proto-Eskimo	*arḏa “ash”
Akkadian	harāšu “to break off, cut off; to cut”. Cf. Latin fraxinus “ash” to frangere “to break”.
Hungarian	kőrő “brittle, crumbly, fragile”
Proto-Inuit	*kōkō- “to break off”
Seward Peninsula Inuit	kiyi- “to make a notch in”
Akkadian	harāšu “to break off, cut off; to cut”
Hungarian	köszörűlni “to whet, to grind”
Proto-Ugric	*k8s3- “to sharpen, to whet”
Eskimo-Aleut	qōcuγ- “to tear out, to scratch”
Aleut	qiciX “sth. sharp”
Sumerian	guz (110x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. guz “to be tufted”
Hungarian	köszvény “gout”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*keš3- “to rend, to rip, to tear”
Proto-Eskimo	*kutō- “to drip” (cf. “rheuma” < Greek rheîn “to flow, to drop, to drip”)
Sumerian	kuš (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. kuš7 “devastation”

Hungarian	köt̄ni “to bind, to fasten, to tie”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kitke-, *kütke- “to bind, to tie”
Proto-Inuit	*k̄t̄k “strap for fastening sth.”
Sumerian	kad (20x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kad5; kad4; kad6; kad8 “to tie, gather”
Hungarian	köveszteni “to (par)boil bacon”
Proto-Altaiic	*keju- “to boil”, *k’ùné “to burn”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*keje- “o be cooked; cooked”
Estonian	keema “to be boiling, to simmer”
Eskimo	qav- “id.”
Inuit	qejv(e)- “to boil”
Wakashan	q’av- “very hot, boiling”
Chukchi	qewj-at- “to evaporate”
Sumerian	kum (78x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kum2; kum4 “(to be) hot”
Akkadian	emēmu
Hungarian	követni “to accompany, to follow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kij̄s-, *kūj̄s- “to follow, to trail”
Proto-Eskimo	*maliy- “to follow” (k- > m- like in PE mik̄- vs. Hung. kicsi, cf. ici)
Sumerian	gi (1485x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gi4; gi “to turn, return; to go around”
Hungarian	köz “interspace”, közép “middle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kit̄s, *küt̄s, *kit̄s-ppe, *küt̄s-pp̄s
Eskimo-Aleut	aku “space between”
Sumerian	gi (1485x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gi4; gi “to turn, return; to go around”. Probably közép < *köz-zép with -zép < PFU *seka “gap, interval, middle, inside” < Sum. šaġ, wr. šag4; ša; ša3-ab “inner body; heart; in, inside”.
Hungarian	kullogni “to stroll, to saunter”
Eskimo-Aleut	k̄lu “area at back”
Aleut	klu- “to go into (e.g. bay)”
Rhaetic	*khūlu “way, path” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	kupak “cap, bowl; cover, hood, piece; lid”
Proto-Eskimo	*kap̄- “to cut”, *p̄ppaR “piece cut off”
Akkadian	kappu “hollow hand”

Hungarian	kúszik “to climb; to crawl, to creep”
Proto-Yupik	*ku(C)imō- “to swim”
Sumerian	kas4 “to run”
Hungarian	kút “well”
Proto-Eskimo	*kutō “to drop”
Akkadian	kutū “vessel, jug”
Hungarian	kutak “small, tiny”
Proto-Eskimo	*kutō “to drop”
Akkadian	qatnu “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin”
Hungarian	kutya “dog”
Proto-Eskimo	*qiluy- “to bark”
Sumerian	kuda (5x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kud-da “an animal”
Hungarian	küllő “spoke (of a wheel)”
Proto-Inuit	*tōyu(R)liq “handle”
Sumerian	kul (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kul “a handle”
Hungarian	kürni “to bind, to tie, to be bound in the yoke (of oxen)”
Proto-Altaic	*këra- “to bind, to wind around”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kär3- “to bind, to tie”
Yukagir	c’olo- “to tie on, to add”
Sumerian	gir, wr. gir11 “to yoke, harness”
Hungarian	küsz “a kind of freshwater fish, Alburnus alburnus”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kišk3 “a kind of small fish”
Proto-Eskimo	*citu(C)aR “beluga”
Sumerian	gizi (1x: ED IIIa) wr. gi-ziku6 “a fish”
Hungarian	küszöb “threshold, doorstep”
Proto-Inuit	*avluRōq “threshold” [ʔ], perhaps with metathesis sz – b > v – s and rhotacism s > r.
Akkadian	askuppu “threshold”
Hungarian	küzdeni “to battle, to fight, to contend, to strive for”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*k8š3 “game, race; to play, to race”
Proto-Eskimo	*curōuy- “to attack”
Sumerian	gaz (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gaz; gaz2; kaz8 “to kill, slaughter; to grind, grate; to beat; to thresh (grain); to execute, impose a death sentence; to break”

Akkadian	kašāšum; šagāšum
Hungarian	láb “foot, leg”
Proto-Uralic	*l8mp3
Proto-Eskimo	*niRulu “root or foot of sth.”
Sumerian	lib (3x: ED IIIa) wr. lib “inner body; heart”
Akkadian	libbu “heart; body; trunk”
Hungarian	lágy “mild; soft”, langyos “lukewarm; mild, slack, soft”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	lońća “mild, weak”
Eskimo-Aleut	n’ðvγuR “fish slime”
North Alaskan Inuit	niuyuq, juuyuq “id.”
Seward Pen. Inuit	juγyuq “id.”
Sumerian	luGAM (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. lu2-GAM “weak”
Hungarian	lak “dwelling”, lakik “to dwell”, lakás “apartment”, lakat “door-lock”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lakka “eaves, roof”
Chukotko-Kamch.	(l)qðt- “to go off” (~ *lak “to arrive”)
Sumerian	la (10x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. la2 “to stretch out; to be in order”
Hungarian	láng “flame”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lom3, *lam3 “flame; warmth”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðk(ð)nðR “fire” [ʔ]
Sumerian	lum (107x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lum “(to be) full, replete, satisfied (with); (to be) grown (tall); to fruit; (to be) fructified; to shine”
Hungarian	lankadni “to droop, to flag; to wilt, to wither”, lanyhulni “to become tepid; to weaken”
Proto-Inuit	*nukðniq- “to be weakened”
Sumerian	lah (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. lah2 “to dry”
Hungarian	lap “page; sheet; flat surface”
Proto- Altaic	*láp’i “flat; broad”
Proto-Uralic	*lapp3 “flat; flat surface”
Proto-Eskimo	*natðR(aR)naR “flat fish”
Sumerian	la (10x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. la2 “to stretch out; to be in order”
Akkadian	lapāpum “to wind sth. round sth.”, lippu “cover”
Hungarian	láp “marshy meadow; moor”
Proto- Altaic	*lébù(-nV), *lépù- “swamp”

Proto-Uralic	*lamp ₃ “bog, marsh, pond, *l8pp ₃ “debris floating on the water, driftwood, fallen tree”
Proto-Eskimo	mōcaγ “swampy ground”
Sumerian	la, wr. la6 “flooding”
Akkadian	lapātum “to moisten”
Hungarian	lapát “shovel”
Sumerian	lubi (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. urudlub-bi; ġešlib-bi “an ax”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*lep(p)∂ “oar”
Eskimo-Aleut	īpu-t- “row”, īpu-γ- “to lever up”
Yukagir	lip∂ “snow shovel”
Hungarian	lassú “slow”
Mańśi	let’šäl “low, small, soft (of a sound)”
Proto-Inuit	*naq∂klo “to become lower”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. lal; lal2 “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”
Hungarian	látni “to see”
Proto-Uralic	*l8tt ₃ -
Proto-Eskimo	*nuγ∂- “to appear” [?]
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; lal2 “to supervise, check”
Akkadian	alālum
Hungarian	laza “loose, slack”
Proto-Ugric	*l8ć ₃ “loose, wide”
Proto-Eskimo	*mak∂- “to become loose”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; lal2 “to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended; to bind; binding”
Akkadian	alālum
Hungarian	le- “to become; to be, shall be, will be”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*le- “to be, to become, to live”
Proto-Yupik	*∂liR- “to become a certain way”
Akkadian	alālum “to be strong”
Hungarian	le-: leány, lány “girl”
Proto-Ugric	*l8j ₃ “small, young”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*al(a), il(a) “below”
Proto-Yupik	*aci- < *al-t∂ (?) “lower part”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early

Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. *lal*; *lal2* “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Uralo-Siberian

Proto-Yupik

Chukotko-Kamch.

Sumerian

le- (< lewe) “down (prefix)”, lenn, lent “below, down”

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

*al(a), il(a) “below”

*aci- < *al-t∂ (?) “lower part”

qale-lle-ŋ “downriver”

lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. *lal*; *lal2* “(to be) small, little; minus sign; (to be) insignificant, low-value; diminution”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Chukotko-Kamch.

n∂mi(n∂m) “broth”

Sumerian

lé, levet “juice”, leves “broth, soup”

*leme, lēme “sap, soup”

li, wr. *li2* “oil; fat; cream”**Hungarian**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Inuit

Eskimo-Aleut

Sirenikski

Sumerian

lebegni “to float, to hover; to hang”, lobogni “to blaze; to blow”, lobogó “flag”

*lemp3-, *lämp3- “to fly, to hang”

*napatkaq- “to fall head first”

n’apa- “to be upright”*japaR-* “to raise”

la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. *la2*; *la*; *lal2* “to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended”, *lu* (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. *lu9* “to flare up”. The Hung. apophony thus already exists in Sum.

Akkadian

*alālum***Hungarian**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

Akkadian

leg- “most, -(e)st (superlative suffix), legesleg- (relative suffix)

*l8ŋ3 “fairly, very”

*ilumun “truly”

limum (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. *li-mu-um*; *li-im* “one thousand”

limu. These word-equations belong to the best proofs of the continuity between Sum., Akk., Uralo-Sib., Ural., FU and Hung.

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

Akkadian

légy “fly”

*l8ńć3

*n∂vyuvay “fly”

lili, wr. *li-limušen* “a bird”*liligū*

Hungarian	lék (< weyk) “hole in the ice; leak”
Proto-Uralic	*le(j)kka(-) “crack, fissure; to split, to cut”
Proto-Eskimo	*nayuy- “to hollow out”
Akkadian	laqūm, leqūm “to take; to take away, to remove”
Hungarian	lelni “to find”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lewδδ-
Proto-Inuit	*nani “to find”
Sumerian	lal (9977x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. lal; lal2 “to diminish; diminution”. The PFU form that is only reconstructed of the basis of Finnish löytä- and Estonian leidma is thus wrong.
Hungarian	lélek “soul, spirit, breath-soul (vs. body-soul, cf. jonh)”, lélegzik “to breathe”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lewl3 “breath; spirit”
Eskimo-Aleut	ḍpḍ- “to choke, to suffocate” [ʔ]
Chukotko-Kamch.	wḍje-ŋto- “to breathe”, wḍji- “air”
Sumerian	lil (92x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lil2 “wind, breeze; ghost”
Hungarian	lépni “to step, to take a step, to tread; to move; to play (e.g. a chess-piece)”
Proto-Ugric	*läpp3- “to enter, to go into”
Proto-Eskimo	*napa- “to be standing (upright)”
Sumerian	lib (3x: ED IIIa) wr. lib “inner body; heart”
Hungarian	lép “milt, spleen”
Proto-Altaiic	*li_apʷV “spleen”
Proto-Turkic	*japal
Proto-Mongolic	*niyalta
Proto-Tungusic	*lip-če
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*läpp3, *ḍäpp3, *lepp3, *ḍepp3
Proto-Eskimo	*napu “cross-piece of sled” (cf. German Zwerch-fell, Zwerch “cross-, crosswise”)
Sumerian	lipiš (40x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. lipiš; lipišx(AB2.ŠA3) “inner body; heart; anger, rage”
Akkadian	libbu
Hungarian	lepke “butterfly”
Proto-Uralic	*l8pp3
Eskimo-Aleut	nʷapa- “to be upright”
Sireniksi	japaR- “to raise”
Sumerian	lib (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. lib “dazed silence; (to be) dazed”. The

dazing effect is due to the quick movement of the wings, from which also German Falter (to flattern “to flutter”), Italian farfalla and Latin papilio (> French papillon) originate.

Hungarian	lesni “to lurk, to keep watch on, to spy, to watch”
Proto-Ugric	*lắc3(-) “hideout; to spy on”
Proto-Eskimo	*nakima “to wander around” [ʔ]
Sumerian	li (26x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. li2; li9 “to press, to push”
Hungarian	levél “leaf, sheet; letter”
Proto-(Finno?-)Ugric	*l8p3, lep3 “sheet”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*lepa-, *lempa- “flap”
Eskimo-Aleut	ðve(R)-luy- “flap”
Chukotko-Kamch.	leval- “wave”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended”, lub (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. lu-ub2 “a type of bag”
Hungarian	lidérc, lüdérc “demon, will-o’-the-wisp”
Wakashan	ligs “wolf”
Eskimo	ligz “id.”
Inuit	Xivne, Xigne “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	l(ð)Riyð “id.”
Sumerian	li (26x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. li2; li9 “to press (oil)” (cf. incubus) + dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. diri; RI “(to be) very great, supreme, excellent” (a demon).
Hungarian	liszt “flour”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*leše, *liše “crushed, ground”
Proto-Eskimo	*nðqð “food”
Sumerian	liš (2x: Ur III) wr. liš “crumb, scrap”
Hungarian	lódítani “to throw”, lógni “to dangle, to hang down, to swing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*loŋe- “to throw, to toss”
Proto-Eskimo	*miluR- “to hit with thrown object”
Proto-Inuit	*milluuq- “to throw things at sth.”
Sumerian	la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to hang, balance, suspend, be suspended”
Akkadian	alālum

Hungarian	lom “broken ice floating in a river in spring; hoar-frost on trees; mud, slime, sludge; urine; junk, rubbish”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lume “snow”
Proto-Inuit	*niiquq- “to crunch (snow underfoot)”
Sumerian	lum, wr. lum “excrement”
Hungarian	lőni, löv- “to shoot, to fling”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lewe- “to shoot, to throw”
Proto-Eskimo	*miluR- “to hit with thrown object”
Proto-Inuit	*milluuq- “to throw things at sth.”
Sumerian	lah (167x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lah5; lah4 “plural stem of de [to bring, to sail, to driv off, to fling away, etc.]”
Hungarian	lökni “to cast, to fling, to throw, to toss; to give a push or shove, to knock, to push, to thrust”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*likkä-, lükkä- “to push, to shove”
Proto-Eskimo	*miluR- “to hit with thrown object”
Proto-Inuit	*milluuq- “to throw things at sth.”
Sumerian	lah (167x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lah5; lah4 “plural stem of de [to bring, to sail, to driv off, to fling away, etc.]”
Hungarian	lúd “goose”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lunta “bird; wild goose”
Proto-Eskimo	*nðrlðr, nðqlðr “goose”
Sumerian	luĝa, wr. luĝ2 “to submerge oneself in water”
Hungarian	lyuk “cavern, den, pit; aperture, hole, opening”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*lowkk3 “hole, opening”
Proto-Eskimo	*nayuy- “to hollow out”
Sumerian	laga (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. la-ga “vulva”
Hungarian	-mad- (ordinal number suffix)
Proto-Uralic	*-mt (ordinal suffix)
Eskimo	-at- (ordinal suffix; cf. Kleinschmidt 1851, p. 38)
Sumerian	-am: “A secondary means to form ordinal numbers [from cardinal numbers, A.T.] was to put the number in the genitive followed by the copula [am]: u4-2-kam [u(d)-min-ak-am] ‘it is of the day two’ = ‘the second day’” (Edzard 2003, p. 67).

Hungarian	mag “grain, seed; gist, pith, core, the main point”, mag- (reflexive pronoun), magas “high”, magasztalni “to praise highly”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*muŋk3 “body”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*mäkð- “to go up”
Eskimo-Aleut	makð(t) “to get up”
Aleut	hay “to grow up, to open”
Sumerian	mug, wr. mug2 “female genitals, vulva”
Hungarian	máj “liver”
Proto- Altaic	*piàki “liver”
Proto-Uralic	*maksä
Eskimo-Aleut	mðcu(γ) “liquid” [ʔ]
Sumerian	peš (147x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. peš; peš5; peš4; peš6 “innards; (to be) thick”. Semantically, also German Leber and English liver mean originally “the fat one” < Greek liparós “fat” to lípos “fat, oil”, cf. also Italian fegato < Latin (iecur) ficatum “fattened liver” (Kluge 2002, p. 563).
Hungarian	makacs “obstinate”
Proto-Inuit	*mait- “to be sensitive”
Sumerian	makkaš (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. makkaš2; makkaš “lamentation”
Hungarian	mál “slope of a mountain; belly part of the skin of an animal”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*m8l3, *m8lj3, *m8lk3 “breast”
Eskimo-Aleut	majuR- “to go up”
Aleut	hajuR- “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	majo-lyðn “low hill”
Akkadian	mēlū “hill”
Hungarian	malát, malád “a bushy or grassy area after the return of a flooding”
Proto-Ugric	*malk3 “a kind of willow”
Proto-Inuit	*palliġ “dry willow twigs”
Sumerian	mulgana (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. mul-gana2 “type of plant”
Hungarian	málha “luggage”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*malðγ- “to press up against”
Rhaetic	malka “herd, property” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	mámoros “ecstatic; drunk, wrecked”
Proto-Eskimo	*qavaR- “to sleep”
Proto-Yupik	*qavaŋuġ “dream”

Sumerian	mamud (45x: Old Babylonian) wr. ma-mu2; ma-mu “dream”
Hungarian	marha “cattle; property”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*malðγ- “to press up against”
Rhaetic	malka “herd, property” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	marni “to bite, to gnaw”
Proto-Altaiic	*mi_úru “to press, to damage”
Proto-Turkic	*buř-, *boř-
Proto-Tungusic	*muru-
Proto-Uralic	*mura, *mur3 “to break apart; crumb, fragment, piece”
Proto-Yupik	*paruq “bug” [?]
Sumerian	mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”
Hungarian	mar “withers (on an horse’s back)”
Proto-Uralic	*m8r3 “sth. extraordinary; convex form of a body-part”
Proto-Eskimo	*paðviy “wrist”
Sumerian	mur (20x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mur “lung”
Hungarian	maradni “to stay”
Proto-Uralic	*m8r3- “to bold back”
Proto-Eskimo	*payi- “to stay at home”
Sumerian	mar (8x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. mar “louse; worm; parasite”
Hungarian	mart “bank, beach, shore; edge or side of a ditch; ravine, hillside, brow of a hill”, part “bank, shore”
Proto-Altaiic	*māro “sand; stony earth; marsh”
Proto-Turkic	*bōr
Proto-Mongolic	*mara-
Proto-Tungusic	*mar-
Proto-Uralic	*mort3 “edge, end”
Proto-Eskimo	*maRRaR “mud”
Central Alaskan Yupik	maraq “marshy, muddy low land”
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; fleece; outsider”
Hungarian	mártani “to douse, to souse; to immerse, to plunge”
Proto-Ugric	*mar3-
Proto-Eskimo	*maRu- “to sink into soft ground or snow”
Sumerian	mar (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. mar “to smear, to immerse”

Hungarian	más “other”, másik “the second”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mu “other; this”
Eskimo-Aleut	uv(a)- “this”
Aleut	wa- “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	waj “here you are”. wajǝŋ-qen “that just there”
Sumerian	maš (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. maš “twin”, or ba (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. ba3; ba7 “half; thirty” [?]
Hungarian	-máz: hagymáz “spotted fever”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mučs “some form of sickness”
Proto-Eskimo	*puyuR “smoke”
Sumerian	mes (56x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mes; ġešmes “blackness, black spot; black wood”
Hungarian	meg “and, but, then, thus”, meg- (aoristic prefix, sometimes also indicating the return of an action), mögé “to the back”, mögött “behind”, mögül “from behind, from the back”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*miŋä, *müŋgä “space behind sth.”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*qǝr- “height”
Proto-Yupik	*qǝRaR- “to rise up”
Sumerian	eġir (393x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. eġir; eġir5(LUM); eġir4; eġir6(MURGU2) “back, rear; after”
Hungarian	menni, megy, mé-sz “to go”
Proto- Altaic	*meŋa- “to run, to trot”
Proto-Turkic	*baŋ-
Proto-Mongolic	*meŋde-
Proto-Tungusic	*meŋ-
Proto-Uralic	mene
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*menǝ- “to go”
Eskimo-Aleut	mǝnǝt- “to pass over at distribution”
Chukotko-Kamch.	man-ŋ “dispersing, in different directions”
Sumerian	ma “to go” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 304)
Hungarian	meggy “sour-cherry”
Proto- Altaic	*melu “a kind of berry”
Proto-Turkic	*belel
Proto-Mongolic	mojil-
Proto-Tungusic	*m[e]likte
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mol’3, *moδ’3 “a kind of edible wild berry”
Proto-Eskimo	*paŋunRaR “berry”
Sumerian	mudum (6x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. mu-dum “a fruit”

Hungarian	méh “bee”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mekše
Udmurt	muš
Proto-Eskimo	*ḍvḍytaR “bee”
Sumerian	mušen (454x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. mušen; mu-ti-in; mu-tin “bird”
Hungarian	meleg “warm”
Proto-Ugric	*mäls(-) “warm; to become warm”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*mal(iγ), müil(iγ) “wave”
Proto-Inuit	*malḍk “wave”
Aleut	hal- “windward”
Sumerian	bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	mell “bosom, breast, chest; bust”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mälke, *mälye
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*mäl(kḍ) “chest”
Proto-Inuit	malak “chest”
Aleut	hala- “to turn head”
Sumerian	meli, wr. mel3; melix(KA×GAR+ŠA3+A); meli2; melix(KA×U2) “neck”
Hungarian	méltó “deserving of, fit to, worthy of; fair, just; worthy of sb.
Proto-Ugric	*m8l3- “enter into, to fit in, to go into”
Proto-Yupik	*mḍlaR- “to plug”
Sumerian	mu, wr. mu6 “manly; young man” +
Akkadian	eṭlum “manly, reliable”
Hungarian	mély “deep”
Proto-Yupik	*mḍlaR- “to plug”
Sumerian	mar (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. mar “to smear, to immerse”
Hungarian	mely “which”, melyik “which one”, mennyi “how much”, mi “what”, mikor “when”
Proto-Altaiic	*mV (an interrogative root)
Proto-Uralic	*m8 “thing; what”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*natḍ- “which”
Sumerian	mea (155x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. me-a; ma6; ma-a; ma-a-a “where?, whither?”
Hungarian	mén “stallion”
Proto-Ugric	*mäns “any sort of animal”
Eskimo-Aleut	manniy “egg”

Sumerian	nunuz (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. nunuz; na4nunuz “ovoid bead; egg”
Hungarian	mén “sweep of a well”
Proto- Altaic	*mōŋi, *mōŋe “round”
Proto-Turkic	*bōn-čuk
Proto-Mongolic	*mōyer
Proto-Tungusic	*muŋu-, *muŋbu-
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*min3(-) “bending, curve; to bend, to bow, to curve”
Proto-Eskimo	*pōqu- “to bend; to be bent”
Sumerian	men (83x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. men; men4 “tiara, type of crown”
Hungarian	menekedni, menekülni “to escape”, menteni “to rescue”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mäns- “to rescue/save oneself”
Proto-Eskimo	*annayutō- “to save”
Sumerian	ma (5559x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ma2; ġešma2 “ship, boat”
Hungarian	meny “daughter-in-law”
Proto-Uralic	*mińä “daughter-in-law; young woman”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*an’a “older female relative”
Sirenikski	nana “mother”
Koryak	n’el “daughter-in-law” (< *nVjVI)
Sumerian	munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”
Hungarian	meny: menyhal “burbot”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*an’a “older female relative”
Sirenikski	nana “mother”
Sumerian	mun (5x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb) wr. munku6 “a fish”
Hungarian	menny “heaven”, mennyezet “ceiling”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*miń3
Proto-Eskimo	*qilay “sky”
Sumerian	men (83x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. men; men4 “tiara, type of crown”
Hungarian	menyülni: kimenyülni “to be/to become dislocated, sprained”
Proto-Ugric	*men3
Proto-Eskimo	*annayutō- “to save”

Sumerian	kimanzer (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. ki-ma-an-ze2-er “slippery place”
Hungarian	merni “dare, to make bold, to venture”
Proto-Ugric	*mär3- “to believe, to venture”
Proto-Eskimo	*p̄R̄- “to stand up”
Sumerian	me (750x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. me “being, divine properties enabling cosmic activity; office; (cultic) ordinance”
Hungarian	merni “to dip, to immerse, to plunge”
Proto-Ugric	*mär3-
Eskimo-Aleut	amu “to pull up”, amlu- “to draw, to bail out”
Aleut	amilRi-X “fishing place”
Sumerian	me (750x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. me “being, divine properties enabling cosmic activity; office; (cultic) ordinance”
Hungarian	mérni “to measure”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mer3- “to measure”
Eskimo-Aleut	mul̄(γ) “nipple”, m̄luy “nipple; to suck”
Aleut	huluX “nipple; seed” (for semantic development cf. meredni)
Sumerian	me (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me “stiffness”
Hungarian	meredni “to become fixed; to fix; to gaze, to stare; to rise; to stand out, to stand up”, meredek “steep”, meredt “stiff”
Proto-Ugric	*mer3-, *mär3- “to press, to wring”
Eskimo-Aleut	mul̄(γ) “nipple”, m̄luy “nipple; to suck”
Aleut	huluX “nipple; seed”
Sumerian	me (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me “stiffness”
Hungarian	méreg “poison; anger”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mirkk3 “poison”
Proto-Eskimo	*naR̄- “to smell” [?]
Sumerian	mir (347x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mir; tumumir “north wind; north; storm”
Hungarian	mese “fairy tale”
Proto-Ugric	*mańcs-, *mac3- “to narrate; story”
Proto-Eskimo	*maniyuR- “to soothe, cajole”
Sumerian	maškim (3492x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. maškim “an administrative position; a demon”

Hungarian	messze “far”
Proto-Altaic	*mōč’a “edge, end”
Proto-Turkic	*būč-
Proto-Tungusic	*muč-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mečä “the edge or side of sth.”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*muγō- “to roam”
Proto-Yupik	*mōgō-/muγu- “to go off far”
Sirenikski	muγu ?ij “caravan”
Chukotko-Kamch.	mōγu- “to nomadize”, mōγu-jil “reindeer caravan”
Sumerian	meše (22x: Old Babylonian) wr. me-še3 “where to?”
Hungarian	mét: métháló “driftnet made from stalks”
Proto-Ugric	*mäkt3(-) “a kind of net; to cast a net”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuvðaR “net”
Sumerian	mehi (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. me-hi “tissue”
Hungarian	méz “honey”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mete
Eskimo-Aleut	mōcu(γ) “liquid”
Akkadian	matqu “syrup, honey”
Hungarian	mező “domain, range, field”, mez “cloth”, meztelen “naked”
Proto-Ugric	*meč3-, *meš3- “to clothe oneself”
Proto-Inuit	*ōvγun “cloth”
Sumerian	mur (66x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mur10 “to get dressed, clothe oneself”
Hungarian	mi “we”
Proto-Altaic	*ba, *bi_u-n
Proto-Turkic	*bi-ř
Proto-Mongolic	*ba, *man-
Proto-Tungusic	*bue, *mü-n
Proto-Uralic	*m8
Proto-Eskimo	*uvakut “we”
Sumerian	me
Hungarian	mi “what”
Proto-Uralic	*m3 “what; thing”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*mi “what”
Chukotko-Kamch.	miγ-(kō) “where, which”
Sumerian	ana “what”, niĝ (1641x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr.

niĝ2; aĝ2 “thing”

Hungarian

Proto-Yupik

Sumerian

mohó “avid, greedy, eager”

*aR-may “greedy”

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

Hungarian

Proto-Uralic

Eskimo-Aleut

Aleut

Yukagir

Sumerian

mondani “to say, to speak”

*m8n3-, *mon3-

anðR- “to breathe”

anR(i)- “breath; voice; soul”

mon- “to say”

mu (8x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “to make a sound” + ana (3x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. an-na “upper”

Hungarian

Proto- Altaic

Proto-Turkic

Proto-Mongolic

Proto-Tungusic

Proto-Uralic

Eskimo-Aleut

Sumerian

mony “egg; penis”

*úmu-

*jumu-

*öm-, *em-

*umū-

*muna “egg; testicle”

manniy “egg”

nunuz (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. nunuz; na4nunuz “ovoid bead; egg”

Hungarian

Proto- Altaic

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Proto-Yupik

Sumerian

mór, mor: mórágy, morágy “kind of forest”

*mūro “tree; forest”

*mor3 “a type of tree”

*maRRaR “mud”

maRtu- “to be thick”

mu (520x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu2; mu2-mu2 “to grow”

Hungarian

Proto-Uralic

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

mosni “to wash”

*muške-, *moške-

*tanðγ-, *tanðt- “to wash”

mul (129x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mul; mul2; mul4 “star; to shine, radiate (light)” + šun, wr. šun2 “to shine”, or me, wr. me “to wash, refine”

Hungarian

Proto-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

mosolyogni “to smile”

*muć3-, *muś3-

*aŋlaR- “to laugh”

mud (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. mud5 “joy”

Hungarian	mozogni “to move”, mozdulni “to begin to move”
Proto-Uralic	*m8ńć3-, *m8ć3-
Proto-Inuit	*maŋat- “to get to move”
Sumerian	ma “to go” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 304)
Hungarian	múlik “to elapse, to go by”, mulatni “to spend time, to entertain oneself”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mul3- “to elapse, to go by, to pass over”
Eskimo-Aleut	mulu- “to stay away a long time”
Sumerian	ma “to go” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 304) + la (1399x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. la2; la; la2 “to hang, to be suspended; over”
Hungarian	murcos “dirty, muddy”
Proto-Eskimo	*maRRaR “mud”
Central Alaskan Yupik	maraq “marshy, muddy low land”
Sumerian	mudur (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu-dur7 “dirt”
Hungarian	mutni, mutatni “to show, to demonstrate”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*muja- “to feel, to touch, to touch lightly”
Proto-Eskimo	*maniyuR- “to soothe”
Sumerian	mud (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. mud “to create”
Hungarian	mű, műv- “handicraft, work; opus”
Proto-Uralic	*meke(-) “deed, work; to do, to make, to work”
Proto-Eskimo	*ca-vay- “to work”
Sumerian	mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”
Hungarian	-(e/o/ö)n (superessive suffix, e.g. ház-on “on a house”, ház “house”)
Proto-Uralic	-na, -nă (locative suffix)
Eskimo-Aleut	ðnð “place”, -me-, -ne (casus localis, cf. Kleinschmidt 1851, p. 79)
Aleut	na(γ)- “inside”
Sumerian	-a (locative suffix), -na (possessive locative marker): dub-ba-na “his/her tablet”
Hungarian	nagy “big, tall”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*n8ńć3 “hard, strong”
Eskimo-Aleut	aŋð- “big”
Aleut	aŋu-na- “big”, aŋax “power; steward”
Chukotko-Kamch.	aeŋaeŋ “spirit, god”
Sumerian	niga (12565x: Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. niga; niĝ2-gu7-a “(to be) fattened”

Hungarian	-nál/-nél (adessive suffix), nála “at/by him/her/it”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*na- “nearness”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*na “that/this (one) here”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*na, nä “this”
Proto-Eskimo	-na (singulative of dem./q-words”)
Aleut	-n “id.”
Sumerian	ne-e(n) “this”
Hungarian	nap “sun; day”
Proto-Eskimo	*macaR “sun”
Sumerian	na (527x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. na4; na; na4na “stone” + Akkadian abnu “id.”. Semantically, cf. mennykő “lightening”, lit. “heaven-stone”
Hungarian	napa “mother-in-law”
Proto-Uralic	*anzppē
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*an’a “older female relative”
Sireniki	nana “mother”
Sumerian	nunus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”. The second part seems to be Sum. –bar that occurs in “in-law” parentships: ušbar (19x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. ušbar; ušbar3; ušbar2 “father-in-law; mother-in-law”, cf. also Hung. ip, ipa “father-in-law” and Sum. pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “father; male, virile; brother” related to Akk., Rhaet. abu “father”. The first part er- in Sum. erib “father-in-law; sister-in-law” seems to be the still unexplained word –er in emb-er “human” and may be related to Sum. ere “to go”.
Hungarian	nem, ne “not”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*nä-mi
Eskimo-Aleut	-(ŋ)il- “not”
Aleut	-la(γ) “id.”
Sumerian	na, nu (785x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. nu “(to be) not, no; without, un-“
Hungarian	-nak/-nek (dative and directional suffix), neki “to him/her/it”
Proto-Uralic	*nä “this” + *-k (lative suffix)
Eskimo	-mik-, -nik- (casus modalis, cf. Kleinschmidt 1851, p. 84)
Sumerian	ne; ne-en; ne-e “this” + (a/V)k (genitive suffix)
Hungarian	néni “aunt”, néne “older sister”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*naj(aγ) “girl”
Eskimo-Aleut	najay “younger sister”

Central Asian Yupik	najay “unmarried girl”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ðninae-IRðn “elder brother”
Sumerian	nunus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”
Hungarian	
Proto-Eskimo	*iŋuɣ, *iɲuɣ “human being”. This etymon may also be the basis for Hung. ember . In this case, Hung. ember and nép would go back to the same root.
Sumerian	me (2860x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. me; em; am3 “to be” + pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “father; male, virile; brother”
Akkadian	abu “father”; cf. also for the first part Akk., Rhaet. nammaššū “to move; living being; population, people”
Hungarian	
Proto-Uralic	név “name” *nime
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*nimð “name; call”
Eskimo-Aleut	nðpð “sound, voice”
Proto-Inuit	*nðmaaq- “to groan”
Chukotko-Kamch.	nðnnð “name” (< *nðm(nðm)?)
Yukaghir	neve, nim, niu “id.”
Sumerian	nam (567x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. nam; na-aĝ2 “ticket of of destiny, sign, mark”, mu (2994x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu “name; line of text; son”
Akkadian	nību “name”
Hungarian	
Proto-Ugric	nevetni, mövetni “to laugh” *m8k3- , *m8g3-
Proto-Eskimo	*makð- “to become loose” [?]
Sumerian	mu (18x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “incantation, spell”, or from a word with the meaning “to make noise” (like e.g. “laugh”, German “lachen”, etc.): mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”, mu (8x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “to make a sound”
Hungarian	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	nézni “to watch, to glance”, néző “augur (person)” *näke- “to see, to watch”
Proto-Inuit	*naku(R)- “to squint; to stare at”
Akkadian	naṭālum “to watch, to glance”

Hungarian	-nól/-nól, -núl/-núl “from”, -nott/-nitt/-nött “at” (adessive- /allative-locative)
Proto-Uralic	*-nä (a locative suffix)
Eskimo	-me-, -ne (casus localis, cf. Kleinschmidt 1851, p. 79)
Sumerian	ne-e(n) “this”
Hungarian	nő “woman”
Proto-Altaic	*néŋu “female relative, sister’s or brother’s wife”
Proto-Turkic	*jeŋe
Proto-Mongolic	*naga-
Proto-Tungusic	*neŋu-
Proto-Uralic	*níŋä “wife; woman”
Eskimo-Aleut	nŋjuR “oldest woman in household”
Inuit	mim-sx, older ŋim-sx “woman”, ŋi-c “wife”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ŋaev (< *nŋaev?) “woman”
Sumerian	nunus, munus (3079x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. munus; nu-nus “woman; female”
Hungarian	nyak “neck”
Proto-Altaic	*ní_ake “neck; vertebra”
Proto-Turkic	*jaka
Proto-Mongolic	*nigu-
Proto-Tungusic	*niki-
Proto-Uralic	*ń8kk3
Eskimo-Aleut	cikŋ(t)- “lower head”
Aleut	ciikit- “tilt”
Chukotko-Kamch.	cik(jae)- “to dive”
Sumerian	gag (304x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešgag; gag; urudgag “arrowhead; peg, nail”
Hungarian	nyalni “to lick”
Proto-Uralic	*ńole-, *ńöle-
Yukagir	n’el- “to lick”
Sumerian	ġeli (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġeli3 “throat; windpipe”
Hungarian	nyál “saliva; slime, mucus”
Proto-Altaic	*lâlè “sticky substance”; *DŽālu “saliva”
Proto-Turkic	*jilik; *jālga-
Proto-Mongolic	*nila; *DŽal-gi-, *DŽal-ka-
Proto-Tungusic	*lala; *DŽali-
Proto-Uralic	*ń8l3 “sap; slime; to be slippery; to come off”

Proto-Eskimo	*nuvay “saliva”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńolke “mucus, snot”, *ńıla “sap; slime; to be slippery; to come off”
Sumerian	ĝeli (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeli3 “throat; windpipe”
Hungarian	nyaláb “armful, bundle, faggot, file, truss” (< nyolc “eight” + -áb [nominal suffix])
Proto-Eskimo	*taliR “arm”
Sumerian	gal (6612x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gal; gu-la; gu-ul; gal-gal; ku-ul “(to be) big, great” + -ab (nominal suffix, e.g. adab, wr. a-da-ab; a-da-ba “a drum; a song”, ad (26x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad “voice; cry; noise”
Hungarian	nyár “summer”
Proto-Altaic	*ńi_ārf[f] “young; spring; summer”
Proto-Turkic	*jār
Proto-Mongolic	*nirai
Proto-Tungusic	*ńar-gu
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*maqqaq “heat”
Sumerian	buru (206x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. buru14; gur7; gur16 “harvest, summer”
Hungarian	nyárs “spear, spit”
Wakashan	qʼax “lance”
Eskimo	qaX “id.”
Salishan, Inuit	quaquanoč “lance, spear”
Uka	kokonoc “id.”
Sumerian	gar (31x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gar3 “knob”
Hungarian	nyék “game preserve; neighborhood; pen, stable”
Proto-Ugric	*ńāk3-, *ńek3- “to bind”
Proto-Eskimo	*nayaŋaR “nod” < *nayô- “to bend head”
Sumerian	niĝin (214x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. niĝin2; niĝin “to prowl, roam; to enclose, confine; to encircle; to search; to turn; to return; to go around; to tarry”
Hungarian	nyelni “to swallow”
Proto-Uralic	*ńolō-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńele, *ńēle-
Yukagir	nʼel- “to lick”
Sumerian	ĝeli (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeli3 “throat; windpipe”

Hungarian	nyelv “tongue; language”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńálmä “tongue”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*ulu(q) “tongue”
Sumerian	ĝeli (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeli3 “throat; windpipe”
Hungarian	nyerni “to win”
Proto-Ugric	*ńär3- “to pull, to rip”
Proto-Eskimo	*nelŋu(R) “to be tough”
Sumerian	gir, wr. gigir “dowry; gift”, nir “omen” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 374)
Hungarian	nyereg “saddle”
Proto-Ugric	*ńärk3
Proto-Eskimo	*nelŋu(R) “to be tough”
Sumerian	giri (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. girix(GIŠ.LU2); girix(GIŠ.ŠU.LU2) “a seat”
Hungarian	nyers “raw”
Proto-Eskimo	*uyuŋilaR “raw food”
Sumerian	girah (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. girah “a raw material”
Hungarian	nyesni “to trim, to prune”
Proto-Altaic	*ńečʹV “to scrape off (skin); to fade”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńeč3-, *ńeč3- “to rend, to tear”
Proto-Eskimo	*aley- “to tear”
Sumerian	mes (81x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešmes “a tree”
Hungarian	nyest “marten”, nyuszt “id.”
Proto-Altaic	*nakʹi, *nakʹo “a kind of skin”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńukše, *ńuk3-š3 “marten, sable”
Proto-Yupik	*qavcicuaq “marten” [ʔ]
Sumerian	kuš (3818x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuš “skin; leather”
Hungarian	nyíl “arrow”
Proto-Altaic	*ńóro “arrow; harpoon”
Proto-Mongolic	*Džoruya
Proto-Tungusic	*ńuru
Proto-Japanese	*mōrí, *muarí
Proto-Uralic	*ńele
Proto-Eskimo	*qaRduR “arrow”

Sumerian	ĝiri (198x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝiri2; urudĝiri2; me2-er; me-er; me-ri “razor; sword, dagger”
Hungarian	nyír “birch; reed, sprout, stalk (of reeds); twig”
Proto-Altaic	*nèra “a kind of big tree”, *níre “a kind of foilage tree”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*n8r3, *ń8r3, *ń8rk3 “rod, young shoot”
Selkup	njärh “willow-tree”
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*ulyilð “birch”
Sumerian	mir (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. mir “a mythical snake; a snake-like weapon”
Hungarian	nyír “the frog in the horsehoof”
Proto-Uralic	*nerk3, *ńörke “cartilage”
Proto-Eskimo	*natanqur “cartilage”
Sumerian	bir (35x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. bir5; buru5; bur5 “locust”
Hungarian	nyírni “to cut, to lop, to trim, to prune”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńir3- “to scrape, to shave”
Proto-Eskimo	ņiR- “to remove; to be deprived of”
Sumerian	bir (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. bir7; bir6; bir9 “to shred”
Hungarian	nyirkos “humid”
Proto-Altaic	*ni_úre “to become wet; to soak”
Proto-Turkic	*jüf-
Proto-Mongolic	*nor-
Proto-Tungusic	*ń[ü]r-
Proto-Uralic	*nor3 “swamp”
Yukagir	n’or(i)l “swamp, meadow”
Sumerian	ĝiri3 “flood”
Hungarian	nyom “footprint”, nyomni “to press”
Proto-Altaic	*ńi_ími “trace”
Proto-Turkic	*jam
Proto-Mongolic	*DŽim
Proto-Tungusic	*ńiam
Proto-Ugric	*nol3(-m3)- “to press”, *ń8m3- “to press down together”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*n’om(ðγ)- “to squeeze”
Sumerian	gul (518x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gul; gu-ul “to flatten; to carve, cut; to engrave”

Hungarian	nyugszik, nyugod-, nyugv- “to rest”, nyugodt “quiet, calm”, nyugat “west”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*núŋʒ- “to rest, to relax; to sleep”
Eskimo-Aleut	n’ǝka- “to feel inferior”
Sumerian	ni gid, wr. ni2 gid2 “to stretch oneself, to relax?”
Hungarian	nyújtani “to offer; to lengthen”, nyúlik “to seize, to grab”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*n8j3-, *ń8j3- “to stretch oneself”
Eskimo-Aleut	nulqaR- “to stop, to hesitate” [?]
Sumerian	nu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. nu “male genitalia; sperm; offspring”
Hungarian	nyúl “hare”, nyuszi “little hare; rabbit”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńoma-l3
Proto-Eskimo	ukaǝiR “hare” (-k- represents here – as in initial position q- does – Hung. ny-)
Sumerian	gilim, wr. gilim2; gir12 “rodent wild animal”
Hungarian	nyúzni “to skin an animal”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńuj3-, *ńow3-
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*n’ar(u) “skin with hair removed”
Eskimo-Aleut	n’alu(C)aR “bleached sealskin”
Sumerian	kuš (3818x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuš “skin; leather”
Hungarian	nyű “maggot”
Proto-Altai	*neji “louse, nit”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*ńiŋʒ, *ńiwŋe “maggot, worm”
Proto-Yupik	nǝRǝsta “louse”
Sumerian	mar (8x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. mar “louse; worm; parasite”
Hungarian	nyúni “to pull out/up; to wear down/out/threadbare”
Proto-Uralic	*ńik3-, *ńük3- “to rend, to rip”
Eskimo-Aleut	nuccuy- “to tug”
Sumerian	mu (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu11; ma5; mu7 “to crush, mangle”
Hungarian	ocsú “refuse of wheat, tailings”
Proto-Eskimo	*utǝ- “to fall out (hair)”
Sumerian	us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. us2 “(to be) of a lesser quality; to drag; to stretch; to accompany, follow; a qualification of grain; to thresh (grain) by treading; to coagulate?”

Hungarian	odor “cavity; lateral room in a barn”, odros “glutton”, odú “hollow, cavity”, odvas “hollow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*omte “(abdominal, chest) cavity”, *oŋte “hole, hollow”
Proto-Eskimo	*uki- “to get a hole”
Sumerian	udug (41x: Old Babylonian) wr. dudug; u2-dug4; udug “a demon (of desert, mountain, sea, tomb)”, sidug (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-dug4; sidug; sidug2 “cavity, hollow; depth; stream, wadi, gorge; (hunter's) pitfall; pit”
Hungarian	ok “cause, reason, motive”, okos “bright, reasonable”, okoskodik “to brood, to muse”, okozni “to cause”
Proto-Inuit	*uki- “to want more of sth.” [?]
Sumerian	ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform; to proceed, proceeding (math.)”
Hungarian	okádni “to throw up, to puke”
Proto-Altaic	*ōki-, *ōke- “to belch; to nauseate”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ok3- “to spew, to vomit”
Proto-Eskimo	*qōciR “to spit” [?]
Sumerian	ahan (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-ha-an “to vomit”, or ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform”
Hungarian	oldani (< ovdani) “to loosen, to open, to unravel”
Proto-Altaic	*āŋa “hole, crack, gape”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*aŋa- “to loosen, to open up”
Eskimo-Aleut	aŋ-va “open”
Eskimo-Aleut	aŋi- “to loosen (by soaking)”
North Siberian Yupik	aŋit- “to unwrap”
Aleut	aŋi- “to start”
Estonian	ava- “to open”
Finnish	auko- “to open”
Proto-Eskimo	uvi(t)- “to open eyes”
Sumerian	ub (6x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ub4 “cavity”. Obviously, -b > v > *g > k.
Hungarian	oltani “to graft (of plants); to inculcate/instill in sb.; to inoculate, to vaccinate; to quench (of thirst)”
Proto-Ugric	*al3-(tt3) “to add, to fit”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*ilatō- “to add”
Sumerian	al du (29x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. al du3 “to perform a type of hoeing; to dig”

Hungarian	olvadni “to melt”
Proto-Altaic	*ši_òlí “juice; fluid”
Proto-Turkic	*söl
Proto-Mongolic	*silö
Proto-Tungusic	*šōla
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sula(-) “fluid, melted; to liquefy, to melt”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*sula- “to thaw”
Proto-Eskimo	*ulð- “to overflow”
Aleut	*ulRi “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	aelae “summer”
Yukagir	al’(a)- “to melt”
Sumerian	zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zal “to dissolve, melt”
Hungarian	omlik “to crumble, to fall into pieces”, ömlik, ömölni “to flow, stream”, ontani “to pour out”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kumð “to flow”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuvð- “to pour”, *kuððγ “river”
Proto-Aleut	*kum- “id.”
Inuit	kiv “river”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”
Hungarian	ondó “semen, sperm”
Chagatai	un “meal”
Proto-Eskimo	*nðqð “food”
Sumerian	unu (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. unu2; unu6 “meal, food; meal(-time); table”
Hungarian	orr “nose”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*were, *wöre “mountain”
Proto-Eskimo	*ioŋRiR “mountain” [ʔ]
Sumerian	bur, wr. bur8 “crotch”
Hungarian	orsó “arbor, bolt, pin, reel, shaft, spindle; bobbin, spool”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*uRluvðR “bow”
Sumerian	ur (17x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur4 “to be convulsed”
Akkadian	arārum “to bind, to tie up”
Hungarian	orv “sinister, sneaky; thief”
Proto-Eskimo	*ujvi “mental ability”
Proto-Inuit	*ujvala- “to practise sorcery”

Chukotko-Kamch. ujwael- “(to pronounce) magic spell”
Sumerian erim2 “hostile”

Hungarian

Proto-Altaic
Proto-Turkic
Proto-Mongolian
Proto-Tungusic
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Estonian
Proto-Eskimo
Proto-Inuit
Chukotko-Kamch.
Sumerian

orvos “physician”

*arV “witchcraft; craft”
*ar-
*arga
*ar-
*w8rp3
arp “destiny, fate; magic, sorcery”
*ujvi “mental ability”
*ujvala- “to practise sorcery”
ujwael- “(to pronounce) magic spell”
irhandi, wr. irhandi “sorcerer”

Hungarian

Proto-Uralic
Eskimo-Aleut
Sumerian

óvni “to advise sb. not to do sth., to caution/warn sb. against sth.; to guard (against, from), to protect (against/from), to save from”

*w8j3- “to see”, *8m3- “to wait”
utaqð- “to wait” [?]
eme, wr. eme2 “wet nurse”, u, wr. u5 “shepherd”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric
Proto-Eskimo
Yupik
Sumerian

ő “he, she”

*hen “he, she”
*ðl(ð)ŋa “he, she”
ðliin “id.”
a-ne, e-ne

Hungarian

Proto-Yupik
Sumerian

őblíteni “to rinse”

*mðRqð- “to rinse”
gub (4x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gub2 “to bathe, wash oneself; (to be) pure”

Hungarian

Proto-Eskimo
Sumerian

öböl “bay, creek, gulf, inlet; bosom, cavity, hollow”

*ðkðR “bay, sound, strait”
ubur (42x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ubur; ubur2; u3-bur; u2-bi-ur
“breast”

Hungarian

Proto-Altaic
Proto-Finno-Ugric
Proto-Uralo-Siberian
Proto-Inuit

öcs “younger brother”, öcsi “little friend”

*āk’V “elder brother”
*eć3
*äk(k)ä “male relative (of father)”
*akkak “paternal uncle”

Yukagir	c'aca “older brother”
Sumerian	ug, wr. ug2 “tiny, very small”
Hungarian	ölni “to kill”
Proto-Altaic	*oli- “to die; to be hungry; to be exhausted”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*weδ3-
Proto-Eskimo	*tuqut- “to kill” (metathesis)
Sumerian	ul, wr. ul4 “to grind”
Hungarian	ölteni “to stitch”
Osman	ilt-, ilet “to carry, to conduct, to lead, to take”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*käl(uy) “to lace up”
Eskimo-Aleut	kǝluy “to stitch”
Aleut	kala- “string (beads or fish on line)”
Sumerian	il (1362x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. il2; il5; il2li2 “to raise, carry”
Hungarian	ölyv “hawk, buzzard”
Proto-Mongolic	*elige
Proto-Inuit	*qilRiq “rough-legged hawk”
Sumerian	il (1x: ED IIIa) wr. il2mušen; alURUmušen “a bird”
Hungarian	ördög “demon, devil”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*š8rt3 “angry spirit”
Proto-Eskimo	*iδǝrar “spirit being”
Sumerian	udug (41x: Old Babylonian) wr. dudug; u2-dug4; udug “a demon (of desert, mountain, sea, tomb)”
Akkadian	utukku
Hungarian	öreg “old”
Proto-Uralic	*er3 “big, many”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*serä “aged, old”
Proto-Inuit	*uvlaaq “morning” (cf. régi)
Sumerian	šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”
Hungarian	örök “eternal”, örökös “eternal; heir”, örökölni “to inherit”, örökség “inheritance”
Proto-Yupik-Serenikski	*payitǝ- “to inherit”
Sumerian	hur (42x: Old Babylonian) wr. hur “ever (again)”
Hungarian	őrölni “to grind”
Proto-Eskimo	*ayiy- “to file, to rub, to grind”

Sumerian	ara (416x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ara3 “to grind”
Hungarian	öröm “joy”, örülni “to be glad”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*irw3 “glad, happy”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*iRyaγ- “to grimace” [?]
Sumerian	ar (56x: Old Babylonian) wr. ar2; a-ar2; a-ar; a-ar3 “(hymn of) praise; fame”
Hungarian	örülni “to make crazy/furious/mad”
Proto-Inuit	*uRulu “to be angry”
Sumerian	ur (17x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur4 “to be convulsed”
Akkadian	arāru
Hungarian	örv “collar (for dogs); verticil, whorl”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*uRluvōR “bow”
Sumerian	ur (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur4; ur-ru-ur “to roam around, to surround”
Hungarian	ős “ancestor; ancient”
Proto- Altaic	*ač’V “ancestor”
Proto-Uralic	*ičä “father”
Proto-Eskimo	*civuliRaR “ancestor”
Sumerian	aš (191x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš “one”
Akkadian	išten
Hungarian	ősz “autumn”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sikše, *sükše
Proto-Eskimo	*ukyuRaR “autumn”
Sumerian	sig (48x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig7; sig8 “to pluck hair or wool; (to be) trimmed, pruned”
Hungarian	pajtás “bud, chum, companion, comrade, fellow, mate, pal”
Proto-Eskimo	*pōtō-, *pōtuR- “to penetrate or pass through”
Akkadian	bītu, bētu “house”
Rhaetic	*beita “hut” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97). According to EWU, p. 1097s. borrowed from Osman paydaş “comrade, person involved”. According to our etymology the meaning is “one who shares the house with sb., familiar” and proves that initial Hung. p- can be inherited, either from b- or from p (v.s.).
Hungarian	para “light piece of wood on the edge of the fishing net that prevents it from sinking”
Proto- Altaic	*p’arà “cross-beam, constructing piece”

Proto-Turkic	*Ara-
Proto-Mongolic	*(h)ara-
Proto-Tungusic	*para-
Proto-Uralic	*par3, *por3 “group, mass, pile”
Komi, Udmurt	pur “raft”
Proto-Eskimo	*paRtð(R) “string, rope”
Central Asian Yupik	paXtak “spruce root stretched above water’s surface”
Sumerian	bur, wr. ḡešbur “a tree” (inherited Hung. p-).
Hungarian	paskolni “to clap, to slap, to hit”
Proto-Eskimo	*patðγ- “to slap”
Sumerian	pašu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. pa-a-šu "type of axe". Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1123: onomatopoeic).
Hungarian	patak “brook”
Eskimo-Aleut	pðtð- “to penetrate”
Sumerian	pu (95x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. pu2 “well; fish pond; source (of river)” + tag4 “to open” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 465). Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1129: borrowed from a Slavonic language).
Hungarian	peregni “to move in a circle, to rate”
Proto-Altaic	*p’erkV “to tie around, to surround”
Proto-Mongolic	*hergi-
Proto-Tungusic	*perke-
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pire(-), pirä(-) “circle, ring; to enclose, to surround”
Proto-Eskimo	*pðRð- “to bend, to flex”
Sumerian	bir (37x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bir; bi-bi-re; bir9 “to scatter, disperse”
Hungarian	perem “edge, rim, margin, seam”
Proto-Altaic	*p’èrì “edge”
Inuit	p’ðlXaŋ “cheek”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ðlpð-lŋðn “id.” (with metathesis)
Sumerian	bar (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; fleece; outsider, strange; back, shoulder; liver; because of; to set aside; to cut open, slit, split”. Without doubt also related is Sum. par (130x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pa5; pa6 “(small) canal, irrigation ditch” (cf. the name of the river Ó-Perint in Vas megye). The etymology given by EWU, p. 1145 (Germ. Bräme “seam”) is thus mistaken, and we have another proof for inherited Hung. p-.

Hungarian	pír “flush of dusk; red colour”, pírítani “to toast, to roast”, piros “red”
Proto-Altaic	*p’òre “fire; to burn”
Proto-Turkic	*ört
Proto-Mongolic	*(h)örde.
Proto-Tungusic	*puri-/píri-
Eskimo-Aleut	piR-tuR “snowstorm” (< *puqð-?)
Sumerian	bir ⁹ “to blow; to flame up” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 59). Inherited Hung. p-. When EWU (p. 1165: onomatopoeic) keeps denying the existence of inherited Hung. p-, then the Proto-forms cited above at least prove that also “onomatopoeic” words can be inherited, which implies also the inheritance of Hung. p-. But as the Proto-forms with concrete, non-onomatopoeic meanings prove by themselves, this word-family is not onomatopoeic, either.
Hungarian	pohár “glass, tankard”
Proto-Eskimo	*putu “hole
Proto-Inuit	*puyyutaq, *puuyutaq “bowl”
Sumerian	pihu, wr. dugpi-hu; dugpihu; dugpihu ² ; dugpihu ³ ; dugpihu ⁴ ; dugpihu ⁵ ; dug NUNUZ.AB2×IGI@g “a beer jar”. Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1179: borrowed from Old Bavarian pehhari, German Becher “tumbler, mug”). The problem with the EWU’s etymology is why Germ. b- changed in Hung. p-, while it did not e.g. in the case of Hung. boglár “clasp, buckle” which is borrowed according to EWU (p. 116) from Middle High German buckelaere. EWU (loc. cit.) gives as alternative a borrowing of pohár from High German, but then p- cannot be explained because only Old Bavarian b- > p- from the beginning of the 8th c. and most of all at this late time vowel harmony did not apply anymore (e.g. pantofli “slippers”).
Hungarian	ponk “hillock, little hill”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*poŋkð “hillock”
Proto-Eskimo	*pðŋuR “rounded hillock on tundra”
Yukagir	pöŋkð “hill”
Sumerian	bun (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uzubun; uzubun ² “bladder”. Inherited p-.
Hungarian	por “dust; powder”
Proto-Altaic	*bóru “dust; smoke; whirlwind”
Proto-Eskimo	*pðlu(R) “dust, dirt”
Sumerian	bur (176x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. bur ² ; bur “to release, free; to reveal; to spread out, cover”. Inherited p-.
Hungarian	pödörni “to twirl, to twist”
Proto-Eskimo	*qipð- “to twist” [?]

Sumerian	dub (30x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dab6; dub “to go around, encircle, turn; to search; to tarry”. Metathesis dub > *bud > pöd- like in Hung. pökni vs. köpni “to spit”? (EWU, p. 1198: “probably onomatopoeic”.)
Hungarian	pökni, köpni “to spit”
Proto-Eskimo	*qɔciR “to spit”
Sumerian	uhpu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. uh2-pu2 “foam”. EWU, p. 819, s.v. “köp”: “onomatopoeic”; pök- is lacking.
Hungarian	rab “captive, prisoner”
Proto-Inuit	*arvak- “to catch a whale”
Sumerian	raba (37x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešrab3; ġešraba; raba; rab-ba “clamp; neck stock; hoop”
Akkadian	rappu
Hungarian	ragyogni “to glitter, to shine”
Proto-Yupik	*akiR- “to shine”
Sumerian	ra, wr. ra3 “(to be) pure; (to be) clear”
Hungarian	ránc “fold, plait, pleat; wrinkle”
Proto-Eskimo	*qɔlɔɣ-, *qɔluɣ- “to get scorched or wrinkled”
Sumerian	rah (597x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. rah2; ra-ah “to beat, kill; to break, crush; to flood; to thresh (grain with a flail)”
Hungarian	ravasz “cunning, shrewd, sly”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*repä(-ćs) “fox”
Proto-Yupik	*ulayaq “arctic fox”
Sumerian	rib (62x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. rib; ri-ba “(to be) surpassing, outstanding; (to be) strong, massive”. The Hung. denominative noun suffix -sz < Sum. terminative particle -šè (cf. Edzard 2003, p. 42).
Hungarian	reg, reggel “morning”, rég “long ago”, régi “old”, rögtön “immediately”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*reɣk3 “hot, warm”
Proto-Inuit	*uvlaaq “morning”
Sumerian	ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to throw down; to release, let go; to imbue; to pour out; to lead away”. The Sum. etymology clearly shows that the original meaning of the Hung. word family is “old”, not “hot”: The morning releases the old day, imbues it (to which the night also belongs).

Hungarian	rejteni “to hide, to conceal”, rejlik “to be hidden”
Proto-Eskimo	*iððR- “to hide”
Sumerian	ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to set in place; to lead away”. The original meaning of Sum. ri is “to remove, to sweep away” and then “to hide”. “to sweep away” developed to “to graze” in Akk. and Rhaet., where we find re’ū “to graze; shepherd”, in which the meaning of the supervisor of the grazing animals is thus included. The feminine form of re’ū, rē’itu “shepherdess”, became the name of the highest goddess of the Rhaetians who got their name for her which appears in Rhaetic inscriptions as Reitu and Ritu (cf. Brunner and Tóth 1987; Tóth and Brunner 2007). Therefore, while rej-l-ik goes directly back to Sum., rej-t-eni must either originate in Rhaet. rē’it-, or the “causative suffix” was – like the verbal derivative suffix –l-, already present in Sum.
 Hungarian	 rém “apparition, ghost”, rémálom “nightmare”, rémítteni “to frighten”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*iyvaR- “to appear”
Sumerian	erim2 “fiend” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 147)
 Hungarian	 repedni “to crack, to burst”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*r8pp3-, *repp3- “to burst, to rend, to split”
Yukagir	lepe “to break off”
Sumerian	ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to throw down”; cf. also:
Akkadian	rapāsum “to be cracked, burst”
 Hungarian	 repítteni “to sling, to throw”, repülni “to fly (itr.)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*r8pp3- “to beat with the wings, to fly”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaRð- “to come up”
Central Siberian Yupik	qarley- “to rise in the air”
Sumerian	ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to set in place, imbue; to lean on; to impose; to throw down; to release, let go; to walk along; to pour out; to lead away”
 Hungarian	 rés “fissure; hole, opening”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*račs “hole”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðlay- “to dig”
Sumerian	ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to throw down; to pour out”
 Hungarian	 rész “part, piece, section”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*räčs “piece”

Proto-Eskimo	*ilak̄- “to be part or one of”
Sumerian	ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, to cast, to set in place; to lean on”
Hungarian	révület “ecstasy, trance”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Ugric	*rek̄3, *reŋ̄3
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*iŋ̄vaR- “to appear”
Sumerian	rib (62x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. rib; ri-ba “(to be) surpassing, outstanding; (to be) strong, massive”. The root-enlarging elements –k and –ŋ are based solely on the Mañsi forms r̄eŋ̄ and r̄ei and are mistaken in view of the Hung. form ending on –v < –b. Thus, révület is phonetically related with ravasz “sly” to which it also belongs semantically.
Hungarian	rezegni “to quiver, to shake, to tremble”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*reń̄c̄3-, *reć̄3- “to quake, to shake”
Proto-Eskimo	*ð̄vcuŋ̄- “to shake”
Proto-Inuit	*ikciŋ̄- “id.”
Sumerian	zir (373x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zi; zi-ir; ze2-er “to tear out; to break, destroy; to be troubled; to erase”. Metathesis like e.g. in pökni vs. köpni.
Hungarian	ríni, rív- “to cry, to howl”, rivallni “to cry out; to shrill”
Proto-Eskimo	*qīða- “to cry”
Sumerian	RI, wr. RI “to cry out”, er (242x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. er2; i-ra “weeping, mourning; tears; to weep”
Hungarian	róni, rov- “to carve, to engrave, to notch”, rovásírás “Magyar runic writing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*rok̄3-, *roȳ3-, *row̄3- “to cut, to notch”
Proto-Eskimo	*cana- “to carve”
Sumerian	hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
Hungarian	rogyni “to fall”
Proto-Eskimo	*ul̄ð̄R-, *ul̄Ru- “to fall”
Sumerian	ru, ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down; to lean on; to walk along”
Hungarian	ró-ka “fox” (-ka is diminutive suffix, cf. EWU, p. 1275)
Finnish	repo
Proto-Yupik	*ul̄ayaŋ̄ “arctic fox”

Sumerian	rib (62x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. rib; ri-ba “(to be) surpassing, outstanding; (to be) strong, massive” + -ga (derivative suffix of unknown meaning, possibly also diminutive), cf. ab2 “cow”, ab2-ga “milk; cow”
Hungarian	rokkanni “to descend continuously closer”, rokkant “crippled, disabled; invalid”
Proto-Ugric	*r8kk3- “to collapse, to fall down”
Proto-Eskimo	*ul̩R-, *ulRu- “to fall”
Sumerian	ru, ri (475x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. RI; ru “to lay down, cast, place; to set in place, imbue; to lean on; to impose; to throw down; to release, let go; to walk along; to pour out; to lead away”
Hungarian	rokon “relative, kin” (-n is a locative deverbative or denominative noun suffix)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*rakka(-) “to draw near; nearby”
Proto-Eskimo	*qanli- “to approach”
Sumerian	uru, wr. uru9 “immediate vicinity, adjacent (place)”
Hungarian	romlik “to crumble, to fall into pieces”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kum̩ “to flow”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuv̩- “to pour”, *kuδ̩γ “river”
Proto-Aleut	*kum- “id.”
Inuit	kiv “river”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”, cf. omlik . bomlik, omlik and romlik build a series with assumingly free variation of the initial consonant.
Hungarian	rongy “rag, clout, floor cloth”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kum̩ “to flow”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuv̩- “to pour”, *kuδ̩γ “river”
Proto-Aleut	*kum- “id.”
Inuit	kiv “river”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”, cf. omlik .
Hungarian	rohadni, roshadni, rossadni, rothadni “to rot, to decay”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kum̩ “to flow”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuv̩- “to pour”, *kuδ̩γ “river”
Proto-Aleut	*kum- “id.”
Inuit	kiv “river”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”, cf. omlik .

Hungarian	rossz “bad, evil, ill, vicious, wicked”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*roćs “meager, tired, weak”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*kum∂ “to flow”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuv∂- “to pour”, *kuδ∂γ “river”
Proto-Aleut	*kum- “id.”
Inuit	kiv “river”
Sumerian	hum (8x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hum “to snap off; to run, flow (bodily fluids); to move, be in motion”, cf. omlik. The Hung. denominative noun suffix –sz < Sum. terminative particle –šè (cf. Edzard 2003, p. 42). Cf. omlik .
Hungarian	rövid “short”
Proto-Ugric	*rik3(-), *riy3(-) “(cut-down) piece; to cut up”
Proto-Eskimo	*k∂ppaR “piece cut off”
Sumerian	lugud (115x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. lugud2; lugud3 “(to be) short; (to be) tight; (to be) short of breath”
Hungarian	rúgni “to kick”
Proto-Ugric	*r8ηk3- “to give a kick”
Proto-Eskimo	*it∂γmiy- “to kick”
Sumerian	rugu (32x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ru-gu2 “to withstand; to sail upstream”
Hungarian	rút “base, mean; hideous, ugly”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*r8t3 “fragile, rotten”
Proto-Inuit	*qayak(naq)- “to be fragile”
Sumerian	uru, wr. uru12 “litter; dung”
Hungarian	rügy “bud, burgeon”
Proto-Eskimo	qalaciR “navel”
Sumerian	ur (189x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “roof, top”
Hungarian	ság “forest, grove; hill, mountain”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ć8ηka
Proto-Eskimo	*iηRiR “mountain”
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ “head”
Hungarian	-ság/-szág/-ség (derivational suffix)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćeηke “dampness, humidity”
Proto-Ugric	*ćeη3, *ćiη3 “time”
Proto-Eskimo	*iηRiR “mountain”

Sumerian	-saĝ (suffix with unknown basic meaning, e.g. esaĝ “heir; store”, but often denominating the agent or the place where an action takes place, e.g. bursaĝ “servant; building”)
Hungarian	sajtó “press”
Proto-Ugric	*čaj3- “to press”
Proto-Inuit	*inuaq- “to murder” (< ŋaR-)
Sumerian	su (54x: Old Babylonian) wr. su; su3 “to submerge; to sink”
Hungarian	sápadni, sápulni “to turn pale”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čapp3(-) “pale; to become pale”
Proto-Eskimo	*qak∂(R)- “to be pale or bleached”
Sumerian	sisá (335x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-sa2 “fair”
Hungarian	sár “dirt, mud”, sárga “yellow”
Proto- Altaic	*si_ári “earth, sand, marsh”
Proto-Turkic	*siań
Proto-Mongolic	*sirayu
Proto-Tungusic	*siru-
Proto-Uralo-Siberian:	*ciγ(uγ), *cuγ(uγ) “sand”
Sumerian	sahar (982x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sahar “earth, soil; dust”. sárga < sahar-gi4 “dust-guard”, Akk., Rhaet. saharġum.
Hungarian	sarj “bud, shoot, sprout; descendant, offspring”
Proto-Eskimo	*caRliyaR “child held in lap”
Sumerian	šir (13x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. šir “testicle; bulb”
Hungarian	sárkány “dragon”
Proto-Inuit	*caRayak- “monster”
Sumerian	hurin (23x: Old Babylonian) wr. u11-ri2-inmušen; ġešu11-ri2-inmušen; A.BALAGmušen; BALAGmušen; erinmušen; u11-ri-inmušen; u2-ri-inmušen; u4-ri-inmušen; u4-ri2-inmušen; u5-ri-inmušen; urinmušen; uri3HUmušen “eagle”
Akkadian	urinnu
Hungarian	sárlík “to be in heat, to rut (horse)”
Proto-Yupik	*caRat “to be moist or slippery on surface”
Sumerian	sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”
Hungarian	sarló “sickle”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaRđuR “arrow”
Sumerian	zur (35x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. zur-zur “to

break”

Hungarian

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

saru “cradle, rocker; sandal, shoe”

*qaltaR “bucket”

esir (212x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kuše-sir2; e-sir2; kušesir3; kušesir4; kušesir5; LAK173 “sandal(s), shoe(s)”

Hungarian

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

sas “eagle”

*qatō “deep or loud voice”

ses, wr. sesmušen “a bird”

Hungarian

Proto-Yupik

Sumerian

sátor “tent”

*qatviaq “kind of hide or skin”

šbttum (7x: Old Babylonian) wr. šbtu6; šbtu3; šbtu5; šbtu4; šbtu7 “dwelling, encampment; ambush”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-(Finno?-)Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

savanyú “sour”

*šappa(-) “sour; to become sour”

*čaw3(-), *čapa(-) “id.”

*quγōlōm- “to be sour”

sumun (522x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sumun “(to be) old; old wood, rot, decayed matter”

Hungarian

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

seb “bruise, hurt, injury, sore, stab, wound”

*ipōγ- “to be sharp”

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

Hungarian

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

séd “rivulet, steam”

*itδō “cold”

si (401x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. si “to draw water; to brew beer; to fill, load up”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

ség “hill, mountain”

*cíŋkã, *cüŋkã

*iŋRiR “mountain”

saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ “head”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

segéd “assistant”, segíteni “to help”

*čãŋk8-

*ikayuR- “to help”

Sumerian	sig, wr. sig10 “to equal”
Hungarian	segg “buttock”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šǎŋk3 “back, rump”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*t’ono, *t’eno “back”, teno “shoulder”
Proto-Eskimo	*tunu “id.”
Aleut	*cunu-X “back of neck”
Sumerian	sigba (3x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig-ba “lower body”
Akkadian	šuhhu
Hungarian	sellő “mermaid; rapid”
Proto-Ugric	*čǎrl3 “rapid”
Proto-Eskimo	*qǝla- “to urge; to be urged on”
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”, or tul (109x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tul2; LAGAB×TIL “public fountain; fish pond, pit; ditch, channel; excavation, trench”
Hungarian	seperni, söpörni “to sweep”, seprő “broom”
Proto-Yupik	*iqaniR- “clean”
Sumerian	šu sub, wr. šu su-ub “to gather up, to collect, to scrape together”
Akkadian	esēpu
Hungarian	seprő “lees (of wine)”
Proto-Yupik	*iqaniR- “clean”
Akkadian	šuburru “Boden”
Hungarian	sereg “army”
Proto-Eskimo	*iRtuR- “to break or crack (skin)”
Sumerian	šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 "totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600"
Hungarian	sérteni “to insult; to wound”, sérik “to be in pain, to suffer”, sérelem “affront, insult”
Proto-Ugric	*čǎrs- “to burn”, *čǎrk3- “to break; to be in pain; to do pain”
Proto-Eskimo	*iRtuR- “to break or crack (skin)”
Chukotko-Kamch.	ǝra- “to cut up”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze”, or tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide”

Hungarian	serítēni “to turn, to twist”
Proto-Eskimo	*iRtuR- “to break or crack (skin)”
Sumerian	sur (200x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sur “to spin; to twist; to slither”
Hungarian	serke “nit”
Proto-Eskimo	*iŋqiR “louse nit”
Sumerian	tur (1719x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. tur; tu “(to be) small”
Hungarian	serkedni “to begin to grow, to sprout”
Proto-Eskimo	*quRluR- “to stream, to flow”
Akkadian	šurrū “to begin”
Hungarian	serte, sörte “bristle”
Proto-Eskimo	*iRtuR- “to break or crack (skin)”
Sumerian	suhur (95x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. suhur “tuft, plume; crown (of a tree)”
Hungarian	sietni “to hurry”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čej3-, *ček3-, *čeŋ3-, *čij3-, *čik3-, *čiŋ3-
Proto-Eskimo	*qōla- “to urge; to be urged”
Sumerian	zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to issue; to levy, raise, muster; to swell; to expend; to rise”
Hungarian	sík “flat ground”
Proto-Inuit	*iqaq- “to be stiff”
Sumerian	sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”
Hungarian	sima “even, plain, smooth”
Proto-Inuit	*iqaq- “to be stiff”
Sumerian	sig (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. sig10 “to flatten, lay flat”
Hungarian	sínylik “to pain; to suffer”, sínylódik “to languish, to long for, to pine away, to vegetate”
Proto-Eskimo	*iŋŋit- “to come upon people”
Inuit	inni(t)- “to come upon sb. wounded; to get refuge”
Sumerian	sumun (522x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sumun “(to be) old; old wood, rot, decayed matter”

Hungarian	sír “grave, tomb”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*číʔ3-r3, *čiy3-r3, čik3-r3, čik3-r3
Proto-Eskimo	*qiRð- “to freeze”
Proto-Inuit	*qiRa(ta)- “to be stiff”
Sumerian	sur (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. sur3; sur6; sur7 “canal, ditch; foundation pit of a building”
Hungarian	sírni “to weep, to cry”
Proto-Eskimo	*ciRlðR- “to have a hard time”
Sumerian	širsag̃ (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. šir3-sag̃ “ament” (-sag̃ (suffix with unknown basic meaning))
Hungarian	só “salt”
Proto-Altaiic	*sak’o
Mańsi	číh, śáh
Selqup	sak, śak
Proto-Eskimo	*taR(ð)yur “salt”
Sumerian	sikil (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4sikil “a stone”
Akkadian	sikillu
Hungarian	sodorni “to turn, to twist”
Proto-Eskimo	*qutu(ʔ) “collarbone”
Proto-Yupik	*qutjuR- “to bend forward”
Sumerian	šu dug (93x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šu dug4 “to turn into something” Akk. ?
Hungarian	sóhajtani “to sigh”
Proto-Altaiic	*sìgà- “to sigh; holding breath”, *soge- “to breathe; breath”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šoka- “to breathe; to sigh”
Proto-Inuit	*iqci- “to be afraid”
Sumerian	suham (3x: unknown) wr. suh-am3-bi; suh-am3 “cry”, zi (815x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zi; ši; ši-i “to breathe; life”
Hungarian	sok “much, many”
Proto-Altaiic	*č’ák’o(-) “many; to be full; enough”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čokk3, *čukk3 “dense, thick”
Proto-Eskimo	*quyi- “to be fat”
Sumerian	sag̃ ĝal (39x: Old Babylonian) wr. sag̃ ĝal2 “(to be) measured out as a heaped amount; to measure out a heaped amount”
Hungarian	sólyom “falcon”
Proto-Eskimo	*kðð(ð)kaviʔ “falcon”
Sumerian	šillum-gu, wr. ši-il-lum-gumušen “a bird” (gu “bird”, so the stem is

Akkadian	šillum-) šilingu
Hungarian Proto-Yupik-Serenikski Sumerian	som “cornel, dogberry” *ciRunaq “horn, antler” si (262x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. si “horn”. Like in many languages (e.g. Engl. cornel, French corneille, Slovakian drien, etc.), the name of the cornel is derived from the word for “horn”.
Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Inuit Sumerian	sorvadni “to have atrophy, to decline, to pine/waste away” *šorwa- “to dry up, to become dry” *iyaŋa- “to be weak” sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to flash; to drip; to rain; to milk”, cf. semantically German Aus-Zehrung, aus-zehren, lit. “to pull out, to squeeze out”.
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Proto-Eskimo Sumerian	sovány “lean, meager, thin” *čupa *qupō- “to split (lengthwise)” sumun (522x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sumun “(to be) old; old wood, rot, decayed matter”
Hungarian Proto-Yupik Sumerian	sőreg “sterlet” *qōRiR- “to be shiny” šer (29x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sir2; šer “reddening, sunburn (?); (to be) bright; brilliance, ray”. Semantically, the Latin name of the sterlet is <i>Acipenser stellatus</i> , whereby <i>stellatus</i> means “with stars, shining”.
Hungarian Proto-Eskimo Sumerian	sügér “perch” *qacōli- “to sting” suhur (66x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. suhurku6; ku6suhur “carp”
Hungarian Proto-Eskimo Sumerian	süket “deaf” *tucilaR- “to be deaf” sig (74x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig; šeg5 “(deathly) hush; (to be) silent”
Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Proto-Inuit Sumerian	sün, sül “porcupine”, sün-disznó “hedgehog” (disznó “swine”) *šije-le *isaluq “porcupine” zuhul (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. zu-hu-ul “to pierce”

Hungarian	süllő “zander, pike-perch”
Proto-Eskimo	*qacðli- “to sting”
Sumerian	zuhul (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. zu-hu-ul “to pierce”. The zander is zoologically a stizostedion, whereby Greek stízein (cf. Latin stingere, stīg-) means “to prick, to sting, to pierce”.
Hungarian	süly “scurvy; tumor”
Proto-Altaiic	*si_òge “wart”
Proto-Turkic	*sigöl, *sögil
Proto-Mongolic	*söyel
Proto-Tungusic	*sogi-
Proto-Uralic	*ćiklä, *ćüklä, *ćikl’ä, *ćüklä “wart”
Karelian	süglä “wart”
Proto-Eskimo	*avðar “wart”
Sumerian	asag (23x: Ur III) wr. a2-sag3 “a demon; a disease”
Akkadian	asakku
Hungarian	süppedni “to give way, to sink, to subside”
Proto-Ugric	*čëpp3- “to drown, to sink, to submerge”
Proto-Eskimo	*qappit- “to sink down”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear”
Hungarian	sűrű “close, compact, dense, thick”
Proto-Yupik	*ciRu- “to cover”
Sumerian	sir (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. sir2 “(to be) dense”
Hungarian	sütni “to bake, to broil; to shine (sun)”; sülni “to be baked, to be boiled”
Proto-Ugric	*čitt3- “to bake, to broil; to shine”
Eskimo-Aleut	ðlðγ- “to get burnt”, ily “stench”
Sumerian	zil (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. zil “to boil”. So, sülni and not sütni (as assumed by EWU, p. 1375) is the basic word, sütni is derived with the usual causative suffix -t-, while the -l belongs to the root, as the Sum. form shows. Thus, the problem with -tt- > -t- as well as the explication of the -l- in sülni as analogy given by EWU are mistaken, and so is the PU form.
Hungarian	süv “uncle; brother-in-law”
Proto-Eskimo	*aγay “maternal uncle”
Sumerian	ušbar (19x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. ušbar; ušbar3; ušbar2 “father-in-law; mother-in-law”

Hungarian	süveg “high (fur-)cap”
Chagatai, Osman	jelek “ruling hat”
Chuvash	ðslðk, ðšlðk, šðl’ðk
Proto-Eskimo	*kamlu “(rounded) cap”
Sumerian	dul (260x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dul; dul9; dul5; dulx(DUN3) “to cover”
Hungarian	szabni “to cut”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*s’up(p)ð- “to cut, to stab”
Eskimo-Aleut	caviy “knife”
Aleut	saami-X “stone knife”
Proto-Yupik	*civð- “to cut through”
Chukotko-Kamch.	cðvi-/lðvi “to cut”
Yukagir	c’owī-nð “spear”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to incise; to trim; to cut, fell (of trees)”
Akkadian	esēpum
Hungarian	szád “river-mouth”, száj “mouth”
Proto-Uralic	*šuwe
Proto-Inuit	*isu(k) “end”
Sumerian	sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck; to rub”
Hungarian	szádok(fa), száldok, szaldék(fa) “linden tree” (fa “tree”)
Proto-Altaic	*č’ali “membrane; bark”
Proto-Turkic	*čel-
Proto-Tungusic	*čal-
Proto-(Finno?-)Ugric	*šal’3 “tree-bark”
Proto-Inuit	*qacal-(l)uq “bark (of tree)”
Sumerian	asal (338x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešasal2; ġešasalx(A.TU.NUN&NUN); ġešasalx(ASAL2~a); ġešasalx(A.TU); ġešasalx(A.TU.GABA.SIG.GAR) “poplar”
Hungarian	szag “odour, scent, smell”
Proto-Uralic	*šanj3(-) “odour, taste; to smell, to taste”
Proto-Eskimo	*tðpð “smell”
Sumerian	zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to swell; to expend; to rise”. Semantically, cf. s.v. illik, illat .
Hungarian	száguldani “to run at full speed, to rush”
Proto-Ugric	*š8ŋ3- “to flee, to gallop, to jump”

Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*saγð- “to come, to go”
Eskimo-Aleut	aγð- “to go over”, aγγiR- “to come”
Aleut	aγ- “to go by, to pass”
Sumerian	saĝgul (28x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. sag-kul; saĝ-gul “globe-lightning”. According to EWU (pp. 180s.), -uld is a suffix, but the Sum. form clearly shows that only -d- is a suffix, while -ul belongs to the second syllable. The semantic connection between “to run” and “lightning” is given by the Hung. saying: “Megy, mint a villámlás = száguld, vágat” (O. Nagy Gábor, <i>Magyar szólások és közmondások</i> . 8th ed. Budapest 1999, p. 725, no. 495) that originates in Sum., as the following example proves: “The sixth beats at the flanks of the mountains like a battering flood. The seventh flashes like lightning, and no one can deflect its power” (Gilgameš and <u>Huwawa</u> [Version B]: c.1.8.1.5.1). This etymology is an incontestable proof for the genetical relationship between Hungarian and Sumerian.
Hungarian	szak “age, era, period; branch, profession, subject; division, part, section; stanza, strophe, verse”
Proto-(Finno?)Ugric	*šakkz, *šukcz “piece”
Proto-Eskimo	*taqð- “to stop, to give up”
Sumerian	saĝ ĝal (39x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ ĝal2 “(to be) measured out as a heaped amount; to measure out a heaped amount”
Hungarian	szak “hanging chin (of pigs, sheep); double-chin”
Proto-Eskimo	*takð- “to be long”
Sumerian	siki (4753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. siki “(animal's) pelt”
Hungarian	szakáll “beard”
Proto-Eskimo	*takð- “to be long”
Sumerian	siki (4753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. siki “(animal's) pelt”
Hungarian	szál “fibre, thread”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šalkz “rod, stick; tree-trunk”
Proto-Eskimo	*ayayun “push pole”
Sumerian	sal, wr. sal3 “a pole”
Hungarian	szál “raft”
Proto-Eskimo	*ayayun “push pole”
Sumerian	sal, wr. sal3 “a pole”. A raft made of poles (in accordance with EWU, p. 1385).
Hungarian	szaladni “to run”
Proto-Uralic	*čaða(-), šaða(-) “to flee, to run; fleeing, running”
Proto-Eskimo	*aqva- “to run”

Sumerian zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zal “to get up early; to finish, come to an end; to dissolve, melt, disintegrate, break down, collapse; to quake; to pass time”

Hungarian**szalag “ribbon”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*s'al3(-) “to bind; ribbon, strap”

Proto-Ugric

*śal3-

Proto-Eskimo

*qa(C)ḏRulḏγ “ribbon seal”

Sumerian

sur (200x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sur “to spin; to twist; to slither”

Hungarian**szállni “to fly; to embark in, to get into/on< to put up at< to stay at (a hotel)”**

Proto-Uralo-Siberian

*soŋḏ- “to get into/onto sth.”

Proto-Eskimo

iŋḏt- “to sit down”

Aleut

uŋut “id.”

Chukotko-Kamch.

ŋae- “to get in or on” (< *soŋe- “to go in”)

Sumerian

zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zal “to dissolve, melt, flow; to pass time”

Hungarian**szalu “a hoe-shaped axe”**

Proto-Ugric

*ś8lk3, *ś8ly3 “axe”

Proto-Eskimo

*qalqa “axe” < Chukchi alḏgatte “id.”

Sumerian

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

Hungarian**szám “number”**

Chagatai, etc.

sana- “to think”

Proto-Inuit

*icuma- “to think”

Sumerian

sa (452x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sax(ZAG); se3 “to equal, compare, compete, be equal to, rival”

Hungarian**szánni “to regret, to determine; to dedicate”**

Proto-Inuit

*qiylyuk- “to regret a loss”

Sumerian

sa (452x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2; sax(ZAG); se3 “to equal, compare, compete, be equal to, rival”

Hungarian**szapu “little chest; lye”**

Bashkir

haba “container for koumiss”

Proto-Eskimo

*qatḏγ- “chest”

Sumerian

gub (4x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gub2 “to bathe, wash oneself; (to be) pure”

Hungarian	szar “shit”
Proto-Altaic	*sèrV(-) “buttock; to defecate”
Proto-Turkic	*syry-, *sary-
Proto-Mongolic	*sari-
Proto-Tungusic	*seri-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šar3(-), *čar3(-) “shit; to shit”
Proto-Eskimo	*taRð- “dark”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to flash; to drip; to rain; to produce a liquid”
Hungarian	szár “bootleg; stalk, stem”
Proto-Ugric	*š8r3 “leg, shank, skin”
Yukagir	sar- “root”
Sumerian	zar (425x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. zar3; zar “sheaf (of barley); stack of sheaves”
Hungarian	száradni “to become dry, to dry up, to wither”, száraz “dry”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šar3- “to dry, to become dry”
Eskimo-Aleut	caluɣ- “to tan, to be tanned dry”
Aleut	saaluX “dry weather”
Sumerian	sa (19x: Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa “to roast; to parch”
Hungarian	származik “to descend, to issue, to originate, to spring (from)”
Proto-Eskimo	*quR-luR- “to stream, to flow”
Sumerian	sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”
Hungarian	szárny “wing”
Proto-Eskimo	*iyaquR “wing”
Sumerian	sur (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġešsur9 “plectrum?; a musical instrument?”. The plectrum was a little piece tortoiseshell, similar to a wing, to touch the strings of musical instruments.
Hungarian	szarv, szaru “horn (of an animal)”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	cirunðq “horn, antler”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šorwa
Sumerian	si (262x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. si “horn; finger; fret”
Hungarian	szedni “to collect, to gather, to pick, to pluck”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šentä “to pluck, to rip, to tear”
Proto-Eskimo	*itay- “to take care of belongings”
Sumerian	sig (48x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig7; sig8

“to pluck hair or wool; (to be) trimmed, pruned”

Hungarian	szédülni “to be/feel dizzy/giddy”
Proto-Ugric	*š8j3- “to wind; to be dizzy”
Proto-Eskimo	*iŋut- “to stir up”
Sumerian	suh (64x: Old Babylonian) wr. suh3 “to confuse; confusion”
Akkadian	ešītum

Hungarian	szegni “to border (along sth.), to fringe, to hem; to break, to cut”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čänk3-, *šänk3- “to break”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*s’änkð- “to break”
Proto-Eskimo	ciyi- “to be brittle, to crack”
Aleut	sixsi- “to break in two”
Proto-Chukchi	*ciy- “egg”
Sumerian	zag (902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zag “side; border, boundary, district; limit; right side, the right”

Hungarian	szeg, szög “angle; nail; point”
Proto-Ugric	*šeŋk3 “spike, wedge”
Proto-Eskimo	*i*qð(R) “corner of mouth”
Proto-Inuit	*iqðžRaq “corner”
Sumerian	sahin, wr. sa-hi-in “peg”
Akkadian	sikkatu

Hungarian	szegy “brisket”, szügy “breast of animals; brisket”
Proto-Uralic	*šičä, *šínčä “innards”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðvyaŋ(ŋ)iR “breast”
Sumerian	sug (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. sug “back, upperside, upper part”

Hungarian	szégyelleni “to be/feel ashamed”, szégyen “shame, discredit, dishonour, disgrace, scandal”
Proto-Eskimo	*aylðR- “to observe taboo”
Sumerian	azag (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. azag “taboo, forbidden thing”
Akkadian	asakku

Hungarian	szék “seat, stool, chair; egg-yolk”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðγyi(R) “yolk”
Sumerian	zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to issue; to levy, raise, muster; to swell; to expend; to rise”, or zig, wr. zigx(PA.GI) “town, center”. According to EWU, p. 1406, szék “egg-yolk” has nothing to do with the other word szék and is “of unknown origin”. The Sumerian etymology presented here, however, shows that starting from a basic meaning “to rise”, both words are one and the same.

Hungarian	szekér “cart, wagon”
Proto-Ugric	*säk3r3 “a kind of vehicle”
Proto-Inuit	*caka- “to rock back and forth”
Sumerian	zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to issue; to levy, raise, muster; to swell; to expend; to rise” + hara, wr. harax(NUNUZ.AB2×BI) “a part of a wagon”. Since in Sum. “the rising” one is associated with “seat”, szekér means a wagon with a seat.
Hungarian	szelni “to slice”, szelet “slice; part; schnitzel”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šälä-, *čälä- “to cut”
Eskimo-Aleut	caliy- “to scrape skin clean”, cili- “to sharpen”
Aleut	saaliklaasi-X “skin scraper”
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”
Hungarian	szél “edge”, széles “wide, broad”
Proto-Ugric	*šel3 “edge, rim”
Proto-Eskimo	*aRvay “edge of hand”
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”
Hungarian	szél, szel- “wind”
Proto-Eskimo	*anuqð “wind”
Sumerian	til (770x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til3 “to live”. Semantically, we have here the connection of “to breathe, to live” with “to blow, breath, wind”, cf. Greek ánemos “breath, wind”, Latin animus “mind”, Greek pneîn “to blow”, pneûma “breath, wind” > “mind, soul of the world”.
Hungarian	szem “eye”
Proto-Uralic	*šilmä
Proto-Eskimo	*ððð “eye”
Chukotko-Kamch.	cðlae, lðlae “eye”
Sumerian	sim (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. sim; si-im “to sieve, filter”
Hungarian	szén “coal”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šine “charcoal”, *š8ne “tinder”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*una- “to handle”
Aleut	una- “to cook, boil, bake, prepare food”
Sumerian	šeg̃ (261x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šeg̃6 “to cook; to fire (pottery)”
Hungarian	szép “beautiful, handsome, pretty”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šéppä “clever”

Proto-Eskimo	*ip̄ɔγ- “to be sharp”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to trim; to make clear”. Since a participle in the sense of inflectional languages does not exist in Sumerian (non-finite verbal forms lack prefixes and suffixes, cf. Edzard 2003, p. 130), šab means also “trimmed, made clear” and thus “beautiful”.
Hungarian	szeplő “freckle”
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*isuRiq “spotted seal” < Aleut isuX, isuRi-X “id.”
Sumerian	zib (16x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. za3; zib “a mark; mark, token; colour, paint”
Hungarian	szer “instrument, appliance; material, means; order, succession”, -szer/-szor/-ször “... times”, sor “row, line, order”
Proto-Uralic	*šer3 “order, progression, series”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*s’erä “surroundings, nature”
Eskimo-Aleut	cila “weather, nature, outside”
Aleut	sla-X “id.”
Sumerian	šar (245x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2; šar; šar2-šar2 “totality, world; (to be) numerous; 3600”
Hungarian	szérű “barn floor, threshing yard”
Proto-Eskimo	*ilu “inside”
Sumerian	šu rah (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šu rah2 “to beat; to knead”
Hungarian	szesz “alcohol, spirit”
Proto-Eskimo	*iδ̄RaR “spirit being”
Sumerian	ses (42x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ses “(to be) bitter, brackish”. Obviously, it concerns beer; there are not less than 12 denominations for “beer”.
Hungarian	szidni “to scold”, szitkozódik
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*aRyuR- “to scold”
Proto-Finno-Volgaic	*šoda(-), *šod’a(-), šota(-) “battle, strife, war; to battle, to fight”
Sumerian	šud (115x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. šud3; šu-tu; šudx(KA.ŠU) “prayer, dedication; blessing”. Semantically, cf. Latin sacer “holy; damned”
Hungarian	szíj “strap”
Proto-Uralic	*š8w3 “draught-cord”
Proto-Inuit	*k̄t̄k “strap for fastening sth.”
Sumerian	sa (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sa “gut; sinew, tendon; string”
Hungarian	szik “natron, alkali”
Proto-Ugric	*č8kk3 “salt”

Proto-Inuit	*quqcuq-, *quqcuk- “to be yellowish”
Sumerian	sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”. “weak” concerning the soil means dry, and natron-soil is dry, which makes the etymological connection to aszik, aszú (v.s.). Thus, the meaning of the PU form is wrong.
Hungarian	szil “elm”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*śala
Finnish	salava “brittle willow”
Yukagir	s'al
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”. Sum. sil may also be the origin of Germ. Sal-weide “a kind of willow, <i>Salix caprea</i> ”, which is of uncertain etymology (cf. Kluge 2002, p. 783), because to be brittle is a characteristic of willows (but not of the <i>Salix caprea</i> who thus must have gotten its denomination by analogy from other types of willows).
Hungarian	szilni “to chop, to cut, to plane, to slice”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*śale- “to splice, to split”
Proto-Inuit	*tǝža- “to slice for drying (fish or meat)”
Sumerian	sil (119x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. si-il; zil; silx(EZEN×LAL2); sil5 “(to be) remote; to split apart; to split, slit”
Hungarian	szimat “flair, foresight; scent, sense of smell”
Proto-Eskimo	*tǝpǝ- “to smell”
Sumerian	šim (819x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. šim “aromatic substance”
Hungarian	szirony “a colourful, narrow lather strap”
Proto-Inuit	*kǝtǝk “strap for fastening sth.” [?]
Sumerian	sir (4x: Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sir3; sir2 “to bind”
Hungarian	szirony “sleet, wet snow”
Proto- Altaic	*č'era “crust; snow crust”
Proto-Uralic	*śar3 “frozen snow, ice-crust on the snow”
Proto-Eskimo	*aRi(t)- “to become wet”
Sumerian	kar (52x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kar2-kar2; kar2 “to blow; to light up, shine; to rise”
Hungarian	szirt “cliff, ledge, rock”
Proto-Inuit	*qiRa(ta)- “to be stiff”
Sumerian	sir, wr. sir5 “(to be) pointed”

Hungarian	szív “heart”
Proto-Uralic	*síďä(-m3), *śüďä(-m3)
Proto-Eskimo	*uŋuman “heart”
Sumerian	sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck”. The heart not as “pumping”, but as sucking organ. The PU form with –ď- is solely based on Finn. sydän, Lapp. čāďâ and Mordv. sedeĵ, sedeńg, while all other FU reflexes show –m-, -l- or –j-. Given the Sum. etymology, the Finn., Lapp. and Mordv. words do not belong here and the PU form is thus mistaken.
Hungarian	szívni “to suck”
Proto-Altaic	*šimi “to suck; to soak”
Proto-Eskimo	*mamaR- “to suck breast”, *mďluŋ- “id.”
Sumerian	sub (126x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. su-ub; sub; sub6 “to suck”. The etymological connection, denied by EWU, p. 1441, is shown clearly not only by our Sum., but also by the PA etymology.
Hungarian	szó “word”
Proto-Altaic	*sāba “sign”
Proto-Ugric	*saw3
Proto-Inuit	*akpďt- “to start to sing or talk”
Yupik	akuzi- “to speak”
Sumerian	sa (46x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sa2 “to advice, to counsel”, or zib (16x: ED IIIb, Ur III) wr. za3; zib “a mark; mark, token; colour, paint”, perhaps a contamination of both words, not unusual in Sum.
Hungarian	szomj “thirst”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*śom3 “hunger, thirst”
Proto-Eskimo	*ka(C)ďŷ- “to be hungry”
Sumerian	išim (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. u2-šim; i3-šim “hunger”
Hungarian	szomorú “sad”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*śom3-r3(-) “grief; to be sad”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*s’om(ďŷ)- “to worry, to think”
Eskimo-Aleut	cumiŷ- “to be anxious”
Proto-Yupik	cumďR- “to think”
Proto-Chukchi	*cimġďRu- “id.”
Sumerian	sum, wr. sum5 “(to be) poor; pauper”
Hungarian	szórni “to scatter, to spread, to sprinkle, to strew”
Proto-Eskimo	*ciďaŷ- “to spread out, to scatter”
Sumerian	šurum, wr. šurumx(URU×GU) “to sprinkle oil”

Akkadian	zarūm
Hungarian	szorgalom “diligence, industry, zeal”, szorgalmas “diligent, industrious”
Proto-Ugric	*sar3 “fast, quick”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̄ɔ̄ɖay- “to do fast”
Sumerian	sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”. Semantically, to run in order to be punctually at a certain place, thus “diligent”.
Hungarian	szórítani “to force, to urge, to restrict; to hurt, to pinch”, szoros “narrow, tight, dense; mountain pass”, szorulni “to become narrow; to be jammed, to be stuck”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*s̄or3(-) “tight; to become tight”
Proto-Eskimo	*q̄ɔ̄la- “to urge; to be urged on”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze”
Hungarian	szőni, szöv- “to weave; to plot, to spin”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*š̄äj3(-) “to spin, to weave; hair”
Proto-Eskimo	*q̄ilay- “to knit, to weave”
Sumerian	sig (48x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig7; sig8 “to pluck hair or wool”, siki (4753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. siki “wool, fleece; hair; (animal's) pelt”
Akkadian	š̄ipātum “wool”. Since the Akk., Rhaet. word with it enlarged root must be a borrowing from Sum., Sum. -g, -k- > Akk., Rhaet. -p- > Hung. -v-, so that the PFU form with its -ŋ- is mistaken (it is strange anyway, since a nasal doesn't occur in any Uralic word). Moreover, the Hung. word, as the phonetical development shows clearly, must have come from the Rhaetians and not directly from the Sumerians.
Hungarian	sző, szőke “blond”
Proto-Altaiic	*š̄àŋu “clear, light”
Proto-Turkic	*č̄aŋ
Proto-Mongolic	*č̄aŋ
Proto-Tungusic	*s̄ā(ŋ)
Proto-Ugric	*š̄äj3 “bright, clear, light”
Proto-Inuit	*quama- “to be bright”
Sumerian	sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig “clear”
Hungarian	szökik “to jump, to skip”
Chuvash	sik- “to skip”
Proto-Eskimo	*q̄ɔ̄t̄ɔ̄y- “to jump”
Sumerian	zig (8574x: Lagash II, Ur III) wr. zig3 “to swell; to rise”, zig, wr. zig “threshold” 2002, p. 833. Semantically, we have “to rise” > “to go out”, which may include the meaning of “threshold” (“to go out” =

“to walk over the threshold”). The two Sum. words zig “to go out” and zig “threshold” may even be one and the same, cf. in German Schwelle “threshold” and schwellen “to swell” (connection denied by Kluge 2002, p. 833).

Hungarian

Bashkir

Sumerian

szőlő “grape”

yeläk “berry”

gilim (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. gilim; gilibx(|GI%GI|)ib; gi16-il; gil-gilil “to be entwined; to entwine, twist”. Thus, the original meaning is “vine”.

Hungarian

Proto-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo-Aleut

Sumerian

szőr “body hair”

*säy3-r3, *säkr3

*ulaRiq “apple berry”

suhur (95x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. suhur “tuft, plume; crown (of a tree)”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

szösz “tow, flax; junk”, szöszke “flax-coloured, blond”

*säc3, *sec3 “fine fibre”

*ôpay “grain, fibre”

šusar (38x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šu-sar; urudšu-sar “string, cord, wire”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

Akkadian

szú “wood-borer, worm”

*cüy3, *šuk3

*quam(R) “intestinal worm”

gu (1672x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gu7 “to eat, consume”

akālu

Hungarian

Eskimo-Aleut

Sumerian

szúnyog “midge, mosquito”

nôvju-vay “fly”

su (1x: ED IIIa) wr. su7mušen “a bird” + nu (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. nu “(small) fly, mosquito”. One of the few double-words in Sum. (cf. rima)

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Inuit

Sumerian

szupojkó, szupujkó “suddenly grown thin; shrivelled; small”

*cüppa “narrow, tight”

*amilRuq “narrow part”

šub (495x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. šub “to fall”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

szúrni “to prick, to stab”

*šurwa- “to shove, to stab, to thrust”

*kapô- “to stab”, *kapuR- “to stab repeatedly”. –R- is here obviously

iterative suffix that is common both in PE and in Hung, although the PFU etymology does not make that clear.

Sumerian

sur, wr. sur4 “to cut cloth”

Hungarian

szurok “pitch, tar”

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*śur3 “resin”

Proto-Eskimo

*kuccuR “resin, gum”

Sumerian

sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to flash; to drip; to rain; to milk”, but cf. also esir (1097x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. esir2; esir; esir2(|LAGABxHAL|) “bitumen, pitch” the palatal vowel of which fits to Komi śir “bitumen, resin, tar”.

Hungarian

szűcs “furrier”

Proto-Eskimo

*kōpō- “to cut”

Sumerian

sug (863x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. sug4 “to cut clear, strip”. Semantically, “to cut clear” > “to skin”.

Hungarian

szűk “tight”

Proto-Inuit

*cukak- “to be tight; to tighten”

Sumerian

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

Rhaetic

seg-, seke “to bring sb. in distress” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)

Hungarian

szülni “to give birth”

Proto-Ugric

*śil3- “to acquire, to gain, to get”

Proto-Eskimo

*iRni- “to give birth”

Sumerian

zal (2798x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zal “to get up early; to finish, to come to an end”. Semantically, cf. also Engl. to get vs. to be-get.

Hungarian

szűnik “to cease, to stop”

Proto-Altaic

*śi_ūni “to fade, to extinguish”

Chuvash

sün- “to fade”

Proto-Inuit

*inōq- “to finish”

Sumerian

kun (225x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. kun “tail”

Hungarian

szür, szürke “gray; dark”

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*ćer3 “gray”

Proto-Eskimo

*tarō- “dark”

Sumerian

sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sur; sur8 “to flash”

Hungarian	szűrni “to filtrate, to strain”
Proto-Eskimo	*tʔŋuqʔ- “to strain”
Proto-Inuit	*ciŋuk- “id.”
Sumerian	sur (69x: ED IIIb, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sur; sur8 “to press, squeeze; to drip”
Hungarian	szűz “virgin”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sićz, *śüćz “clean, clear”
Proto-Yupik	*iqaŋiR “clean”
Sumerian	sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig “to be clear”
Hungarian	-(e/o/ö)tt (fossilized locative suffix, e.g. itt “here”, ott “there” and still used in certain place names, e.g. Kolozsvár-ott “in K.”, Pécs-ett “in P.”, Győr-ött “in Gy.”)
Proto- Altaic	*t’a, *t’e “that”
Proto-Uralic	*tä, *te, *ti “this”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*ta “that”
Eskimo	-mit-/-nit- (casus ablativus); -kut-/-gut- (c. vialis); -mut-/-nut- (c. terminalis) (cf. Kleinschmidt 1851, p. 80ss.), txy “on”
Wakashan	-t’xy “on”
Chukotko-Kamch.	-tky-n “on top of”
Sumerian	-da (comitative suffix)
Hungarian	tábor “camp”
Proto-Eskimo	*taŋmaq “camp”
Sumerian	tab (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab; tab4 “companion, partner”
Hungarian	tag “limb; member”
Proto-Eskimo	*ipi(γ) “limb of a quadruped”
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian	tág “ample, large, loose, spacious, wide”
Proto-Yupik	*uyatu- “to be wide”
Sumerian	tah (274x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tah “to add, increase”
Hungarian	tagadni “to deny, to contest; to negate”
Eskimo-Aleut	tukʔR “to brace or push against with feet”
Sumerian	tuk, wr. tukx(IM.KAD3) “to break off, pinch off; to cut, fell; to demolish; to scratch; to soften, dissolve”
Hungarian	táj “country, land, region”
Proto- Altaic	*taku “to attach, to touch, to reach”

Proto-Uralic	*takka- “to hang, to remain stuck”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*takk3- “to hang, to model, to work”
Proto-Ugric	*taγ3-, *tak3- “to place, to spot”
Proto-Eskimo	*taγð- “to go up (on shore)”
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*taγi- “to come (towards speaker)”
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian	tákolni “to assemble hastily; to patch together (badly); to slap together (crudely)”
Proto-Eskimo	*katquR-, *katuR- “to assemble”
Sumerian	tuku (151x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tuku5 “to beat, strike of cloth; to weave”
Hungarian	tál “charger, dish, platter; course, dish”
Proto-Ugric	*tal3 “dish (made of wood?)”
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*kalukaq “wooden bowl”
Sumerian	utul (221x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. utul2; u2-du; u2-da; dugutul2; ġešutul2 “tureen, large bowl”
Hungarian	találni “to find; to meet (with) sb.”
Proto-Uralic	*tule- “to come”
Proto-Eskimo	*paððRcaR- “to go to meet”
Sumerian	dul (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. du6-ul “to gather”, or du (5868x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. du “imperfect singular stem of ġen[to go]”
Hungarian	talp “sole”
Proto-Eskimo	*aluR “sole”
Proto-Inuit	*alaaq “id.”
Eskimo-Aleut	ałŋiy “id.”
Inuit	atlemk’a-nðŋ “id.”
Yupik	ar-imð “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	al-pðŋŋðn “patch on sole”
Sumerian	dul (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. dul2 “to lower; (to be) deep”
Hungarian	táltos “priest-magician, shaman”
Proto-Ugric	*tult3 “magic power, sorcery”
Proto-Eskimo	*aqiun “magic song”
Sumerian	tu (1x: ED IIIa) wr. tu “priest”, lal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. lal3 “type of priest”, atua (76x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. a-tu5; a-tu5-a-tu5; lu2a-tu5-a “a type of priest”. Triple-word? About double-words cf. rima, szúnyog.

Hungarian	tanítani “to teach”, tanulni “to learn”
Proto-Altaic	*tʷŋe- “to inform”
Proto-Uralic	*tuna- “to accustom oneself, to learn”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðlicaR- “to learn; to teach”
Sumerian	du (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. du8 “to heap up, pile up”, dub (107x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. dub “to heap up, to pile”, tub (29x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. tu11; tu10 “to heap up” + na (411x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. na “(compound verb nominal element)”. Obviously, the original meaning is “to heap up knowledge” (in Proto-Altaic, there was for sure no word for “to inform”!).
Hungarian	tántorogni, tántorodik “to stagger, to sway”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*tʷantʷð-, *tʷuntʷð- “to step”
Proto-Eskimo	*tutð- “to step, to tread on”
Chukotko-Kamch.	taeŋti- “to tread on”
Alutor	caŋci, taŋti “id.”
Sumerian	dun (17x: Old Babylonian) wr. dun5 “to roam around; to rock, churn”
Hungarian	tanú “witness”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðnðŋiR- “to take sb.’s place”, *ðŋqaR- “to remember”
Sumerian	dan (32x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dan6; dan3; dan4; dan2 “(to be) pure, clear; to clean”, or cf. s.v. tanítani .
Hungarian	tapló “tinder; a kind of tree fungus (Phellinus ignarius)”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðk(ð)nðR “fire”
Sumerian	tab (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab; tab2 “to burn, fire; to dye (red); to brand, mark”. The fungus’ botanical name ignarius is derived from Latin ignis “fire”.
Hungarian	taposni “to trample”
Proto-Altaic	*tāpʷV “to stamp; to press”
Proto-Uralic	*tappa- “to stamp with the feet; to strike”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*tap(p)a(γ)- “to strike”
Eskimo-Aleut	tupaγ- “to startle”
Aleut	tuhmða- “to produce a crack, to explode”
Chukotko-Kamch.	tava- “to crush”
Sumerian	tab (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab “to flatten”
Hungarian	tar “bald, barren; crippled”
Proto-Inuit	*tu(C)utcinðq “bald place”
Sumerian	tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down”

Hungarian	tár “depot, warehouse”
Proto-Inuit	*qaRiaq “storage alcove”
Sumerian	tur (277x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tur3; e2tur3 “animal stall”
Rhaetic	*torva “granary, warehouse” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 98)
Hungarian	tárni “to open up wide”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tara(-) “free, open; to open”
Proto-Eskimo	*qǝlpaR- “to open”
Sumerian	dar (402x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. dar “to cut open”
Hungarian	taraj “comb, crest; rowel”
Proto-Eskimo	*il(l)ayiRun “comb”
Sumerian	dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. diri; RI “(to be) big, huge; on, over, above; to build high”
Hungarian	tarhonya “granulated dried pastry made of flour and eggs, ‘egg-barley’”
Turkish	tarhana “a kind of soup made of flour and milk”
Proto-Eskimo	*ǝvtǝR “juice”
Sumerian	tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide” + kana (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. kana6; kana5; kana3 “(to be) dark”. The Tarhonya dough is traditionally pressed through/cut by a special sieve in order to get the “egg-barleys” (so the American name, derived from Austrian German “Eiergerstel”: Germ. Gerste “barley”). After the tarhonya are dry, they are roasted (“darkened”) in lard. Our etymology thus shows that the pastry is primary and the soup secondary. Therefore, the Hung. word cannot be borrowed (as usually assumed; cf. EWU, p. 1484) from the Turkish word, but the Turkish word is borrowed from the Hung., which explains that the two words are phonetically almost identical. Both words, however, go back to Sumerian.
Hungarian	tarja “spare rib”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*turja
Proto-Eskimo	*tulimaR “rib”
Sumerian	dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. diri; RI “(to be) big, huge; on, over, above; to build high”. Same etymology as taraj (v.s.), but with already Sum. metathesis dirig > *dirgi > tarja. The spare rib is taken from the neck part of the animal, thus from there where the “crest” is (cf. German Kamm “crest; spare rib”).

Hungarian	tar, tarka “multi-coloured; mottled”
Kazakh	tarlan “reddish-yellow or black spotted white (of horses)”
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*isuRiq “spotted seal”
Sumerian	dara (43x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dara4 “(to be) red; (to be) brown”
Hungarian	tarló “stubble-field”
Classical Mongolian	tari- “to plow the land”
Proto-Eskimo	*kiliR- “to cut”
Sumerian	tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut; to plow”
Hungarian	tartani “to hold, to keep”
Proto- Altaic	*terta- “to pull”
Proto-Turkic	*dart-
Proto-Mongolic	*tata- < *data-
Proto-Tungusic	*derde-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tartt3- “to get stuck, to stick”
Proto-Eskimo	*kalðvð(t)- “to sink into mud”
Sumerian	dara (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. tug2dara4; dara2; tug2dara2 “belt, sash, girdle; string”
Hungarian	tat, tatfa “crossrail (in a ship); poop, stern” (fa “tree; wood”)
Proto-Uralic	*tukt3 “crossrail”
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*kayaluq “stern of boat”
Sumerian	tug (54x: ED IIIb) wr. tugx(LAK483) “a kind of plow?”
Hungarian	tathal “tench (Tinca tinca)” (hal “fish”)
Proto-Uralic	*totke
Proto-Eskimo-Aleut	*kayaluq “stern of boat”
Sumerian	tug (54x: ED IIIb) wr. tugx(LAK483) “a kind of plow?”. The tail of the tench has a high stalk with a fin that ends even and thus resembles to the knife of a plow or a crossrail.
Hungarian	tavasz “spring”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*towk3
Proto-Eskimo	*kðaR “(early) spring” (cf. Fortescue 1994, p. 377, s.v. upðn(ð)RakðaR)
Sumerian	tab (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab “begin”
Hungarian	távol “far”, tova “away”, túl “beyond”
Proto-Uralic	*to “that”
Eskimo-Aleut	tulay- “to arrive; land”, cala- “id.”

Inuit	t'al- "far"
Wakashan	tala- "to be far", tylf "far"
Chukotko-Kamch.	tɔlae- "to go"
Sumerian	dub (30x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dab6; dub "to go around, encircle, turn; to search; to tarry". EWU (p. 1537) explains -v- as "Hiastustilger" which is ad hoc; as the Sum. word shows, it belongs to the stem.

Hungarian**te "thou, you"**

Proto-Altaic	*si "thou"
Proto-Uralic	*t8 "you (here)", *to "you (there)"
Proto-Eskimo	*ɔlpɔt, *ɔlvɔt "you"
Sumerian	za-e, zé (contracted) "you"

Hungarian**tegezni "to shoot with arrows"**

Proto-Altaic	*t'ũŋgi- "to quiver"
Proto-Ugric	*täŋ-t3- "id."
Proto-Inuit	*quiliqta- "to tremble"
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag "to attack". The phonetically identical verb Hung. tegezni "to address sb. in the informal way (German: duzen)" and its counterpart magázni "to address sb. in the formal way (Germ.: siezen)" are built of the basis of te "thou" and maga "you (formal)", whereby the derivational suffix -az/-ez is probably formed according to Germ. -z- (du-z-en, sie-z-en, lit. "to say 'thou' (to sb.); to say 'you' (to sb.)").

Hungarian**tekerni "to twist, to wind"**

Proto-Eskimo	*qipɔ- "to twist"
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag "to bind"

Hungarian**tekinteni "to look, to watch; to regard as"**

Proto-Ugric	*täkk3- "to notice, to observe"
Proto-Eskimo	*ɔððkɔ- "to watch"
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag "to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack"

Hungarian**teknő "trough"**

Proto-Eskimo	*ɔkɔ- "to get or put in"
Sumerian	dug (3196x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dug; dugx(BI) "(clay) pot; a unit of liquid capacity"

Hungarian**tél "winter"**

Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tälwä
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Proto-Eskimo	*ukyuR “winter; year”
Sumerian	til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”
Hungarian	telik “to be filled”; tele, teli, teljes “full”, tölteni “to fill, to stuff”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*täwðe, *tälk3 “full”
Proto-Eskimo	*ulðvkaR- “to fill; to be filled”
Sumerian	til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”
Hungarian	telek “plot (of land), building site”, telep “colony, settlement”, telepedik “to settle”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*täwðe, *tälk3 “full”
Proto-Eskimo	*katcuq- “to be settled”. The PFU etymology is thus wrong.
Sumerian	til (770x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til3 “to live; to sit (down); to dwell”. The PFU etymology is semantically highly improbable.
Hungarian	temetni “to bury”, temető “cemetery”
Proto-Eskimo	*quŋuR(-) “to bury; grave”
Sumerian	dim, wr. dim3 “corpse”. EWU (p. 1500) derives temetni from tömni “to stuff” with causative suffix -et, which is semantically senseless. Probably Hung. tetem “corpse” is related to Sum. dim, too.
Hungarian	tengely “axle; spindle”
Proto-Eskimo	*tatð “support”
Central Siberian Yupik	tatðkð “intersection of poles at top of traditional houses”
Sumerian	dimgal (11x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dim-gal; di-im-gul “a pole”
Hungarian	tenger “sea”
Chagatai	täŋiz
Turkish	deniz
Proto-Eskimo	*täŋðR- “sea”
Sumerian	diġir (1837x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. diġir; dim3-me-er; dim3-me8-er; dim3-mi-ir; di-me2-er “deity, god, goddess”. Since Turkish has also tanrı “god” and Mongolian tenger “god”, the semantic development is probably: “god” > “heaven” > “sea”, whereby the connection between “heaven” and “sea” is made by the common blue colour or by the fact that the heaven is mirrored in the sea.
Hungarian	tenni, tesz, tev- “to do, to make, to place, to put”
Proto-Altaiic	*t’ebV “to put”

Proto-Mongolic	*teye-
Proto-Tungusic	*teb-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*teke- “to do, to make”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*toγð- “to take”
Chukotko-Kamch.	taejkð- “to do, to make”
Sumerian	tag (266x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. tag “to touch, take hold of; to bind; to attack”
Hungarian	tépní “to pluck (of feathers or petals); to rip, to split open; to tear, to shred”
Proto-Eskimo	*qupð- “to split”
Sumerian	dab (8723x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dab5; dab; dab5-dab5; dabx(LAGAB×GUD) “to seize, take, hold; to bind; to envelop, overwhelm; to choose (by extispicy); to accept; to take charge of”
Hungarian	tér “room, space”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tärz “space”
Proto-Eskimo	*pula- “to slip in under cover”
Sumerian	tir (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ġestir “mud; forest, wood”
Hungarian	térd “knee”
Proto-Altaic	*t’i_ūfe “leg; knee”
Proto-Turkic	*dír
Proto-Mongolic	*tür-
Proto-Tungusic	*tür-
Proto-Eskimo	*ciyeδquR “knee”
Sumerian	tir (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ġestir “bow”, cf. Latin genu, Greek góny “knee” < “angle”.
Hungarian	térni “to fit”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*terz- “to find or make room”
Proto-Eskimo	*pula- “to slip in under cover”
Sumerian	tir (404x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ġestir “mud; forest, wood”. Hung. térni is derived from tér < Sum. tir.
Hungarian	térni “to turn”
Proto-Eskimo	*qivð(R)- “to turn back”
Sumerian	tir (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. tir; ġestir “bow”
Rhaetic	turu “return” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 99)

Hungarian	test “body”
Proto-Eskimo	*t̪m̪ “body”
Sumerian	diš (5x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. diš; de-eš-šu2; di-id; di-t- “one”
Hungarian	tetű “louse”
Proto-Altaic	*tʲjV
Proto-Turkic	*taigi-
Proto-Tungusic	*ti-kte
Proto-Eskimo	*kumay “louse”
Sumerian	dih (132x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešdih3; dih3; ġeštēhi “a weed with thorns”.
Hungarian	teve “camel”
Proto-Altaic	*tʲibɣe “camel; elk”
Proto-Turkic	*debe
Proto-Mongolic	*tēme-ɣen
Proto-Tungusic	*tibɣa
Proto-Eskimo	*paɣn̪R “caribou bull”
Sumerian	dibid, wr. di-bi-id “camel”
Hungarian	tévedni “to be mistaken/wrong, to err, to slip”
Proto-Ugric	*tep3- “to err, to make a mistake”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̪nluR “wrong”
Sumerian	dub (186x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dub2; dub “to tremble, make tremble; to push away, down; to smash, abolish”
Hungarian	ti “you (pl.)”
Proto-Altaic	*tʲi “thou”
Proto-Uralic	*t8
Proto-Eskimo	*̪lp̪t, *̪lv̪t “you”
Sumerian	me-en-zé-en, za-e-me-en-zé-en, i.e. the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. za-e, zé with prefixes and suffixes (Edzward 2003, p.55)
Hungarian	tidő “birch-bark; a small torch made of bound birch-bark used by fishermen; a salt shaker made of the bark of birch- or cherrywood” (Székely)
Proto-Ugric	*t8nt3 “birch brake”
Proto-Eskimo	*k̪natay- “to apply brake”
Sumerian	te (31x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. te “membrane”

<p>Hungarian Proto-Inuit Sumerian</p>	<p>tikkadni “weaken (due to exhaustion, heat or thirst)” *iyaŋa- “to be weak” dig, wr. dig “(to be) paralyzed, to suffer paralysis”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Eskimo Sumerian</p>	<p>tilni, tiltani “to forbid, to prohibit”, tilos “forbidden” *tanðR- “to forbid” til (627x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. til; til3 “(to be) complete(d); (to be) old, long-lasting; to end”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Eskimo Sumerian</p>	<p>tiló “flax or hemp meant to be stripped; the household machine used for this purpose” *uliy(-) “blanket; to cover” dul (10x: Ur III) wr. dul4 “a textile”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Eskimo Sumerian</p>	<p>tinó “heifer” *iRni(C)aR “offspring” [?] dumu (28245x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian, uncertain) wr. dumu; du5-mu “child, son, daughter”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Ugric Proto-Eskimo Sumerian</p>	<p>titok “secret (noun)”, titkos “secret, confidential”, tit-kár “secretary” *taj3-tt3- “to hide > to keep secret” *taqiy- “to be secretive about sth.” di (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. di “to go, to escape” + taka (667x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tak4 “to set aside, leave behind; to save, keep back, hold back”. One of the few double-words in Sum.</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Uralic Proto-Yupik Sumerian</p>	<p>tó, tav- “lake” *tow3 “lake, pond” *qayan “lake at head of river” tul (109x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. tul2; LAGAB×TIL “public fountain; fish pond, pit; ditch, channel; excavation, trench” [?]</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Eskimo Sumerian</p>	<p>tojik “lay (eggs)”, tojás “egg” *pðkyu “egg” du (2639x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. du8 “to bake; to spread out mud to make bricks; to caulk” or utud (847x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tud; u3-tu; tu-ud “to give birth (to), bear a child”</p>

Hungarian	tok “box, case, chest, scabbard, sheath”
Proto-Eskimo	*qatɔ̄y- “chest”
Sumerian	dug (3196x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dug; dugx(BI) “(clay) pot; a unit of liquid capacity”
Hungarian	tokhal “sturgeon” (hal “fish”)
Proto-Eskimo	*ayayta “pole” (cf. German Stock-fisch, Stock “stick, pole”, Northern German Kabel-jau, Kabel “cable > cord > stick, pole”)
Sumerian	dug (3196x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. dug; dugx(BI) “(clay) pot; a unit of liquid capacity”. Same etymology as Hung. tok “box”, cf. semantically the parallele of Hung. tok and tokhal with English sturgeon (via Normannic < Old French esturjon) and to stir from the common Germanic etymon sturio “sturgeon” (> Old English styria).
Hungarian	toklyó “one- or two-year old lamb”
Proto-Eskimo	*ɔ̄pnaRiR “mountain sheep”
Sumerian	tukur (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. tukur ₂ ; tukur; tukur ₃ “to shear, pluck wool”. Semantically cf. Engl. sheep, Germ. Schaf to Germ. schaben “to scrape” > “to cut, to trim, to shear”.
Hungarian	toll “feather; pen”
Proto-Uralic	*tulka “feather; wing”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*tuyl̄i, *tiluy “wing, feather”
Eskimo-Aleut	culuy “wing feather”
Inuit	telxp “id.”
Yupik	siluk “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	til(til) “wing”
Sumerian	dal (59x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dal; dalx(HU) “to fly”
Hungarian	tolni “to push, to shove; to delay, to postpone”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*toj ₃ - “to push, to shove, tu thrust”
Proto-Eskimo	*kayu- “to be strong”, *kayɔ̄mɔ̄(t)- “to push (forward)”
Sumerian	du (82x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du ₇ “to push, thrust, gore”
Hungarian	tolvaj “thief”
Proto-Uralic	*sala(-) “to hide; to steal; thief”
Eskimo-Aleut	teyley- “id.”
Aleut	cxax- “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	tu-lRaet- “to steal”
Sumerian	sul, wr. su-ul “to cover”

Hungarian	tompor “hip, waist; a hump located between the hip and hind quarters”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tupp3 “rear”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*tup(ðγ)- “cover”
Eskimo-Aleut	tupðR “tent, temporary dwelling” [?]
Chukotko-Kamch.	top- “to cover” [?]
Sumerian	dub (55x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. dub3; ze2-eb “knee”
Hungarian	top “ham from a pig’s back”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tupp3 “loin”
Proto-Inuit	*ðγunaq “meat or whale skin left to rot”
Sumerian	dub (55x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. dub3; ze2-eb “knee”. “knee” instead of “back” because both body parts share the curving, cf. tompor.
Hungarian	tor “feast (especially after a funeral and a pig-slaughtering [disznóölés])”
Chagatai	tor “dinner with guests, hospitality”
Proto-Yupik	*kasiyuq “(bladder) feast”
Sumerian	tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide”.
Hungarian	tor “thorax”
Proto-Eskimo	*qilay- “to knit, to weave”
Eskimo-Aleut	qilðR- “to tie”, qilag- “to knit”
Aleut	qisat- “to tie”, qilRi-X “umbilical cord”
Sumerian	dur (28x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. dur; gidur “binding, knot, bond, tie; umbilical cord; rope”. Same etymology as szőni .
Hungarian	torok, tork- “gullet, throat, windpipe; mouth, muzzle”
Proto-Ugric	*tur3 “neck, throat”
Eskimo-Aleut	tuqluR- “throat; to call out”
Aleut	cuqa- “throat”
Sumerian	dur (28x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. dur; gidur “binding, knot, bond, tie; umbilical cord; rope”
Hungarian	torma “horseradish”
Karachai, etc.	turma “turnip”
Proto-Eskimo	*quliR “upper part” [?]
Sumerian	turmahba (82x: ED IIIb) wr. tur-mah-ba “a kind of ration” [?]

Hungarian	torontál “kind of falcon; former district (megye) in the Bánát”
Proto-Inuit	*qilRiq “rough-legged hawk”
Sumerian	durum (1x: Ur III) wr. dur-ru-ummušen “a bird”. Cf. also s.v. turul .
Hungarian	tő “root; trunk (of a tree)”
Proto-Altaic	*tèmò “root; strength; soul”
Proto-Turkic	*damor
Proto-Mongolic	*taŋ-gi < *dam-gi
Proto-Eskimo	*pðknðR “kind of edible root”
Sumerian	dim (38x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dim; dim3; ġešdim “post, pillar, pole”
Hungarian	tőgy “udder, mamilla”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tuð’ka-m3(-) “sth. that protrudes; tip”
Proto-Eskimo	*ðvyaŋ(ŋ)iR “breast”
Sumerian	tuditum (48x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tu-di-da; urudtu3-di3-da; tu-di-tumzabar; urudtu3-di-da; urudtu-di3-da “toggle pin”
Akkadian	tudittum. Considering the 3 consonant-root, here we have most probably an Akk.-Rhaet. loanword in Sumerian (which proves, in accordance with Lieberman 1977, p. 20 that Sumerian was still spoke in Old Babylonian time).
Hungarian	tölgy “oak”
Proto-Eskimo	*tðγðγ “to be hard or stiff”
Sumerian	tillug (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. til-lu-ug “elephant”. The semantic connection between “oak” and “elephant” is the hardness of the wood and the teeth, resp., similar to Engl. oak = Germ. Eiche, which are denominated after the word for “ice” (*ajeg-, Kluge 2002, p. 230; cf. Hung. jég).
Hungarian	tömény “concentrated; numerous; crowded”, tömni “to cram, to fill, to stuff”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tem3(-) “full; to jam, to stuff”
Proto-Eskimo	*ulðvkaR- “to fill; to be filled”
Sumerian	idim (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. idim “(to be) heavy, (to be) important”
Hungarian	tömlő “tube, bag”, tömlőc “dungeon, prison; a kind of fish-trap”
Proto-Yupik	*tuqmik “container”, but cf. also PE *ulðvkaR- “to fill; to be filled” (telni).
Sumerian	tun (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġeštun3; tun3 “bag; stomach; a container”
Hungarian	tőr “dagger; rapier, foil”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*terä “edge”
Proto-Eskimo	*aRvay “edge of hand”

Sumerian	dur (9x: Old Babylonian) wr. dur10 “ax”, but cf. also ĝiri (198x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝiri2; urudĝiri2; me2-er; me-er; me-ri “razor; sword, dagger”
Hungarian	tőr “snare, trap”
Proto-Inuit	*pullan “stone trap”
Sumerian	dur (28x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. dur; gidur “binding, knot, bond, tie; umbilical cord; rope”
Hungarian	törni “to break, to crack, to crush, to pound, etc.”
Proto-Eskimo	*uliR “to crack (open)”
Sumerian	tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide”
Hungarian	törölni “to wipe, to dry (with a towel); to abolish, to annul”, törlő “hand-towel”
Proto-Eskimo	*allaR(iR) “to wipe clear”
Sumerian	dirig (313x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to drift (clouds); to float, glide (along/down); to go; to soak, steep, dissolve in liquid”, dirig (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to become loose, fall out; to disintegrate; to disappear; to fall down, collapse”
Hungarian	törvény “law”
Proto-Eskimo	*uliR “to crack (open)”
Sumerian	tar (237x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. tar; tarar “to cut down; to untie, loosen; to cut; to scatter, disperse; to decide”. Same etymology as törni.
Hungarian	tőzeg “peat, turf”
Proto-Inuit	*tutuk “dirt”
Sumerian	de (702x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. de2 “to pour; to winnow” + sig (836x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig10 “to cast” (double-word?), or ze, wr. ze2 “dirt” [?]
Hungarian	tudni “to know (a fact), to be able to”
Proto-Uralic	*tumte- “feel, to touch, to touch upon”
Eskimo-Aleut	tucaR- (< *tut-jaR-) “to hear”
Aleut	tut(a)- “to hear, to feel”
Sumerian	zu (964x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zu “to know; to learn”
Akkadian	edūm (double-word?)

Hungarian	tulok “(young) ox, young cow”
Proto-Inuit	*kulavak “caribou cow”
Sumerian	šul (305x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šul “(to be) manly; youth; young man”
Hungarian	túrni “to dig”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tokr3-, *toŋr3-, *topr3-
Proto-Eskimo	*ðlay- “to dig”
Sumerian	dun (32x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. dun “to dig”
Hungarian	turul “a totemic eagle or mythological falcon-like beard”
Chagatai	turgul “a type of small black falcon”
Proto-Inuit	*qilRiq “rough-legged hawk” [?]
Sumerian	dur (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. durmušen; dur2mušen “a bird”, duršul (1x: ED IIIa) wr. dur2-šulmušen; dur-šulmušen “a bird”, cf. also dug (1x: ED IIIa) wr. dug3mušen; dumušen “a bird” (contamination?); cf. also s.v. torontál .
Hungarian	túzok “bustard, Otis tarda”
Proto-Inuit	*qilRiq “rough-legged hawk” [?]
Sumerian	dug (1x: ED IIIa) wr. dug3mušen; dumušen “a bird”, šag.ZIZIA (1x: ED IIIa) wr. šag4- ZI&Z.I.A mušen “a bird”
Hungarian	tű “needle”, tövik “to puncture, to stab”, tövis “thorn”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*tek3- “to push, to shove”
Proto-Eskimo	*kayðmð(t)- “to push (forward)”
Sumerian	dih (132x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešdih3; dih3; ġeštēhi “a weed with thorns”
Hungarian	tüdő “lung”
Proto-Uralic	*täwe
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*kðmaɣnaq “lung”
Proto-Inuit	*puvak “id.”
Sumerian	tí (27x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. uzuti “rib”
Hungarian	tündér “elf, fairy, nymph”, tündöklük “to shine, to gleam, to glisten”
Chagatai	tengri “god”
Proto-Yupik	*akiR- “to shine”
Sumerian	diġir (1837x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. diġir; dim3-me-er; dim3-me8-er; dim3-mi-ir; di-me2-er “deity, god, goddess; cf. s.v. tenger .”

<p>Hungarian Proto-Yupik Sumerian</p>	<p>tűnik “to appear; to seem”, tūtetni “to demonstrate, to show” *akiR- “to shine” teĝ (454x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. teĝ3; teĝ4 “(to be) near to; to approach”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Eskimo Sumerian</p>	<p>tūrni “to bear, to endure; to suffer” *ǝlpǝkǝ-, *ikviy- “to suffer” dirig (2166x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. diri; RI “(to be) powerful, to exceed”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Inuit Sumerian</p>	<p>tūrni “to roll up, to fold” *quyluk- “to fold, to pleat” dur (28x: ED IIIa, Old Babylonian) wr. dur; gidur “binding, knot, bond, tie; umbilical cord; rope”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Altaic Proto-Ugric Proto-Eskimo Chukotko-Kamch. Sumerian</p>	<p>tűz “fire” *t’oge *tűy3-t3, *tűw3-t3 *uꞡut- “to burn” (with metathesis, cf.: tǝlvǝ- “to burn (oneself)” tab (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. tab; tab2 “to burn, fire; to dye (red); to brand, mark”. Probably also tűstént “immediately”, cf. rögtön “id.” < PFU *reꞡk3 “hot, warm”.</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Yupik-Sireniki Sumerian Akkadian</p>	<p>ugar “fallow (field/ground/land)” *tamlay- “(to come to) land” [?] agar (135x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-gar3; agar4; agar2; agar3; a-da-ar “meadow” ugāru. Since Sum. shows traces of vowel harmony, Sum. agar < Akk., Rhaet. ugāru, so we have here another possible Akk. and Rhaet. borrowing in Sum. and thus another proof that Sum. was still spoken in Old Babylonian time (cf. Lieberman 1977, p. 20). The Akk. and Rhaet. word is also phonetically closer to the Hung. and may be the etymon for ugor “Ugric” > Germ. Ungar, Engl. Hungarian, French Hongrois, Russ. Vengerskiy, etc.</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Eskimo Sumerian</p>	<p>ugrik “to jump, to leap, to spring” qǝtǝꞡ- “to jump” ug (1x: ED IIIa) wr. ugx(EZEN) “(to be) exalted”</p>
<p>Hungarian Proto-Finno-Ugric Proto-Eskimo Sumerian</p>	<p>új “new” *wuð’e *nutaR- “to renew” ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud “day; sun”. On</p>

the semantics cf. s.v. **reg, reggel**.

Hungarian

Proto-Uralic

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Eskimo-Aleut

Aleut

Chukotko-Kamch.

Sumerian

ujj “finger; toe; sleeve”

*soja “arm”

*suδ’3

aðiR “sleeve”

aðiX “lip; edge”

ajval “wind side, wind break”

sud (488x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sud; su3-ud “(to be) distant; (to be) remote, long-lasting; (to be) profound”, or zag (902x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. zag “arm; shoulder; side; border, boundary, district; limit; right side, the right”

Hungarian

Proto-Altaiic

Proto-Turkic

Proto-Mongolic

Proto-Tungusic

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

úr “sir; lord”

*i_òre “male; young man”

*er-

*ür-

*ur

*ur3 “husband”

*uʔi “id.”

ur (22x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur “man”

Hungarian

Proto-Altaiic

Proto-Mongolic

Proto-Tungusic

Proto-Uralic

Proto-Yupik

Sumerian

úszik “to swim”

*òje “to swim”

*üj-, *oj-

*ujV-

*uje-, *oje-

*ku(C)imð- “to swim”

u (156x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. u5 “to ride; attachment to a plow; upper pivot of a door; ship's cabin; to gain control”

Hungarian

Nenec

Selqup

Proto-Uralic

Proto-Eskimo

Proto-Yupik

Sumerian

út “path, way”

ŋu’, ŋut “path, track, way”

muõttð, wat “id.”

*utka “path, track”

*nuʔð- “to appear; to rise (water)”

*nuʔ- “way”

inti (10x: Old Babylonian) wr. in-ti; en-ti “way, path”. As it seems in this unique case, the Samoyed people have conserved the Sum. etymon phonetically much closer than the other Uralic languages, incl. Hung.

Hungarian	utálni “to abhor, to detest, to hate”
Proto-Ugric	*akt3- “to vomit”
Proto-Eskimo	*nak̄Rit- “to go crooked” [ʔ]
Sumerian	ahan (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-ha-an “to vomit”, or ak (3643x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ak; a “to do; to make; to act, perform”. Same etymology as okádni (s.v.).
Hungarian	üdíteni “to freshen, to refresh”, üde “fresh”
Proto-Eskimo	*uŋuma “to be alive”
Proto-Inuit	*uummaq “fresh green plant or wood”
Sumerian	a tu (150x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. a tu15; a tu17; a tu5 “to wash, bathe”
Hungarian	üdv “well-being; salvation”, üdvös “salutary; advisable”, üdvözíteni “to bless”, üdvözölni “to greet, to welcome”
Proto-Eskimo	*uŋuma “to be alive”
Proto-Inuit	*uummaq “fresh green plant or wood”
Sumerian	a tu (150x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. a tu15; a tu17; a tu5 “to wash, bathe” + dub (30x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dab6; dub “to go around”
Hungarian	ügy “matter; affair, business, concern; deal, transaction”, ügyelni “to pay attention”, ügyes “skilfull”, ügyés “lawyer”
Proto-Eskimo	cuk(k)a- “to be fast”
Proto-Inuit	*cuq(q)ut̄- “to care about sth.”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*siðʒ “aspiration, rush; busy, eager, quick”
Sumerian	zid (1475x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. zid “right; to be right, true, loyal”, ziddu (19x: Old Babylonian) wr. zid-du “righteous(-acting)”
Hungarian	ügy “lake, swamp; river, brook”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*siðʒ “humidity, marshy, wet place”
Proto-Eskimo	*m̄caŋ “swampy ground”. The FU etymology that has the same root for both words Hung. ügy is for this case thus wrong.
Sumerian	id (1086x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. id2; id3; id6; id7; id5 “river, watercourse, canal”. EWU, p. 1586, has the same etymon for ügy “matter” and ügy “lake”, which is semantically impossible.
Hungarian	ük “great-great grandmother; one’s distant ancestor”
Proto-Altaiic	*ò[kʷ]è “wife, female”
Proto-Turkic	*ög, *ök “mother; sister”
Proto-Mongolic	*oki-, öki- “girl; daughter”
Proto-Tungusic	*uku- “female; daughter-in-law”

Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ewkk ₃ “grandmother; old woman”
Proto-Eskimo	*ayǝ- “to go over or past”
Sumerian	ugu (98x: Old Babylonian) wr. ugu; ugu4 “to give birth (to)”
Hungarian	ülni “to sit”
Eskimo-Aleut	uŋ-lu “nest”
Sumerian	u (49x: Old Babylonian) wr. u ₃ “sleep”
Hungarian	üldözni “to chase, to follow, to hunt”
Proto- Altaic	*ile- “to drive”
Proto-Ugric	*jäl ₃ - “to go”
Proto-Eskimo	*maliRqǝ- “to chase”
Sumerian	ul (39x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ul ₄ “to hasten, (be) quick; (to be) early”
Hungarian	ürge “kind of squirrel that lives in the earth, Spermophilus citellus”
Khakass	örge, örke
Proto-Yupik	*qaŋanaq “squirrel”
Sumerian	irgilum (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ir-gi-lum “locust”. Semantical connection between “squirrel” and “locust” probably via their common habit of eating (locust swarms were infamous). Alternatively to urgir (478x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ur-gir ₁₅ “(domestic) dog”, which causes, however, also semantical problems.
Hungarian	üröm “wormwood”
Proto-Yupik	*qaŋanaRuaq “wormwood”. Cf. ürge : Since lit. “squirrel-wood”, Hung. ürge and üröm must have the same root.
Sumerian	hurium, wr. u ₂ hu-ri ₂ -um “a plant”
Hungarian	ütni “to beat, to hit, to strike”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sütt ₃ - “to beat, to strike”
Proto-Inuit	*unataq- “to beat, to struggle”
Sumerian	tu, wr. tu ₁₄ “to beat; to weave”, tud (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. tud ₂ “to hit, beat”. Probably with metathesis tu > *ut.
Hungarian	úzni “to chase, to hunt, to pursue”
Proto-Ugric	*it ₃ - “to jump, to run”
Eskimo-Aleut	ajay “to push, thrust at with pole”
Aleut	ajaquðaax “sea otter spear, small harpoon”
Chukotko-Kamch.	aj-tat- “to chase, herd”
Sumerian	ed (595x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ed ₃ ; UD×U+U+U.DU “to go up or down, to ascend”

Hungarian	vad “wild; inhabited”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*vamta
Proto-Yupik	*kilyaq “wilderness”
Sumerian	bad (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. bad4 “hard ground”. Engl. “bad”, according to traditional etymological dictionaries a “mystery word, no apparent relatives in other languages” is most probably besides Hung. vad the phonetically closest successor of Sum. bad.
Hungarian	vágni “to chop, to cut, to hash; to slaughter; to throw”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*waŋ3-
Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*caki(tō)- “to chop, to cut into”
Sumerian	pana (63x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešpana; ba-na; ġešpanax(ŠE.NUN&NUN) “bow; a geometric figure”. In order to chop meat one still today best uses a bow-shaped knife (Germ.: Wiegemesser, but “wiegen” = “weigh” has nothing to do with cutting; thus perhaps Wiege- < Hung. vág- < Sum. pan-?).
Hungarian	vágyik “to desire, to long, to wish, to yearn, to crave”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wač3- “to chase, to drive, to hunt”
Proto-Inuit	*pikšamaaq- “to desire, to look forward to”
	ed (595x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ed3; UD×U+U+U.DU “to go up or down, to ascend”. Same etymology as úzni.
Hungarian	vaj “butter”
Proto-Altaiic	*majV “fat”
Proto-Turkic	*bań
Proto-Mongolic	*maj-
Proto-Tungusic	*maj-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*woje “fat, grease”
Mari	ü, üj “butter, oil”
Mordvin	oj, vaj “butter, margarine; fat”
Proto-Eskimo	*quyi “to be fat”
Sumerian	i (8654x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. i3; u5; u2 “oil; butter”. The Sum. apophony is mirrored in the FU reflexes. As the Sum. and the Mari words show, diphthongization happened only in the single languages.
Hungarian	vájni “to hollow, to dig out”
Proto-Eskimo	*uki- “to get a hole”
Sumerian	u, wr. u “hole”
Hungarian	vajúdik “to eke out a bare existence”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*woje- “to be able to”

Proto-Yupik-Sirenikski	*uyžiy- “to go down, to come down”
Sumerian	u (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. u8; u2 “defeat”
Hungarian	vak “blind”
Proto-Eskimo	*ððð- “eye”, *ðððluy- “to be blind”
Sumerian	igi (1133x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. igi; i-bi2; i-gi “eye”
Hungarian	-val/-vel (instrumental suffix), vele “with him/her/it”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*welje “brother, friend”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*wel(ja) “thing or person next to”
Chukotko-Kamch.	wðltð- “close together”
Sumerian	guli (91x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu5-li; gu-li; gu7-li “friend, comrade”
Hungarian	válik “to become; to divorce; to part, to split off”, váltani “to change, to exchange”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*walka “to descend, to drop, to fall, to go down”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*wolð(γ) “knife; to cut”
Eskimo-Aleut	wal- “to cut”, ulu(R) “semi-lunar knife”
Inuit	falc “id.”
Chukotko-Kamch.	wala “knife”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, to cross; to turn”
Hungarian	váll “shoulder”, vállalni “to take it upon oneself to do sth.”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wolka
Proto-Eskimo	*tuyð “shoulder”
Aleut	cuyu-X “arm”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to carry”
Hungarian	vallani “to admit, to confess”, vallatni “to interrogate”
Proto-Eskimo	*tðli- “to tell”
Sumerian	bal (511x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ba-al; bal; bal3; bal4; pe-el “to dig, excavate; to unload (a boat)”
Hungarian	van, vala, val- “is; to be”
Proto-Altaiic	*bōlo “to be”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wole- “to be, to become”
Proto-Uralo-Siberian	*le- “to become”

Eskimo-Aleut	-li- “id.”
Yukagir	*-li- “id.”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to turn, to turn into, to become”
Hungarian	-van/-ven “numeral suffix, e.g. hat-van “sixty”, öt-ven “fifty”
Proto- Altaic	*mana “many; big”
Proto-Turkic	*bany-, *bony-
Proto-Mongolic	*mandu-, *mantu-
Proto-Tungusic	*mani
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*mone, *mune “a known quantity, many”
Proto-Inuit	*unuq- “to be many”
Sumerian	imin (31x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. imin “seven”
Hungarian	var “wart”
Proto-Eskimo	*avðaR “wart”
Sumerian	buru (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. buru8 “a disease”
Akkadian	garābum “leprosy, scab”
Hungarian	vásár “market, fair; bargain”, vásárolni “to buy”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*tukviR- “to buy” [ʔ]
Sumerian	ba (839x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ba “to divide into shares, share, halve; to allot” + sa (991x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. sa10 “to pay for, buy; to be paid for, sell”
Hungarian	védni “to defend”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wánt3- “to notice, to see”
Proto-Yupik-Sireniki	*iyžuR- “to defend verbally”
Sumerian	bad (147x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bad; ba; be2 “to open, to undo”
Hungarian	vég “end”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wuje “area, side; end”, *wiŋe “end”
Proto-Inuit	*isu(k) “end”
Sumerian	ugu (1025x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ugu2; ugu; ugu3; ugux(U.SAG); ugux(A.U.KA); ugux(SAG@n@g) “on, over, above; against; more than; top”
Hungarian	vegyíteni “to mix”, vegyülni “to get into sth.; to get mixed up with sth.”
Proto-Eskimo	*akut- “to mix”

Rhaetic	phelna, belna “mix (imperative pl. fem.)” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 97)
Hungarian	vejsze, vész “a kind of fence or net as fish-trap; fish-pond”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wajéc “weir”, *waja- “to sink, to submerge”
Proto-Eskimo	*kuvðaR “net”
Sumerian	gisig (15x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gi-sig; gi-sig7 “a reed fence”
Hungarian	vékony “thin, slim, loin”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wakkz “thin”
Proto-Eskimo	*caat- “to be thin” [?]
Proto-Yupik	*canðγ(ð)t- “id.” [?]
Sumerian	ug, wr. ug2 “tiny, very small”
Hungarian	vélni “to think, to believe, to mean”, vélekedik “to be of the opinion”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*w8l8- “to feel (?), to taste (?); to see (?)”
Proto-Eskimo	*ukvðR- “to believe”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, turn over, to cross; to turn; to revolt; to change, to transgress (the terms of an agreement); conversion (math.)”; cf. šag bala, wr. šag4 bala “to ponder”
Hungarian	velő “marrow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wið’z “marrow, bone”
Proto-Eskimo	*patðR “marrow”
Sumerian	bala (2579x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bar; ba-ra; bala; bur “outside, (other) side; behind; outer form, outer; fleece; outsider, strange; back, shoulder; liver; because of; to set aside; to cut open, slit, split”, or buluh, wr. buluh; šembuluh; ba-lu-hum “an aromatic tree or its resin”.
Hungarian	vén “old”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*w8n3
Proto-Inuit	inðq- “to be finished; adult”
Aleut	ina- “to finish”
Sumerian	un (27x: Old Babylonian) wr. un3 “to arise; sky; (to be) high”. Cf. Latin altus “high” and German alt “old”, that are both related (yet indirectly, to the IE root *al- f.ex. in Latin alere “to nourish”).
Hungarian	venni, vesz- “to take; to buy”
Proto-Ugric	*weγ8-
Eskimo-Aleut	qani- “to accompany part of the way”

Proto-Inuit	*aa-t- “to take”
Aleut	aʎa-t- “id.”
Sumerian	gaĝ (538x: Ur III) wr. gaĝx(IL2); ga-aĝ3 “to carry”
Hungarian	verni “to hit; to beat (heart)”
Proto-Yupik	*pulɔntɔ- “to hit”
Sumerian	ur (53x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “to beat”
Hungarian	verni “to twine, to twist (of cord, rope)”
Proto-Yupik	*pulɔntɔ- “to hit”
Sumerian	ur (17x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur4 “to be convulsed”
Hungarian	vér “blood”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wire
Proto-Eskimo	*aɖuy “blood”
Sumerian	urin (5x: Old Babylonian) wr. urin; u3-ri2-in “blood”
Hungarian	vésni “to chisel, to cut”
Proto-Finn-Ugric	*wǎngćz(-) “to cut; knife”
Proto-Eskimo	*kɔpɔ- “to cut”
Sumerian	peš, wr. peš6 “to slice”
Akkadian	pašādu
Hungarian	vészni “to get lost”, veszteni “to lose”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wočz- “to be lost”, *wäs3- “to disappear, to get lost”
Proto-Eskimo	*tammaR- “to lose; to be lost”
Sumerian	uš (3556x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. uš2 “to die; to be dead; to kill; death”
Hungarian	vessző “rod, twig, verge”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wačz “narrow, thin bent branch”
Proto-Inuit	*qɔciqciun “twig, branch”
Sumerian	ĝeš (5552x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝeš; mu; u5 “tree; wood”
Akkadian	išu < *wišu (cf. s.v. vese)
Hungarian	vetni “to cast, to fling, to throw; to drill, to sow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wettä- “to throw”
Proto-Yupik	awitɔ- “to move aside (itr.)
Eskimo-Aleut	avɔɣ-/avɔt- “to separate”
Chukotko-Kamch.	awɔt(a) “skin scraper”
Chukotko-Kamch.	aeww-aet- “to go away”
Sumerian	gid (13x: Ur III, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gid2 “to

transfer”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

vezetni “to lead, to guide”

*wetä-

*tatyuR- “to lead by the hand” [?]

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

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Volgaic

Proto-Ugric

Proto-Uralo-Siberian

Proto-Inuit

Eskimo-Aleut

Sumerian

vézna “thin, slight”

*wäckz “narrow, thin”

*wǎńcz, *wǎcz “narrow, thin”

*wen(i)- “to stretch skin out to dry”

*inniq- “to stretch skin for drying”

ini- “to hang out”, ni-s “drying”

sig (343x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium) wr. sig “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin; (to be) narrow”, gig (313x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gig “(to be) sick”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

vigyázni “to pay attention, to beware, to look out”

*wića- “to notice, to see”

*taŋǝR- “to see”

igi sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. igi sig10 “to see”

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

világ “light; world”, villám “lightening”, villanni “to flash, to sparkle, to twinkle”, villogni “to sparkle, to twinkle”,

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

*tanqiR, *tanqiy “light; moon”

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

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Eskimo-Aleut

Proto-Inuit

Aleut

Sumerian

vinni, visz- “to carry, to bring, to take”

*wiye-

qani- “to accompany part of the way”

*aa-t- “to take”

aya-t- “id.”

gaĝ (538x: Ur III) wr. gaĝx(IL2); ga-aĝ3 “to carry”. Same etymology as **venni** (s.v.).**Hungarian**

Proto-Eskimo

Sumerian

virág “flower”, virítani “to bloom”, virradni “to dawn”, virrasztani “to stay awake”

*tanqiR, *tanqiy “light; moon”

bur (78x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. bur2; bu7 “light; to glow, shine”. According to EWU (pp. 1640ss.), the word-families vir- and vil- (cf. világ) belong together (but not the family virr-). The Sum. word bur, however, shows that this is not correct, the dark stem vowel

	u is even apparent in the ending –ani instead of –eni in virítani as well as in virradni instead of *virredni.
Akkadian	arāqum “to bloom” < *warāqum, but unlike in the case of Hung. vese (s.v.), *w- < b-, not < g-.
Hungarian	vívni “to fight”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*woje- “to be able to”
Proto-Eskimo	*pa(C)a- “to fight, to struggle”
Sumerian	u (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. u8; u2 “defeat”
Hungarian	víz “water”
Proto-Uralic	*wete
Proto-Eskimo	*ǝmǝR “fresh water” [ʔ]. Possibly correct, since m often substitutes homorganic v, w, and R can also substitute R (cf. Sum. –z vs. Akk. –š- [ts] vs. PE –r- vs. PU t).
Sumerian	biz (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. bi-iz; biz “to trickle, drip”
Akkadian	bašāṣum (< Sum. biz). In this case, we can say from the palatal stem vowel both in Hung. víz (acc. vizet, not *vizot or *vizat) and Sum. biz that this word originates directly in Sum. and not in the Sum. borrowing Akk., Rhaet. bašāṣum, which shows a velar stem-vowel. Also PIE *wodor/*wedor/*uder-, from root *wed- (cf. Hittite watar, Sanskrit udnah, Greek hydor, Old Bulgarian, Russian voda, Lithuanian vanduo, Old Prussian. wundan, Gaelic uisge “water”, Latin unda “wave” originate in Sum. biz and thus also genetically related to Hung. víz.
Hungarian	vő, vej- “son-in-law”
Proto-Uralic	*wǎŋʒ “bridegroom, stepson”
Proto-Eskimo	*neŋa(C)u(ɣ) “son-in-law, brother-in-law”
Sumerian	pap (86x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. pap “father; male, virile; brother”
Akkadian	abu “father”. Hung. vő comes not directly from Sum. pap, but from the Sum. borrowing in Akk., Rhaet. abu, the meaning of which is, however, “father” and not “son-in-law”. The reason may be, that a related word, Sum. abba > Hung. apa “father”, so Sum. abu got its special meaning of a more distant male relative.
Hungarian	vöcsök “crested grebe (a kind of duck, family of Podicipedidae)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wajéc “a kind of duck”
Proto-Eskimo	*qaqutluy “fulmar”
Sumerian	uz (57x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. uz; uzmušen “wild duck”
Akkadian	ūsu
Hungarian	völgy “valley”
Proto-Uralic	*waδ’k3 “small river; bend or stretch of a river between two curves”

Turkish	vadi “valley”
Proto-Inuit	*qaluqšaƣ “valley, depression”
Sumerian	id (1086x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. id2; id3; id6; id7; id5 “river, watercourse, canal”
Hungarian	zaj “noise”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*soje(-) “audible sound; to make noise, to sound”
Proto-Ugric	*soj8(-) “id.”
Proto-Eskimo	*ciRuRδuy- “to make an indistinct noise (like wind)”
Sumerian	šeg (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. še; šeg10; šegx(KA×KID2); šegx(KA×LI); šed15; šeg12 “voice, cry, noise”
Hungarian	zajlik “to drift (of ice)”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ćaka “drifting ice; thin ice”
Proto-Eskimo	*tōpō- “to drift ashore”
Sumerian	šeg (11x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šeg9; šeg4 “snow; sleet; cold weather; frost, ice”
Hungarian	zakatolni “to clamour, to make noise”, zaklatni “to bother”
Proto-Eskimo	*ciRuRδuy- “to make an indistinct noise (like wind)”
Sumerian	šeg (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. še; šeg10; šegx(KA×KID2); šegx(KA×LI); šed15; šeg12 “voice, cry, noise” + ad (26x: Old Babylonian) wr. ad “voice; cry; noise” (double-word)
Hungarian	záp “rotten, putrid (egg)”
Proto-Inuit	*tōppak- “to stink”
Sumerian	hab (41x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. hab2; hab “(to be) malodorous, fetid; (to be) redolent”
Hungarian	záp “rung; joist, purlin”
Proto-Altaiic	*sápʔi “stick, pole”
Proto-Ugric	*sapp3 “post, stand”
Proto-Eskimo	*cukaR “post or other support”
Sumerian	zub (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. zub “bent stick (for throwing), throwing-stick”
Hungarian	zöld “green”
Proto-Eskimo	*cuŋay-, *cuŋaR- “to be green”
Sumerian	usal (23x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. u2-sal; u8-sal; SAL. LAGAB×(GUD+GUD) .DI?; LAGAB×(GUD+GUD) .DI.UD.SAL? “meadow, pasture”
Hungarian	zug, szug “angle, corner”
Proto-Ugric	*suŋ3 “corner”

Proto-Inuit	*t̪R̪t̪quq “angle, corner”
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ “head”
Hungarian	zsugorodik “to shrink; to become cramped; to hide; to beg; to be stingy”
Proto-Ugric	*ćuŋk₃-(r₃-) “to shrivel”
Proto-Yupik	*q̪̄luR̪t̪- “to shrink”
Sumerian	šukurud (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. šukur₂-ud “daily ration”

3. Conclusions

Almost all of the 1317 Sumerian-Akkadian-Rhaetic etymologies of Hungarian also apply to the Eskimo-Aleut and Paleo-Siberian cognates. Moreover, it was possible to add a few dozens more Sumerian-Hungarian-Eskimo-Aleut etymologies, totally 1080. This proves without doubt that the Eskimo-Aleut languages are – speaking in the traditional manner of Finno-Ugrists – members of the Finno-Ugric, but not of the Uralic languages, since the Paleo-Siberian languages seem to be much closer to the Samoyed languages than to the Finno-Ugric languages. Eskimo-Aleut is closer to Hungarian than Yupik and the other related languages. Only a systematic analysis of the possible Sumerian-Obugrian cognates could decide if the Eskimo-Aleut languages are closer to Hungarian or to Ostyak and Vogul, but everything points to a closer relationship between Eskimo-Aleut and Hungarian.

In many dozens of cases new etymologies and corrections of the standard Proto-Finno-Ugric and Proto-Uralic forms were possible, because the Proto-Eskimo-Aleut and Proto-Yupik forms stand in the time-frame between Sumerian and Hungarian. Because the dissolution of Uralo-Siberian and Uralo-Yukagir coincides in time approximately with the dissolution of the Uralic languages (6000-4000 B.C., cf. Fortescue 1998, p. 219 and Décsy 1990, p. 12), Proto-Eskimo-Aleut and Proto-Yupik forms could be added instead of Proto-Uralic and Proto-Finno-Ugric forms, thus “filling the temporal gap” between Sumerian and Hungarian. After our result here one really wonders why traditional Finno-Ugrists and Uralists did not yet come to the idea to consider Proto-Eskimo-Aleut forms in cases where f.ex. Hungarian words are considered to be “of unknown origin”: the idea to connect Eskimo and Hungarian goes back to 1746!

Of very special interest is the fact that we have cases where Rhaetic words show up directly – i.e. not mediated via Sumerian or Akkadian – in Hungarian and in Eskimo-Aleut. This fact seems to point to a certain dissolution already amongst the Sumerian peoples.

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