

8. A SELECTION OUT OF THE STILL CLEAR

HUNGARIAN-HEBREW

WORD-CONCORDANCES

alom	álám	(litter)
álom	chálom	(dream)
apa	ábá	(father)
asszony	ason	(woman)
avar	afar	(leaf-litter)
-be	bá, bėj	(into)
bagó	bag	(quid)
bal, balog	bal, balag	(left, left handed)
-ben, -ban	béjn	(in it)
balzsam	baalsemin	(balm, balsam)
bárány	bar	(lamb)
barom	beirim	(livestock, cattle)
bát(or)	batah	(courageous, brave)
bokor	bókór	(bush, shrubs)
boldog	buldagh	(happy)
borda	borda	(rib, costa)
búb	bub	(crown of head)
bús <buush>	bús	(sad, sorrowful)
bűz <buez>	beos	(foul smell)
cifra <cifra>	sefárá, thefóróh	(ornamented, fancy)
család <chalaad>	salát	(family)
csata <chata>	czadah	(battle)
csecs <chēch>	czicz	(breast, udder)
csel <chēl>	czel	(ruse, trick)
csemege <chemēge>	czimuka	(delicacies)

csépelni <chepēlni>	sépel	(thresh)
cserép <chērep>	czerep	(tile, flower-pot)
csillag <chillag>	seleg	(star)
csíra <chiira>	czair	(rudimentary plant, germ)
csoda <choda>	czedah	(wonder)
csomó <chomoo>	czammah	(knot)
csuka <chuka>	czukah	(pike)
csúnya <chuunja>	czahanah	(ugly)
dag(ad)	dagáh	(swells)
dagadni	dagál	(swelling)
dajka <dayka>	daj	(nanny)
darab	taráp	(piece)
derék <dērek>	doréc	(waist)
dinnye <dinnje>	tinna	(melon)
disznó <disnoo>	disnah, daschén	(swine)
dob	top	(drum, throws)
dolog	dalag	(work, job)
dög <dōeg>	tag	(carcass)
el	él	(away, off)
éli, eleve	él	(the edge, first, God's name)
élni <elni>	él	(to live)
eme <emē>	em	(this)
én	éni, áni	(I)
ének <enēk>	énok	(song)
epe <epē>	epeh	(gall)
erő <erōe>	ari	(power)
ez	zeh (metathesis)	(this)
fehér <fēher>	peer	(white)

fész(ek) <fesɛk>	vóth, béth	(nest)
figyelni <fidjelni>	pighel	(watch, observe)
fiú <fiuu>	pij	(boy, lad)
forr	bór, beer	(boil, be boiling)fő,
fej <fɛy>	peh	(head)
frigy <fridj>	brith	(alliance, matrimony)
fú <fuu>	fuach	(blows)
gádor	gódér, gádér	(cellar/cave) entrance
gaz	gez	(weed, rank, wicked)
gyep <djɛp>	gapa	(lawn, grass)
gödölye <gœdœyɛ>	gedáje, gedij	(kid, little goat)
gödör <gœdœr>	cheder	(pit, hole)
gulya <guya>	güllä	(herd of cattle)
gyerek <djerɛk>	jerek	(child)
habar	habarr	(stir, mix)
halad	chalád, halah <khalaad>	(goes, advances)
halál	chalál, alál <khalal>	(death)
hálál	hullal	(thankful for)
hamis <Hamish>	chámás <khamaas>	(false, bogus)
harag(szik)	chóróh <khoron>	(being with anger)
határ	chatár <khataar>	(boundary)
haszon	chasán <khasaan>	(benefit, profit)
hegy, orom	hor	(mountain, peak of)
hiba	ib	(mistake, error)
hív	khivvá	(calls, name)

hon (lakni)	hon, 'ún	(fatherland, dwell)
honol	chónó <khono>	(dwells, reigns, abides)
(h)orom, hegytető	hor	(hilltop, peak)
ím	im	(there you are)
in(ség) <insheg>	on	(poverty)
irigy <iridj>	irij	(envious)
iszák <isaak>	szak	(wallet)
izz (tűz)	azza, essáh	(fire)
java	jáfá, jófóh	(benefit, best part of)
jó	jah, jaah	(good)
kacag <kaczag>	czakhak (metathesis)	(laughs)
kád	kad, khad	(bath tub)
kalács <kalaach>	khalláth	(milk loaf)
kaláka	khalák	(voluntary coop work)
kaloda	galúth	(pillory)
kapar	chápár <ckapar>	(scratches)
kar	car	(arm)
karc	kharas	(scratch)
kard	kardom	(sword)
karika	cericah	(ring, curl)
kása <kasha>	kasah	(mush, squash)
kasza	kaczah	(scythe)
kaszab(-ol)	kacab	(slaughter)
kebel (kɛbɛl)	chabál <khabaal>	(bosom, heart)
kedv <kɛdv>	chedvah <khɛdva>	(mood)
kelep <kɛlɛp>	kelapóth	(hip circle)

kép <kep>	cip	(picture)
kerek <kerék>	karách <karaack>	(circular)
kert <kért>	keret	(garden)
kész	kéch	(ready)
ki, kinn	chi <khi>	(out, outdoors)
kicsi <kichi>	kiczéj	(little, small)
kín <kiin>	kinah	(pain, torture)
kosár <koshaar>	kusár	(basket)
köböl <koebœl>	kibbél	(butt, vat /25 gallons/)
kör <koer>	karah	(circle)
köröm <koeroem>	karam	(nail, claw)
kötél <koetel>	chitul <knitul>	(rope)
köz <koez>	chaczi <khaczi>	(interval, gap)
kürt <kuert>	kerót	(horn, cornet)
láb	laabh	(foot)
lakat	lakat	(lock)
lapát	lapát	(shovel)
lát	latas	(sees)
lélek <lelek>	lélach <lelack>	(soul, spirit)
lép <lep>	léb	(spleen, steps, honeycomb)
lob	lahab	(inflammation)
ma	mahah	(today)
mag	mocha <mocka>	(seed, grain)
malom	malam	(mill, grinding)
-mány, -mény <menj>	manah	(suffix building verbal noun)
marok	marak	(palm of the hand)
megye <médjε>	medi	(county)
méh	méhaj	(honey-bee)

mély <mey>	meli, meléj	(deep, hollow)
menny <menj>	manah	(heaven)
méreg <merεg>	merágh, meóróh	(poison)
mészáros <mesaarosh>	besár	(butcher)
mez	mezi	(garb, shirt)
mező <mεzœ>	masah	(field, meadow)
mi?	mi?	(what?)
múlni	múl	(pass, elapsing)
nád	nud	(reed)
nagy <nadj>	nahág	(big)
-nak, -nek	nachach <nackack>	(suffix meaning: for it, for him)
-nál, -nél	nachál	(suffix meaning: at it, at him)
nap	nap	(sun)
nász	nászu	(wedding)
nép <nep>	nib	(people, folk)
ni!	nu!	(look!...)
nő <nœ>	naeh	(woman)
nyak <njak>	nuágh	(neck)
nyár <njaar>	nur	(summer)
nyug (nyugszik)	nuakh	(easiness, takes a rest)
ország	arzák	(homeland)
óta	attah	(since)
őr <œr>	ér	(guard)
öreg <œrεg>	orec	(old)
özvegy <œzvœdj>	`ozevet	(widowed)
ő <œ>, (earlier hö)	hu, hi	(he)

pajta	bajith	(barn, shed)
parancs <paranch>	paracz	(order)
paripa (ló)	paras	(saddle-horse)
patak	patach	(creek)
pazar-ol	pázár	(prodigal)
perec <perecz>	parac	(pertzel)
pokol	piggol	(underworld, inferno)
por	pór	(dust)
rab	raab	(prisoner, captive)
rágál(om)	rágál	(slander)
rakás <rakaash>	rakhass	(pile, putting)
ráz <raaz>	rácza	(shake)
reá <raa>	reah	(upon,) onto
reggel <reggel>	ragal	(morning)
rém	raám	(phantom, ghost)
rész	róóth, róósz, rasa	(bad action / deed)
sár <shaar>	sarah	(mud)
sátor <shaator>	sátar	(tent)
selyem <shym>	salám	(silk)
sok <shok>	suk	(much, many)
sor <shor>	óser, tur	(row, line)
sújtani <shuytani>	sijt	(strike, hit)
szab	sabáb	(cut, tailors)
szajkó <sayko>	zijcho	(jay)
szakítani	sachath	(tear, rip)
szamár	khamór	(donkey)
szánni	saán, sanah	(have pity on)
szav, szó	czav	(w ord)
szava	sófóh, sáfá	(his word)

szeg, szög <soeg>	zikk	(nail, pin)
szegény <segenj>	sicén	(poor needy)
szék <sek>	sukkah	(chair, seat)
szekér <seker>	sockér	(farm-wagon, cart)
szekerce <sekerce>	sekorja	(hatchet, chopper)
széle <sel>	célá	(edge of something)
személy <semey>	semel	(person, individual)
szép <sep>	séb, zip, czebi	(beautiful)
-szer, -szor	zar	(suffix, három-szor= three-times)
szeretni <seretni>	seret	(love)
szikra	zohar	(spark)
szó, szav	czav	(word)
szomj	coma	(thirst)
szoros <sorosh>	czúr	(tight)
szórni	zúr	(spreading, disseminating)
szoros <sorosh>	córáth, córász,	(tight)
szőr <soer>	széár	(hair, fur)
szúró	cur	(pricking)
szűk <suek>	cók	(narrow)
takarni	dagar, táchera	(cover)
tánc	dúc	(dance)
tapadni	czapád, tapász	(stick, adhere)
tárni	taar, tarah	(throws open)
tavas	tevúász, tevúáth	(springtime)
tej	tal	(milk)
teli, tele	tel	(full, crowded)

-telen, -talan	telám	(privative-suffix, without...)
temetni <temetni>	tametem, temutah	(bury, inter)
tér	terem	(space)
térd	terád	(knee)
teher (earlier tereh)	tórach	(burden, load)
tör(vény) <toervenj>	thóra	(law, statute)
túl	túl	(beyond, over)
tűz <tuez>	tús	(fire)
úgy	ud	(like that)
új	úl	(new)
üdv <uedv>	idav	(grace)
űz <uez>	úc	(chase, hunt)
vakar	bakar	(scratches)
világ	bhálag	(world)
virág	ferách <færaack>, perách	(flower)
zöld <zœld>	sódek, sóde	(green)
zuhanni	zuah	(plunge, come down)
zsilip <žilip>	zilup	(floodgate)
zsúf <žuuf>	szúf	(stuff, jam)

Such close concordance of the basic vocabulary is only possible, if Hebrew was developing in an environment where a dialect of the proto-nostratic (old-Hungarian? - Aramaic?) language and culture prevailed before and during Abraham's time.

(The Bible contains cc. 150 Hungarian location-names. Early Hebrew writing was like Old Aramaic, before its letters became square-formed. See in the Book "Signs Letters Alphabets" by Csaba Varga, 2001.)

9. A SELECTION OUT OF THE STILL CLEAR HUNGARIAN-SUMERIAN WORD-CONCORDANCES

Note: Sir Henry C. Rawlinson (1833) and J. Oppert (1855) both determined the Sumerian as a Scythian language. However, shortly thereafter the proper place and origin of the Sumerian language became an important political issue. Today, a person called unscientific or insane writing or speaking about a possible relation of the Hungarian and Sumerian languages.

The Hungarian "Scientific" Academy decided that the Hungarian could only be related to the so called "Uralic" languages.

However, the renowned Hungarian researchers like Ida Bobula (1900-1981) and Dr. Zsigmond Varga (1886-1956) proved – similarly to their colleagues 100 years before – the close relation of Sumerian and Hungarian language.

A very special example is the Sumerian word "sarraku" (magpie), which means after a [cs <>s] change "cserregő" (rattler). In Hungarian the magpie is called "szarka" and we say hearing its call: "cserreg a szarka". This is just one of many examples.

I am going to use a different method in this chapter. A new book turned up recently by Maria Dietrich: "Solving the Sumerian mystery".⁶

She realized that the secret of the Akkadian/Sumerian texts lays mainly in the art of their writing. Solving this problem the texts became more intelligible. With this method she found over four thousand Sumerian-Hungarian word-concordances.

Akkadians – following the Sumerians in power and speaking a dialect of the Sumerian language – used the method of kaba-la-temura for writing down their knowledge. Knowledge meant power even then and they did not want to share it easily with their enemies and new immigrants. Their writing became what we call "rebus" today. They changed letters and altered the writing-direction even in the middle of the words.

The reader of a rebus has to know that similarly built sounds can often be changed for each other (like b, v, w, or b, m or k, h,

⁶ Maria Dietrich: A szumér kérdés megoldása, Frig Kiadó, 2009.

g, q) as well as hissing sounds. Vowels were written rarely, thus their syllabic script became mostly a skeleton of consonants. All these made the work of the scientists trying to read the scripts now more difficult. In many cases they only guessed the results. Their biggest handicap was that they did not speak Hungarian.

M. Dietrich did not examine new clay-tablets, she used mostly the etymological dictionary of Anton Deimel, written in 1928 and been fully recognized by the scientific community. She did not question the results in the recognized dictionaries but improved the accuracy of them in many cases.

There are three examples below out of her book:

The following examples present Anton Deimel's etymological results with added Hungarian meaning of the words (left) and the comments of Mrs. Dietrich, written in fat:

késő <keshœ> (late)	KISSU, -(DAS.K.384, Tagesende)/(nap- vég: late today). Deimel: KIS ÛMI. -késő ma: late today
tipró (trampler)	TUPRU, -(Wöbu, Rinds-Huf)/(mar-ha tipró, pata, lábvég: hoof of rind) (The seed-grain was tread down by bullocks in earlier times.)
aki, ki valaki, valami	KI, -(DSA, 183,19,(DSA.409, derjenige, welcher, einer, der, das, was, wer, wer immer)/ (who, somebody, something)

Note: a word – written merely with syllabic-signs – may contain inevitably several surplus sounds (to be left out) by reading:

UG-GAT-US-SA-AT
ugatását <ugataashaat> (its barking)

See four sentences:

URRUK NAPS^ATI	ÛRUKi-ba mu-GIN-ne-an
örök nap süti	Uruki -ba be gyün ne (?)
örök nap süti <œrœk nap shueti> (eternal sun shines on it)	Urukiba begyünne ? <urukiba bedjuenne> (Would you come in to Uruki ??)

SIG BARRU	IS^ATU KAWÛM
szék vár	izzító kövem
székvár (main castle)	izzító kövem <izzitoo kœvœm> (my firestone)

A few examples for Temura:

The direction of writing of many syllabic-signs was turned around. Thus, we have to change it back in order to read the word with a proper pronunciation but holding on to the meaning given by A. Deimel.

original	NA	TÁL	
NA >> NI		TÁL ←	NI
turning the word-root		LÁT	NI
the word today		látni (to see)	

AS^LAKTUM			S^A-A-BU	
AS^ ←	LAK ←	TUM	S^A- ←	A-BU
si	kál	tam	ősz	apó
sikáltam <shikaaltam> (I did scrub)			ősz apó <œs apó> (old gray beard man)	

EKALKUSSI	
EKAL	KUSSI
←	
lak	hűs
hűs lak <hues lak> (re-freshing lodge)	

IRHANÀ^S^	
IR	HANÀ^S^
←	
ro	hanás
rohanás <rohanaash> (running)	

The examples above are supporting clearly the close relation of Hungarian and the Sumerian/Akkadian languages. Let see some further examples out of the four thousand word-concordances in Maria Dietrich's book:

áll	ALL	(stands)
ami	AM	(that)
ara	ARI	(daughter in law)
árva	ARBU	(orphan)
ázó	ASA	(get wet)
baba	BÀBÙ	(doll)
bábu	BABU	(puppet)
bendő	BANDU	(rumen)
cici	ZIZU	(nork, tit)
családom	SALÙTUM	(my family)
csali	SULÙ	(bait)
csillogó	ZALAKU	(glittering)
csöbör	SUBBURU	(bucket, pail)
csutka	S^UTKU	(apple-core)
dalia, deli	DELI	(valiant knight)
derék	DIRIG	(brave, waist)
eb	IB	(dog)
enyésző	ENÈS^U	(decaying)

esemény	ES^EMEN	(event)
eszem-iszom	EZEN-IZUN	(I am eating-drinking)
fenség	PA-NE-SAG	(majesty)
habzó	HABZU	(foamy, lathery)
had	HAD	(army)
hágó	HÙQU	(mountain pass)
hal	HAL	(fish)
haladó	HALÁDU	(advanced)
hamis	HAMSU, HAMMUSU	(false, fictitious)
hasas	HASASU	(corpulent)
harkály	HARUHA	(woodpecker)
haza	HAZA	(father-land)
híg	HIQU	(thin, diluted)
huny	HUN	(closes the eyes)
hurkoló	HURGULLU	(knitter)
Isten	ISTEN	(God, Endless ancestor)
izzad bele	IS^ATU BELU	(sweat through)
izzó	IZI	(glowing)
járó	IARU	(the walking)
kapu	KAPPU	(gate)
kiballag	KABALAG	(walks out)
ki-kapkodom	GI KUPKUDUM	(I am snapping it out)
kopár	KAPÁRU	(barren, bare)
kötőtű	KATÁTU	(knitting needle)
kukuri, kukori	KUKURI	(crowing)
mosás	MAS^ASÙ	(washing)
Nap	NAP	(Sun)

szemes, (napisten)	S^AMAS	(he with the eye, circle with a dot)
("Isten szeme mindent lát")	It is pictured as an eye in a three-angle today	God's eye sees everything.
parázs	PARÀSU	(glowing embers)
pohár	BAHAR	(drinking glass)
rét	RETU	(meadow, green field)
sugár	S^UGÀR	(ray, beam)
szállongó	S^ALINGU	(flying about, flitting)
szemes	S^AMAS	(with an eye, with a grain)
szem(mag) őrlő	S^AM ARARA	(grain grinding)
süvítő	SIHITU	(howling, bullfinch)
szép	ZEEP	(beautiful)
szerető	SIRRITU	(loving)

Note: You shouldn't just look at the words one by one. Look at the whole row of words and compare the left with the right side. Both sides fluctuate parallel by their meaning, sounding and (often) length of the text. Similar sounding alone does not prove identity. The parts and the whole should always be checked together. The parts become reasonable from the whole.

10. SELECTION OUT OF THE STILL CLEAR HUNGARIAN-LATIN WORD-CONCORDANCES

Note: The literary Latin vocabulary as we know it today, has changed strikingly with time, but its origin is still visible. It could not have changed everything at the same rate.

áh	ah	(ha!)
akác (akadó), ákics	acacia	(acacia)
anyus <anjush>	anus	(mommy)
ap(ad), ap(ály) <apaay>	ab	(ebbing)
ár, ér(ték)	arrha	(price, pledge)
aszal	asso(l)	(parch, desiccate)
árva	orbus (v-b)	(orphan)
avitos (avíttas)	āvītus	(ancient)
báb	pupa (b-p)	(puppet)
baba	faba (b-f)	(doll)
bivaly <bivay>	bubul(os) (v-b)	(buffalo)
bot, botoz, bitó	batuo(l)	(strike, club, battle)
büd(össég) <buedoessheg>	pæd(or)	(foul smell)
bűn <buen>	poena	(crime, offence)
cékla (kuk=rounf)	cycla	(table beet,
-csa <cha>	-cia	(diminutive suffix)
csalós <chaloosh>	scēlus	(offender, swindler)
csámpás <chaampaash>	scambus	(bandy legged)
csap (szár) <chap>	scap(us)	(dowel, shaft, handle)
csaré láb (pata) <chaare>	scauripeda	(bowed legged)

csárés (r-l: csálés) <charesh>	scaurus	(scolios, oblique)
cser (cserfa) <csər>	quer(cus)	(oak)
csorba <chorba>	carpo	(dented)
dermed	dormio(l)	(sleeping, numb)
dom(b)	tum(ulo)	(hump, hill)
dörgöl <dørgœl>	tergo(l)	(rub)
durv(a) vad	torv(us)	(violent)
durva , durung	durus,	(hard, rough))
dur <> rúd	rudis	(rod, raw)
dús	dis	(opulent)
ég	ig(nis)	(fire)
ék	acuo	(wedge)
eke <ekε>	occa	(plough)
el	alo	(away, off)
eng (mint enged)	ango	(allow)
erős <erœsh>	heros	(powerful, strong)
esz(ik)	es(co)	(eats)
eszés	esus	(eating)
év	ævum	(age)
ez	is	(this)
fajta	foetus	(species)
fal (=fel)	vall(us)	(wall)
falú (valau in szekler dialect)	villa	(village)
faz(ék) > vas > vase	vas (v-f)	(cooking-pot)
fell(eg)	pell(is)	(cloud stand)
fényes <fenjœsh>(f-v:)	venus(tus)	(bright, radiant)
fér(fi) (f>v:)	vir	(man)
fés(ü) <feshue>	fis(sus)	(hair-comb)
foszt, (f-v: veszt)	(f-v:) vast(o)	(strip, waste)

fúr (earlier: fúrol)	föro(l)	(perforate)
furomány <furomaanj>	förāmen	(bored, hole)
fuszuly (paszuly)	phaseol(us)	(kidney bean)
galamb	columba	(pigeon)
gólya <góya>	gula	(stork)
golyó (golyóbis) <goyobish>	globus	(globe)
gomoly <gomoy>	cumul(us)	(coil)
gordon	chorda (chor=húr)	(contrabass)
göb <gœb>	gibb(us)	(knot)
görbe, gurba	curva	(curved)
gurul	curro(l)	(rolling)
gyalu <djalu>	dolo	(plane, shredder)
gyerm(ek) <djermek>	germ(en)	(youngster, son)
gyor(s) <djorsh>	curro	(fast)
gyúr <djur>	gyro	(knead)
gyűrű <djuerue>	gyrus	(ring)
háló	cello	(net)
hártya <haartja>	charta	(pellicle, card)
ház	casa (h-k)	(house)
héj <hey>	hio	(peel)
hí, hív	cieo	(call)
hír	(h)aur(is)	(news)
hiuz	chaus (h-k)	(lynx)
iga	jugum	(yoke)
im (imént, immár)	iam	(once, instantly)
ima	amo	(wish)
in(ség), in(gyen),	in	(in, in there)
in <> ne	ne	(negative particle)
ipar, ipar(kodik)	præ	(putting forward)

ivadék, ifjú (iv>if)	juv(enis)	(jugend)
izz	asso(l)	(glowing, white hot)
jön, jövend, <jövend> gyün <djuen>	juven(is)	(coming)
kád	cad(us)	(bath tub)
kakál	caco(l)	(cack, poo)
kap	capit	(gets)
karikás <karikaash>	chörikus	(belonging to a choir)
-ka, -ke	-cu	(diminutive)
kár	car(po)	(damage, loss)
kárász	carassius	(crucian)
káva	cavo	(rim, frame)
kémény <kemenj> (earlier kemen)	camin(us)	(chimney, kemen in Old-English)
kert	hort(us)	(garden)
kér	quaer(o)	(asks for, requests)
ki	qui	(who)
kies (=kéjes) <kiešh>	quies	(pleasant)
kieskél (kéjeskél)	quiesco(l)	(takes a rest)
kupa	cupa	(cup)
lak	loc(us)	(location, living place)
lák (luk, mocsár)	lac(us)	(wet holes, swamp)
lankad	langveo	(droop)
lapu	lappa	(great burdock)
lassú <lasshuu>	lassus	(slowly)
legel (earlier élegel)	lěgo(l)	(grassing, collecting)
lék, luk	luc(us), lac(us)	(loch, hole)
len	lin(um)	(linen)
lencse <lēnchē>	lens	(lens)

level (levez, lé-ez)	luo(l)	(washing)
lőre (from lé) <lœrē>	lora	(cheap wine)
lúg	lix	(lye)
lugas	lucus	(arbour)
magas	magnus	(large, tall)
mállik	molleo(l)	(crumbles)
mállós (málíkás)	mālākus (lāgy)	(friable)
mállós	mollis	(soft, plastic)
marás (marzás)	morsus	(biting effect)
márga	marga	(marl)
me (mén, megy)	meo	(going)
meddő <mēddœ>	meto	(infertile)
mégis	māgis	(nevertheless)
mer, márt	mergit	(already)
merendő <mērendœ>	mirando	(admirable)
metél	mateo(l)	(prune)
metszés <mētsesh> [t-sz]	messis	(harvesting)
mím(el) = majm(ol)	mim(us)	(pretends)
mocorgó	motoricus	(moving, stirring)
moly (mál-aszt)	molo	(mill, grind)
moraj [r<>j]	rumor (rum<>mor metathesis)	(murmur)
morc, mord (mordul)	mordax	(grumpy)
morzsa <morža>	morsa	(little pieces, crumble)
motoszkál	mōtus	(moving)
must	mustum	(must)
méz (z>l:)	mel	(honey)
nővérke <nœverke>	noverca	(little sister)
ondó (omló)	unda	(sperm)

ős <æsh>=ós (ó=av, ós=avas)	avus	(ancestor)
öv <æv>, ív,	vieo, (metathesis)	(girdle, arch)
özön <æzœn>	ocean(us)	(ocean)
palacsinta <palachinta>	placenta	(pancake)
pár	par	(par)
paszuly <pasuy>	phaselus	(kidney bean)
pej (p-b)	baj(us)	(bay)
pelyva <pɛyva>	palea	(chaff, husk)
pír (turn of root)	rub(or)	(flush)
ragyog <radjog (d>gy)	radio(l)	(shines)
rece <ɾɛczɛ>	rete	(mesh)
rek(edt)	rauc(us)	(hoarse)
répa	rapa	(beet, carrot)
rett (rettenet) (turn of word-root)	terr(or)	(terror)
rév	ripa (ital riva)	(ferry, port)
rohan(ás)	ruin(a)	(running)
rúd	rud(ius)	(rod)
rút (turn of root)	tur(pis)	(ugly)
sarol <sharol> (sarabol)	sarrio(l)	(hoe, scuffle)
sor <shor>	series	(serie)
sors (series of happening)	sors	(fate)
susog <shushog>	susurro(l)	whispers
szak, zsák, iszák	sacc(us)	(sac)
szár ₁	sūr(us)	(branch, post)
szár ₂	sūra	(shank, lower leg)
szeg (vág)	seco	(splits)

szekerce <sekercze>	sēcūris	(hatchet)
szér (fűszer: spice) szerszám szertár	res (metathesis)	(thing article, tool, object) (tool house)
szerény <sɛrenj>	sērēnus	(modest)
szikad	sicco(l)	(getting dry)
szín, színpad kocsiszín	scaena scēna	(stage, scene) (coach-house)
szirt	sirtis	(sandbank)
szívó	sipho	(sucking)
szór	sero(l)	(sow, throw)
sző <soer>	suo	(sews up)
szörpöl <soerpœl>	sorbeo(l)	(sip)
tart (visszatart)	tardo	(holds up, detains)
tok	téka	(letter file, collection)
te	tu	(you, thou)
tömör <tœmoer>	tūmor	(tumor)
tömiskél <tœmishkel>	tumescō(l)	(starts swelling)
tömött <tœmœtt>	tumid(us)	(tumid, swollen)
töröl <tœrœl>	tēro(l)	(wiping)
tüsszikés <tuessikesh>	tussicus	(coughing)
tüsszöl <tuessœl>	tussio(l)	(coughs)
szurka, szálka	surculus	(splinter)
toll (=toló)	tollo(l)	(lifts up)
út: út=megy)	īto(l)	(walking)
vir- (virul, virít)	vir	(flowers)
zárol	sero(l)	(locks up)
zene	sono	(music)

11. SELECTION OUT OF THE STILL CLEAR HUNGARIAN-ETRUSCAN WORD-CONCORDANCES

Note: We found in the book "Etrusco: Una forma arcaica de ungherese" by Mario Alinei the etymological conformation of around one hundred and seventy Etruscan words to their Hungarian counter pairs. The strong dialectical aberration of the Etruscan language, the very short alphabet and the often-used vowel-elisions made his job extremely difficult. One example for what I even said: "**visszakéri**" (asking it back) was written as "**viskri**".

We selected only those words, which do not need a long explanation, but still enough to be able to demonstrate that the Etruscan spoke one of the Hungarian dialects of the Carpathian Basin.

áld	alθ (alth)	(consecrate)
Alsó- (attribute)	Alsium (a place-name)	(attribut: lower)
anya	ati (édi: édes)	(sweetie mother)
apa	apa	(father)
arasz	aráś(a)	(span of hand)
ar(at)	ar	(cuts)
ás	aśθ (asth)	(dig)
át(koz)	aθ (ath)	(curse)
balta	balta	(hatchet)
baltás <baltaash>	latin balteus	(having a hatchet)
Belső- (attribute of place name)	Velsu	(insider)
csata <chata>	zato	(battle)

csillag <chillag>	zilac(cal)	(star)
csin(ál) <chinaal>	zin	(does)
éd	ati (t-d)	(sweet)
eléggé (elégvé)	ilacve	(sufficiently)
első <elshœ>	elsíi	(first)
ennyi <ennji>	eniaca	(this much)
ér (elér)	ar-	(prefix ar-riving)
év	avil	(year)
ez	eca, ita	(this)
ezennel <ezennel>	etanal (t-z)	(herewith)
ezer	etera (>ezera)	(thousand)
falú	falú	(village)
fárad	farθ(ne)	(getting tired)
fazék	fase	(cooking pot)
fegy (fegyelem, fedd)	φex (χ>gy)	(discipline)
Felső- (as Felsőbagod)	Felsina (na = any like Felsény)	(location place)
fordít	φurθ- (phurth-)	(turning, for example fate)
fő-fő <f-f>	pepe(n) p-f)	(principal)
főző <fœzœ>	pazu (p-f)	(head cook)
fűlő (fűtő) <fuetœ>	fulu	(guard of fire, smith)
gyám <djaam>	zam (zamati: gyámédi = godmama)	(guardian)
gyula <djula>	zila	(chef of military, second man in the country)
halott	calu (k-h)	(dead)
harc <harcz>	hart	(battle)
hat	hut	(affects)
haza	kate (k>h, t>z)	(home, home-land)

hazakerül(ök)	katekriľ	(coming home)
hegy <hɛdj>	ceḡa	(mountain, hill)
hely (earlier: hel)	hil	(location)
hős <hœsh>	hus	(young brave man)
így <idj>	iḡ (ḡ >gy)	(this way)
ígyam <idjam> (imigy)	iḡeme (ḡ >gy)	(thus)
ígynek <idjnk> (imide)	iḡnac (ḡ >gy)	(hither)
Imola = ingó = ingovány	Imola (Italian city)	(cornflower, marsh, village-name)
is(ten) (ős <œsh>)	ais	(ancestor)
ital	iḡal (iḡal)	(drink)
kegy <kɛdj>	ceḡa (ḡ >gy)	(favor, grace)
kel(et)	cel	(East)
kell	cleľ	(it's necessary)
kende	canḡe	Sir
kér	cer	(asking)
kerül <kɛruel> (előkerül)	criľ	(turns up)
kor	ḡur	(age)
lát -lat,	laḡ (laḡ)	(sees)
lél(ek) (sumér lil)	ril (r-l)	(soul)
ló	lu	(horse)
lófő <lofœ>	lupu	(nobleman)
róla (in earlier dialect: léra)	luri	(by him)
lovas <lovash>	luaś	(man on horse)
magy(ar) megy(er)	mex (ḡ >gy)	(Hungarian)
"magyalom" magyarok országa	mex(a)lum	(Hungarians- land) (-alom: nominal suffix) like hatalom (power)

megy <mɛdj>(mene)	menaxe	(going)
meny <mɛnj>	manim	(daughter in law)
mér	mar	(measuring)
mérő <merœ>	maru	(landsurveyor)
minta (mutat)	mutina	(sample)
mutató (útmutató)	mutana	(guide)
mű <mue>	mu	(work, composition)
műemlék ("műnézület")	munisuleḡ, munisvleḡ, munisleḡ	(monument)
nagy <nadj>	nac	(big)
nekem (felém)	naceme	(to me)
nép	nap	(folk)
néz	nez, nis	(watching)
nézd, nézzél	nesľ	(watch!)
néző <nezœ> szemek (in old- Hungarian: szem-néző)	semnissi	(watching eyes)
oklevél	cleva (missing o and l)	(certificate)
ős <œsh>	ais	(ancestor)
papa	papa, nagypapa	(father, grandfather)
párol	parilu	(steam)
pór (nép)	spur	(folk)
rész	rasna	(county, part of territory)
supáló (hupáló)	śuplu	(thresher)
száll, szállás	sal	(lodging)
szél (valami széle)	sel-	(edge of something)
tanító	ḡanasa (ḡ=th)	(teacher)
tapintás (tapos)	ḡapintaś	(touching, threading down)

tarján, tárkány	tarxuna (x=k)	(tarragon)
tárol	θtrals (-s: verbal suffix)	(store)
teljen <teljen> telítsen	θilen (töltsön)	(keep pouring)
tem(et) (töm <tœm>)	tam-	(entombs)
tesz	tes	(does)
teszen (doing)	tezan	(should do)
terem [ter>atr]	atrium (metathesis)	(large room)
téve	t(e)va	(done)
tő, töv (tönk) <tœ>	θuv(as) (thuv-as)	(stump, root)
töl-t <tœlt>	θil (thil)	(pour)
törvény <tœrvenj>	tiurunias	(law, statute)
túl (határ)	tular	(boundary)
Turán anya (édes=anya)	turan ati (éde, édi)	(Turanian mother)
tűz <tuez>	tus	(fire)
úr	uru	(master, lord)
váza	fase	(vase)
vered	vraθ (vrath)	(you hit it)
vissza	vis	(backward)
visszakéri	vissaceri	(asking it back)
zene	sunu (zengő)	(music)

12. SELECTION OUT OF THE HUNGARIAN-MONGOLIAN WORD-CONCORDANCES

Two of the last four word samples are taken from languages used on distant places and two on different continents. We will see that all four are connected to the Hungarian. While the English connecting smoothly, the Quechua from South-America and the Tamil from South-India sound very far. The reason for this is important and should be handled in the final report.

Note: I used as a source only the "Dictionary of the Hungarian Language" (A Magyar nyelv szótára) by Czuczor-Fogarasi, published by the Academy of Science in 1862. This dictionary explains every known Hungarian-Mongolian word-relation in details.

alafa >> eledel (now used ront- vowel variant)	alafa (oldGreek alfi, Turk olufe)	(food)
bán	van (b-v)	(regret)
csín csin- <chin>csinált, csinos <chinosh>	csimek	(prepared, pretty)
eme (emse)	ene	(women)
dal	dohla	(song)
úr (uram)	ere	(man, my husband)
fú (pú)	bou	(blow)
há? (hová?)	kha?	(which way?)
hars <harsh>	(h)arcsi	(growls, grumbles)
hurok	uraka	(loop)
ide	inde	(to here)
ige	üge	(verb, speech)

iker	ikiri	(twin)
ily	ejn	such)
ír, ró	ira-khu	(writing, engraving)
iramlik	irrene	(speeding, running)
jár	(ir>jár)	(going,)
kar	gar	(arm)
károm(-kodik)	khara	(curses, swears)
kedig (today: pedig)	kiged	(and, also, and that)
kender	kindur	(hemp)
ker(es)	kihr	(looking for)
ki?	ke?	(who?)
komló	kumelak	(hop)
kos <kosh>	kucsa	(ram)
kosár, tár <koshaar>	tar	(basket, store)
köszörű <kœscœrue>	kuszur	(grinder)
keres <kɛɾɛsh>	kihr	(looking for)
ki, mi	ke	(who, what)
kút	khuduk	(well)
kutya (kau-tó) <kutja>	kudsa, kuca	(dog, barking)
mocsár <mochaar>	mocsagi	(club-rush, bog)
néző <nezœ>	nidü	(eye, looking)
nyár (nap) <njaar>	naran (Arabic: nár : fire)	(summer, Sun)
nyer(s), nyir(-kos)	nor(-khu)	(moist, get drenched)
orom	oroi, orvi	(peak)
ő (ön?) <œn>	un, ene	(he)
öböl <œbœl>	ebör	(gulf, bay)

ökör <œkœr>	uker	(bullock)
özön <œzœn>	uszun	(flood)
péld(a)	bild(er)	(form, example) in Kalmük too)
pu, fú (>> puff)	bou	(rifle, gun)
rokon	oirakhan	(close, relative)
rút	oroota	(ugly)
rügy <ruedj>	üredsil	(bud,urgeon)
sajka <shayka>	dzaja (Mandzsú dsaja)	(small boat)
sárga <shaarga>	sira	(yellow)
sárga <shaarga>	sirga	(light chestnut)
satu <shatu>	sato, satu	(bench-champ)
se	esze	(neither)
segg	szegül	(bum)
segély <shɛgɛy>	szekülge	(aid)
ser, sör <shœr>	sira uszun	(beer: yellow water)
sereg <shɛrɛg>	cerik Csagataj: cserig <cherig> Polish: szereg	(army)
sárga <shaarga> víz	sira uszun	(yellow water)
sok <shok>	cuk	(many, united)
suba <shuba>	szuba, cuba	(sheepskin coat)
-sza, -sze (add- sza, no-sza)	-dza	(imperative mood)
szabad	dzabta, dzabtu	(free)
szakál	szakhal Turkish: agszakal	(beard) (old wise man)
szál (oszlop)	szal	(column)
szalag	szalagha	(band, continuity, offspring)
szállni	szoila-khu	(fly)

szana(-szét)	szunu-khu	(spreading)
szappan	szabong (Arabic szabun)	(soap)
szapu	szaba	(bucket, pail)
szarka	sarika	(magpie)
szátyár (szó- szátyár)	szador	(verbose, wordy)
szék	szeöke Arabic szeken	(chair, seat)
szekerce <σεκερσε>	szughurkhai	(hatchet)
szel	szeil-kü, szelje-kü	(slices, cut)
szél	szalkin	(edge, rim)
szél(-ed)	szal-khu	(scatters, disperses)
Szemere	szümerü szümer aghola	(family-name mountain's name)
szép	szab	(beautiful)
szep(egni), szip(ogni)	szebi-kü	(draw)
szerel(-em)	szerel Turkish szever=szerelem	(love)
szerény <σerenj>	szermcsi	(humble)
szérű	szűrű	(barn, threshing yard)
szíd	sodo-khu	(chide, scold)
szín	szain	(color)
szik	szeköü	(alkali soil, saltpeter)
szike	szüke	(lance)
szoba, (kemence)	szaba	room
szobor	szuburgha	(statue)
szó	coo	(word)
szőr <σær>	szor	(hair, fur)
szörme <σœrmε>	szorma	(peltry)

szörny <σœrnj>	szürje	(monster)
szuny <sunj>	szüni	(doze, sleep)
szün <suen>	szünükü	(cessation)
tan (tanít)	tani-khu	(teaching)
tanultok	ta taniba	(you are studying)
tángál	tangkhai	(beats, thrashes)
tár	tavar	(store, storage)
targonca	tergen	(hand cart, wheel barrow)
tarka	tarilan	(pied, multicolored)
tarkó	taraki	(nape)
tarló	tarja	(stubble field)
teker	tegere-kü	(wind, twist)
tele	tül	(full)
telek	delekei	(plot, piece of ground)
telep	talbi-khu	(settling)
tengely	tenggelik	(axle)
tépelődik <tepelœdik>	tebede-kü	(ponders)
tepsi <tepsi>	tebsi	(baking pan)
tó (víz = usz)	uszun	(lake)
tok	duktui	(case, box)
Tokaj (hegyhajlat)	tokhai	(elbow, bent convolution)
toll (earlier tolu)	dali	(feather)
töm <tœm>	tama-khu	(stuff, fill))
tömény <tœmenj>	tumen	(concentrated)
tömlő <tœmlœ>	tulum (metathesis)	(hose)
tömör <tœmœr>	tamir	(strength)
töröl <tœrœl>	türi-kü	(wipe)
tuli <tüz <tuez>	töle-khü	(burning)

(tulipiros = tűz-piros)	(red as fire) The word tulipan=tulip originating there.	
túró	tarak	(cottage cheese)
tű <tue>	dzü, dzeü	(needle)
tűr <tuer>	türe-kü	(endures, suffers)
tyúk <tjuk>	takja	(hen)
ujj (tag)	üje	(finger, digit)
ús (viz > vusz > usz)	uszun	(water)
út	ot	(way, street)
üd(v) <uedv>	üd	(grace, happiness)
ük, ukko	üköi	(older sister)
üld(öz) <ueldœz>	ülde-kü	(chase, following up)
üszök <uesœk>	iszü	(cinder)
vadon	badan (v-m)	(wilderness)
vajh (vajon)	üi	(if, whether)
vászon	büsze (v-b)	(linen)
víz << (v)usz >> usz. EXAMPLES:	uszu	(water)
uszoda	uszuu	(swimming-pool)
vízimalom	uszuu tekerme	(water mill) (teker = turning)
vízcső <vizchœ> csatorna <chatorna>	uszuu corgho	(water pipe)
csekély vizű	cükün uszutu	(having low water level)
vízi ökör <vizi œkœr>	uszun üker	(water buffalo)
zálog	zolik	(pawn, pledge)
záp	dzabi	(rotten)
zerge	zegere	(chamois)
zug (szug)	szugjum, szughum	(nook, recess)

13. SELECTION OUT OF THE HUNGARIAN-TAMIL WORD-CONCORDANCES

The known Hungarian linguist, Bálint G. Szentkatolnai (1844-1913) spoke many languages. He taught Tatar, Turkish, Japanese, Kabard and Mandsu. He visited South-India and learned the Tamil language. He prepared a Tamil-Hungarian etymological dictionary and proved the close relation of the two languages by the concordance of 3000 words

See a few of them:

afféle	appale	(of that sort)
áj, váj	ay	(oh, scoop)
alak	alagu	(form, shape)
ám	am	(well, then)
árva	aravei	(orphan)
barom	perram	(livestock, cattle)
besze (beszéd)	pesal (beszélni)	(speech)
cico(ma)	tittu-	(writing, decorating)
cimbál	simbal	symbalon
csömör, tömör <chœmoær>	timir	(nausea, dense)
csima (csomó) <chomo>	simei (hajcsomó)	(tuft, mop)
csíra <chiira>	sira(-vej)	(growing, sprouting))
csiri-biri (apró)	siru-varei	(small things)
dagad	tagadu	(swelling)
deli (dél)	teli	(bright, clear, midday)
él	al	(the edge of something)

élő, eleve	elave	(alive)
ember	anber	(man, male)
én	en, an	(I)
enyész <enjes>	aneisu	(ceasing, ending)
erény <erenj>	aran	(chastity)
évad	avadi	(season)
falu	palli	(village)
fej (tehenet)	pay	(milking)
gagyog <radjog>	kadu-gadu	(crow, babble)
gida	gedu	(kid)
gyanú <djanu>	yennu	(doubt)
hajol	oyal	(bends down, stoops)
határ	kattar	(boundary)
hely (hel)	kal	(place, space)
hodály <hodaay>	kottay	(stable, cowshed)
homály <homaay>	ammal	(dimness, cover up)
hombár	'ambar	(granary)
horkol	korukkei	(snores)
huj!, hujju!	kojjo!	(ugh!)
hullat	'uluttu	(lets fall)
illan	illu	(evaporates)
irt	ir-	(cut, pluck from)
íj, ív	ey	(bow)
kacagány <kaczagaanj>	kadagam	(leopard's skin over the shoulder)
kancsal <kanchal>	kansay	(cross-eyed)
kandikál	kandidu	(peep)
karéj	karei	(rim of something)
káromol	karuval	(blaspheme, curse)
káva	kavi	(semi-circled, rim)
kel	kala	(gets up, rising)

keser(ű) <keshεrue>	kasar	(bitter)
kin	kini	(pain, torture)
kopog	kuppu-kuppen	(knock at)
korog	kora-goren	(rumble)
kótya-vetye <kotja-vetjε>	kottu – vittu	(drum, auction, selling)
kotor	kottari	(scoop, scrape)
kút	kuttei	(well, fountain)
kurjong	kurei	(shout, whoop)
kurta	kurtu	(short)
kuvik	kuvei	(sparrow owl)
külő (zöldharkály)	kili	(green woodpecker)
kürtős kalács (pite!)	kurlal pittu	(pastry horn)
leány, lejány <laanj>	ileiyal	(girl)
málé	malei	(corn-cake)
maraszt	mari	(entreats to stay)
mén	man (ló)	(stallion)
menny <mennj>	manam	(heaven)
mohó	mokku	(greedy)
mony <monj>	mani	(egg)
moraj	mural	(murmur)
mulya <muya>	mulei	(simple, foolish)
nyavaly(og)	novval	(sickly, ailing)
nyál <njaal>	nali	(saliva, fluid of coco tree)
nyár <njaar>	nayaru	(summer, Sun)
nyer <njer>	nerru	(win, gain)
nyerít <njerit>	nerel-en	(neigh, whinny)
nyír <njir>	naru	(cut, trim)

nyirettyű <njirettjue>	narattu	(fiddle bow)
nyir(ok) <njirok>	nir (víz, lé)	(lymph)
nyug <njug>	nug-ei	(rest)
nyújt <njuyt>	niltu	(stretch)
nyúl(ik) <njulik>	nilu	(extending)
odu, odv	odu	(cavity, burrow)
okád, öklend	okkali	(vomit)
orda	ureida	(buttermilk)
orj (orom)	arei	(mountain-peak)
ólom	alam	(lead)
öröm <rm>	irum-a	(joy, pleasure)
őröl <rl>	arei	(grinding)
ős <sh>	is-an	(ancestor)
paripa	pari, parima	(saddle horse)
petty, pöttöm	pottu	(little, tiny)
pázsint (pázsit)	pas-andei	(green, grass)
pocak	pottei	(potbelly)
porc (pocika)	pori	(gristle, instant)
pottyán <pottjan>	pottu-pott-en	(plop)
pukkan	pakk-en	(crack, split)
pusmog <pushmog>	posu-bosu	(whisper)
rak	irakku	(put, set)
rév	revu	(ferry)
ró, rov	iru	(writes, engavs)
ronda	rondei	(ugly, dirty)
sánta <shaanta>	tandu	(lame)
sátor <shaator>	sattieram	(tent)
segély <shgey>	sagayam	(support)
serpenyő <shrpnj>	sirubanei	(frying pan)

sirály <shiraay>	siral	(starling)
sisak <shishak>	sisakku	(helmet)
sivár, siva(tag) <shivaar>	siva Siva	(barren, emptiness)
sor <shor>	sar	(row)
sorv(adás) <shorvadaash>	soru, sor-vu	(atrophy)
sovány <shovaanj>	savalei	(lean)
surran <shurran>	sur-ir-en	(scuttle, whisk)
suta <shuta>	sotti	(clumsy, disabled)
suvad <shuvad>	suv-adu	(land slide)
süveg <shuevg>	suvigei	(high fur cap)
szárad	surradu	(drying)
szép	se-ppu	(beautiful)
szérű <serue>	saru	(barn, corn floor)
szikra	ti-k-kuru	(spark)
sziporka	ti-p-pori	(flake)
szop	sappu	(sucking)
szottyán <sottjan>	sottu	(feel a sudden impulse to..)
szór	sori	(scatter)
szösz <soes>	sassu	(oakum, junk)
sző, szöv <soev>	suv-adi	(sew a book out off palm-leaves)
szőke <soeke>	sikkay	(blond)
tál	tali	(dish)
táp	tuppu	(food)
tárul	tora	(discloses itself)
táv(olodik)	tav-iru	(moves off)
teker	tigir	(coiled rope)
tél	tali	(cold, winter)

tenger	tarangar	(sea, ocean)
test	tas-ei	(meat, limb, organs)
tetű <tue>	tottu	(louse, glued on)
toka	tukkam	(chin, chaps) t
tör <tør>	teri	(break, attack)
tőr <tør>	taru	(dagger)
törpe <tørpε>	tirlppu	(being little)
unszol	unsu	(urge)
uszít	usukku	(instigate to)
út	odei	(way, trail))
utál	udal	(abhors, hates)
utó	atti	(after, post)
üge/ige (fonal)	igu	(verb,
ügy (folyamat folyó)	udu	(water, moat)
űz <uez>	usszu	(chase)
vád	vadam	(charge, accusation)
vág	vagu	(cut, trim)
vajúd(ás)	vayavu	(parturition)
vál(ás)	vali	(separation)
vas <vash>	vasam	(iron)
vatalé (bubbling fluid)	vattil	(jug, pot, fluid)
vesszőz <vessœz>	vissu	(beat, swish)
vet	vittu	(throw)
vidék	vidikku	(country)
vén	vin	(old, useless)
világ	ulagu	(world)
világ(osság)	villaku	(lights, illuminates)
	villangu	(flash)
villongás	vill-ang-am	(quarrel)

virradat	vir-i-di	(dawn)
vir-ad	-ayam	(dawning)
zaj	sal	(noise)
záp	sappi	(rotten)
zene-bona	sala-bula	(row, racket)
zugoly	sugei	(nock, recess)
zsuppál	soppal	(deport by force)

14. HUNGARIAN-BASQUE

WORD-CONCORDANCES

(FRAGMENT)

Note: Enikő Ferenczi compares many Hungarian-Basque word-pairs at a high scientific level in her study (see page 3). Unfortunately, she does not work through the whole vocabulary – it's not possible in a short study – thus, I call her presented word-pairs a fragment.

agg	agure	(aged)
ajtó	ate	(door)
bükk	bago	(beech)
ég (sky)	egi	(skyline, horizon)
eme, emse, üdő	eme	(women, female)
ér	erreka	(brook, rivulet)
ered (derive)	erditu	(give birth)
ezer (thousand)	ezer	(everything)
garat (throat)	garate	(mountain-pass)
gaz	gaizto	(crook, bad)
gereben	garba, kharba	(hackle, gradine)
gerezd	gerezi	(cherry)
hát	hatu	(back, backpack)
hegy	hegi	(mountain)
igaz	egiaz	(true, truly)
ihar (juhar)	ihar	(maple)
izgul	izu	(anxious, worried)
kavar, kever	kabarro	(stir, mixture)
kordá(ban) tart	gorde	(keeps a tight hand on...)
köd	keatu	(fog, smoke)

lop	lapur	(steals, thief)
oldal (side)	alde	(land, dominion)
orbánc (erysipelas)	orba(i)n	(cicatrix, scar)
ordas	arde	(acid wine)
ős	as, aba	(ancestor)
parázs, perzsel, pörköl (süt)	prexitu, prejitu	(ember, roast)
sekély	segail	(tight))
süt	sute, su	(baking, fire)
tűzhely	sutegi	(fireplace)
szigor	zigor	(stick, punishment)
vész	beaza (v-b)	(threat, danger)

Concordant location-names in
Basque-land
and Carpathian Basin

Biarritz	Biharóc
Errigoiti	Egrestő
Garay	Gara
Galdako	Gáld
Irun	Iriny
Karrantza, La Haranne	Herend, Kerencs, Gelence,
Galadna,	Gerend
Kukuari, Cuqueron	Küküllő, Kukarics
Lekeitio (r-l)	Rakaca, Rekitta, Reketyő, Reketo
Meñaka	Monok
Mundaka	Mándok
Navarra	Never (now Slovakia)
Pamplona	Pamlény

Sondika	Szanda, Szedinka, Szindi patak
Sopuerta	Szaporca, Szapárfalva
Sukarrieta	Szarakszó, Szokolya
Zala, Zalain, Zalla	Zala (river and county), Zalaegerszeg ...
Ubide	Abód, Abda

Note by Enikő Ferenczi: there are often concordances of Basque and Hungarian toponym-formers:

-ca, -tza – Apáca, Kelence, Kisigrice, Köpec, Lekence
 -eta – Deréte, Genyéte, Kalota, Lövéte, Szalonta

15. HUNGARIAN-QUECHUA

WORD-CONCORDANCES

(FRAGMENT)

Note: For this language, I found only one – but above all valid – source of etymological study: „Perui aymará és quechua nyelvek ural-altáji nyelvirokonsága” by Sándor Csőke (1969) (to be seen at www.varga.hu). Sándor Csőke presents only as many words as there are necessary to prove his statement: „The close relation of the Aymará and Quechua of Peru to the Uralic languages”. He mentioned several grammar concordances, but we don’t deal with them now. I selected from his examples only those word-pairs, where we can see the close relation at first glance.

Look at the word-roots.

ás	aspi-y	(delve)
csapkod <chapkod>	chapchi-y	(beats about)
csatol <chatol>	chata-y	(attach to)
csöcs(öt) <chœch>	chuchu	(boobs)
gömb(öt) <gœmbœt>	kompo	(ball, orb)
hab	hocopo	(scum, foam)
hány? <haanj>	haika	(how many?)
ház	huasi	(house)
horkol	korko-y	(snore)
iramodik	iri-fi a	(run, rush)
kajabál	kaya-y	(bawls, calls)
kap (elkap)	capúja-y	(catches)
kárt okoz	karu-y	(damaging)
kecses <kechesh>	kacha	(gracious)
kepe	kepi	(shock, shook)
keskeny <keshkenj>	kishqui	(narrow, tight)
kéreg <keræg>	kara	(bark, rind)

kerget <kerget>	karko-y	(chases away)
ki?	kiti?	(who?)
kicsike <kichike>	hiske	(very little)
kosarat <kosharat>	cusuru	(basket)
kő <kœ>	kala	(stone)
kunkorodik(kunkori)	konckori-y	(getting bent, curly)
lapít	lipi-fi a	(lie low, make flat)
levél (lap)	lapi *	(plate, leaf, letter)
macska <machka>	misi	(cat)
mag	muju	(seed)
másol(at) <maasholat>	mashilu **	(copy)
méz	miski	(honey)
mozog	mishqui	(moving)
munka	minka-y	(labor)
orom	orko	(mountain-peak)
pattan	pata-y	(crack, jump)
pici	pisi	(tiny)
pirinyó <pirinjo>	piri	(wee)
poshad <poshhad>	póshko-y	(stale)
rimánkodik	rima-y	(entreats)
szakít (szakajt) <sakajt>	sak'a-y	(break away, tear)
szék	síqui	(seat, chair)
szel	sillqui	(cut, slice)
szövet (szőtt) <scœvet>	sau	(fabric, textil)
takony <takonj>	toka-y	(mucus)
tapogat	tapti-y	(feel, finger)
tár (feltár)	taricu-y	(expose, open)
taszít	tasta-y	(repulse, push)
tojó, tyúk <toyo>	tojto	(hen, layer)

* Lapi, see: lapulevél (great burdock).

** másoló<maasholo> (copyist) = musalu in Sumerian as well.

16. THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATION AND FINAL CONCLUSION

The language – vocabulary and the word-building elements – of population-groups that were physically separated from their original community and from each other (moved to other territories), will develop differently from each other and from their original “mother tongue” as well.

The language-change happens unevenly in each separated population group, in each language. By a comparison to an earlier stage, we will find words with very little change and others with major changes. There is no harmonized modification between physically separated populations. Thus, the heaps of relatively unchanged words will **mainly be dissimilar** in the languages that were separated for a long time.

Some overlapping is certain between the most stable word-heaps of those languages. With time there will be less and less overlapping even between the samples of the most resistant words.

After a very long time, only a few unchanged common word-building factors remain. This is nature's rule.

Thousands of years pass and memories fade away.

One day a linguist collects heaps of word-samples and word-building elements, which stayed relatively unchanged during history, out of at least 5-6 different languages. He finds that the heaps taken from different languages contain mostly **different words**.⁷ After more research however, he finds all these samples together in one further language. This linguist could rightly state that he found the “proto-language”, the one that all those examined languages were originated from in the past.

The diversity of the examined word-clusters **is very important**.

⁷ Only examining alike or identical word-samples taken from “related” languages (in which the least changing words are identical), the proto-language (root-language) can never be found or proven, even if it is still around. By doing that we would only stay around the same dialect-group and would never get to the correlation demonstrated in picture 6. This is one of the main reasons why the “scientific” search for the proto-Finno-Ugric language couldn't bring any result in 150 years.

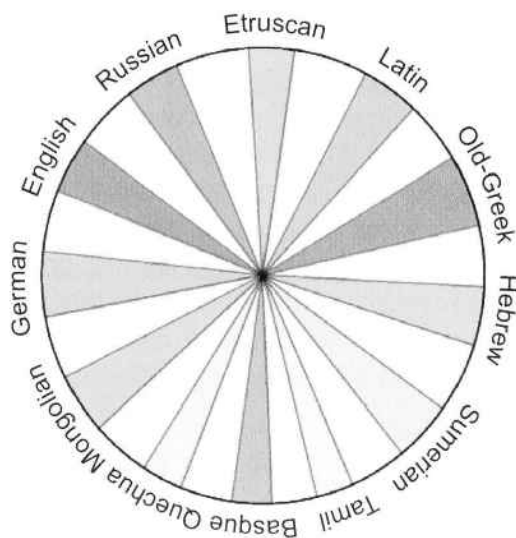
We formulate the thesis as follows:

Should we find that all word-heaps – collected from several different languages and containing mostly different words – independently correspond with different areas of a certain selected language, then we can rightly conclude that this selected language has been the root or the starting-base of all languages of which the wordsamples were taken from.

We should call this discovery one of the most important thesis of “Historical Linguistics”. See picture 1 below. This acts like a wrench, there is no way out.

Our previous word-comparisons of twelve languages (together over two thousand Hungarian words and word-building elements) proved our thesis. The word-samples taken from different languages have few common features, but they all can be found in the Hungarian language.

The following picture expresses the same thought graphically. The white disc represents the Hungarian, the colored slices the examined twelve languages. The overlappings, strengthening the message, are not shown.



1. Putting up more and more colored slices on the white disc, Hungarian becomes more and more covered. (The size of the slices does not represent mathematical relations.)

Let see some proof of the thesis:

Hungarian and German build infinitive by using

-ani, -eni, -ni

eszni (enni) <>	essen (eat),
futni <<	laufen (run)

only the “i” got lost in German. English or Russian show no trace of this.

The word-ending **-os** is as important in archaic Greek as in Hungarian:

-osz

κολπιας <kolpias>	<>	kolbász <kolbaas>	(sausage, bulging)
πινος <piinos>	<>	penész <penes>	(mildew)
πνρρος <puerros>	<>	piros <pirosh>	(red)
έσνς <edues>	<>	édes <edesh>	(sweet)
καλλιμος <kallimos>	<>	kellemes <kellēmesh>	(pleasant)

kopasz	(bald headed),
vigas	(comfort, consolation),
aras	(span of hand).

With time, in many cases the **-asz** became a less important **-as** (ash), **-os** (osh) or **-es** (esh)

like in English (reddish, jealous) and in German soldatisch (military).

The suffix **-ing** building the continuous present and verbal noun is abandoned in English (kering = cruising), but Hungarian use more the old-Greek **-ozis** for this purpose, like

-ozás, -ezés

havazás <havazaash>	(snowing),
hajózás <hayoozaash>	(sailing),
aging: aggás	as a verbal noun, pushing out -ing.

The suffix **-ing**, is rudimentary in German, is mainly in old-Bavarian location-names like Dingolfing, Feldafing, Pasing. It became **-ung** like Berührung = touching.

3.) With little pronunciation-changes, the endings

-d, **-dt**, and **-tt** are present in English with somewhat tainted meaning:

puffed =	puffadt,
languid =	lankadt
aged =	aggott
deed =	tett

English and German preserved the best the **be-** as verbal prefix:
 German **befoul** = **befül**, **befülled**,
bekritzeln = **bekarcolni** (engrave)

4.) The often used Hungarian suffix **-many** <-maan> building a verbal noun is found mostly in Latin:

furomen (foramen) = **furomány** (furomaanj), or
contamen = **érintmény** <erintmenj>.

5.) The suffix

-it like **vetit** (project), or **állit** (places, sets) is used in Slavik, specially in Slovak, with the pronunciation **-t'** <tj> and **-at'** <atj>. It replaces a couple of other lost word-building elements, like **-ing** in English. For example

táborit' <taabotitj> : **táborít** = **táborozik**.⁸ (camping)

// It is like to say instead of

lapoz <> **lapít** (turns pages <> makes flat)

köröz <> **körít** (circles <> surrounds with) //

6.) A sound of a word-building element can get lost as well.

For example: the verbal prefix **"meg"** was used in the Hungarian dialect "Göcsej" without the **m** as well as in Old-Greek sounding **eg-** like **eglát** = **meglát** (catches sight) or in Old-Greek from the word **kampó** (hook): **egkamptol** (l) [ἐγκάμπτω] = **"megkamptol"**: „kampósit” (making curved).

In German, **eg** being turned became **ge** like

Gekratze = **megkarcolt** = **karc** (scratch) or

gefangen = **megfogva** (being caught). (**faⁿg** = **fog**)

7.) The verbal prefix **"be-** is identical in both languages: **bekritzeln** = **bekarcolni** (scribble). These words are identical in every detail. Only English uses the prefix **be-** in the same way

The endings

-ando, **-endo** of Latin are in Hungarian **-ed**, **-ad**, **-od**:

miraⁿd^o	=	mered	(rises, petrifies, stares)
langueⁿd^o	=	lankad	(grows languid)
labaⁿd^o	=	lábad	(tears to come into the eyes)
secaⁿd^o	=	szakad	(gets torn, breaks)

other languages lost most of it.

8.) An exception is the "retriever" pronoun **ki**, (**aki**) (**who**) being very enduring by being present in most of the languages and having the same root:

Latin	qui
Turk	ki
Persian	ki
Hebrew:	chi
Pehlvi:	agh
French	qui
Italian	chi, che /.../
Aramaic:	ki
Chineese:	ki : (he and himself), ko ko : ki ki (who is who)

The few examples above demonstrate that not only the word-clusters, but that all the different word-building elements are **all together** represented in the Hungarian, but only partially scattered in other languages.

After all we can state that (at least) the twelve examined languages are very close relatives (or descendants) of a proto-nos-tratic language now called Hungarian. This language preserved almost all the word-clusters and word-building elements of early humanity.⁹

⁸ It is remarkable that not only words got lost, but word-building elements as well and instead of creating new ones, a remaining element will be used by extending its tasks.

⁹ Observing the first picture we recognized that one can write a history of languages to fulfill any political wish by comparing just similar languages and producing language families.