



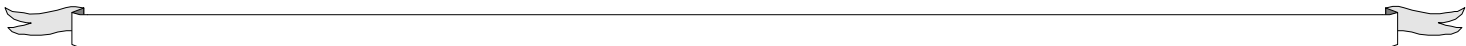
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Etruscan and Hungarian

von Alfréd Tóth

Already in 1874, the British priest Isaac Taylor brought up the idea of a genetic relationship between Etruscan and Hungarian (Taylor 1874). Since the very influential linguist August Friedrich Pott accepted this relationship in the first number of his journal “*Internationale Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft*” (the first journal of General Linguistics), this relationship was internationally accepted (Pott 1877, pp. 15ss.). In 1917, the German linguist Georg Sigwart showed the relationship between Etruscan and Sumerian (Sigwart 1917, esp. pp. 148ss.), by which the relationship between Sumerian, Etruscan and Hungarian was established. On the XIX. International Congress of Orientalists in Rome, 1935, Félix von Pográny-Nagy gave a widespread lecture about his own new researches in the area of Etruscan, Hungarian and Sumerian (von Pográny-Nagy 1938, pp. 77-81), that was only an excerpt of a much bigger work (von Pográny-Nagy 1936-36), that was unfortunately never published. Several Sumerian-Etruscan-Hungarian etymologies came from the famous historian Viktor Padányi in various studies (e.g. Padány 1963, esp. pp. 435ss., and 1964).

Under the huge pressure of the Finno-Ugric scholars, that would not accept the Sumerian-Hungarian theory, the Etruscan-Hungarian hypothesis, too, lost its importance in the last decades, because its adherents were blacklisted and banished from the leading FU journals. However, recently the situation changed mainly because of two reasons: 1. Since Hungary was liberated in 1990 from the communist leaders, the publication of non-FU research is again allowed in Hungary. 2. The Internet has been used worldwide as a medium of distribution of all these banned articles of the independent scholars. Meanwhile, also well-installed university professors are to be found amongst the “mavericks” of FU linguistics and therefore, the situation has turned around: The supposedly stable seats of the traditional FU linguists begin to shake, and never before – not even during what was called in linguistics the “Second Hungarian-Turkish war” – the FU linguists in and outside of Hungary had to defend themselves with such aggression (cf. Marácz 2006a, 2006b, 2006c).

The present status of research of Etruscan can be characterized like that: Certain scholars 1. accept, that Etruscan is non-Indo-European, but claim that it is a linguistic isolate (the majority of linguists, leaded by Pfiffig and Pallottino); 2. accept, that Etruscan is non-IE, related to Hungarian, but not to Sumerian (this is nothing else but a form of denial of the Hungarian-Sumerian theory, most prominent representative is Alinei); 3. accept, that Etruscan is non-IE and related to both Hungarian and Sumerian (the already mentioned authors, in newer time also Zászlós-Zsóka 2001 and many others); 4. claim that Etruscan is IE (basically Italic, Greek, Hittite) (Georgiev, Steinbauer, Bomhard). As category 5. one could still mention very few scholars (mostly non-linguistics), who want to connect Etruscan with any other language, e.g. Caucasian.

Etruscan is a corpus-language, i.e. we know only of a very limited number of words and grammatical structures. Most of the known words belong to similar semantic fields, since the Etruscan inscriptions are mostly dedications to gods or stand on gravestones. Furthermore, the meanings of many words are controversial. In our list, we give the meanings according to Majláth (2005), in the case of discrepancies also according to Alinei (2003). For the sound-laws concerning Etruscan and Hungarian cf. Alinei (2003, pp. 281-318), for the sound-laws concerning Sumerian and Hungarian cf. Gostony's "Dictionnaire d'étymologie sumérienne" (Paris 1975), that was published under the auspices of the French National Science Foundation under the direction of the late world-famous orientalist and professor at Sorbonne University, René Jestin.

The following map shows the Etruscan territory in the 6th century B.C.:



(With the kind permission of: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/Etruscan_civilization_map.png; based on a map from *The National Geographic Magazine*, Vol.173, No.6, June 1988.)

The Etruscan-Hungarian word list that I will present now, contains 280 etymologies, around 33% of which have Sumerian etymologies. This percentage is higher than the percentages between Hungarian

and the FU languages (27 % resp. 31%, cf. Tóth 2006a, 2006b), even unlike Etruscan, the FU languages are not corpus languages.

- (1) ac- (acnanasa) "to make, to offer"
Alinei 2003, p. 42
Hung. akadni "to hang"
- (2) acnina "possession; hostility, threat", acns "terror, veneration (?)"
TLE, p. 44
Hung. agg-aszt "to alarm, to frighten", agg-odik "to worry"
- (3) ais, eis "god"
Alinei, p. 43; Gost. 112, 835
Hung. őś "ancestor"
Sum. uš2
- (4) *ak. "point", aclχn "sharp", acrie "pointed"
TLE, p. 44; Gost. 305, 561, 600
Hung. ék "wedge, edge, point"
Sum. ág
- (5) al- "to give, to offer"
Alinei, p. 43
Hung. áldani "to bless"
- (6) alice "to make", aliqu "made, given"
TLE, p. 53; Gost. 604
Hung. ál- "substitute, fake copy, not real, pseudo-", alak "form, shape", alak-ít "to make, create, shape", al-k-ot "to create, make", etc. EWU, p. 20: "probably from a Turk. language"
Sum. alam, alan
- (7) -alχ "number ten"
Alinei 2003, p. 44
Hung. olvasni "to count, to read"
- (8) alθ "?"
Alinei 2003, p. 43, 90; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. áldozni "to sacrifice"
- (9) ama "now, meanwhile", imla, ims "at the same time"
TLE, pp. 55, 195; Gost. 45
Hung. ma "today", most "now"
Sum. mu
- (10) amake "married; spouse"
TLE, p. 55; Gost. 208
Hung. eme "mother, wife"
Sum. en
- (11) an (ana, ane, anc, ancñ, ananc) "he, she, this, that, relative pronoun"
Alinei 2003, p. 44; Gost. 835
Hung. a- (pronominal stem) + formans –m: amaz "that over there", ami "what", amely "which", etc.
Sum. aš
- (12) atena "of the same father, family, clan"
TLE, p. 75; Gost. 435
Hung. atya "father", -na genitive suffix or plural marker?
Sum. ad, ad-da
- (13) apa "father"
Alinei 2003, p. 46; Gost. 434
Hung. apa "father"
Sum. ab, ab-ba

- (14) apaiatru, apiatru "one who grasps, links", apu "receiver, obtainer", cap- "to take, to contain", capi, qapi "to grasp, to take", cepta "attainment, merit (?)", hepeni, hepni "one who finds, gets, gathers", heϕ "to gather, grab, get"
TLE, pp. 62, 64, 94, 95, 103, 173, 176; Gost. 351, 686
Hung. kap "to grasp, to grab, to receive", kap-ocs "hook, fastener", kap-csol "to connect, to join with, to attach to", etc. EWU, pp. 684s. assumes onomatopoeitic origin. Obviously, we have k- > c-, q-, h-, Ø.
Sum. kú
- (15) ar-, er- "to make, to move"
Alinei 2003, p. 90; 397, 802, 803
Hung. aratni "to harvest"; érni "to reach"
Sum. ur4
- (16) aráš, araša "span (measure)"
Alinei 2003, p. 46
Hung. arasz "span (measure)"
- (17) arce "relative on mother's side"
Alinei 2003, p. 91
Hung. ara "bride"
- (18) arna "to afflict; affliction"
TLE, p. 69
Hung. árt "to harm, to hurt", árt-al-mas "harmful"
- (19) Arno (river name)
Alinei 2003, p. 134; Gost. 284, 285
Hung. aranyos "golden"
Sum. ar, ará
- (20) arta "breaker, smasher", arθ "to section or subdivide", arθe velna "one who severs, cuts off", artile "one who articulates, artisan", artna "limb, member, part"
TLE, p. 73; Gost. 397, 802, 803
Hung. aratni "to reap, to harvest, to cut down, to mow"
Sum. ur4
- (21) arus ame "to encourage", arusia "exhortation; to push", arvasa "having pushed, driven, raised"
TLE, p. 74; Gost. 493, 802
Hung. erő "force, power, strength", erő-s "strong", erő-s-ít "to fortify, to steel, to strengthen", etc.
Sum. èr, èri, erum
- (22) ašθ "digs out"
Alinei 2003, p. 91; Gost. 639
Hung. ásni "to dig"
Sum. al-zu
- (23) asu "grave-"
Alinei 2003, p. 91; Gost. 639
Hung. ásni "to dig"
Sum. al-zu
- (24) ase "breath, wind, soul", asi "inspiration, spirit, wind", uši, ušie "to hear" > "to understand, to obey", ušiša "understood, obeyed, heard"
TLE, pp. 74, 359; Gost. 110
Hung. ész "mind, reason", esz-es "rational"
Sum. uš4
- (25) at-/aθ- "to give"
Alinei 2003, p. 271; Gost. 305
Hung. adni "to give"
Sum. ág
- (26) atranes "golden"
Alinei 2003, pp. 47, 92; Gost. 284, 285
Hung. arany "gold"
Sum. ar, ará

- (27) atrium "main hall of the Roman house"
Alinei 2003, p. 46; Gost. 50, 466
Hung. terem "hall"
Sum. giš-tir
- (28) aθ "to curse"
Alinei 2003, p. 92; Gost. 17
Hung. átkozni "to curse", átok "curse"
Sum. áš-tug
- (29) aθre "main hall of the Roman house"
Alinei 2003, pp. 47, 92; Gost. 50, 466
Hung. terem "hall"
Sum. giš-tir
- (30) aua "welfare, ave "to be propitious, beneficent", avulni "favourable"
TLE, pp. 45, 48; Gost. 13, 146
Hung. java "the best", jav-ul "to improve", jó "good". Since j- is already proto-Hung. (EWU, p. 645), j > Ø must be Etr. ; cf. also lat. Juno > etr. Uno.
Sum. i(-a)
- (31) aum "poor, wretched"
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. oml-ik "to fall to pieces, to collapse", oml-ad-ék "ruins". Since the stem is "of unknown origin" (EWU, p. 1062), the diphthongue may be original as well as an Etr. innovation.
- (32) aur "ear; hearer (?)"
TLE, p. 81; Gost. 329, 802
Hung. ér-ez "to feel; sense", ért-t "understand". Since the stem is "of unknown origin" (EWU, p. 327), we have perhaps zu assume 1. vowel lowering e > a, 2. diphthongization a > as specific Etr. developments.
Sum. ér
- (33) aurina "town"
TLE Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 476
Old Hung. uru-as "fort, city, walled city", hung. vár "fortress, castle", város "town, city". Here, it seems, that in Etr. u- > a-? > au-, while in Hung. u- > a- > va-.
Sum. uru
- (34) aus-az "eager, desirous", az "to burn, to sear (?)", usil "sun"
TLE, pp. 48, 359; Gost. 10, 11, 276
Hung. űz "to work hard at a trade; to chase after a woman". EWU, p. 1591 reconstructs ugr. *it3- "to run, to jump", so that the other meanings are secondary. Here, we can observe, that au- > a-/u- happened already in Etr., while the palatalization u > ű must be Hung.
Sum. uzu, azu
- (35) av "to desire"
TLE, p. 45
Hung. epe-d, epe-ked "to long for, to yearn, to wish, to desire". About v ~ p cf. Alinei (2003, p. 313).
- (36) avils "year"
Alinei 2003, p. 47
Hung. év "year"
- (37) avilxval "?"
Alinei 2003, p. 47; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. év "year" + -val/-vel (comitative suffix)
- (38) balteus (Lat.) "belt"
Alinei 2003, p. 49; Gost. 648
Hung. balta "axe"
Sum. bal
- (39) ca, ta, cen, cn, eca, ica, ek, tn, itun (emphatic) "this"
Alinei 2003, p. 56; Gost. 846
Hung. ez "this"
Sum. -e

- (40) calu "dead"
Alinei 2003, p. 49; Gost. 98
Hung. halni "to die"
Sum. hul
- (41) calusurasi "dead"
Alinei 2003, p. 49; Gost. 98
Hung. halni "to die"
Sum. hul
- (42) caluštla "immortal"
Alinei 2003, p. 50; Gost. 98
Hung. halni "to die" + -t(a)lan/t(e)len (privative suffix)
Sum. hul
- (43) camθe, camθi, canθe "name of magistracy"
Alinei 2003, pp. 22s.; Gost. 523
Hung. kende "formal, polite address"
Sum. kin-gal
- (44) cana "something beautiful", cen "gift, pleasing thing", cena "to be pleasing"
TLE, pp. 93, 102; Gost. 160, 303, 573
Hung. csín "elegance", csin-os "pretty, handsome", csin-os-ít "to beautify". About a > e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 284). Perhaps also Lyd. cên- (cêna-) "to dedicate" (Gusmani 1964, p. 89).
Sum. šen
- (45) canzna "green or grey eyed, shining"
TLE, p. 94
Hung. kancs-al "cross-eyed, squinting", kancs-ít "to squint". EWU, p. 678: "The original meaning of kancscalni seems to be Germ. "scheel blickend" = engl. "jealously looking", with Germ. "scheel" = "schielend" = engl. squinting, cf. also Germ. "grün vor Neid", lit. "green with jealousy". About z ~ cs cf. Alinei (2003, pp. 288, 310).
- (46) capra "container, urn, funeral urn"
TLE, p. 94
Hung. kopor-só "coffin". a > o perhaps under influence of the bilabial p.
- (47) car-, cer- "to build, to make"
TLE, pp. 96, 103ff.
Hung. gyár "factory", gyár-t "to make, to build, to manufacture". About c > gy cf. Alinei (2003, p. 300).
- (48) cara "dear, beloved; to be pleasant", carati "affection, love"
TLE, p. 96
Hung. szer-et "to like, to love", szer-et-et "affection, love", szer-et-ő "lover", etc.
Sum. Gost. 374
Hung. ciró-gat "to caress".
The double product hung. sz-/c- of Etr. c- may be due to onomatopoeitic origin of cirógatni (EWU, p. 176).
- (49) caru "to have, to take part, to invite"
TLE, p. 97
Hung. kér "to ask, to request, to beg", kér-lel "to entreat, to implore", kér-e-get "to keep asking", etc. About a > e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 284).
- (50) caθ-, caθa, cauθa, caθa "sun, sun god, Helios"
TLE, p. 88
Hung. hűgy "star". EWU, p. 585: Ural. *kuńć/* kuć. About c > h cf. Alinei (2003, p. 306).
- (51) caθa "prisoner, capture, hunt, war", catu "war"
TLE, p. 88; Gost. 593
Hung. csata "battle, fight", csat-ár "soldier, warrior". Besides csatár, we have katona "soldier, warrior", that is assumingly borrowed from ital. cattano "Burgherr, Vasall mit kleinerer Macht" (< med. lat. cataneus "id." < lat. capitaneus "durch Grösse hervorstehend", EWU, p. 712. But if csatár and katona belong together, we have here a singular example of palatalisation of c before a in Hung. Also related to caθa and catu may be Hung. had "war, army", had-i "military"; about c > h cf. Alinei (2003, p. 306).
Sum. šudul, šudun

- (52) caθ, caθin "to grasp, to perceive", caθe "shrewd, intelligent, sly", caθna "perception", cati, caθni, catni "examination, perception", esxaθ, exxaθce "to investigate, to interrogate, to seek"
TLE, pp. 88, 129
Hung. kut-at "to investigate, to search, to explore".
- (53) cavaθa, cauθa, cavuθa, kavθa "deity; burning, heat, god of heat", caveθ "burn (imperative 2nd sing.)"
TLE, pp. 197, 87; Gost. 106
Hung. hév "warmth, ardour, zeal", hév-ít "to heat", hev-es "hot", hő "heat", etc. About c- > h cf. Alinei (2003, p. 306)
Sum. hé
- (54) ceisatru "one who cuts, butcher", ceisu "piece, cut (of meat)", caśni, cazni "sharp, cutting"
TLE, pp. 101, 88; Gost. 787
Hung. kés "knife" < fgr. *kečz "knife", ural. č being realized in Etr. as s, ś and z, and in Hung. as s = ś.
Probably related to kés is hung. kasza "scythe" (since the Skythes, who obviously gave the name to this agricultural instrument, where at least in longer contact with the Magyars) and is, therefore, not "of Slavic origin" (EWU, p. 708).
Sum. isu (Akkadian)
- (55) cel "goddess of birth; orient"
Alinei 2003, pp. 54s.; Gost. 428
Hung. kelni "to rise, to get up"
Sum. kur
- (56) cemu- "burden, heavy", cemul "heap, pile", cumn-, cumln- "burden, throng"
TLE, pp. 102, 117; Gost. 356, 609
Hung. csom-ó "knot, heap, pile, bundle", csom-ag "bundle, package". The problem with this etymology is, that already FU had a palatalized affricata: *ćolme "knot, bundle; to bind" (EWU, p. 225). So perhaps Etr. c- (before palatal e!) was spoken as č and not as k?
Sum. šum
- (57) cep- "insignia, title, honorary duty"
Alinei 2003, pp. 30s.; Gost. 219, 931
Hung. kép "picture"
Sum. ka
- (58) cer-, cer(i)χun- "to request, to remind"
Alinei 2003, p. 93
Hung. kérni "to ask for"
- (59) cesu "piece, trunk"
TLE, pp. 104s.; Gost. 614
Hung. kas, kos-ár "basket". About a > e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 284).
Sum. ...dusu
- (60) ceśu "one who indulges, puts off, delays"
TLE, p. 103
Hung. kés "to be late", kés-ő "late".
- (61) ceus "family, companion", ceusn "family, community", cisuita, cisvita "belonging to the clan, community", cisum "(part) of the family"
TLE, pp. 105, 109; Gost. 452
Hung. ház "house", ház-i "household, house-, domestic", ház-as "married", etc. Obviously, we have not only c > h (cf. Alinei 2003, p. 306), but also h > c.
Sum. gá
- (62) ceχa "in favor of"
Alinei 2003, p. 52; Gost. 165, 572, 573
Hung. kegy "favor, mercy"
Sum. kug
- (63) ceχa "up, on top, above"
Alinei 2003, pp. 52s.; Gost. 582
Hung. hegy "mountain"
Sum. gag

- (64) ci “three”
Alinei 2003, p. 55
Hung. három “three”
- (65) clan, calab, clans, clenši, clinši, clenar (pl.) “born to s.o., son of s.o.”
Alinei 2003, pp. 49ss.; Gost. 98
Hung. halni “to die”
Sum. hul
- (66) clapiþe “one who beats”, culpiu “one who engraves, sculpts”
TLE, pp. 110, 117
Hung. kalap-ács “hammer”, kalap-ács-ol “to hammer” (according to EWU, p. 667 < slaw. *klepa “to knock”. Indeed, Kluge (2002, p. 498) assumes for genetically related Germ. klopfen “to knock” onomatopoeitic origin” (cf. Swiss Germ. χlöpfen “id.”), what makes a Slaw. origin of Hung. kalapács doubtful.
- (67) clel “generously”
Alinei 2003, pp. 93s.; Gost. 332
Hung. kelleni “to must”, kellő “fitting”
Sum. gál
- (68) cleva “offering; diploma”
Alinei 2003, p. 94; Gost. 304
Hung. ok “reason”, oklevél “diploma”
Sum. ag
- (69) cluvenias “in this place”
Alinei 2003, p. 95; Gost. 40
Hung. hely “place” + -ben (inessive suffix)
Sum. ki, ke
- (70) *coisa- “to care, to cure, to curate” > old lat. coravit usw., pelign. coisatens “curaverunt”, lat. cūrāre Walde and Hofmann 1938, p. 314; Gost. 214, 251, 252, 510, 786
Perhaps of Etr. origin, cf. Hung. kezelni “to care, to nurse, to treat” to kéz, kezet “hand”.
Sum. kad, kat4,5
- (71) cripe “handle, grip”
TLE, p. 115
Hung. harap “to bite, to snap” < fgr. *kar3/kor3 “to bite” (EWU, p. 528).
- (72) cure “decomposition due to heat, pus”
TLE, p. 119; Gost. 299
Hung. kór “disease, illness”.
Sum. tur5
Hung. gyarló “poor, feeble, infirm, frail”. According to EWU, p. 795, kór is a borrowing from a Western Slaw. language, and according to EWU, p. 493, gyarló is borrowed from a Turk. language. But indeed, we have both etr. c > hung. k and hung. gy, cf. Alinei (2003, p. 300).
- (73) cuś “to keep”, cuśna, cuśiþe “one who covers, guards”, cuśu “patron, protector”
TLE, pp. 119, 120
Hung. kís-ér “to accompany, to escort, to follow, to watch”.
- (74) χur “period of time”
Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gost. 120, 121, 428
Hung. kor “time”
Sum. kur
- (75) χavex “(one who) shouts, invokes (?)”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 518
Hung. hív “to call, to invite”, hív-ek “followers, parishioners”, hív-en “truly, faithfully”.
Sum. ubara
- (76) χia “doorkeeper”
TLE, p. 364; 463
Hung. kapu “door, gate”, káva “rim, well-curb”.
Sum. ká

- (77) *χurvar* "in this period"
Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gost. 120, 121, 428
Hung. *kor* "time" + *-beli* "inside"
Sum. *kur*
- (78) *elsši* "first"
Alinei 2003, p. 56
Hung. *első* "first", *elseje* "first of"
- (79) *-em* "minus"
Alinei 2003, p. 57; Gost. 828
Hung. *íme* "ecce"
Sum. *i-ne*
- (80) *emel* "(to take by the) handle"
TLE, p. 126; Gost. 164, 401
Hung. *emel* "to lift, to raise"
Sum. *nim*
- (81) *eniaca* "so much"
Alinei 2003, p. 57; Gost. 847
Hung. *ennyi* "so much"
Sum. *-ne, -e-ne*
- (82) *ep* "to do", *epl* "work", *eple, epule* "worker", *epiur, epeur* "child/youth companion of Hercules, who presents him to Tinia or Minerva"
TLE, p. 126; Gost. 8
Hung. *ép* "healthy", *ép-ít* "to build, to erect, to construct", *ép-ül-et* "building", etc.
Sum. *é*
- (83) *er, erce* "to honour; honour, respect", *eris* "honour, respect"
TLE, p. 127; Gost. 481, 699, 734
Hung. *úr* "lord, gentleman (title of respect); male, lead-male", *úr-i, úr-i-as* "grand, noble, distinguished", *ur-al-kod* "to reign, to rule, to govern", etc.
Sum. *ur*
- (84) *-eri, -ri* "gerundive suffix, postposition 'for, for the sake of'"
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 852
Hung. *rá, reá < rea* "on, onto, upon (him/her/it)", *rá-* "prefix 'on, onto', -ra/-re "to, towards" (sublative); cf. Old Hung. (1055 A.D.) *feheruuaru rea menéh hodu utu rea* = *Fehérvárra menő hadútra* "to the military way going to Fehérvár/Stuhlweissenburg (city in Western Hungary)".
Sum. *-ra*
- (85) *eta, ita, eit, ta, tal, tl, tei* "this"
Alinei 2003, p. 58; Gost. 846
Hung. *ez* "this"
Sum. *-e*
- (86) *etanal, etnam, itanim* "in such a way"
Alinei 2003, p. 58; Gost. 846
Hung. *ezennel* (1644 *ezennen*) "in such a way"
Sum. *-e*
- (87) *etera, eteri* "foreigner, client, soldier (?)"
Alinei 2003, pp. 59s.; Gost. 885
Hung. *ezer* "1000; ezred "regiment"
Sum. *eš*
- (88) *faca* "to cleave" (TLE, p. 365)
Hung. *fak-ad* "to split, to burst", *pukk-ad* "to burst with rage", *pukk-an* "to explode", *bukk-an* "to hit upon something, to discover something".
- (89) *fala, *falatu* "sky"
TLE, p. 416; Gost. 35, 151, 405
Fest., p. 78: *falae dictae ab altitudine, a falado, quod apud Etruscos significat caelum.*
Hung. *fel, föl* "up, above", *fel-felé* "upwards"
Sum. *An* "god of the heaven"

- (90) falaś "middle"
Alinei 2003, p. 62; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 631, 862
Hung. fél "half"
Sum. bar
- (91) faluθras "part of the city"
Alinei 2003, p. 97; Gost. 682
Hung. falu "village"
Sum. alum (Akkad.)
- (92) farθne "fastness"
Alinei 2003, p. 97
Hung. fáradni "to work hard, to get tired"
- (93) faše, fase, fašei, fašena "bread" (?)
Alinei 2003, pp. 97s.
Hung. fazék "pot"
- (94) f[a]siθrals "to clean up the vases"
Alinei 2003, pp. 97s.
Hung. fazék "pot"
- (95) felequ "turned (on the lathe)"
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 205a
Hung. forog "to turn, to twist, to spin", forg-alom "traffic", pereg "to spin, to whirl around", perg-et "to roll", etc. The reflexes with initial f- are according to EWU, p. 410 "on unknown origin", but the Obugr. forms with p- lead to ural. *perk3-/pery3- "to turn (oneself)".
Sum. bar
- (96) Felzna (Lat. Felsina) "Bologna"
Alinei 2003, p. 131; Gost. 35, 151
Hung. felső "upper"
Sum. An
- (97) fes "to make accounts, to assure"
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. bíz "to trust, to assure, to have confidence in", biz-omány "commission, consignment", biz-t-os, biz-ony "assured", etc. To b ~ f cf. Alinei (2003, p. 304).
- (98) fira "hostility"
TLE, p. 369; Gost. 487
Hung. ver "to hit, to beat", ver-e-ked "to fight"
Sum. bir, ber
Hung. háború (< *had-ború) "war", bir-kóz "to wrestle". About b ~ v ~ f cf. Alinei (2003, pp. 304, 313)
- (99) fler "offering, sacrifice"
Alinei 2003, p. 60; Gost. 67, 205a, 382, 631, 862
Hung. fél "half"
Sum. bar
- (100) Fufluna, Pupluna "Populonia (place name)"
Alinei 2003, pp. 132s.; Gost. 350
Hung. fűlni "to be heated"
Sum. bil
- (101) fulu "blacksmith"
Alinei 2003, p. 99; Gost. 350
Hung. fűlni "to be heated"
Sum. bil
- (102) har, hara, hurt "battle; to fight"
Alinei 2003, p. 100
Hung. harc "battle", harcolni "to fight"
- (103) hercna "dragger" (TLE, p. 174)
Hung. hurcolni "to drag, to haul". About u ~ e cf. Alinei (2003, p. 291).

- (104) hate, haθe “hateful, hostile”, hatu, hatrunia (fem.) “hateful, angry, sullen” (TLE, p. 171)
Hung. utálni “to hate, deteste, despise”
- (105) hele “sad, angry, sullen”, helu “to get sad, mad”, helucu “sad, mournful”, helusnei “(one who) gets sad”
TLE, pp. 172s.; Gost. 932
Hung. hülye “imbecile, idiot”. Probably, the development is hele > *hile > *hüle > hülye (about i > ü cf. Alinei 2003, p. 289)
Sum. lil
- (106) hil “place”
Alinei 2003, p. 101; Gost. 40
Hung. hely “place”
Sum. ki, ke
- (107) hinθa, hinθu, hinθθin “below”, hinθiu “underground, infernal”
TLE, p. 177
Hung. hant “mound; grave”, hant-ol “to bury”.
- (108) hisu “acute, fine”
TLE, p. 178
Hung. has-ad “to burst”, has-ít “to split”, has-o-gat “to split into fine strips”, has-on-ló “similar”, etc.
- (109) hucu “reflexive, prudent”
TLE, p. 178; Gost. 304, 911
Hung. ok-os “clever, smart, intelligent”. According to EWU, p. 1055, ok is a borrowoing from a Turk. language. The h- is an etymological problem.
Sum. ag
- (110) hus-, husiur (pl.) “child”
Alinei 2003, p. 63
Hung. hős “hero; young, boy”
- (111) huθ “six (four?)”
Alinei 2003, pp. 63s.; Gost. 248, 841
Hung. hat “six”
Sum. háš
- (112) ic, iχ, iχnac “as”
Alinei 2003, pp. 64s.; Gost. 217
Hung. így “so, like that”
Sum. igi
- (113) ilacve, iluxve “enough”
Alinei 2003, pp. 101s.; Gost. 197
Hung. elég-vé (eléggé): elég “enough” + -vé (translative suffix)
Sum. egir
- (114) ima, ame “to commemorate; commemoration, conclave”, imit-ve “commemorated”
TLE, p. 55f.; Gost. 15
Hung. ima “prayer”, imád “to worship”, eml-e-get “to mention”, eml-ék “memory”, etc.
Sum. mú-mú
- (115) inpa “ecce”
Alinei 2003, p. 102; Gost. 828
Hung. em, im, ím, íme “ecce” + -ba (illative suffix)
Sum. i-ne
- (116) inte “adverse, hostile”
TLE, p. 195
Hung. int “to admonish, to warn”, intő “exhortation, warning”.
- (117) ipas, ipase “oscillating, wavering”
TLE, p. 195; Gost. 38
Hung. hab “foam”, hab-oz-ik “to hesitate, to be reluctant”. According to EWU, p. 504, root is Ural. *kumpa “wave”, so we have ural. k- > hung. h > etr. Ø.
Sum. a-ab-(ba)

- (118) itθa “beverage; drinking vessel”
Alinei 2003, p. 103; Gost. 319
Hung. inni “to drink”, iszik “drinks”
Sum. im-ma
- (119) iθal “beverage”
Alinei 2003, p. 102; Gost. 319
Hung. ital “beverage”
Sum. im-ma
- (120) iḡeme “drink (imperative 2nd sing.), drinks”
Alinei 2003, p. 101; Gost. 319
Hung. igyál, igyon, idd/igyad, igya “drink (imperative 2nd sing.), drinks”
Sum. im-ma
- (121) kalem “ready to fall, to lower oneself”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 98
Hung. hull- “to fall, to diminish”, hull-at “to shed (leaves, tears)”. EWU, p. 586: FU (Ugr.?) *kul3- “to fall, to diminish”. The Etr. word represents, therefore, an older form than the Hung. (k > h).
Sum. hul
- (122) katekriI “I am going at home”
Alinei 2003, p. 92; Gost. 452 + 333, 554
Hung. hazakerülni “to go at home”
Sum. gá + gur
- (123) *kel, *kil- “to grow”, cele “grown, large, tall”, cilva “to swell, to grow”
TLE, p. 108; Gost. 428
Hung. kel, kél “to rise, to swell, to sprout”, kel-és “ascend, tumour”, kel-et “East”, etc.
Sum. kur
- (124) krankru “with long nails”
Alinei 2003, p. 95
Hung. karom, köröm “nail”
- (125) kuikna “projectile from stone”
Alinei 2003, p. 96; Gost. 121, 353
Hung. kő, követ “stone”
Sum. kur, ku-ur
- (126) lapicane “vacillating”
Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 244
Hung. leb-eg “to float, to hang, to hover”, lob-og “to flame, to wave, to flutter, to float”, lób-ál “to dangle, to hang”
Sum. lipiš
- (127) -laθ “sees”
Alinei 2003, p. 103
Hung. látni “to see”
- (128) lauc, luc, lauxum-, luxum- (Lat. lucumo, lucmo, lucmon “Etruscan noble”)
Alinei 2003, pp. 27s.
Hung. ló “horse” + hím “male”
- (129) leine “from the underworld”
Alinei 2003, p. 103; Gost. 334
Hung. le- “down”
Sum. laI, lá
- (130) line “living”
Alinei 2003, p. 104; Gost. 447
Hung. leny “being, creature”
Sum. lú
- (131) Iθ “?” (Alinei 2003, p. 212; Majláth, s.v.)
Hung. áldani “to scarify”

- (132) luaś “night”
Alinei 2003, p. 104
Hung. lovas “knight”
- (133) luca “pain”
TLE, p. 226
Hung. rag-ály “infection, contagion”, rag-ad “to attach, to stick to”. About the exchange of l and r cf. Alinei (2003m p. 297)
- (134) lup-, lupu “to die”
Alinei 2003, pp. 65s.
Hung. lófő, lófej “horse-head, noble”
- (135) luri “from him”
Alinei 2003, p. 105; Gost. 853
Hung. dial. léra, Hung. róla “from him (delative)”
Sum. -ra11
- (136) mani(i)m “daughter-in-law”
Alinei 2003, pp. 105s.; Gost. 460
Hung. meny “daughter-in-law”
Sum. dumu-munus
- (137) maru, marunu “name of magistracy” (Lat. maro “title of an Umbrian magistrate”)
Alinei 2003, pp. 23ss.; Gost. 14, 492
Hung. mérő “measurer”
Sum. me
- (138) maθ “honey”
TLE, p. 231
Hung. méz “honey”. EWU, p. 973 reconstructs a FU *mete “honey” and claims, that the knowledge of honey-making comes from the Finno-Ugrians, but oversees, that the word for honey obviously was a Wanderwort, cf. Brunner (1969, no. 438): medhu “Honig” – Old Ind. madhu, New High Germ. Met, Litv. medùs “honey” – Akkad. matqu “sweet”, Hebr. mātōq “id.”
- (139) me, mi “I”, mene, mini “me” (?)
Alinei 2003, pp. 67s.; Gost. 811
Hung. én “I” (< Proto-Hung. *ëme)
Sum. ġá-e
- (140) mexl “Hungarian”
Alinei 2003, p. 106
Hung. magyar “Hungarian”
- (141) mexlum “land of the Hungarians”
Alinei 2003, p. 106
Hung. magyar “Hungarian” + -l (ablative; cf. aló-l, alu-l, hazu-l, köze-l, etc.)
- (142) menaxe “went, has gone”
Alinei 2003, p. 107; Gost. 255, 267
Hung. menni “to go”, megy “goes”
Sum. gin, me
- (143) mesnamer “measuring unit”
Alinei 2003, p. 107
Hung. messzely “measuring unit (Germ. Seidel)”
- (144) mliθuns “from the vest”
Alinei 2003, p. 191
Hung. melleny “vest”
- (145) munistas, munisuleθ, minisvleθ, munsle “monument”
Alinei 2003, p. 69; Gost. 46, 492, 579, 580
Hung. mű, művet “work”
Sum. mu, šumu

- (146) mur- "to stay, to reside"
TLE, p. 252
Hung. mar-ad "to stay, to remain", mar-ad-ék "remainder, remnants, rest".
- (147) mutu "trunk, cut"
TLE, p. 254
Hung. met-él "to cut off", met-sz "to cut, to carve", mész-ár-os "slaughterer", mész-ár-ol "to slaughter", etc.
- (148) muθ, mutin "to move", mutzi "motion, movement, activity"
TLE, pp. 250, 254
Hung. mocc-an "to move, motoz "to search", moz-og "to move", etc. If Yeniss. mod'oda "to move" points to an original dental (denied by EWU, p. 1000), then we have to see motozni as the oldest Hung. form with – t- > -z/-c(c)-.
- (149) nac, nacna, nacnva "how, as, because since", Alinei "big"
Alinei 2003, pp. 71s.; Gost. 154, 167, 168, 169, 170
Hung. nagy "big"
Sum. nu5(..g)
- (150) nac, naceme (dative suffix)
Alinei 2003, p. 108; Gost. 849
Hung. –nak/-nek (dative suffix)
Sum. -na
- (151) namulθ ame "to understand", namulθna "(which) grasps, perceives", numa "sign", numta "sign, mention"
TEL, pp. 256, 259; Gost. 59
Hung. nyom "trace, footprint", nyom-oz "to investigate", nyom-ni "to press, to print", nyom-ul "to advance, to progress, to penetrate". Since the Ugr. root *ńol3- "trace; to press" (EWU, p. 1045) has already a palatal ń, the depalatalization of the Etr. form needs an explanation.
Sum. nam(tar)
- (152) napar, naper "surface measure", Alinei "people (pl.)"
Alinei 2003, p. 109; Gost. 446, 812, 930
Hung. nép "people"
Sum. ní, na-ab
- (153) nene "nurse, wet-nurse"
TLE, p. 257; Gost. 442
Hung. néni "aunt", néne "aunt; elder sister".
Sum. nin
- (154) neri "water"
TLE, p. 258
Hung. nyír-kos "wet, damp" probably to nyír "birch(tree); swamp" (EWU, p. 1043). The Hung. ny instead of the n needs to be explained.
- (155) nesl, neisl, neśl "watch (imperative 2nd sing.)"
Alinei 2003, p. 109; Gost. 138, 848
Hung. nézni "to watch, to look"
Sum. ní
- (156) netšvis, netsviš, natis "haruspex"
Alinei 2003, pp. 72s.; Gost. 138, 848
Hung. nézni "to watch, to look"
Sum. ní
- (157) neθšrac "haruspicina"
Alinei 2003, pp. 72s.; Gost. 138, 848
Hung. nézni "to watch, to look"
Sum. ní
- (158) nevtlane "(one who) enjoys"
TLE, p. 257
Hung. nevet "to laugh"

- (159) nica "to lower, to humiliate", nicu "one who lowers"
TLE, p. 258; Gost. 411
Hung. nyug-szik "to rest, to lie down", nyu-gat "West", etc.
Sum. (ki-nàd)nud, ...ná
- (160) paci "collected, quiet"
TLE, p. 263
Hung. béke "peace"
- (161) papa "grandfather"
Alinei 2003, p. 74; Gost. 434
Hung. papa "father"
Sum. ab, ab-ba
- (162) par, parniχ, parχis "dealing with social or administrative conditions, attribute of a magistracy, with equal rights, peer"
TEL, p. 266; Gost. 495
Hung. bír-ál "to judge, to criticize", bír-ó "judge, umpire", bir-o-dalom "empire, realm", bir-tok "possession, estate", etc.
Sum. búr
- (163) parliu "to steam"
Alinei 2003, p. 110
Hung. párolni "to steam"
- (164) pazu "cook"
Alinei 2003, p. 111; Gost. 350
Hung. főző "cooking"
Sum. bil
- (165) pen "victim < stricken"
TLE, p. 269
Hung. béna "crippled, lame, paralyzed"
- (166) penθe, penθna, penθuna "to cover"
Alinei 2003, p. 111
Hung. fedni "to cover"
- (167) penznas "to cover"
Alinei 2003, p. 111
Hung. fedni "to cover"
- (168) pepn, pem "main-, boss"
Alinei 2003, p. 75; Gost. 514, 792
Hung. fő, fej "head", fő- "main-"
Sum. be, pa
- (169) peris "passage, footbridge"
TLE, p. 270
Hung. búrű "footbridge".
- (170) perse, øerse "horrid, bristling"
TLE, p. 271
Hung. borz-al-mas, borz-aszt-ó "horrible, terrible", borz-ad "shudder, shiver (with horror)", borz-as "unkempt, untidy". Perse is also the Etr. name of Perseus, whose "origin is unknown" (Frisk 1973, p. 517) and according to Hesychos the "name of an unknown fish in the Red Sea" (Frisk, loc. cit.).
- (171) pi, -pi, pul "at, in, for, by, through, with"
TLE, p. 274; Gost. 366, 861
Hung. -ba/-be illative suffix "inside, into", bel-, be- "inside, into"
Sum. be, bad
- (172) pulpai, pulpa "shining, splendid", pulum "id.", pulumχva "stars, star-count", fulumχva "splendor > famous (man)", fuluve-, hvuluve, pulumχva, vhulve, vhuluena "splendid, shining"
TEL, pp. 281, 372; Gost. 350, 451
Hung. vil-ág-ít "to shine", vill-an "to flash", vill-og "to flash, glitter", vill-ám "lightning", etc.
Sum. bil

- (173) pulum "corridor"
Alinei 2003, p. 112; Gost. 68, 385, 555
Hung. folyini "to flow", folyam, folyó "river"
Sum. hal, hal, pa6
- (174) φεχucu "?"
Alinei 2003, p. 32; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. fegyni "to discipline"
- (175) φurθ- "to change"
Alinei 2003, p. 100; Gost. 205a
Hung. fordítani "to turn around"
Sum. bar
- (176) rach- "to prepare"
TLE, p. 301; Gost. 264, 344, 369
Hung. rak "to arrange, to heap, to pile up, to place, to put, to lay", rak-ás "heap, pile", rak-tár "warehouse, storehouse", etc.
Sum. ra + ag
- (177) rapa "engraving, writing", rapale "engraving", rapalni, raplni "engraver, writer"
TLE, p. 300
Hung. ró-, rov- "to cut, to engrave", rov-ás "notch, runic writing", rov-ar "insect" (< Lat. in-secare "to cut in"), rov-at "column in a newspaper", etc.
- (178) rasna "people; Etruscan"
Alinei 2003, pp. 33s.; Gost. 85
Hung. rész "part"
Sum. liš
- (179) ril "at the age of ...", Alinei "soul, spirit"
Alinei 2003, p. 113; Gost. 69, 447
Hung. lélek "soul"
Sum. lil
- (180) rumitrineθi "in the grave of the *gens*"
Alinei 2003, pp. 113s.
Hung. rokon (> Etr. ruva) "relative" + -m (nominal formans) + -θi (locative suffix)
- (181) runs "?"
Alinei 2003, p. 214; ; Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 135, 292, 344
Hung. roncs "ruins", rongy "rags"
Sum. gum, hum, ra
- (182) rupsa "(which) smashed, piece (?)"
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. rep-ed "to crack, to burst", rep-esz "splinter", rop-og "to crack, to crackle", ropp-an "to crack, to snap"
- (183) ruva "brother"
Alinei 2003, p. 76
Hung. rokon "relative"
- (184) sac-, śac-, sac-a, sac-ri "carrying out a sacred act, to consecrate", sacni "priest; consecration", sacni, sacniu, śacni-cn, śacni-tn, śacni-cla, śacni-tle, śacni-cl-eri, śacni-cs-treš "sacred place, sanctuary; consecrated", śacninc cilθ "sanctuary", sacnicleri "for the temple", sacnitalte, sacnisa, sacniša "to consecrate", suc-, śuc-, śuc-i, śuc-ivn, śuc-ri "ritual act"
TLE, pp. 308, 294; Gost. 310, 461
Hung. szok-ik "to get used to, to get accustomed to", szok-ás "habit, custom", szok-ás-os "usual, customary"
Sum. zah
- (185) śaca "point", śacri "to fix, to fasten", śacni "sharp, pointed", śacrtuna "incisor, chisel", śacu, śaxu "acute, wise"
TLE, p. 288; Gost. 356; 210, 321; 583
Hung. csák-ány "pickaxe", csák-lya "boarding hook, pickaxe", csák "plow (arch.)"
Sum. šum;

- Hung. szeg "measure of land (arch.); nail; to break an oath"
 Sum. sag, saĝ
 Hung. szek-erce "pointed battle axe", szig-ony "harpoon", etc. Etr. ś- corresponds both to Hung. cs- and sz (Alinei 2003, p. 291, 302f.)
 Sum. šukur
- (186) sal- "to make, to carry out", salt, salθ "apartment, accommodation, lodgings"
 Alinei 2003, p. 114; Gost. 386
 Hung. szállni "to stay in a hotel", szálló, szállás "hotel"
 Sum. dal
- (187) šale, šalie, šalvi "star; splendid", salieθi "light, illumination", šaltuc "shining", šalθn "to shine, to illuminate", zalθirie "to shine"
 TLE, pp. 288, 163; Gost. 91, 359, 360, 370; 693
 Hung. csill-ag "star", csill-an "to flash", csill-og "to sparkle", csill-ám-l-ik "to glitter", etc
 Sum. zalag, zálág
 Hung. süll "to bake, to roast"
 Sum. šug
- (188) sanisva, sanišva "bones" (?), Alinei "to be death"
 Alinei 2003, pp. 114s.; Gost. 357
 Hung. sanyarni, sanyarítani, sanyargatni "to torment"
 Sum. šàl(-šàl)
- (189) šarle "to sterilize, to neutralize"
 Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 415, 592
 Hung. súr-ol "to rub, to scour, to polish"
 Sum. šu ... ùr
- (190) seci "to cut, to smash", śucri, śuxu "dividing, cutting part"
 TLE, p. 294; Gost. 323
 Hung. szak-ít "to rip, to tear", szagg-at "to rip", szeg "to cut, to slice"
 Sum. suh
- (191) seka "to fall, to founder"
 Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 323
 Hung. szak-ad "to fall, to drop; to tear"
 Sum. suh
- (192) sel, šel, šelace "to renovate, to liven"
 Alinei 2003, p. 115; Gost. 21, 192
 Hung. szellőzni "to air, to ventilate"
 Sum. d-Zalam (< Akkad.)
- (193) sem(niəsi) "eyes (that see)"
 Alinei 2003, p. 287; Gost. 218, 691
 Hung. szem "eye"
 Sum. ši
- (194) semϕ "seven" (?)
 Alinei 2003, p. 77
 Hung. hét
- (195) šeru "to stiffen, to stand, to stop", zar "to make rigid, hard", zar-, šar-, šer- "rigid, stiff, solid", zarve "rigid"
 TLE, pp. 163, 291
 Hung. sorv-ad "to be consumed, to decay, to decline, to languish, to waste away"
- (196) snuiaϕ "alliance"
 Alinei 2003, p. 116; Gost. 827, 865 + 387, 700
 Hung. össze "together" + nőni "to grow"
 Sum. uš-sa + na-na(-àm)
- (197) spur "city"
 Alinei 2003, pp. 77s.; Gost. 827, 865 + 706
 Hung. össz(e)- "together" + por "farmer"
 Sum. uš-sa + par

- (198) sren "ornament, figure, image", Alinei "to occur"
Alinei 2003, p. 117; Gost. 110
Hung. eszre jönni "to occur", lit. "to come into the sense"
Sum. uš4
- (199) šuci, šucic, suciḡ "piece, part"
TLE, p. 294
Hung. csak "only, nothing but" (EWU, p. 185: "of unknown origin")
- (200) *suplu, šuplu "futist" (Lat. subulo "id."), Alinei "whip"
Alinei 2003, pp. 117s.
Hung. dial. (Székely) supálni "to whip"
- (201) suplu "whistler, piper"
TLE, p. 327; Gost. 543
Hung. síp "whistle", síp-ol "to whistle"
Sum. tib, sip, šip
- (202) šuri "god of luck"; šurte "luck"
TLE, p. 296
Hung. szer-encse "luck, fortune". Probably the Etr. Name of the city of Viterbo, Sur(in)na, belongs also to here.
- (203) šuθi "seat; tomb"
Alinei 2003, p. 79
Hung. csont "bone"
- (204) šuθina "having to do with grave, sepulchral gift"
Alinei 2003, pp. 79s.
Hung. csont "bone"
- (205) sval-, s[i]valce "alive; to live"
Alinei 2003, p. 89; Gost. 51, 209
Hung. szívni "to suck", szív "heart"
Sum. giš-tir, šag, Emesal šab
- (206) Tages "founder of Etruscan divination, born as a prophetic child who sprang from freshly plowed furrow at Tarquinia, deity who taught the Etruscans divination and augury, depicted as a young man with two snakes as legs
von Vacano 1957, pp. 45s.; Gost. 293, 454
Hung. tag "limb, member, tag-lal "to analyse, to dissect", tag-ol "to dissect", tag-ad "to deny".
Sum. tag
- (207) talce "footprint"
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. talp "sole (of human foot), talpa-as "infantryman", talp-al "to tread down, to destroy", talap "sole, base", talap-zat "pedestal", etc. A problem is the Hung. -p that seems to belong to the stem. EWU, p. 1475 assumes North-Ital. borrowing.
- (208) talmiθe "(which) articulates, computes, deciphers" (Majláth, s.v.)
Hung. tolm-ács "interpeter" (> Germ. Dolmetscher "id."). EWU, p. 1527 assumes either Turk. or Slaw. borrowing.
- (209) tam- "to bury"
Alinei 2003, p. 118; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. temetni "to bury"
Sum. temen
- (210) tamera "name of magistracy"
Alinei 2003, p. 188; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. temetni "to bury"
Sum. temen
- (211) tamerescā "burial"
Alinei 2003, p. 118; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. temetni "to bury"
Sum. temen

- (212) tamia "grave"
Alinei 2003, p. 82; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. temetni "to bury"
Sum. temen
- (213) tamiathuras "gravedigger"
Alinei 2003, p. 118; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. temetni "to bury"
Sum. temen
- (214) tan-, tansina "to teach, to prove, to witness"
Alinei 2003, pp. 119s.
Hung. tanítani "to teach"
- (215) tanr "?"
Alinei 2003, p. 238; Majláth, s.v.
Hung. tanítani "to teach"
- (216) tarils "cursus"
Alinei 2003, p. 32; Gost. 298, 466
Hung. térni "to turn, to turn around"
Sum. tur5
- (217) tapu "beaten", tapuša "touched, beaten", taplaš- "to beat", θepri, θefri, θefarie "one who presses, tramples; violent", θepza "beaten, pressed", tef, teb "stamp, character", θuf "oppressed", θufi, tupi, θuflθic "to push, to blow; beating"
TLE, p. 332, 337; Gost. 340
Hung. tap-int "to touch, to feel", tap-og-at "id."
Hung. dob-ogni "to beat (heart); t > d cf. Alinei (2003, p. 309).
Sum. dúb
- (218) ten-, θen-, tn-, ta- "to act as magistrate"
Alinei 2003, p. 81; Gost. 348
Hung. tenni "to make, to do"
Sum. Gost. te
- (219) tenamer "to rebuke, to assail", zimuθe "(one who) lowers, strikes"
TLE, p. 165; Gost. 440, 564; 391
Hung. tám-ad "to attack, to assail". If one considers, that támadni also means "to support" and that támasz "support", támasztani "to support", támogatni "id.", támolyogni "to falter" <
Sum. dam
Hung. tántorogni "id.", tápáskodik "to stand up supportingly"
Hunh. táplálni "to support, feed, nourish" <
Sum. tab,
etc. belong to the same word family (cf. EWU, p. 1476), one has to assume, that the semantic change "to help" > "to assail" dates already in Etruscan time.
- (220) tes-, tez-, θes-, θez- (tezan; teta, t(e)va) "to make, to do, to put"
Alinei 2003, pp. 80s.; Gost. 348
Hung. tenni "to make, to do", tesz "makes, does"
Sum. te
- (221) tešameitale "?"
Alinei 2003, p. 167; ; Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 348
Hung. tesz "make, does" + -delem/-dalom (nominal suffix)
Sum. te
- (222) teta "to cover, to protect"
TLE, p. 335
Hung. tető "roof, lid, cover"
- (223) tiurunias "law, customs"
Alinei 2003, p. 123; Gost. 59, 268
Hung. törvény "law"
Sum. nam(tar), tar

- (224) tmia "place, sacred building, temple" (?)
Alinei 2003, pp. 81s.; Gost. 7, 266, 409
Hung. temetni "to bury"
Sum. temen
- (225) trutnuθ, trutnvt "priest (fulguriator)"
Alinei 2003, pp. 82s.; Gost. 109
Hung. táltos "sorcerer"
Sum. tál, tála
- (226) tular, tularu "boundaries (pl. of tul)"
Alinei 2003, pp. 83s.; Gost. 128
Hung. túl "beyond"
Sum. tu15
- (227) tur- "to give"
Alinei 2003, pp. 84s.; Gost. 298, 466
Hung. térni "to turn, to turn around"
Sum. tur5, dúr, dúrun
- (228) tusnutnie, tuśnutie "?"
Alinei 2003, p. 126; ; Majláth, s.v.; Gost. 453
Hung. tűz "fire"
Sum. tu6
- (229) tuśti, tuśθi "(in the) oven, (in the) flame"
Alinei 2003, p. 126; Gost. 453 + 857
Hung. tűz "fire" + , -t(t), -et(t)/-ott (locative suffix)
Sum. Gost. tu6 + -ta11
- (230) θa, θac "silence", θaclθi "in silence"
TLE, pp. 181s.
Hung. sik-et, sük-et "deaf"
- (231) θam- "to build, to found", zimaite, zimite "(which) sustains"
TLE, p. 182; Gost. 440, 564
Hung. támasz "support", tám-og-at "to support, to help", tám-la "backrest". Probably also lyd. tam- (Gusmani 1964, pp. 208s.)
Sum. dam
- (232) θanasa "teacher"
Alinei 2003, pp. 119s.
Hung. tanítani "to teach"
- (233) θapicun, θapintaś "to crush with the feet"
Alinei 2003, p. 120
Hung. topogni "to trip", toppantani "to stamp with the foot"
- (234) θaura, θaure "tomb"
Alinei 2003, p. 121; Gost. 410
Hung. tár (< *tavar) "storage room"
Sum. tál(-tál)
- (235) θec "to knead > to model, to adjust"
TLE, p. 187; Gost. 173
Hung. dag-aszt "to knead", dag-ad "to swell, to grow". EWU, p. 240 assumes a root FU *tonj3-/*tanj3- "to swell"
Sum. dugud
- (236) θel- "to fill"
Alinei 2003, pp. 122s.; Gost. 71, 888
Hung. telni "to be filled", tele "full", tölteni "to fill"
Sum. tál-la
- (237) θez- "to make an offering" (TLE, p. 187)
Hung. tetsz-ik "to please, to appeal"

- (238) *θilen* "fill (imperative 2nd or 3rd sing.)"
Alinei 2003, pp. 122s.; Gost. 71, 888
Hung. *telni* "to be filled", *tele* "full", *tölteni* "to fill"
Sum. *tíl-la*
- (239) *θra* "milk" (?)
Alinei 2003, p. 123; Gost. 702
Hung. *tej* "milk" + *-ra/-re* (sublative suffix)
Sum. *ga*
- (240) *θrama* "distributor (woman)"
Alinei 2003, p. 124; Gost. 410 + 208
Hung. *tár* "storage room" + *eme* "female"
Sum. *tál + en*
- (241) *θu* "one"
TLE, p. 191; Gost. 181, 823
Hung. *egy*, vgl. EWU, p. 298: *ostj. it.* Probably, the *e-* is related to demonstrative *ez* "this"
Sum. *gi-na, dil*
- (242) *tul* "to divide, to share, to assign"
TEL, p. 347; Gost. 128
Hung. *túl* "beyond, across"
Sum. *tu15*
Hung. *tel-ek* "plot of land, estate", *tel-ep* "settlement, colony", etc.
- (243) *θun* "instrument (music)"
Alinei 2003, pp. 125s.
Hung. *ín* "nerve"
- (244) *tunt* "to hit, to run into"
TLE, p. 348; Gost. 372, 623
Hung. *dönt* "to upset, to overturn; to decide"
Sum. *tun, tu10*
- (245) *tur* "the robust one > bull, ox", *tura* "robust, solid (fem.) > cow, tura, ture "to reinforce, to swell, to make firm"
TLE, p. 349; Gost. 187, 419; 426, 467
Hung. *der-ék* "waist; honest; tall, well-built, fine, well done, handsome"
Sum. *diri(g)*
Hung. *törzs* "trunk (tree)"
Sum. *dúr, tuš*
To here belongs perhaps also the name of the highest female goddess "Turan" (cf. Pfiffig 1998, p. 24 and *passim*) and the name Tyrranoi/Tyrsenoi as well as the former denomination of the Ural-Altaic languages as "Turanic languages".
- (246) *-θuras* "collective suffix", *tursikina* "Etruscan"
Majláth, s.v.; cf. Alinei 2003, p. 85; Gost. 426, 467
Hung. *törzs* "tribe, clan"
Sum. *dúr, tuš*
Hung. *társ* "fellow", *társ-a-ság* "society"
- (247) *turi* "to turn, to spin", *turia* "Turo (goddess of) turning"
Majláth, s.v.
Hung. *csűrni* "to twist about, to wring out".
- (248) *tusiu, tusnu* "swollen, jammed, rich, smug, excited"
TLE, p. 351; Gost. 819
Hung. *dús* "rich, thick, abundant, opulent"
Sum. *dù, dù-a*
- (249) *θuta* "people"
TLE, p. 193; Gost. 181, 823
Hung. *egyed* "individual", *együtt* "together", *együtt-es* "joint, common, collective". But cf. Osc. *touto*, Umbr. acc. *totam* "civitas" < IE **teutā* "people" (Walde and Pokorny 1930, p. 712), to which is put usually also the family name *Tóth*, but it is not convincing at all, that one of the most common Hung. names is of IE origin. Therefore, Bobula (1970, p. 82) proposed sum. *tu-tu* "to give birth, to father" as etymology, which is indeed

compatible both with the IE and the FU words, so that Hung. may have taken the words from Sum. and given it to FU, while the IE words come either also directly from Sum. or are borrowings from FU.
Sum. gi-na, dil

- (250) *θuvas* “trunk; fire; idol”
Alinei 2003, p. 127; Gost. 72, 222, 391, 445, 821
Hung. *tő*, *tövet* “trunk”
Sum. *ti*
- (251) *uri*, *ure*, *uru* “sir, master”
Alinei 2003, p. 127; Gost. 481, 699, 734
Hung. *úr* “sir, master”
Sum. *ur*
- (252) *useti* “to draw (water)”
TLE, p. 359; Gost. 398
Hung. *húz* “to draw, to pull”, *huz-at* “draught”, *huz-am* “continuing, longtime”, etc.
Sum. *hur*
- (253) *ut-* “to give, to carry out, to perform”
TLE, p. 360; Gost. 305
Hung. *ad* “to give”, *ad-ag* “portion”, *elő-ad* “to perform”, *elő-ad-ás* “lecture”, etc.
Sum. *ág*
- (254) *uḫumsna* “one who yokes, binds”
TLE, p. 361
Hung. *iga* “yoke”
- (255) *uzr*, *uzarale* “robbed, widowed, bereaved”
TLE, p. 354
Hung. *özvegy* “widow, widower”. The problem with this etymology is Etr. *-v-* ~ *hung.-r-*, for which there is (hitherto?) no parallel. EWU, p. 1092: “of unknown origin”. Maybe, Hung. *özvegy* is *öz-vegy* with *öz* < *ős* “ancestor” and *vegy* may belong to *lenni* “to be” (cf. *vagy* “thou art”).
- (256) *vacal*, *vacil* “libation”
Alinei 2003, p. 86; Gost. 34
Hung. *báj* “charme”
Sum. *bà*
- (257) *vanθ* “demoness or fury associated with Charun”, *Parca*, “one who turns > spin”, *venzile* “servile, client”
TLE, pp. 132, 150
Hung. *fon-al*, *fon-ál* “thread, yarn”, *fon-ni* “to spin (thread, yarn, wool), to plait, to braid”
- (258) *vecu* “alternate manner”
TLE, p. 135
Hung. *vagy* “or”, *vagy-lag-os* “alternative”. Perhaps also *lyd. buk* “or” (Gusmani 1964, p. 47)
- (259) *Vei(s)* (Lat. *Veii*) “fishing place”
Alinei 2003, p. 133
Hung. *vejsze* “basket for fishing”
- (260) *veiθa* “careful, fair”
TLE, p. 136; Gost. 217
Hung. *figy-el* “to watch, to observe”
Sum. *igi*
- (261) *velaθri* “round, turning”, *veleθia*, *veleθa*, *veliθana*, *velisina* “express, rotation, roundness”
TLE, pp. 138ss.; Gost. 205a
Hung. *ford-ít* (transitive) “to turn around/over”, *ford-ul* (intransitive) “to turn around, revolve”. *Velaθri* being also the etr. name of Volterra, *-terra* is probably a Verballhornung of etr. *-θri*, since the first part *Vol-* is without etymology.
Sum. *bar*
- (262) *velu* “cudgel, cylindric rod”, *velscu*, *velsi* “to roll, to cudgel; round cane”
TLE, pp. 145, 144; Gost. 630
Hung. *fal* “wall”

Hung. pal-ánk, pál, pál-ca “cane, rod”. The forms with p- seem to be the oldest ones, cf. EWU, p. 353: fgr. padz “dam, dike”
Sum. pa + al

- (263) Velzna (Lat. Volsinii, Bolsena) “Orvieto” (?) (place name)
Alinei 2003, pp. 131s.; Gost. 366
Hung. belső “inner”
Sum. be, bad

- (264) veru “cover”
TLE, p. 151; Gost. 332, 395, 494, 734
Hung. bor-ít “to cover”, bur-k-ol (or burk-?) “id.”.
Hung. őr, őr-ség “guard, watchman”, őrizini “to guard, to protect, to watch”.
Sum. gál, urù, , erim, erin, ur
It is hard to decide, if the families of borítani and őr belong etymologically together or not. While the variation b ~ v is common in Etr. and Hung., the loss of v- > Ø is not yet attested.

- (265) Vetluna (Lat. Vetulonia) “leader”
Alinei 2003, p. 133; Gost. 689
Hung. vezetni “to lead”
Sum. mez

- (266) vile “viscera”
TLE, p. 156
Hung. bél, bel-e “intestine(s), viscera”, be, bel, böl “inside, into, from (inside)”

- (267) vilata “prisoner”
TLE, p. 156
Hung. bil-in-cs “fetters, shackles”

- (268) vilia, vilinei “villager”
TLE, p. 156; Gost. 682
Hung. falu “village”
Sum. alum

- (269) viscri “to demand the rebuilding”
Alinei 2003, p. 128; Gost. 827 + ?
Hung. visszakérni “to demand s.th. back”
Sum. uš-sa + ?

- (270) vraθ “to hit with the projectile”
Alinei 2003, p. 128; Gost. 487
Hung. verni “to hit”
Sum. bir, ber

- (271) vuisi “sharp”
TLE, p. 161; Gost. 270
Hung. vés “to cut, to engrave”, vés-ő “chisel”
Sum. haš

- (272) zal, zel, za-, zl, esal, esal-s, esl, ešl “two”
TLE, pp. 163, 128; Gost. 269
Hung. szel “to split, to slice”
Sum. sil

- (273) zamaθi, zamθ “godmother”
Alinei 2003, pp. 128s.; Gost. 439, 440
Hung. gyám “guardian”
Sum. geme, dam

- (274) zat- “battle”
Alinei 2003, p. 129; Gost. 593
Hung. csata “battle”
Sum. šudul, šudun

- (275) zelarvenas “from the family”
Alinei 2003, p. 130; Gost. 444

Hung. család, cseléd, dial. csalárdm cselérd "family"
Sum. sal, sal-la

- (276) zeri "rite, legal action (?)"
TLE, p. 164; Gost. 378, 414, 498
Hung. szer "apparatus, appliance, material, means, order, succession", szer-tart-ás "rite, ceremony", szer-ződ-és "contract, treaty"
Sum. si-sá, šèr, esir
- (277) zic-, ziḫ- "to write, to incise"
Alinei 2003, pp. 87s.; Gost. 582
Middle Hung. gyakni "to sting with the corns"
Sum. gag
- (278) zila, zilac, zilaḫ, zilaθ, zilc "a magistrate (= Lat. praetor)"
Alinei 2003, pp. 23ss.; Gost. 511, 907
Hung. gyula "vice-king"
Sum. gula
- (279) zilacal "stars"
Alinei 2003, p. 130; Gost. 91
Hung. csillag "star"
Sum. zalag, zálág
- (280) zin- "to make, to do"
Alinei 2003, p. 88; Gost. 303
Hung. csinálni "to make, to do"
Sum. dírn
- (281) ziv- "to live"
Alinei 2003, p. 89; Gost. 51, 209
Hung. szívni "to suck", szív "heart"
Sum. šir, sir, šagm Emesal šab
- (282) zusle, zušle, zusle-i, zusleva, zušleva, zusleva-i, zusleve, zušleve, zušleve-š "offering, sacrificial victim (animal)", zusuzai, zusatu "to strike, to find, to gather"
TLE, p. 167; Gost. 235, 341
Hung. zúz "to pound, to crash"
Sum. zú, sud

The simple fact, that it is possible to establish 280 pairs of Etruscan and Hungarian words that are related via sound-laws, proves, that Etruscan and Hungarian are really genetically related to one another. Considering the fact, that our knowledge of Etruscan is very limited, the further fact, that 33% of these 280 Etruscan-Hungarian etymologies have Sumerian cognates – again proven by sound-laws -, shows, that Etruscan is an even better-than-average member of the FU language family. Comparing the oldest known Hungarian texts, the Halotti Beszéd and the O-Mária siralom (12th/13th centuries) with the Etruscan-Hungarian inscriptions, one must conclude, that the Etruscans cannot have been Hungarians who emigrated from the Carpathian basin to Tuscany and related areas, where they show up since about 800 B.C. Also the fact, that we have clear traces of Lydian influence in Etruscan (lacking in Hungarian) leads to the assumption that Etruscans and Hungarians must have separated from one another already in Mesopotamia. Probably, the time under discussion is the Seevölkersturm time (sea people movements), i.e. the 13th and 12th centuries B.C. The later Etruscans must therefore have spent around 400-500 years in the Greek archipelago, what also explains the Greek loanwords in Etruscan.

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