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Phonological Phenomena of Hungarian Loanwords in the Romanian Language

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Abstract. The research of languages in contact has a relatively long history all over the world, but there have not been conducted many detailed researches regarding the contacts of the Romanian language. The present study aims to present the phonological phenomena occurring in the Hungarian loanwords in the Romanian: aphaeresis, prosthesis, epenthesis, anaptyxe, syncope, apocope, paragoge, and metathesis. The study includes the investigation of a corpus comprised of 1,029 Hungarian loanwords in the Romanian language.

Keywords: phonological phenomena, contact languages, Romanian vocabulary, borrowings

0. Introduction

In the period of 2013–2016, a research was conducted regarding Hungarian loanwords in the Romanian language. The first phase of this project was the examination of the methods of phonetic adaptation (see Both 2015, 2016) of 729 loanwords. As well known, every word is a complete world of form, structure, meaning, usage, etc. In our present study, we are going to investigate the phonetic structure of the analysed words. The research corpus has been extended to 1,097 lexemes and lexeme variants, including not only the *Noul dicționar universal al limbii române* (2009) but also the *Dicționar explicativ al limbii române* (2012).

From a phonological perspective, the borrowed language elements suffer both formal and structural changes. In our article, we discuss the changes occurring in structure caused by the appearance of sound changes or alternation. In Romanian scholars' work, these phenomena are called "accidente fonetice" ("phonetical accidents").

These studied phenomena are elaborated only in a synchronic perspective. A diachronic interpretation of the phenomena requires another research.

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0.1. Types of phonological phenomena

Based on the altered part of the word, we can group these phenomena into four major groups:

1) changes at the beginning of the word:

a) aphaeresis: "the omission of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word, as in *copter* from *helicopter*";[1]

b) prosthesis: "the addition of a phoneme or a syllable at the beginning of a word, as in Spanish *espina*, "thorn", from Latin *spina*".[2]

2) changes inside the word:

a) epenthesis: "insertion of a sound in the middle of a word, as in Middle English *thunder* from Old English *thunor*";

b) anaptyxe: insertion of a vowel between two consonants[3] (e.g. *fünef* for *fünf*);

c) syncope: "the shortening of a word by omission of a sound, a letter, or syllable from the middle of the word; for example, *bos'n* for *boatswain*".[4]

3) changes at the end of the word:

a) apocope: "the loss of one or more sounds from the end of a word, as in Modern English *sing* from Middle English *singen*";[5]

b) paragoge: "the addition of a sound or a syllable to the end of a word, such as *st* in *amongst*".[6]

4) changes that can occur anywhere in the word:

a) metathesis: "transposition within a word of letters, sounds, syllables, as in the change from Old English *brid* to modern English *bird* or in the confusion of *modren* for *modern*";[7]

b) anticipation: the pronunciation of a sound earlier that it has its place in the word (see Dimitrescu 1978: 122);

c) synaeresis: "the drawing together into one syllable of two consecutive vowels or syllables, as in the formation of a diphthong";[8]

d) diaeresis: "the division of a sound into two syllables, especially by sounding a diphthong as two vowels".[9]

1 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/apheresis [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].
2 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/prothesis [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].
3 "Bildung eines Sprossvokals zwischen zwei Konsonanten (z. B. *fünef* für *fünf*)" – translated by the author. http://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Anaptyxe [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].
4 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/syncope [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].
5 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/apocope [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].
6 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/paragoge [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].
7 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/metathesis [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].
8 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/syneresis [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].
9 http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/diaeresis [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].

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1. Aphaeresis

The phenomenon of apheresis occurs only in few cases, e.g. Hung. *odaveszni* /odɔvɛsni/ > Rom. *dăvăsi* /dəvəsi/; Hung. *istálló* /iʃta:l:o:/ > Rom. *ştalău* /ʃtäləu/; Hung. *ispán* /iʃpa:n/ > Rom. *şpan* /ʃpän/; Hung. *nyomás* /ɲoma:ʃ/ > Rom. *imaş* /imäʃ/; Hung. *város* /va:roʃ/ > Rom. *oraş* /oräʃ/; Hung. *vadósz* /vɔdo:s/ > Rom. *odos* /odos/; Hung. *emészt* /ɛme:st/ > Rom. *mistui* /mistui/; Hung. *hambár* /hɔmba:r/ > Rom. *ambar* /ämbär/; Hung. *hamus* /hɔmuʃ/ > Rom. *amuş* /ämuʃ/; Hung. *halastó* /hɔlɔʃto:/ > Rom. *eleşteu* /eleʃteu/ and Hung. *halk* /hɔlk/ > Rom. *alca* /älkä/.

2. Prosthesis

With most words, the sound implied in the phenomenon of prosthesis is the /h/ sound, e.g. Hung. *ecselö* /ɛʧɛlø/ > Rom. *hecelă* /heʧelə/; Hung. *árpakása* /a:rpɔka:ʃɔ/ > Rom. *harpacaş* /härpäkäʃ/; Hun. *ánizs* /a:niʒ/ > Rom. *hanos* /hänos/; Hun. *ütődött* /ytø:døt:/ > Rom. *hututui* /hututuj/; Hung. *eredni* /ɛrɛdni/ > Rom. *hereghie* /hereg^{h}ie/; Hung. *oltani* /oltɔni/ > Rom. *hultui* /hultui/; Hung. *őrölni* /ø:rølni/ > Rom. *hurui* /hurui/.

Besides the /h/ sound, there are some others that appear at the beginning of the word, as well, e.g.: Hung. *forrás* /for:a:ʃ/ > Rom. *sfârlag* /sfɨrläg/, *sfârlac* /sfɨrläk/, *sfărlac* /sfərläk/, *sofrac* /sforäk/, Hung. *szabad* /sɔbɔd/ > Rom. *nesăbuit* /nesəbuit/; Hung. *szomorú* /somoru:/ > Rom. *posomorî* /posomorɨ/; Hung. *les* /lɛʃ/ > Rom. *aleş* /äleʃ/; Hung. *patika* /pɔtikɔ/ > Rom. *apotecă* /äpotekə/; Hung. *verseny* /vɛrʃɛɲ/ > Rom. *înverşuna* /ɨnverʃunä/, *învierşuna* /ɨnvierʃunä/.

3. Epenthesis

The phenomenon of epenthesis occurs mostly in the case of /n, l, r/ sonorants, but we also have examples for the appearance of other consonants, as well.

The words for the /n/ sound are: Hung. *morog* /morog/ > Rom. *morocăni* /morokəni/; Hung. *mogádok* /moga:dok/ > Rom. *mogândeaţă* /mogɨndeätsə/; Hung. *posodék* /poʃode:k/ > Rom. *posândic* /posɨndik/; Hung. *parrag* /pɔr:ɔg/ > Rom. *paraginǎ* /pärägʤinə/; Hung. *hadarni* /hɔdɔrni/ > Rom. *hondrăni* /hondrəni/, *hondroni* /hondroni/.

The research corpus also contains examples for the appearance of the /l/ sonorant: Hung. *zsufa* /ʒufɔ/ > Rom. *julfă* /ʒulfə/, *jolfă* /ʒolfə/; Hung. *zörgő* /zørgø:/ > Rom. *zurgalău* /zurgäləu/, *zurgălău* /zurgələu/; Hung. *mogádok* /moga:dok/ > Rom. *mogâldeaţă* /mogɨldeätsə/; Hung. *kék* /ke:k/ > Rom. *chiclaz* /k^{h}ikläz/; Hung.

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bőség /bø:ʃe:g/ > Rom. *belşug* /belʃug/; *bielşug* /bielʃug/, *bilşug* /bilʃug/; Hung. *forrás* /for:a:ʃ/ > Rom. *sfărlac* /sfərläk/, *sfârlac* /sfɨrläk/, *sfârlag* /sfɨrlag/.

4. Anaptyxe

During the analysis of the phenomenon, we have come to interesting results. In our research corpus, there are no words which undergo the appearance of the /e/ sound in their structures. On the other hand, we identified a principle regarding the appearance of vowels between two consonants: vowels appear only in those pairs of consonants where one of the pair is a sonorant (/m, n, l, r/).

Examples grouped according to the appearance of a certain vowel:

– /ä/: Hung. *purdé* /purde:/ > Rom. *puradeu* /purädeu/, *puradel* /purädel/; Hung. *asztergázni* /ɔstɛrga:zni/ > Rom. *astragaci* /ästrägäʧi/; Hung. *csont* /ʧont/ > Rom. *gionat* /ʤionät/;

– /ə/: Hung. *candra* /ʦɔndrɔ/ > Rom. *ţandără* /ʦändərə/, *ţândără* /ʦɨndərə/; Hung. *targonca* /tɔrgonʦɔ/ > Rom. *tărăboanţă* /tərəboänʦə/; Hung. *áldozni* /a:ldozni/ > Rom. *aldovăni* /äldovəni/; Hung. *matring* /mɔtring/ > Rom. *mătărângă* /mətərɨngə/; Hung. *csukló* /ʧuklo:/ > Rom. *ciucălău* /ʧiukələu/, *ciocălău* /ʧiokələu/;

– /i/: Hung. *sróf* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şirof* /ʃirof/; Hung. *hagyma* /hɔɟmɔ/ > Rom. *hagimă* /häʤimə/; Hung. *fergettyű* /fɛrgɛc:y:/ > Rom. *brighidău* /brigʰidəu/;

– /o/: Hung. *csörpör* /ʧørpør/ > Rom. *ciorobor* /ʧiorobor/; Hung. *sróf* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şorof* /ʃorof/;

– /u/: Hung. *candra* /ʦɔndrɔ/ > Rom. *ţandură* /ʦändurə/; Hung. *sróf* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şurup* /ʃurup/.

We have, at the same time, a single example for the anaptyxe of a diphthong: Hung. *szuszák* /susa:k/ > Rom. *sâsâiac* /sisiia̯k/.

Examples grouped according to the sonorants:

– /r/: Hung. *purdé* /purde:/ > Rom. *puradeu* /purädeu/, *puradel* /purädel/; Hung. *asztergázni* /ɔstɛrga:zni/ > Rom. *astragaci* /ästrägäʧi/; Hung. *candra* /ʦɔndrɔ/ > Rom. *ţandără* /ʦändərə/, *ţândără* /ʦɨndərə/, *ţandură* /ʦändurə/; Hung. *targonca* /tɔrgonʦɔ/ > Rom. *tărăboanţă* /tərəboänʦə/; Hung. *matring* /mɔtring/ > Rom. *mătărângă* /mətərɨngə/; Hung. *sróf* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şirof* /ʃirof/, *şorof* /ʃorof/, *şurup* /ʃurup/; Hung. *fergettyű* /fɛrgɛc:y:/ > Rom. *brighidău* /brigʰidəu/; Hung. *csörpör* /ʧørpør/ > Rom. *ciorobor* /ʧiorobor/;

– /n/: Hung. *csont* /ʧont/ > Rom. *gionat* /ʤionät/; Hung. *candra* /ʦɔndrɔ/ > Rom. *ţandură* /ʦändurə/; Hung. *áldozni* /a:ldozni/ > Rom. *aldovăni* /äldovəni/;

– /l/: Hung. *csukló* /ʧuklo:/ > Rom. *ciucălău* /ʧiukələu/, *ciocălău* /ʧiokələu/;

– /m/: Hung. *hagyma* /hɔɟmɔ/ > Rom. *hagimă* /häʤimə/.

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5. Syncope

The phenomenon of syncope appears in the case of more than 10% of the corpus words. In these words, we are aiming to group on the basis of a phonetic aspect:

– vowel-dropping words,
– consonant-dropping words,
– larger unit-dropping words.

5.1. Vowel-dropping words

Among the vowel-dropping words, the vowels in matter are: /ɔ, a:, ɛ, i, o, ø, u/. The majority of them drop in the case when they are followed by the /r, l, m/ sonorants, e.g.: Hung. *harantolni* /hɔrɔntolni/ > Rom. *hrentui* /hrentui/; Hung. *szalonna* /sɔlon:ɔ/ > Rom. *slană* /slänə/; Hung. *galád* /gɔla:d/ > Rom. *glod* /glod/; Hung. *kalap* /kɔlɔp/ > Rom. *clop* /klop/; Hung. *derékalj* /dɛre:kɔj:/ > Rom. *dricală* /drikälə/; Hung. *pecsételni* /pɛʧe:tɛlni/ > Rom. *pecetlui* /peʧetlui/; Hung. *csabaire* /ʧɔbɔirɛ/ > Rom. *cebare* /ʧebäre/, *ceabare* /ʧeäbäre/; Hung. *sólyom* /ʃo:jom/ > Rom. *şoim* /ʃoim/; Hung. *csatolni* /ʧɔtolni/ > Rom. *cetlui* /ʧetlui/; Hung. *kőhalom* /kø:hɔlom/ > Rom. *cohalm* /kohälm/, etc.

There are examples when the dropping vowel is followed by another vowel, e.g. Hung. *emészteni* /ɛme:stɛni/ > Rom. *mistui* /mistui/; Hung. *miskuláncia* /miʃkula:nʦiɔ/ > Rom. *mişculanță* /miʃkuläntsə/; Hung. *penicilius* /pɛniʦilius/ > Rom. *pințăluş* /pinʦəluʃ/; Hung. *vikárius* /vika:rius/ > Rom. *vicarăş* /vikärəʃ/.

Finally, our corpus contains some words in which the consonant following a dropped vowel is an obstruent (/t, ʦ, ʃ, k/), e.g.: Hung. *folyosó* /fojoʃo:/ > Rom. *foişor* /foiʃor/; Hung. *zászok* /za:sok/ > Rom. *zasc* /zäsk/; Hung. *sarok* /ʃɔrok/ > Rom. *şarc* /ʃärk/, etc.

5.2. Consonant-dropping words

Our research corpus contains a lot of words that a consonant drops from, and by analysing them we can observe several principles concerning the functioning of the syncope.

Firstly, in Hungarian, the infinitive form of the verbs is a derived form and not the basic form of the verbs.[10] Since the process of borrowing, the variants of the verb in Romanian language, in many cases, drop the /n/ sound as in the examples: Hung. *gyomlálni* /ɟomla:lni/ > Rom. *jumuli* /ʒumuli/; Hung. *bántani* /ba:ntɔni/ > Rom. *bântui* /bɨntui/; Hung. *menteni* /mɛntɛni/ > Rom. *mântui* /mɨntui/; Hung. *kérkedni* /ke:rkɛdni/ > Rom. *chercheli* /kʰerkʰeli/; Hung. *odaveszni* /odɔvɛsni/ > Rom. *adăvăsi* /ädəvəsi/, *dăvăsi* /dəvəsi/; Hung. *gyönni* /ɟøn:i/ > Rom. *joi* /ʒoi/;

10 The Hungarian infinitive form of the verbs is derived with the help of the *-ni* suffix.

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Hung. *fojtani* /fojtɔni/ > Rom. *fuitui* /fuitui/; Hung. *hajtani* /hɔjtɔni/ > Rom. *hăitui* /həitui/.

Secondly, the Romanian language borrowed a Hungarian derivational suffix: *-sVg* (Dimitrescu 1978: 102). We can observe that when a Hungarian word ending in a consonant followed by this suffix is borrowed into Romanian the final consonant of the stem drops, e.g. Hung. *hitlenség* /hitlɛnʃe:g/ > Rom. *vicleşug* /vikleʃug/, *hitleşug* /hitleʃug/; Hung. *szabadság* /sɔbɔtʃa:g/ > Rom. *săbăşag* / səbəʃäg/; Hung. *betegség* /bɛtɛgʃe:g/ > Rom. *beteşug* /beteʃug/; Hung. *tolvajság* /tolvɔjʃa:g/ > Rom. *tâlhuşag* /tɨlhuʃäg/; Hung. *mesterség* /mɛʃtɛrʃe:g/ > Rom. *meşteşug* /meʃteʃug/.

Thirdly, the Hungarian words ending in "-vV, -vVny, -vVly" drop the /v/ sound and the end of the word becomes a diphthong, e.g. Hung. *hitvány* /hitva:ɲ/ > Rom. *hition* /hition/; Hung. *oltvány* /oltva:ɲ/ > Rom. *altoi* /ältoi/, *oltoi* /oltoi/; Hung. *dudva* /dudvɔ/ > Rom. *dudău* /dudəu/; Hung. *karvaly* /kɔrvɔj/ > Rom. *coroi* /koroi/, *curui* /kurui/.

Besides the aforesaid, we have examples for other types of consonant drops, e.g. Hung. *foszlani* /fosl ɔni/ > Rom. *fuşalău* /fuʃäləu/; Hung. *dunyha* /duɲhɔ/ > Rom. *dună* /dunə/; Hung. *sóhajt* /ʃo:hɔjt/ > Rom. *şioi* /ʃioi/; Hung. *gyomlálni* / ɟomla:lni/ > Rom. *jumuli* /ʒumuli/; Hung. *horsolni* /horʃolni/ > Rom. *hârjoni* / hɨrʒoni/; Hung. *majszol* /mɔjsol/ > Rom. *mozoli* /mozoli/; Hung. *slájm* /ʃla:jm/ > Rom. *sleamă* /sleämə/; Hung. *sajtó* /ʃɔjto:/ > Rom. *şitău* /ʃitəu/; Hung. *tahonya* /tɔhoɲɔ/ > Rom. *tehui* /tehui/; Hung. *pecsenye* /pɛʧɛɲɛ/ > Rom. *pecie* /peʧie/; Hung. *mankó* /mɔnko:/ > Rom. *măcău* /məkəu/, etc.

5.3. Larger unit-dropping words

Suffering syncope, these words lose not only single vowels or consonants, but larger word units as well. See the given examples:

– -ln-: Hung. *harantolni* /hɔrantolni/ > Rom. *hrentui* /hrentui/; Hung. *csaholni* /ʧɔholni/ > *cihăi* /ʧihəi/; Hung. *gyalulni* /ɟɔlulni/ > Rom. *gelui* /ʤelui/; Hung. *sántikálni* /ʃa:ntika:lni/ > Rom. *şontocăi* /ʃontokəi/, *şontăcăi* /ʃontəkəi/; Hung. *fartolni* /fɔrtolni/ > Rom. *hartoi* /härtoi/; Hung. *matikálni* /mɔtika:lni/ > Rom. *mătăhăi* /mətəhəi/; Hung. *horholni* /horholni/ > Rom. *horhăi* /horhəi/; Hung. *őrölni* /ø:rølni/ > Rom. *hurui* /hurui/;

– -Vln-: Hung. *buzdulni* /buzdulni/ > Rom. *bujdi* /buʒdi/; Hung. *gondolni* / gondolni/ > Rom. *gândi* /gɨndi/; Hung. *szokotálni* /sokota:lni/ > Rom. *socoti* / sokoti/;

– other larger units: Hung. *bolyongni* /bojongni/ > Rom. *bâigui* /bɨigui/, *buigui* /buigui/; Hung. *tengeri* /tɛngɛri/ > Rom. *tenchi* /tenkʰj/; Hung. *sóvágó* /ʃo:va:go:/ > Rom. *şaugău* /ʃäugəu/; Hung. *lihegni* /lihɛgni/ > Rom. *lihăi* /lihəi/; Hung. *menyhal* /mɛɲhɔl/ > Rom. *mialț* /miälʦ/; Hung. *gyűrűzni* /ɟy:ryzni/ > Rom. *jurui* /ʒurui/;

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Hung. *hajlani* /hɔjlɔni/ > Rom. *hîi* /hɨi/; Hung. *szaggatni* /sɔg:ɔtni/ > Rom. *soage* /soäʤe/; Hung. *horzsolódni* /horʒolo:dni/ > Rom. *hârjoni* /hɨrʒoni/.

6. Apocope

In our corpus, there are a number of words that have suffered apocope, but we cannot identify any principles regarding the functioning of this phenomenon. Words drop vowels, consonants, and larger word units as well.

Words that drop a vowel during apocope: Hung. *sántika* /ʃa:ntikɔ/ > Rom. *şontac* /ʃontäk/; Hung. *csimpolya* /ʧimpojɔ/ > Rom. *cimpoi* /ʧimpoj/; Hung. *paripa* /pɔripɔ/ > Rom. *parip* /pärip/; Hung. *piskóta* /piʃko:tɔ/ > Rom. *pişcot* /piʃkot/; Hung. *árpakása* /a:rpɔka:ʃɔ/ > Rom. *harpacaş* /härpäkäʃ/; Hung. *sárga* /ʃa:rgɔ/ > Rom. *şarg* /ʃärg/; Hung. *szafaládé* /sɔfɔla:de:/ > Rom. *safalad* /säfäläd/; Hung. *tárogató* /ta:rogɔto:/ > Rom. *taragot* /tärägot/; Hung. *satu* /ʃɔtu/ > Rom. *şut* /ʃut/.

Consonant-dropping words: Hung. *pléh* /ple:x/ > Rom. *pleu* /pleu/; Hung. *bocskorszíj* /boʧkorsi:j/ > Rom. *boscârță* /boskɨrtsə/; Hung. *palánk* /pɔla:nk/ > Rom. *pălan* /pəlän/; Hung. *lepény* /lɛpe:ɲ/ > Rom. *lipie* /lipie/; Hung. *csoport* /ʧoport/ > Rom. *ciopor* /ʧiopor/, etc.

Finally, words that drop larger units (morphological elements): Hung. *libellus* /libɛl:uʃ/ > Rom. *libel* /libel/; Hung. *dibiny* /dibiɲ/ > Rom. *ghiob* /gʰiob/; Hung. *alakor* /ɔlɔkor/ > Rom. *alac* /äläk/; Hung. *fogoly* /fogoj/ > Rom. *fuglu* /fuglu/; Hung. *cimbalom* /ʦimbɔlom/ > Rom. *ţimbal* /ʦimbäl/, *ţambal* /ʦämbäl/; Hung. *salugáter* /ʃɔluga:tɛr/ > Rom. *şolocat* /ʃolokät/; Hung. *liktárium* /likta:rium/ > Rom. *lictar* /liktär/; Hung. *almáriom* /ɔlma:riom/ > Rom. *almar* /älmär/; Hung. *kukkadoz* /kukkɔdoz/ > Rom. *cucăi* /kukəi/; Hung. *spórhej* /ʃpo:rhɛj/ > Rom. *şpor* /ʃpor/; Hung. *hajítani* /hɔji:tɔni/ > Rom. *haitiş* /häitiʃ/, *haiteş* /häiteʃ/; Hung. *bufli* /bufli/ > Rom. *buft* /buft/, etc.

7. Paragoge

In the case of paragoge, we can discuss about the drop of consonants, vowels, and larger word units as well. We did not identify any principles in the case of consonants: Hung. *cinterem* /ʦinɛrɛm/ > Rom. *săntirimb* /səntirim/; Hung. *menyhal* /mɛɲhɔl/ > Rom. *mialț* /miälʦ/, *mihalț* /mihälʦ/; Hung. *csormolya* /ʧormojɔ/ > Rom. *ciormoiag* /ʧiormojäg/; Hung. *kancsó* /kɔnʧo:/ > Rom. *caciog* /käntʃiog/; Hung. *hadaró* /hɔdɔro:/ > Rom. *hădărag* /hədəräg/, *hadarag* /hädärag/; Hung. *hajdú* /hɔjdu:/ > Rom. *haiduc* /häiduk/; Hung. *purdé* /purde:/ > Rom. *puradel* /purədel/; Hung. *süldő* /ʃyldø:/ > Rom. *şoldan* /ʃoldän/; Hung. *habzsi* /hɔbʒi/ > Rom. *hapsin* /häpsin/; Hung. *faj* /fɔj/ > Rom. *faeş* /fäeʃ/; Hung. *folyosó* /

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fojoʃo:/ > Rom. *foişor* /foiʃor/; Hung. *tarka* /tɔrkɔ/ > Rom. *tărcat* /tərkät/; Hung. *bő* /bø:/ > Rom. *biv* /biv/, etc.

Within vowels, we meet interesting phenomena: the addition of /ä/, /ə/, and /e/ sounds help the formation of feminine gender of the nouns, e.g. Hung. *adomány* /ɔdoma:ɲ/ > Rom. *adămăna* /ädəmənɔ/; Hung. *halk* /hɔlk/ > Rom. *alca* /älkä/; Hung. *zsinór* /ʒino:r/ > Rom. *şinură* /ʃinurə/; Hung. *tocan* /tokän/ > Rom. *tocană* /tokänə/; Hung. *bolonyik* /boloɲik/ > Rom. *bolonică* /bolonikə/; Hung. *palánk* /pɔla:nk/ > Rom. *palancă* /pälänkə/; Hung. *kalaráb* /kɔlɔra:b/ > Rom. *calarabă* /käläräbə/; Hung. *szám* /sa:m/ > Rom. *seamă* /seämə/; Hung. *hölgy* /hølɟ/ > Rom. *helge* /hɛlʤɛ/; Hung. *bástya* /ba:ʃcɔ/ > Rom. *baştie* /bäʃtie/; Hung. *eredni* /ɛrɛdni/ > Rom. *hereghie* /hereg^{h}ie/; Hung. *kocsi* /koʧi/ > Rom. *cocie* /koʧie/; Hung. *zsigora* /ʒigorɔ/ > Rom. *jigodie* /ʒigodie/.

Another function of the appearance of the /ä/ sound at the end of the loanwords is the formation of the first conjugation type of the verb's infinitive, e.g. Hung. *verseny* /vɛrʃɛɲ/ > Rom. *înverşuna* /ɨnverʃunä/; Hung. *şuşog* /ʃuʃog/ > Rom. *şuşora* /ʃuʃorɔ/; Hung. *csipérsz* /ʧipe:rs/ > Rom. *ciupăra* /ʧiupərä/.

Finally, the /i/ sound contributes to the formation of the 4th conjugation type, e.g. Hung. *adomány* /ɔdoma:ɲ/ > Rom. *adimeni* /ädimeni/; Hung. *gyanú* /ɟɔnu:/ > Rom. *jenui* /ʒenui/; Hung. *mocskol* /moʧkol/ > Rom. *moşcoli* /moʃkoli/; Hung. *mázsál* /ma:ʒa:l/ > Rom. *măjăli* /məʒəli/; Hung. *sajnál* /ʃɔjna:l/ > Rom. *şăinăli* /ʃəinəli/.

In the case of paragoge, we can observe not only the appearance of certain sounds but also diphthongs and two-sound structures. We have cases in which a VC-type sound unit appears, e.g. Hung. *szigár* /siga:r/ > Rom. *jigărit* /ʒigərit/; Hung. *hetes* /hɛtɛʃ/ > Rom. *heteşar* /heteʃär/; Hung. *bugyli* /buɟli/ > Rom. *bulicher* /bulik^{h}er/; Hung. *badar* /bɔdɔr/ > Rom. *bădăran* /bədərän/; Hung. *akác* /ɔka:ʦ/ > Rom. *acațăn* /äkätsən/; Hung. *katáng* /kɔta:ng/ > Rom. *cotângan* /kotɨngän/. There are words which present the addition of a CV-type ending, e.g. Hung. *mátka* /ma:tkɔ/ > Rom. *mătcuță* /mətkuʦə/; Hung. *pánkó* /pa:nko:/ > Rom. *pancovă* /pänkovə/; Hung. *zörgő* /zørgø:/ > Rom. *zurgalău* /zurgäləu/, *zurgălău* /zurgələu/.

In certain cases, the word ending in vowel changes its ending to /ie/ diphthong: Hung. *cihere* /ʦihɛrɛ/ > Rom. *tihăraie* /tihəräie/; Hung. *zsigora* /ʒigorɔ/ > Rom. *jigăraie* /ʒigəräie/; Hung. *mátoha* /ma:tohɔ/ > Rom. *mătăhuie* /mətəhuie/; Hung. *kaparó* /kɔpɔro:/ > Rom. *coporâie* /koporɨie/ and Hung. *csudafa* /ʧudɔfɔ/ > Rom. *ciumăfaie* /ʦiuməfäie/. In other cases, when the original word ends in a consonant, the borrowing becomes an /iu/ diphtong-ending word, e.g. Hung. *gyolcs* /ɟolʧ/ > Rom. *giulgiu* /ʤiulʤiu/; Hung. *sáfár* /ʃa:fa:r/ > Rom. *şafariu* /ʃäfäriu/ and Hung. *hambár* /hɔmba:r/ > Rom. *hambariu* /hämbäriu/.

Besides these modalities of the paragoge, we have also cases when the ending of the word becomes a hiatus, e.g. Hung. *akác* /ɔka:ʦ/ > Rom. *acațiu* /äkätsiu/, *acație* /äkätsie/; Hung. *gomoly* /gomoj/ > Rom. *gămălie* /gəməlie/; Hung. *zseréb* /ʒɛre:b/ > Rom. *jerebie* /ʒerebie/, *jirebie* /ʒirebie/; Hung. *strófol* /ʃtro:fol/ > Rom.

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ştrofălui /ʃtrofəlui/; Hung. *mállaszt* /ma:l:ɔst/ > Rom. *melestui* /melestui/; Hung. *mángol* /ma:ngol/ > Rom. *măngălui* /məngəlui/; Hung. *száll* /sa:l:/ > Rom. *sălui* /səlui/; Hung. *emészt* /ɛme:st/ > Rom. *mistui* /mistui/; Hung. *csinált* /ʧina:lt/ > Rom. *cinătui* /ʧinətui/; Hung. *néz* /ne:z/ > Rom. *năzui* /nəzui/, *nizui* /nizui/.

Finally, in the case of paragoge, the research corpus contains borrowings which were expanded with greater units: Hung. *kék* /ke:k/ > Rom. *chiclaz* /kʰikläz/; Hung. *gaz* /gɔz/ > Rom. *gozură* /gozurə/, *godzură* /godzurə/; Hung. *fűrész* /fy:re:s/ > Rom. *ferăstrău* /ferəstrəu/*, fierăstrău* /fierəstrəu/*, herăstrău* /herəstrəu/; Hung. *csomó* /ʧomo:/ > Rom. *şomoiag* /ʃomoiäg/, *şumuiag* /ʃumuiäg/; Hung. *parrag* /pɔr:ɔg/ > Rom. *paragină* /pärəʤinə/ and Hung. *morog* /morog/ > Rom. *morocăni* /morokəni/.

8. Metathesis

In the Romanian vocabulary, there are Hungarian borrowings that suffered the phonological phenomenon of the metathesis, e.g.: Hung. *panaszol* /pɔnɔsol/ > Rom. *ponoslui* /ponoslui/; Hung. *súrol* /ʃu:rol/ > Rom. *şurlui* /ʃurlui/; Hung. *haszon* /hɔson/ > Rom. *hasnă* /häsnə/, *haznă* /häznə/; Hung. *szidalom* /sidəlom/ > Rom. *sudalmă* /sudalmə/; Hung. *sátor* /ʃa:tor/ > Rom. *şatră* /ʃätrə/; Hung. *majom* /mɔjom/ > Rom. *moimă* /moimə/; Hung. *katrinca* /kɔtrinʦɔ/ > Rom. *cretință* /kretinʦə/; Hung. *hadarni* /hɔdɔrni/ > Rom. *hondroni* /hondroni/, *hondrăni* /hondrəni/.

Summary

As this study presented, the different types of phonological phenomena can be investigated not only within the history of a language (for example, in the case of development of the Romanian from the Latin) but also in the case of languages in contact. We presented several examples for the phenomena of aphaeresis, prosthesis, epenthesis, anaptyxe, syncope, apocope, paragoge, and metathesis. At the same time, there is need to mention the fact that our research corpus does not contain any examples for the phenomena of anticipation, synaeresis, and diaresis.

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