

The common Mesopotamian
substrate of Hungarian and
Basque

BY

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

Today we publish four new works of Professor Alfréd Tóth. Present volume is entitled *'The common Mesopotamian substrate of Hungarian and Basque'*.

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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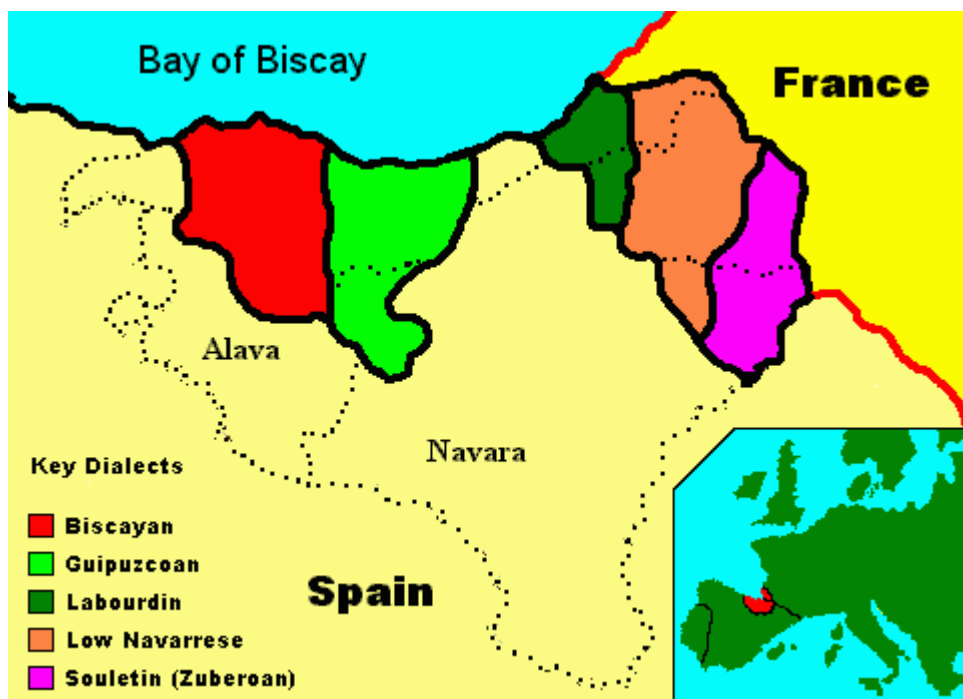
1. Introduction

There have been, are and without doubt still will be many attempts to “prove” the genetic affiliation of Basque and almost any other language family. I would like to mention only a few of the most known comparisons:

- Basque and Caucasian: Bengtson (1999); Urreiztieta-Rivera (1980)
- Basque and Semitic: Drake (1907)
- Basque and Greek (and thus Indo-European): Otárola (1976); Elderkin (1958)
- Basque and Etruscan: Esandi (1946)
- Basque resp. “Vacsonic” (i.e. Proto-Basque) and Ligurian: Vennemann (2003), Noel Aziz (2001), Hamel (2007)

Other attempts concern Basque and Dravidian, Altaic, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic and Bantu. While Basque is not yet strongly considered to be a part of the Nostratic macrofamily, it is considered to be a member of the Na-Dene macrofamily (Greenberg 1987) – and by linguists attempting to combine Nostratic and Na-Dene to a super-macrofamily. The only attempt ever made to connect Basque and the Uralic language family was made by the French Count (Charles-Félix) Hyacinthe de Charencey (1832-1916), cf. de Charencey (1862), who got most famous as founder of Mayan linguistics (cf. Betancourt 1996). Finally, in an Internet publication, T. Majláth presented several hundreds of alleged Basque-Hungarian cognates, most of which a clearly wrong. Nevertheless, I have carefully looked through Majláth’s list and picked out all these Basque-Hungarian cognates that are at least not excluded from the beginning. In addition, I used the standard Basque dictionaries of Löpeltmann (1968) and Aulestia (1992) and the standard Basque grammar of Hualde-Ortiz and Urbina (2003). As best first introduction into the Basque language there are still the pioneer works of Schuchardt (1923) and Tovar (1957) to recommend.

The following map (taken from and copyrighted by Wikipedia) shows the present territory of Basque:



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), o-tt “there”, o-da “to there”, onnan “from there”; ú-gy “so”; o-lyan “such as that”
Proto-Uralic	*o, *u “that, yon”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*o “that”
Basque	olan “so, like this”
Sumerian	a-ne (Old Sumerian) vs. e-ne (Old Babylonian) “he, she”
Akkadian	šū “he” vs. šī “she”
Rhaetic	is, es “this”
Hungarian	acsari “sour”
Basque	txar “bad”
Sumerian	zag ĝar, wr. zag ĝar “(to be) sour”
Hungarian	acsarogni “to have a grudge against sb.”
Basque	txar “bad”
Sumerian	šag dab, wr. šag4 dab5 “to feel hurt, to be angry, to be worried”
Hungarian	ág “branch”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šaŋka
Basque	aga, haga “pole, beam, stick”
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	ágy “bed”
Proto-Uralic	*aδ’3, *oδ’3 “a sleeping-place that has been covered; to go to sleep”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*wol’3
Basque	oge “bed”
Sumerian	udi, wr. u3-di “(to be) dazed; sleep”

Hungarian	aj,áj “fissure, slit; ravine, valley”, ajak “lip”, ajazni “to distend, to stretch out, ájó “mark in the form of a half-moon in the ear of cattle”, ajtó “door”
Proto-Altaic	*ágà, *áge- “mouth; to open the mouth”
Proto-Uralic	*aŋe “opening”
Basque	aho “mouth; opening”; ate “door, gate”
Sumerian	ig gub (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešig gub “to let a door stand open?; to dislodge a door” (ig “door”, gub “stand”)
Hungarian	akarni “to want”
Basque	-gale, -gura (suffixes meaning “wanting, desiring”)
Sumerian	a aĝ (116x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. a2 aĝ2 “to command; to instruct”
Hungarian	állni “to be, to exist; to stand”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*salk3-
Basque	iri (< *ili) “town, village”, erri “village, town; people, nation”
Sumerian	silig (29x: Old Babylonian) wr. silig “to cease”
Hungarian	apa “father”
Proto-Altaic	*áp’a
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*appe
Basque	-aba (suffix meaning “kindred”)
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	ápolni “to take care of”
Basque	apa “kiss”; babestu “to protect, to take care of”
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	apró “minute, small, tiny”
Basque	apurtu “to break, to destroy, to grind”
Sumerian	buru (30x: ED IIIa, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. buru5mušen “bird(s), small birds, sparrow; flock of birds”

Hungarian	ár “article of trade, commodity; price”, árulni “to sell”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*arwa, *arya “price, value”
Basque	erosi “to buy”
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	arany “gold”
Basque	beltz-aran “brown, sun-tanned” (beltz “black”)
Sumerian	urud (992x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. urud; urud2 “copper” + nun (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. nun “a metal object”
Akkadian	erū “copper” + nunnu “a metal object”
Hungarian	árok “ditch”
Basque	arrobi “hole in a rock”; arroil “to dig; excavation; hollow”; arroita “place of canyons”; arrue “chasm, gorge”; arrupe “bottom of the chasm”; arruti, arruza “place of chasms”; urri “scarce, rare, little, defective”, urritu “to diminish; to be scarce; to dwindle”
Sumerian	hiritum (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. hi-ri-tum2 “ditch”
Hungarian	bab “bean”
Basque	baba “id.”
Sumerian	gugir, wr. gu-gir “a bean”
Hungarian	bágyadni “to become weak; to grow faint”
Basque	bigun “soft”; bigundu “to soften, to mitigate”
Sumerian	dada (15x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. da-da; da3-da3da “(to be) hostile; to be difficult”
Hungarian	bal “left”, bal-eset “accident”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pals “left”
Basque	*bel “dark”, beltz “black”
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	bála “ball, bale, bundle”
Basque	bir- (prefix meaning repetition or duplication), bira “quick maneuver, quick turn”, bira-tu “to turn, to revolve, to rotate”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, to turn over, to revolt”
Hungarian	ballagni “to move slowly, to wander”
Basque	ibili “to walk”
Sumerian	bala “to rotate, to turn over”
Akkadian	alākum “to go”
Rhaetic	elukum “id.” (Brunner and Tóth 1987, p. 61)
Hungarian	-bb (comparative suffix)
Proto-Finno-Ugric	-mp-
Basque	hobe “better, preferable, advantageous”
Sumerian	mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”
Akkadian	banū
Hungarian	béke “peace”
Basque	bake, pake “id.”
Sumerian	pag, wr. pag “to leave behind”
Hungarian	bírni “to be able to; carry; to stand”, bíró “judge”, birtokos “owner”, birkózik “to wrestle, to struggle with sb.”
Basque	borrokatu “to fight”
Akkadian	birtu “fort”
Sumerian	birtu, wr. bi-ir-tu “id.”
Hungarian	bogyó “berry”
Proto-Finno-Ugric,	
Proto-Uralic (?)	*pola
Basque	baia “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	bolyongani “to wander circularly”
Basque	bir- (prefix meaning repetition or duplication), bira “quick maneuver, quick turn”, bira-tu “to turn, to revolve, to rotate”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, unknown) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, to turn over, to revolt”
Hungarian	borítani “to cover”
Basque	tira-bira-tu “to capsize”
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	bozót “thicket”
Basque	baso “woods, wilderness”
Sumerian	mes (56x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. mes; ġešmes “blackness, black spot; black wood”
Hungarian	bőr “skin”, var-ga “shoemaker”
Proto-Uralic	*per3 “bark, skin”
Basque	abarka “leather shoe”
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”
Akkadian	parūm “to cut, to cut open”
Rhaetic	*far-
Hungarian	cipő “shoe”
Basque	zapata “shoe”
Sumerian	suhub (148x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. kušsuhub2; HUB2-HUB2; kušsuhub; su-hub2 “boots, shoes”
Akkadian	šuhuppatu
Hungarian	csákány, csáklya “pickaxe”
Basque	sega “scythe”, sega-tu “to cut, to harvest”
Sumerian	šukara (32x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeššu-kara2 “tool, implement, utensil”

Hungarian	csata “battle”, csatár “solider, warrior”
Basque	gudu “combat, struggle, war”
Sumerian	gud (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu4-ud; gud2 “to jump (on); to attack; to escape; to dance; hero, warrior”, cf. had, katona .
Hungarian	csecs “breast”
Proto-Altaic	*č’rjDŽV
Basque	xoko, zoko “corner”, zoko-tsu “angular”
Sumerian	uzu akan (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. akan; akkan3 “nipple, teat, udder”
Hungarian	csepegni “to dribble, to drip, to drop”, csepp “drop; a bit”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*č8pp3- “drop; to drop”
Basque	zapar “strong rain”, zapar-rada “downpour”
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	csikorogni “to creak, to crunch, to grind”
Basque	kirrinka-tu “to creak”
Sumerian	tukur (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. tukur2; tukur; tukur3 “to chew, gnaw; to shear, pluck wool”
Hungarian	csorogni “to flow, to run”
Proto-Uralic	*čor3-
Basque	isuri “to flow; flowing”
Sumerian	sar (68x: Old Babylonian) wr. sar “to run, hasten”
Hungarian	csődítteni “to draw a crowd (to)”
Basque	zitu “fruit (of a harvest)”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to gather together, collect, scrape up”
Akkadian	esēpum
Hungarian	csög, csök “root, stump”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*č8økk3 “block (of wood)”
Basque	zeken “stingy, miserly”, zikoitz “niggardly; greedy”
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”
Basque	xoko, zoko “corner”, zoko-tsu “angular”
Sumerian	saĝ (3582x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ “head; person; capital”
Hungarian	derék “waist”
Basque	gerriko “belt”
Sumerian	dara (2x: Old Babylonian) wr. tug2dara4; dara2; tug2dara2 “belt, sash, girdle; string”
Hungarian	duda “bagpipe”
Basque	tutu “horn; tube, roll, pipe, duct”
Sumerian	du (59x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. du12-du12; du12 “to play (a musical instrument)”
Hungarian	ebi-hal “tadpole” (hal “fish”)
Basque	apo “toad; hoof”, sapa “small saltwater fish”, sapo “toad”, zapo “id.”
Sumerian	eb (108x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. eb “oval”
Hungarian	édes “sweet”, íz “taste; jam”, ízes “tasty; with jam, sweet”
Proto-Uralic	*ip3, *ip-s3, *ip3-ś3 “odour, taste”
Basque	eder “pretty, beautiful, nice”
Sumerian	ir (36x: ED IIIa, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ir; ir7 “smell, scent; sweat, exudation”
Hungarian	ég “sky”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*säŋe “air”
Basque	eki “sun”, egun “day” (like Hung. and related languages, Basque uses the same word stem both for “sun” and “day”).
Sumerian	an (1598x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. an “sky, heaven; upper; crown (of a tree)”
Akkadian	šamū

Hungarian	egész “all, entire, whole”, egészség “health”
Basque	guzti “all, every, whole, entire”
Sumerian	kiš (14x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kiš “totality”
Hungarian	égni “to burn”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*äŋ3- “fire; to burn”
Basque	eki “sun”
Sumerian	šêg (261x: ED IIIa, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šêg6 “to cook; to dry a field; to fire (pottery)”
Hungarian	egy “one; (indefinite article)”, egyed, egyén “individual”, együtt “together”
Basque	-ekin (suffix meaning “accompaniment”)
Sumerian	ge4 “one”
Hungarian	éj “night”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*eje, *üje
Basque	gau “night”
Sumerian	ĝi (835x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ĝi6 “night”
Hungarian	eke “plow”
Basque	agirre “pasture”
Sumerian	igiĝal (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešigi-ĝal2 “a designation of plows”
Hungarian	élni “to live”, élelem “food”
Kamassian	d’ili “alive”
Proto-Uralic	*elä-
Basque	alai “happy, joyful, merry”
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	emik “to suckle”, eme “female of an animal”, emse “sow”
Proto-Altaic	*emV-, *ami- “to suck”
Proto-Uralic	*ime- “to suckle”
Basque	ama “mother”, eme “female”, -eme (suffix meaning “female”)
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”, enyém “me (acc.)”
Proto-Altaic	*bi
Proto-Uralic	*m8ø
Basque	ene “my”, enegana “to me”, ni “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	enni, esz-, ev- “to eat”, étek, étel “food”, etetni “to feed”
Proto-Altaic	*sīju-, *sījo-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*seye-, *sewe-
Basque	ano “portion, food supply”
Sumerian	sud, wr. zu2 sud2 “to bite”
Akkadian	gašāšum
Hungarian	epedni “to long for, to yearn”
Basque	opa “desire; offering”, opari “offering, gift”
Sumerian	mupada (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. mu-pad3-da “gift” [?]
Hungarian	ér “runnel; source, brook; vein”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*säre “rivulet; vein”
Basque	erreka “brook, creek, stream”; ur “water”
Sumerian	sur (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. sur3; sur6; sur7 “canal, ditch; foundation pit of a building”
Akkadian	sūru
Hungarian	érdem “merit”
Basque	erosi “to buy”
Sumerian	aratta (5x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aratta “heavy; important; praise, glory”

Hungarian	eredni “to come about; to start”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šär3- “to arrive, to come, to reach, to spread”
Basque	erreka “brook, creek, stream”; ur “water”
Akkadian	šurrū “to begin”
Hungarian	érni “to attain, to reach; to touch”, érett “ripe”, érezni “to feel”, érteni “to understand”
Basque	erdu(-tu) “to come, to arrive” (archaic), iritsi “to reach, to arrive); uler-tu “to understand”
Sumerian	ere (68x: Ur III) wr. re; er; e-ra; erx(DU.DU); re6; re7; er-re; i-ri “perfect plural stem of ġen[to go]”
Akkadian	alākum
Hungarian	erő “strength”, erős “strong; hot (spicy)”
Basque	eraso “to attack, rush on”, eraso-kor “aggressive”
Sumerian	ir, wr. ir9; ir3 “mighty”
Hungarian	esketni “to marry”, eskü “oath”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ečk3- “to praise”
Basque	ezkondu “to get married”
Sumerian	saġba (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. saġ-ba; saġ-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”, eszme “idea”
Basque	asmatu “to invent”; ezagutu “to know”
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	fa “tree; wood”
Proto- Altaic	*p’(ù)ju “a kind of tree”
Proto-Uralic	*puwe “tree; wood”
Basque	baso “woods, wilderness”
Sumerian	pa (293x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian)

wr. pa; pa9 “wing; branch, frond”

Hungarian

falni “to devour”, falat “morsel”

Proto-Uralic

*pala- “te devour; morsel”

Basque

afaldu “to dine”

Sumerian

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

Hungarian

férfi “man”, férj “husband”, fiú “boy, son”

Proto-Altaic

*āri, *ēra “man”

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*irkä, *ürkä “boy, son, husband”

Basque

ar, -ar “male”

Sumerian

pil, wr. pil6 “male”, ili (3x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. i3-li2 “man”

Hungarian

**fordítani “to turn (tr.)”, fordulni “to revolve, to turn (itr.)”,
forogni “to turn (itr.)”, ferde “bent, crooked, slanting”**

Proto-Finno-Uralic (?),

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*p8rk3-, *p8rg3- “to revolve, to turn”

Basque

bir- (prefix meaning repetition or duplication), bira “quick maneuver, quick turn”, bira-tu “to turn, to revolve, to rotate”

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”, forró “hot”**

Basque

bero “heat; hot”

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

**gar “arrogant, disdainful, haughty, presumptuous”, goromba
“harsh, rough; raw”, garázda “wild, savage”**

Basque

gordin “raw, uncooked; obscene, offensive; cruel, ruthless”

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	gaz “evil”, gazember “scoundrel”
Basque	gezur, guzur “lie, falsehood”
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”
Hungarian	gége “windpipe”, gőgös “arrogant, haughty”
Proto-Uralic	*k8ŋk3 “Adam’s apple, throat”
Basque	gogor “hard, severe, cruel”
Sumerian	gu (753x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu2 “bank, side; neck”
Hungarian	gerjedni “to inflame”, gerjeszteni “to stimulate”
Basque	gar “flame”
Sumerian	kar (52x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kar2-kar2; kar2 “to blow; to light up, shine”
Hungarian	gondolni “to think”, gond “care, worry, anxiety, concern”
Basque	kontu “charge, responsibility, care”
Sumerian	gun (5551x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, Middle Babylonian) wr. gun2; gu2-un “load; a unit of weight”
Hungarian	görcs “gnarl, knot; spasm”
Basque	korru “circle, ring”, gurpil “wheel, tire”
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”
Basque	korru “circle, ring”, gurpil “wheel, tire”
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”
Basque	korru “circle, ring”, gurpil “wheel, tire”
Sumerian	gur (4x: ED IIIa) wr. gur8 “a designation of animals”

Hungarian	gyakor “numerous”, gyakran “often”, gyakorolni “to practise”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*jowkkz “heap, mass”
Basque	joka-tu “to compete; to play”
Sumerian	du (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. du8 “to heap up, pile up”
Hungarian	gyér “scarse”
Basque	agorra “drought; exhausted”
Sumerian	dirig (110x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. dirig “to tear out”
Hungarian	gyerek, gyermek “child”
Basque	geroko “descendant”
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	gyúrní “to knead, to press”
Basque	guri-tu “to soften; to become tender”
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	gyűrű “ring”
Basque	korru “circle, ring”, gürpil “wheel, tire”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”
Hungarian	hab “foam”
Proto-Altaic	*k’óp’i, *k’op’e
Proto-Uralic	*kumpa
Basque	habuin “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”
Basque	gudu “combat, struggle, war”
Sumerian	gud (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu4-ud; gud2 “to jump (on); to attack;

to escape; to dance; hero, warrior”, cf. **csatár, katona**.

Hungarian

Proto-(Finno?)Ugric

Basque

Sumerian

Akkadian

hágni “to ascend”

*kaŋ3-, *kaŋk3- “to ascend, to climb”

igo, igon, igan “to climb, to rise, to go up”

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”

šaḳū “high”

Hungarian

Proto-Uralic

Basque

Sumerian

halni “to die”

*kola-

hil, il “to die”

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

Basque

Akkadian

halk “soft, low”, halkulni “to become faint”, halvány “weak; to faint”

ahul “weak, in poor health”

ulālu “blocked, disabled, week”

Hungarian

Basque

Sumerian

hanyagni “to be careless, indifferent, negligent”

ahantzi “to forget”

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

Hungarian

Proto-Finno-Ugric

Basque

Sumerian

harag “anger”

*kur3(-) “anger; to become angry”

aharratu “to argue, to get angry”; herra “hate, rancour, hatred”; gorroto “hatred, rancour, ire, animosity”

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

Chuvash

Basque

harang “curch bell”

xuran “boiler, cauldron, kettle”

arran “bell worn by cattle and sheep”

Sumerian	hurum (3x: Old Babylonian) wr. hu-ru-um “a designation of a pot”
Hungarian	harapni “to bite”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kar3-, *kor3-
Basque	harrapa-tu, arrapa-tu “to seize, to catch, to grab”
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	három
Proto- Altaic	*ŋ[i_u] “three; thirty”
Proto-Mongolic	*gu-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kolme, *kulme
Basque	hiru “three”, heren “third”
Sumerian	gur (27945x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur; gur9 “unit of capacity; a measuring vessel”
Akkadian	kurru
Hungarian	hárulni “to fall to the lot/share (of sb.)”, hárítani “to refuse, to defend”
Proto-Uralic	*kur3 “bent, curved; to make bent/curved”
Basque	korru “circle, ring”, gurpil “wheel, tire”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “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	*kač3 “something bent”
Basque	heste “gut, intestine”
Sumerian	haš (20x: Old Babylonian) wr. haš2; haš4 “lower body, abdomen; thigh”
Hungarian	hát “back”
Proto-Uralic	*kutt3
Basque	atze “back part”. In this case, the Basque word must be a Hungarian borrowing, since k > h > ø.
Sumerian	gú-tál “back of head” (Lieberman 1977, no. 276)

Akkadian	kutallum “back of head, back side”
Hungarian	hazudik “to lie, to tell a lie”
Basque	gezur, guzur “lie, falsehood”
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”
Basque	egi “top, ridge, summit”
Sumerian	ġeškur (2x: Lagash II, Old Babylonian) wr. ġeš-kur “a tree”, hursaġ (598x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur-saġ; 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	hely “place, location, town”
Basque	hel-du “to arrive”, hel-bide “address”
Sumerian	ġar (3926x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, uncertain) wr. ġar; ġa2; ġa2-ar; ġa2ġar; ġarar; mar; ġa2ġarar “to put, to place”
Hungarian	hēs “bridegroom, wooer; hero; young man”, hős “hero”, huszár “horse soldier”
Proto-Uralic	*kaća “young unmarried man”
Basque	giza-, gizaki “human”
Sumerian	ġeš (47x: Old Babylonian) wr. ġeš3; mu “penis; male”
Akkadian	išaru (< *wišaru)
Hungarian	hiba “fault, mistake”, hibázik “to make a mistake, to be mistaken”, hibáztatni “to rebuke”, hibbant “crazy, foolish, mad”
Basque	hoben, oben “fault, blame, culpability”
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	hízelegni “to adulate; to flatter”, hízeledik “id.”, hízik “to gain weight; to gloat over sg.”
Proto-Ugric	*katz- “to become fat”
Mańsi	khot- “to gain weight”
Basque	gizen “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”
Proto-Altaic	*k’a(j) “who (interr.)”
Proto-Uralic	*ku-, *ko- “where, which, what”
Basque	honen, onen “of this (genitive)”
Sumerian	akkil, wr. akkil2 “where; when”
Hungarian	hó-nap “month”, hold, hód “moon”
Proto-Uralic	*kuņe “month; moon”
Basque	hil “month”
Sumerian	kun (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. kun2 “to shine brightly”
Hungarian	hornyolni “to incise, to notch”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kurńa “furrow, groove”
Basque	karraskari “gnawing; gnawer”, karraskailu “scraper, rasp, grater”
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”
Basque	karraskari “gnawing; gnawer”, karraskailu “scraper, rasp, grater”
Sumerian	gur (470x: Ur III) wr. gurx(ŠE.KIN); gur10; gurx(ŠE.KIN.KIN) “to reap”
Hungarian	hullani “to die; to drop down/off, to fall off; to flow, to fall out”, hulla “corpse”, hullám “wave”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kul3-
Basque	galdu “to lose; to get lost”

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	húr "intestine; string", hurka "intestine; sausage made from intestines"
Basque	hari "thread; linen"
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"
Basque	korru "circle, ring", gupil "wheel, tire"
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 "loop, hoop, circle", gur (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ḡešgur2 "(circular) rim"
Hungarian	hülye "imbecile"
Basque	ahul "weak, in poor health"
Akkadian	ulālu "blocked, disabled, week"
Hungarian	idő "time"
Classical Mongol	üde "midday"
Basque	adin "age"
Sumerian	ud (29106x: Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ud "day; heat; a fever; summer; sun"
Hungarian	igaz "authentic, genuine, real, true, veritable; honest, just, loyal, straight, true; truth"
Proto-FinnoVolgaic	*wojke "straight"
Basque	egia "truth", egiztatu, egiztu "to verify, to prove, to confirm"
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	igen "yes"
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šeŋä "good, healthy; straight"
Basque	egia "truth", egiztatu, egiztu "to verify, to prove, to confirm"
Sumerian	sig (8x: Old Babylonian) wr. si-ig "to be clear"

Hungarian	inni, iszik, iv- “to drink”, ital “drink”
Proto-Altaic	*ōp`à
Proto-Turkic	*ōp-
Proto-Mongolic	*uγ(u)-
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*juγe-, *juke-
Basque	edal- “drinking ...”, edari “drink”, edan “to drink; drink”, iturri “spring, fountain”
Sumerian	anaĝ (10x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. a-naĝ “drink”
Hungarian	ir-: iránt “about, for, in the direction of, to, toward(s); opposite, facing”
Proto-Ugric	*ar3, *ur3
Basque	ara, hara “there (indicating direction, towards)”, -ra “suffix ‘to’”, -rantz “suffix ‘towards’”
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	irtani (< ortani) “to exterminate (insects, pests); to clear, to root out”
Proto-Uralic	*šur3- “to cut, to divide”
Basque	irten “to clear (out); to leave, to depart”
Sumerian	šar (23x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. šar2 “to slaughter”, sur, wr. sur4 “to cut cloth”
Hungarian	iszony “horror”, iszamlík “to slip”
Basque	izi “horror”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to become loose, to fall out”
Hungarian	izzadni “to sweat”, iszik “to be glowing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*äs3- “to heat; to become hot”
Basque	izeki “to burn”, izerdi “sweat”
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”
Basque	jarrai-tu “to continue, to follow”
Sumerian	gur (659x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. gur “to turn, to return”
Hungarian	jó “good”, jól “well”, jog “law”
Proto-Ugric	*jom3
Basque	egia “truth”, egiztatu, egiztu “to verify, to prove, to confirm”
Sumerian	mu (135x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. mu5 “good, beautiful”
Hungarian	jönni, gyönni, jöv- “to come”
Proto-(Finno?)Ugric	*j8ŋ3-, *j8g3-, *j8k3-
Basque	jin “to come”
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”, ġen (2789x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. ġen; ma “to go; to flow”
Akkadian	kânum; kînum
Hungarian	kallantyú “bolt, latch (of a door); fastener; hook”
Basque	kalaka “bolt, latch”
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	karom “claw”, köröm “nail”
Basque	karraskari “gnawing; gnawer”, karraskailu “scraper, rasp, grater”
Sumerian	gur (35x: Old Babylonian) wr. gur21; kuš-buru4-mušen; eur2 “shield (birds)”
Hungarian	kas “basket”, kosár “basket”
Basque	kaxa “box, chest, case, trunk”
Rhaetic	khus, kus “vessel”
Hungarian	katona “soldier”
Basque	gudu “combat, struggle, war”

Sumerian	gud (28x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu4-ud; gud2 “to jump (on); to attack; to escape; to dance; hero, warrior”, cf. csatár, had .
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”
Basque	kiña “siring up, rousing (sb. with a stick), agitating”
Sumerian	gu (283x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. gu3 “voice, cry, noise”
Hungarian	kemény “solid”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kämä “hard”
Basque	kemen “force”, kemen-du “to strengthen”
Sumerian	kimaš (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. na4ki-maš “a stone”
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
Basque	korru “circle, ring”, gurpil “wheel, tire”
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	kérni “to ask for, to look for”, keresni “to look for, to search”, kérdezni “to ask”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ker3- “to ask, to request”
Basque	-gale, -gura (suffixes meaning “wanting, desiring”)
Sumerian	gir (13x: Old Babylonian) wr. gir5 “to ask for asylum; slip (in or through), glide”
Hungarian	keseregni “to grieve over sth.”, kesergő “dirge, lament”, keseríteni “to embitter”, kesernyés “tart”, keserű “bitter”grief, sorrow, trouble, worry”
Proto-Ugric	*k8ć3(-r3)
Basque	kexa-tu “to complain”
Sumerian	ġiškim (60x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ġiškim “sign, omen; trust, aid”
Akkadian	giskimmu; cf. also kišpum “magic, witchcraft, omen”, kišubu “end of a song”

Hungarian	keshedni “to become frayed/threadbare, to wear out”
Proto-Ugric	*kǎńć3(-), *kǎć3(-) “thin; to thin out”
Basque	gitxi, guti, gutti, gutxi “few”
Akkadian	qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatnu “thin”
Hungarian	keskeny “narrow”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kǎńč3, *kǎč3 “narrow, tight”
Basque	gitxi, guti, gutti, gutxi “few”
Akkadian	qatnu “thin, narrow”
Hungarian	kész “finished, ready; prepared (to), ready (to); obliging, willing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*k8ć3 “ready, willing”
Basque	esku “hand”
Akkadian	qātū “to come to an end; to be finished”, qatū “finished, ready”
Hungarian	két, kettő “two”
Proto-Altaic	*gǎgtà “one of a pair”
Proto-Turkic	*kat
Proto-Mongolic	*gagča
Proto-Tungusic	*gagda
Proto-Uralic	*kakta, *kǎktǎ
Mańśi	kit “two”
Basque	kide “member, colleague, fellow”, -kide (suffix signifying companionship)
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	kevés “few; small”
Proto-Altaic	*kup’e “light (of weight); floating on the surface”
Proto-Tungusic	*kepu-, *kopu-
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kepǎ
Basque	-kabe/-gabe (suffix meaning “privation, lack”)
Sumerian	kabduga (2x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kab-dug4-ga “capacity

	measure (container)”
Akkadian	quppu “container”
Hungarian	kéz “hand”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*käte
Basque	esku “hand”
Sumerian	kišib (11x: Old Babylonian) wr. kišib-la2; kišib “hand, wrist”
Hungarian	kicsi, kicsiny, kis “small”
Basque	gitxi, guti, gutti, gutxi “few”
Sumerian	gi17 “small” (Oberhuber 1990, p. 175)
Hungarian	kín “pain”
Basque	kiña “siring up, rousing (sb. with a stick), agitating”
Sumerian	gana (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝešgana2 “shackles”
Hungarian	kor “age; epoch, era, period, time”, -kor “... times”
Basque	-giro (suffix meaning “season of, time of”
Sumerian	gara (1x: Ur III) wr. gar4 “(to be) deserted”
Hungarian	kosz “dirt; scab, scabies”
Basque	gezur, guzur “lie, falsehood”
Sumerian	ĝešgisagkešed (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. ĝiš-gi-saĝ-keš2 “disease”. The cuneogram ĝeš-, ĝiš- is nothing but a phonetic indicator, sag 2 means “to strike, to beat” and has thus the same meaning like keš2, so that either gi-saĝ or keš2 are the Sum. basis for Hung. kosz.
Hungarian	köd “fog”
Proto-Altaic	*k’edò “wind; fog”
Proto-Uralic	*kint3 “fog, mist, smoke”
Basque	heze “humid”
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	köpönyeg “cloak, gown; mantle, cape, wrap”
Basque	gaban “overcoat”, kapa “cloak; coarse woolen cloth”
Akkadian	kapālum “to wrap, to wind, to tie”

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”
Basque	korru “circle, ring”, gurpil “wheel, tire”
Sumerian	gur, wr. gur2 “loop, hoop, circle”
Hungarian	köz “interspace”, közép “middle”, közös “common”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*kit3, *küt3, *kit3-ppɛ, *küt3-pp3
Basque	-gaz (comitative suffix)
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. šaĝ, wr. šag4; ša; ša3-ab “inner body; heart; in, inside”.
Hungarian	kút “well”, kutatni “to search, to research”
Basque	-keta “to search”
Akkadian	kutū “vessel, jug”
Hungarian	kutak “small, tiny”
Basque	-ko “little (diminutive suffix)”
Akkadian	qatnu “(to be) weak; (to be) low; (to be) thin”
Hungarian	lassú “slow”
Mańsi	let’šäl “low, small, soft (of a sound)”
Basque	lasai “calm, relaxed, loose”
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	lopni “to steal”
Basque	lapur “thief, robber”
Akkadian	lapātum “to touch, to turn around”

Hungarian	meleg “warm”
Proto-Ugric	*mäls(-) “warm; to become warm”
Basque	bero “heat; hot”
Sumerian	bil (50x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bil2; bil3; bil “to burn”
Hungarian	mese “fairy tale”
Proto-Ugric	*mańc3-, *mac3- “to narrate; story”
Basque	mintza-tu “to speak”
Sumerian	maškim (3492x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. maškim “an administrative position; a demon”
Hungarian	mészárolni “to butcher”, metélni “to cut (off)”, metszeni “to cut, to carve”
Basque	motz “short”, moz-tu “to cut”
Sumerian	bur (3x: Old Akkadian, Ur III) wr. burx(KA×ŠU) “to cut”
Hungarian	mondani “to say, to speak”
Proto-Uralic	*m8n3-, *mon3-
Basque	mintza-tu “to speak”
Sumerian	mu (8x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. mu7 “to make a sound”
Hungarian	nagy “big, tall”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*n8ńc3 “hard, strong”
Basque	nagusi “boss, chief”, nagusi-tu “to grow up”
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	nehéz “heavy; difficult, complex”
Basque	nahas-tu “to confuse; to mix, to blend; to mess up”
Sumerian	ne (41x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ne3 “strength; force”
Hungarian	nyugszik, nyugod-, nyugv- “to rest”, nyugodt “quiet, calm”, nyugat “west”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*ńuņ3- “to rest, to relax; to sleep”
Basque	nagi “lazy, idle”
Sumerian	ni gid, wr. ni2 gid2 “to stretch oneself, to relax?”

Hungarian	ok “cause, reason, motive”, okos “bright, reasonable”, okoskodik “to brood, to muse”, okozni “to cause”
Basque	ikasi “to study; educated”
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”
Basque	ok, oka, okada “vomiting”, oka-tu “to overeat; to vomit”
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	ól “henhouse, roost; kennel; pigsty, sty”
Basque	ola “factory, foundry; cabin, hut”
Sumerian	al, wr. gial “reed fencing”
Hungarian	ordítani “to shout, to howl”
Basque	orroe “roar”
Sumerian	guria (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. gu3-ri-a “cry”
Hungarian	óriás “gigantic, huge”
Basque	eraso “to attack, rush on”, eraso-kor “aggressive”
Sumerian	urun (128x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. urunx(EN); u18-ru; uru; uru15 “(to be) exalted; (to be) strong”
Hungarian	orr “nose”, orom “summit, peak, top”
Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*were, *wōre “mountain”
Basque	orratz “pin, needle”
Sumerian	bur, wr. bur8 “crotch”
Hungarian	ostor “scourge, whip”
Proto-(Finno-?)Ugric	*oćt3-r3 “crop, rod, shoot, switch; whip”

Basque	usta “ship, scourge, lash”
Sumerian	usan (47x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. kušusan3; ġešusan3; kušu4-za-an “whip”
Hungarian	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”
Proto-Uralic	*wδj3- “to see”, *8m3- “to wait”
Basque	babestu “to protect, to take care of”
Sumerian	eme, wr. eme2 “wet nurse”, u, wr. u5 “shepherd”
Hungarian	ő “he, she”, ön “you (formal sg.); self”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*hen “he, she”
Basque	ene “my”, enegana “to me”, ni “I”
Sumerian	a-ne, e-ne
Hungarian	öblíteni “to rinse”
Basque	ubil “whirlpool”
Sumerian	gub (4x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. gub2 “to bathe, wash oneself; (to be) pure”
Hungarian	öböl “bay, creek, gulf, inlet; bosom, cavity, hollow”
Basque	ubil “whirlpool”
Sumerian	ubur (42x: ED IIIb, Old Babylonian) wr. ubur; ubur2; u3-bur; u2-bi-ur “breast”
Hungarian	ölni “to kill”
Proto-Altaic	*oli- “to die; to be hungry; to be exhausted”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*weδ3-
Basque	hil, il “to die”
Sumerian	ul, wr. ul4 “to grind”
Hungarian	örölni “to grind”
Basque	errota “mill”
Sumerian	ara (416x: ED IIIb, Lagash II, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ara3 “to grind”

Hungarian	őrülni “to make crazy/furious/mad”
Basque	erotu “to go insane, crazy”
Sumerian	ur (17x: Old Babylonian) wr. ur4 “to be convulsed”
Akkadian	arāru
Hungarian	ős “ancestor; ancient”
Proto-Altaic	*ačʼV “ancestor”
Proto-Uralic	*iċä “father”
Basque	as-aba “ancestor”
Sumerian	aš (191x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. aš “one”
Akkadian	išten
Hungarian	össze “together”
Proto-Uralic	*weńćz, *wećz “all, complete”
Basque	ase “to be full; to be satisfied”; asetu “to become full”; oso “total, global, whole, entire”
Sumerian	us (9695x: ED IIIb, Ebla, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. us2 “to accompany, follow”
Hungarian	pálca “stick”, polc “shelf”
Basque	palu “stick”; apal “shelf”
Akkadian	pilaqqu “spindle”
Sumerian	balak (31x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ġešbalak “id.”
Hungarian	pálya “course, track, rink, racetrack; carrier”
Basque	bir- (prefix meaning repetition or duplication), bira “quick maneuver, quick turn”, bira-tu “to turn, to revolve, to rotate”
Sumerian	bala (3308x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. bal; bil2 “to rotate, to turn over, to revolt”
Hungarian	peregni “to move in a circle, to rate”
Proto-Altaic	*pʼerkV “to tie around, to surround”
Proto-Mongolic	*hergi-
Proto-Tungusic	*perke-

Proto-Uralic (?),	
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*pire(-), pirä(-) “circle, ring; to enclose, to surround”
Basque	bir- (prefix meaning repetition or duplication), bira “quick maneuver, quick turn”, bira-tu “to turn, to revolve, to rotate”
Sumerian	bir (37x: Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. bir; bi-bi-re; bir ⁹ “to scatter, disperse”. Inherited Hung. p- (EWU, p. 1145: onomatopoeic); cf. fordítani etc.
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-/piri-
Basque	bero “heat; hot”
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	-ra/-re (sublative suffix), rá- “on, onto”, rajta “on him/her/it”
Proto-Ugric	*raŋʒ “surface”
Basque	ara, hara “there (indicating direction, towards)”, -ra “suffix ‘to’”, -rantz “suffix ‘towards’”
Sumerian	-ra/-r(a) (dative suffix). Hung -ta (locative suffix) in ra-j-ta < Sum. -da (comitative suffix).
Hungarian	róni, rov- “to carve, to engrave, to notch”, rovásírás “Magyar runic writing”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*rok ₃ -, *roy ₃ -, *row ₃ - “to cut, to notch”
Basque	errota “mill”
Sumerian	hur (44x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. hur “to scratch, draw”
Hungarian	súgni “to rush, to whisper”, sugár “ray, flash”
Basque	sugar “flame”, sukar “fever”
Sumerian	sig (17x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. sig ₃ “to burn (of digestion)”

Hungarian	sűrű “close, compact, dense, thick”
Basque	sarri “often, frequently”
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”
Basque	su, sute “fire”; sutegi “fireplace”
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	szabni “to cut”
Basque	zapi “cloth”
Sumerian	šab (25x: Old Babylonian) wr. šab “to incise; to trim; to cut, fell (of trees)”
Akkadian	esēpum
Hungarian	szak “age, era, period; branch, profession, subject; division, part, section; stanza, strophe, verse”, szakítani “to tear”, szaggatni “to rip, to rend”, szakadni “to fall; to drop; to tear, to rend”
Proto-(Finno?)Ugric	*šakk3, *šukk3 “piece”
Basque	sega “scythe”, sega-tu “to cut, to harvest”
Sumerian	saĝ ĝal (39x: Old Babylonian) wr. saĝ ĝal2 “(to be) measured out as a heaped amount; to measure out a heaped amount”
Hungarian	szedni “to collect, to gather, to pick, to pluck”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*šentä “to pluck, to rip, to tear”
Basque	zitu “fruit (of a harvest)”
Sumerian	sig (48x: ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. sig7; sig8 “to pluck hair or wool; (to be) trimmed, pruned”
Hungarian	szegni “to border (along sth.), to fringe, to hem; to break, to cut”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*čänk3-, *šänk3- “to break”
Basque	sega “scythe”, sega-tu “to cut, to harvest”

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	*šęŋk₃ “spike, wedge”
Basque	xoko, zoko “corner”, zoko-tsu “angular”
Sumerian	sahin, wr. sa-hi-in “peg”
Akkadian	sikkatu
Hungarian	szegy “brisket”, szügy “breast of animals; brisket”
Proto-Uralic	*šícä, *šínčä “innards”
Basque	xoko, zoko “corner”, zoko-tsu “angular”
Sumerian	sug (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. sug “back, upper side, upper part”
Hungarian	szégyelleni “to be/feel ashamed”, szégyen “shame, discredit, dishonour, disgrace, scandal”
Basque	zikin “dirty, filthy; dirt, filth”
Sumerian	azag (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. azag “taboo, forbidden thing”
Akkadian	asakku
Hungarian	szikra “spark”
Basque	sugar “flame”, sukar “fever”
Sumerian	sig (17x: Old Akkadian, Old Babylonian) wr. sig₃ “to burn (of digestion)”
Hungarian	szimat “flair, foresight; scent, sense of smell”
Basque	suma “smell; sense of smell”
Sumerian	šim (819x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. šim “aromatic substance”
Hungarian	szó “word”, szólni “to speak”, szolgálni “to serve”
Proto- Altaic	*sāba “sign”
Proto-Ugric	*saw₃
Basque	solas “talk, conversation”, solas-garri “discussible” [?]
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**szórni “to scatter, to spread, to sprinkle, to strew”**

Basque

ziri-miri “to sprinkle, to dizzle” (“m reduplication”)

Sumerian

šurum, wr. šurumx(|URU×GU|) “to sprinkle oil”

Akkadian

zarūm

Hungarian**szőni, szöv- “to weave; to plot, to spin”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*šäŋs(-) “to spin, to weave; hair”

Basque

sare “net”

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

šīpātum “wool”. Since the Akk., Rhaet. word with it enlarged root must be a borrowing from Sum., Sum. -g, -k- > Akk., Rhaet. -p- > Hung. -v-, so that the PFU form with its -ŋ- is mistaken (it is strange anyway, since a nasal doesn't occur in any Uralic word). Moreover, the Hung. word, as the phonetical development shows clearly, must have come from the Rhaetians and not directly from the Sumerians.

Hungarian**szűk “tight”**

Basque

zeken “stingy, miserly”, zikoitz “niggardly; greedy”

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**szür, szürke “gray; dark”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*ćerz “gray”

Basque

zuri, txuri, xuri “white” [?]

Sumerian

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

Hungarian**szűrni “to filtrate, to strain”**

Basque

sare “net”

Sumerian

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

Hungarian	üdíteni “to freshen, to refresh”, üde “fresh”
Basque	eder “pretty, beautiful, nice”
Sumerian	a tu (150x: ED IIIb, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian) wr. a tu15; a tu17; a tu5 “to wash, bathe”
Hungarian	ügy “lake, swamp; river, brook”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*sidʷ “humidity, marshy, wet place”
Basque	iz- (prefix meaning “water, sea”)
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	ülni “to sit”
Basque	aulki “chair, stool, small bench”
Sumerian	u (49x: Old Babylonian) wr. u3 “sleep”
Hungarian	úr “empty space”, üreg “hollow”, üres “empty”
Basque	arrobi “hole in a rock”; arroil “to dig; excavation; hollow”; arroitia “place of canyons”; arrue “chasm, gorge”; arrupe “bottom of the chasm”; arruti, arruza “place of chasms”; urri “scarce, rare, little, defective”, urritu “to diminish; to be scarce; to dwindle”
Akkadian	urrū “empty”
Hungarian	ütni “to beat, to hit, to strike”
Proto-Finno-Ugric	*süttz- “to beat, to strike”
Basque	usta “whip, scourge, lash”
Sumerian	tu, wr. tu14 “to beat; to weave”, tud (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. tud2 “to hit, beat”. Probably with metathesis tu > *ut.
Hungarian	űzni “to chase, to hunt, to pursue”
Proto-Ugric	*itʷz- “to jump, to run”
Basque	usta “whip, scourge, lash”
Sumerian	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”
Hungarian	vár “fort, fortress”, város “city, town”
Basque	iri (< *ili) “town, village”, erri “village, town; people, nation”

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

Hungarian**varrni “to sew”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*work3-

Basque

orratz “pin, needle”

Sumerian

bur (1x: Lagash II) wr. tug2bur2 “an item of clothing”. The PFU form with –k that is based solely on Komi öрге-, urge- “to sew” (EWU, p. 1609), is thus mistaken.

Hungarian**vég “end”**

Proto-Finno-Ugric

*wuje “area, side; end”, *wiŋe “end”

Basque

buka-era “end, termination, ending”, buka-tu “to finish, to end, to terminate”

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**verni “to hit; to beat (heart)”**

Basque

borrokatu “to fight”

Sumerian

ur (53x: Old Akkadian, Ur III, Old Babylonian) wr. ur3 “to beat”; birtu, wr. bi-ir-tu “fort”

Akkadian

birtu “fort”

Hungarian**víz “water”**

Proto-Uralic

*wete

Basque

iz- (prefix meaning “water, sea”)

Sumerian

biz (12x: Old Babylonian) wr. bi-iz; biz “to trickle, drip”

Akkadian

bašāšum (< 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. bašāšum, 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	zakatolni “to clamour, to make noise”, zaklatni “to bother”
Basque	sega “scythe”, sega-tu “to cut”
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	zug, szug “angle, corner”
Proto-Ugric	*suŋʒ “corner”
Basque	xoko, zoko “corner”, zoko-tsu “angular”
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”, zsugori “miser, niggard”
Proto-Ugric	*ćuŋk3-(r3-) “to shrivel”
Basque	xuhur “miserly; tight-fisted (with money)”
Sumerian	šukurud (4x: Old Babylonian) wr. šukur2-ud “daily ration”

3. Conclusions

There are 209 common Hungarian-Basque cognates, these are 16% of the Hungarian-Mesopotamian etymologies contained in HMD (Tóth 2007b). But since a few dozens of Hungarian-Mesopotamian-Basque etymologies are newly established in the present study, the common genetic relation of Hungarian and Basque is a little over 10%, i.e. these two languages are clearly NOT related to one another.

In EDH (Tóth 2007a), chapter 18, we came to the conclusion that the following languages and language families show the lowest affiliation with Hungarian: Mayan (11%) > Bantu (8%) > Caucasian (7%) > Austronesian (incl. Mon Khmer, Australian and Tasmanian) (3%). In an additional study (Tóth 2007c), I showed that Hungarian and Vietnamese show only 51 common etyma, thus even less than 3%.

Given the assumed affiliation of Basque and Caucasian, it is thus interesting to observe that both language families are NOT related to Hungarian. Like in the case of Hungarian and Vietnamese, I therefore prefer to speak about “substrates”, whereby it is not to decide if these substrate words came directly from the Sumerians into these languages or have been borrowed from other people who were descendants of the Sumerians. In the case of Caucasian, these may have been some Turkic tribes who were dwelling during their migrations in the Caucasus mountains or the common words came from the Hurrians and Uartians via Armenians (cf. Diakonoff 1971) into Hungarian (cf. Dorosmai 1995), but surely not from the ancestors of the Hungarians, since otherwise we would have a much bigger amount of Caucasian-Hungarian cognates. The theories of the Caucasian origins of the Hungarians must therefore be wrong (e.g., Bendefy 1942). On the other side, this rather surprising result may turn out to be a hint towards the genetic affiliation of Basque and Caucasian (e.g., Bengtson 1999) as well as to the further relationship of these language families with the Hamitic languages that also shows an extremely low affiliation with Hungarian and with the “Eurafrican substrate” (Hubschmid 1953) and especially with Meroitic that is allegedly related to the Altaic languages (Hummel 1992), but does not share one single etymon with Hungarian.

So, another conclusion from these latter observations is that all the Hungarian-Semitic cognates that were shown in EDH-3 must be word roots that are neither common in Hamitic nor belong to the “Eurafrican substrate”. It thus would be exciting to look for possible Sumerian cognates of Linus Brunner’s 1030 common Semitic-Indo-European roots (Brunner 1969), since then one would be able to restart investigating the often assumed genetic affiliations of the Uralic or Finno-Ugric and Indo-European language families (e.g., Jacobsohn 1922).

In the case of Vietnamese, the common Hungarian words may be borrowings from the Munda languages, especially Santali, whose genetic affiliation with Hungarian was proven by von Hevesy (1932). The same is true for the Hungarian-Polynesian parallels: These words may have been transported by people migrating towards the South Seas, and this must be the reason why the percentages of the Sumerian-Hungarian affiliations of the languages diminish extremely the more one gets from North to the South. But on the other side, Linus Brunner showed 958 common Semitic-Indo-European-Polynesian roots (Brunner 1982) that according to our result in EDH, chapter 16 (“Hungarian and Polynesian”) cannot be due to a Sumerian-Hungarian affiliation of Polynesian, since this is roughly 3% and only because some Mon-Khmer etymologies were considered which turned out to be borrowings from the Munda languages, too.

This latter observation leads us to still another conclusion: If a comparison of possible common Sumerian-Semitic-Indo-European roots on the basis of Brunner (1969) with possible common Sumerian-Semitic-Indo-European-Polynesian roots on the basis of Brunner (1982) would deliver a considerable amount of word equations, then we would have to consider seriously the question if only a part (and not the whole people) of the Sumerians have to be considered to be the ancestors of the Hungarians.

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