



# 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.

## 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*”;<sup>1</sup>
- b) **prosthesis**: “the addition of a phoneme or a syllable at the beginning of a word, as in Spanish *espina*, “thorn”, from Latin *spina*”.<sup>2</sup>

### 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<sup>3</sup> (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*”.<sup>4</sup>

### 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*”;<sup>5</sup>
- b) **paragoge**: “the addition of a sound or a syllable to the end of a word, such as *st* in *amongst*”.<sup>6</sup>

### 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*”;<sup>7</sup>
- b) **anticipation**: the pronunciation of a sound earlier than 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”;<sup>8</sup>
- d) **diaeresis**: “the division of a sound into two syllables, especially by sounding a diphthong as two vowels”.<sup>9</sup>

1 <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/apheresis> [last accessed on: 05.15.2016].

2 <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/prosthesis> [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].

## 1. Aphaeresis

The phenomenon of aphaeresis occurs only in few cases, e.g. Hung. *odaveszni* /odəvesni/ > Rom. *dăvăsi* /dəvəsi/; Hung. *istálló* /iʃta:l:o/ > Rom. *ștalău* /ʃtäləu/; Hung. *ispán* /iʃpa:n/ > Rom. *șpan* /ʃpän/; Hung. *nyomás* /ɲoma:s/ > Rom. *imaș* /imäʃ/; Hung. *város* /va:roʃ/ > Rom. *oraș* /oräʃ/; Hung. *vadász* /vədo:s/ > Rom. *odos* /odos/; Hung. *emészt* /eme:st/ > Rom. *mistui* /mistui/; Hung. *hambár* /həmba:r/ > Rom. *ambar* /ämbar/; Hung. *hamus* /həmuʃ/ > Rom. *amuș* /ämuʃ/; Hung. *halastó* /hələʃto:/ > Rom. *eleșteu* /eleʃteu/ and Hung. *halk* /həlk/ > Rom. *alca* /älkä/.

## 2. Prosthesis

With most words, the sound implied in the phenomenon of prosthesis is the /h/ sound, e.g. Hung. *ecselő* /eʃʃelø/ > Rom. *hecelă* /heʃʃelə/; Hung. *árpakása* /a:rpəka:ʃə/ > Rom. *harpacaș* /härpäkäʃ/; Hun. *ánizs* /a:niʒ/ > Rom. *hanos* /hänos/; Hun. *ütődött* /ytø:dø:t/ > Rom. *hututui* /hututuj/; Hung. *eredni* /eredni/ > Rom. *hereghie* /hereghie/; Hung. *oltani* /oltəni/ > Rom. *hultui* /hultui/; Hung. *örölni* /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* /sfirläg/, *sfârlac* /sfirläk/, *sfârlac* /sfärläk/, *sofrac* /sforäk/, Hung. *szabad* /səbəd/ > Rom. *nesăbuit* /nesəbuit/; Hung. *szomorú* /somoru:/ > Rom. *posomorí* /posomori/; Hung. *les* /lɛʃ/ > Rom. *aleș* /äleʃ/; Hung. *patika* /pətikə/ > Rom. *apotecă* /äpotekə/; Hung. *verseny* /verʃɛɲ/ > Rom. *înverșuna* /inverʃunä/, *învierșuna* /invierʃunä/.

## 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* /morəkəni/; Hung. *mogádok* /moga:dok/ > Rom. *mogândeăță* /mogindeätsə/; Hung. *posodék* /poʃode:k/ > Rom. *posândic* /posindik/; Hung. *parrag* /pər:əg/ > Rom. *paragină* /pärädʒinə/; Hung. *hadarni* /hədərni/ > Rom. *hondrăni* /hondrəni/, *hondroni* /hondroni/.

The research corpus also contains examples for the appearance of the /l/ sonorant: Hung. *zsufa* /zufa/ > Rom. *julfă* /zulfə/, *jolfă* /zolfə/; Hung. *zörgő* /zørgø:/ > Rom. *zurgălu* /zurgäləu/, *zurgălu* /zurgələu/; Hung. *mogádok* /moga:dok/ > Rom. *mogâldeăță* /mogildeätsə/; Hung. *kék* /ke:k/ > Rom. *chiclaz* /kʰikláz/; Hung.

*bőség* /bø:ʃe:g/ > Rom. *belşug* /belʃug/; *bielşug* /bielʃug/, *bilşug* /bilʃug/; Hung. *forrás* /for:a:ʃ/ > Rom. *sfârlac* /sfærläk/, *sfârlac* /sfîrläk/, *sfârlag* /sfîrlag/.

## 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. *purde* /purde:/ > Rom. *puradeu* /purädeu/, *puradel* /purädel/; Hung. *asztergázni* /ɔsterga:zni/ > Rom. *astragaci* /ästrägäʃi/; Hung. *csont* /ʃont/ > Rom. *gionat* /dʒionät/;

– /ə/: Hung. *candra* /tɔndrɔ/ > Rom. *ţandără* /tsändərə/, *ţândără* /tsindərə/; Hung. *targonca* /tɔrgontɔ/ > Rom. *tărăboanţă* /tərəboäntsə/; Hung. *áldozni* /a:ldozni/ > Rom. *aldováni* /äldovəni/; Hung. *matring* /mɔtring/ > Rom. *măţărăngă* /mətəringə/; Hung. *csukló* /ʃuklo:/ > Rom. *ciucălău* /ʃiukələu/, *ciocălău* /ʃiokələu/;

– /i/: Hung. *sróf* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şirof* /ʃiɾof/; Hung. *hagyma* /hɔjma/ > Rom. *hagimă* /hädʒimə/; Hung. *fergettyű* /fɛgɛc:y:/ > Rom. *brighidău* /brigʰidəu/;

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

– /u/: Hung. *candra* /tɔndrɔ/ > Rom. *ţandură* /tsändurə/; 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* /sisiäik/.

Examples grouped according to the sonorants:

– /r/: Hung. *purde* /purde:/ > Rom. *puradeu* /purädeu/, *puradel* /purädel/; Hung. *asztergázni* /ɔsterga:zni/ > Rom. *astragaci* /ästrägäʃi/; Hung. *candra* /tɔndrɔ/ > Rom. *ţandără* /tsändərə/, *ţândără* /tsindərə/, *ţandură* /tsändurə/; Hung. *targonca* /tɔrgontɔ/ > Rom. *tărăboanţă* /tərəboäntsə/; Hung. *matring* /mɔtring/ > Rom. *măţărăngă* /mətəringə/; Hung. *sróf* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şirof* /ʃiɾof/, *şorof* /ʃorof/, *şurup* /ʃurup/; Hung. *fergettyű* /fɛgɛc:y:/ > Rom. *brighidău* /brigʰidəu/; Hung. *csörpör* /ʃɔrpør/ > Rom. *ciorobor* /ʃiɾobor/;

– /n/: Hung. *csont* /ʃont/ > Rom. *gionat* /dʒionät/; Hung. *candra* /tɔndrɔ/ > Rom. *ţandură* /tsändurə/; Hung. *áldozni* /a:ldozni/ > Rom. *aldováni* /äldovəni/;

– /l/: Hung. *csukló* /ʃuklo:/ > Rom. *ciucălău* /ʃiukələu/, *ciocălău* /ʃiokələu/;

– /m/: Hung. *hagyma* /hɔjma/ > Rom. *hagimă* /hädʒimə/.

## 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:, ε, 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* /hərəntolni/ > 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* /dɛrɛ:kɔj:/ > Rom. *dricală* /drikələ/; Hung. *pecsételni* /pɛʃɛ:tɛlni/ > Rom. *pecetlui* /pɛʃɛtlui/; Hung. *csabaire* /ʃɔbɔire/ > Rom. *cebare* /ʃɛbäre/, *ceabare* /ʃɛäbäre/; Hung. *sólyom* /ʃo:jom/ > Rom. *șoim* /ʃoim/; Hung. *csatolni* /ʃɔtolni/ > Rom. *cetlui* /ʃɛtlui/; Hung. *kóhalm* /kø:hɔlom/ > Rom. *cohalm* /kohälm/, etc.

There are examples when the dropping vowel is followed by another vowel, e.g. Hung. *emészteti* /ɛme:stɛni/ > Rom. *mistui* /mistui/; Hung. *miskuláncia* /miʃkula:ntsiɔ/ > Rom. *mișculanță* /miʃkuläntsə/; Hung. *penicilius* /penitsilius/ > Rom. *pințaluș* /pintɛluʃ/; Hung. *vikárius* /vika:rius/ > Rom. *vicarăș* /vikärəʃ/.

Finally, our corpus contains some words in which the consonant following a dropped vowel is an obstruent (/t, ʃ, k/), e.g.: Hung. *folyosó* /fojoʃo:/ > Rom. *foișor* /foiʃor/; Hung. *zászok* /za:sok/ > Rom. *zasc* /zäsk/; Hung. *sarok* /ʃɔrok/ > Rom. *șarc* /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.<sup>10</sup> 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* /jɔmla:lni/ > Rom. *jumuli* /zumuli/; Hung. *bántani* /ba:ntɛni/ > Rom. *bântui* /bintui/; Hung. *menteni* /menteni/ > Rom. *mântui* /mîntui/; Hung. *kérkedni* /ke:rkedni/ > Rom. *chercheli* /k<sup>h</sup>erk<sup>h</sup>eli/; Hung. *odaveszni* /odävɛsni/ > Rom. *adävəsi* /ädävəsi/, *dävəsi* /dävəsi/; Hung. *gyönni* /jøn:i/ > Rom. *joi* /zoi/;

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

Hung. *fojtani* /fojtɒni/ > Rom. *fuitui* /fuitui/; Hung. *hajtani* /hɔjtɒni/ > 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* /hitlɛnʃeːg/ > Rom. *vicleșug* /vikleʃug/, *hitleşug* /hitleʃug/; Hung. *szabadság* /sɔbɔtʃaːg/ > Rom. *săbășag* /səbəʃäg/; Hung. *betegség* /betɛgʃeːg/ > Rom. *betేశug* /betɛʃug/; Hung. *tolvajság* /tolvɔjʃaːg/ > Rom. *tâlhușag* /tilhuʃäg/; Hung. *mesterség* /mɛʃtɛrʃeːg/ > Rom. *meșteșug* /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* /hitvaːɲ/ > Rom. *hition* /hition/; Hung. *oltvány* /oltvaːɲ/ > Rom. *altoi* /ältoi/, *oltoi* /oltoi/; Hung. *dudva* /dudvɔ/ > Rom. *dudău* /dudəu/; Hung. *karvaly* /kərɔɲ/ > Rom. *coroi* /koroɪ/, *curui* /kurui/.

Besides the aforesaid, we have examples for other types of consonant drops, e.g. Hung. *foszlani* /foslɒni/ > Rom. *fușalău* /fuʃäləu/; Hung. *dunyha* /dunɸɔ/ > Rom. *dună* /dunə/; Hung. *sóhaj* /ʃoːhɔjt/ > Rom. *șioi* /ʃioi/; Hung. *gyomlálni* /jomlaːlni/ > Rom. *jumul* /zumuli/; Hung. *horsolni* /horʃolni/ > Rom. *hârjoni* /hırzoni/; Hung. *majszol* /mɔjsol/ > Rom. *mozoli* /mozoli/; Hung. *slájm* /ʃlaːjm/ > Rom. *sleamă* /sleämə/; Hung. *sajtó* /ʃɔjtoː/ > Rom. *șitău* /ʃitəu/; Hung. *tahonya* /təhɔɲɔ/ > Rom. *tehui* /tehui/; Hung. *pecsenye* /peʃʃɛɲɛ/ > Rom. *pecie* /peʃʃie/; Hung. *mankó* /mɔɲkoː/ > 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* /hərɔntolni/ > Rom. *hrentui* /hrentui/; Hung. *csaholni* /ʃɔholni/ > Rom. *cihăi* /ʃihəi/; Hung. *gyalulni* /jɔlulni/ > Rom. *gelui* /dʒelui/; Hung. *sántikálni* /ʃaːntikaːlni/ > Rom. *șontocăi* /ʃontokəi/, *șontăcăi* /ʃontəkəi/; Hung. *fartolni* /fərtołni/ > Rom. *hartoi* /härtoi/; Hung. *matikálni* /mɔtikaːlni/ > Rom. *mătăhăi* /mətəhəi/; Hung. *horholni* /horholni/ > Rom. *horhăi* /horhəi/; Hung. *örölni* /øːrøłni/ > Rom. *hurui* /hurui/;

– **-Vln-:** Hung. *buzdulni* /buzdulni/ > Rom. *bujdi* /buʒdi/; Hung. *gondolni* /gondolni/ > Rom. *gândi* /gindi/; Hung. *szokotálni* /sokotaːlni/ > Rom. *socoti* /sokoti/;

– **other larger units:** Hung. *bolyongni* /bojongni/ > Rom. *bâigui* /biigui/, *buigui* /buigui/; Hung. *tengeri* /tengeri/ > Rom. *tenchi* /tenkʰj/; Hung. *sóvágó* /ʃoːvaːgoː/ > Rom. *șaugău* /jăugəu/; Hung. *lihegni* /lihɛgni/ > Rom. *lihăi* /lihəi/; Hung. *menyhal* /mɛɲɸɔł/ > Rom. *mialț* /miälts/; Hung. *gyűrűzni* /jyːryzni/ > Rom. *jurui* /zurui/;

Hung. *hajlani* /hɔjɫɒni/ > Rom. *hîi* /hii/; Hung. *szaggatni* /sɔg:ɔtni/ > Rom. *soage* /soädʒe/; Hung. *horzsolódni* /horʒolo:dni/ > Rom. *hârʒoni* /hîrʒoni/.

## 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. *șontac* /ʃontäk/; Hung. *csimpolya* /ʃĩmpojɔ/ > Rom. *cimpoi* /ʃĩmpoj/; Hung. *paripa* /pɔripɔ/ > Rom. *parip* /pãrip/; Hung. *piskóta* /piʃko:tɔ/ > Rom. *pișcot* /piʃkot/; Hung. *árpakása* /a:rpɔkɔ:ʃɔ/ > Rom. *harpacaș* /hãrpãkãʃ/; Hung. *sárga* /ʃa:rgɔ/ > Rom. *șarg* /ʃãrg/; Hung. *szafaládé* /sɔfɔla:de:/ > Rom. *safalad* /sãfãlãd/; Hung. *tárogató* /ta:rogɔto:/ > Rom. *taragot* /tãrãgot/; Hung. *satu* /ʃɔtu/ > Rom. *șut* /ʃut/.

Consonant-dropping words: Hung. *pléh* /ple:x/ > Rom. *pleu* /pleu/; Hung. *bocskorszj* /boʃkorsij/ > Rom. *boscârțã* /boskirtsɔ/; Hung. *palánk* /pɔla:nk/ > Rom. *pãlan* /pãlãn/; Hung. *lepény* /lepe:n/ > Rom. *lipie* /lipie/; Hung. *csoport* /ʃoport/ > Rom. *ciopor* /ʃiopor/, etc.

Finally, words that drop larger units (morphological elements): Hung. *libellus* /libel:uʃ/ > Rom. *libel* /libel/; Hung. *dibiny* /dibijɒ/ > Rom. *ghiob* /g<sup>h</sup>iob/; Hung. *alakor* /ɔlɔkor/ > Rom. *alac* /ãlãk/; Hung. *fogoly* /fogoj/ > Rom. *fuglu* /fuglu/; Hung. *cimbalom* /ʃimbɔlom/ > Rom. *țimbal* /ʃimbãl/, *țambal* /ʃãmbãl/; Hung. *salugáter* /ʃɔluga:ter/ > Rom. *șolocat* /ʃolokãt/; Hung. *liktárium* /likta:riom/ > Rom. *lictar* /liktãr/; Hung. *almárium* /ɔlma:riom/ > Rom. *almar* /ãlmãr/; Hung. *kukkadoz* /kukkɔdoz/ > Rom. *cucăi* /kukãi/; Hung. *spórhej* /ʃpo:rhej/ > Rom. *șpor* /ʃpor/; Hung. *hajítani* /hɔji:tɒni/ > Rom. *haitiș* /hãitiʃ/, *haiteș* /hãiteʃ/; 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* /sinerem/ > Rom. *sântirimb* /sãntirim/; Hung. *menyhal* /mɛphɔl/ > Rom. *mialț* /miãlts/, *mihalț* /mihãlts/; Hung. *csormolya* /ʃormojɔ/ > Rom. *ciormoiag* /ʃiormojãg/; Hung. *kancsó* /kɔnʃo:/ > Rom. *caciog* /kãnʃiog/; Hung. *hadaró* /hɔdɔro:/ > Rom. *hãdãrag* /hãdãrãg/, *hadarag* /hãdãrãg/; Hung. *hajdú* /hɔjdu:/ > Rom. *haiduc* /hãiduk/; Hung. *purdê* /purde:/ > Rom. *puradel* /purãdel/; Hung. *süldô* /ʃyldø:/ > Rom. *șoldan* /ʃoldãn/; Hung. *habzsi* /hɔbzsi/ > Rom. *hãpsin* /hãpsin/; Hung. *faj* /fɔj/ > Rom. *faeș* /fãeʃ/; Hung. *folynosó* /

fojofo:/ > Rom. *foișor* /foiʃor/; Hung. *tarka* /tɔrkɔ/ > Rom. *tărcat* /tɔrkăt/; 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* /ɔdomaːɲ/ > Rom. *adămăna* /ädəmənə/; Hung. *halk* /hɔlk/ > Rom. *alca* /älkä/; Hung. *zsinór* /zinoːr/ > Rom. *șinură* /ʃinurə/; Hung. *tocan* /tokän/ > Rom. *tocană* /tokänə/; Hung. *bolonyik* /boloɲik/ > Rom. *bolonică* /bolonikə/; Hung. *palánk* /pɔlaːnk/ > Rom. *palancă* /pälänkə/; Hung. *kalaráb* /kɔlɔraːb/ > Rom. *calarabă* /käläräbə/; Hung. *szám* /saːm/ > Rom. *seamă* /seämə/; Hung. *hölgy* /hølj/ > Rom. *helge* /hældʒe/; Hung. *bástya* /baːʃcɔ/ > Rom. *baștie* /bäʃtie/; Hung. *eredni* /ɛrɛdni/ > Rom. *hereghie* /hereghie/; Hung. *kocsi* /koʃi/ > Rom. *cocie* /koʃie/; Hung. *zsigora* /zigorɔ/ > Rom. *jigodie* /zigodie/.

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* /verʃɛɲ/ > Rom. *înverșuna* /inverʃunä/; Hung. *șușog* /ʃuʃog/ > Rom. *șușora* /ʃuʃorɔ/; Hung. *csipérsz* /ʃipeːrs/ > Rom. *ciupăra* /ʃiupərə/.

Finally, the /i/ sound contributes to the formation of the 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation type, e.g. Hung. *adomány* /ɔdomaːɲ/ > Rom. *adimeni* /ädimeni/; Hung. *gyanú* /jɔnuː/ > Rom. *jenui* /zenui/; Hung. *mocskol* /moʃkol/ > Rom. *moșcoli* /moʃkoli/; Hung. *mázsál* /maːzaːl/ > Rom. *măjăli* /məʒəli/; Hung. *sajnál* /ʃɔjnaːl/ > Rom. *șăinăli* /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* /sigaːr/ > Rom. *jigărit* /zigərit/; Hung. *hetes* /heteʃ/ > Rom. *heteșar* /heteʃär/; Hung. *bugyli* /bujli/ > Rom. *bulicher* /bulik<sup>h</sup>er/; Hung. *badar* /bɔdɔr/ > Rom. *bădăran* /bədərän/; Hung. *akác* /ɔkaːtʃ/ > Rom. *acațan* /äkätsən/; Hung. *katáng* /kɔtaːng/ > Rom. *cotângan* /kotingän/. There are words which present the addition of a CV-type ending, e.g. Hung. *mátka* /maːtkɔ/ > Rom. *mătcuță* /mətkutsə/; Hung. *pánkó* /paːnkoː/ > Rom. *pancovă* /pänkovə/; Hung. *zörgő* /zørgøː/ > Rom. *zurgălău* /zurgäləu/, *zurgălău* /zurgäləu/.

In certain cases, the word ending in vowel changes its ending to /ie/ diphthong: Hung. *cihere* /tsihere/ > Rom. *tihăraie* /tihərəäie/; Hung. *zsigora* /zigorɔ/ > Rom. *jigăraie* /zigərəäie/; Hung. *mátoha* /maːtoho/ > Rom. *mătăhuie* /mətəhuie/; Hung. *kaparó* /kəpɔroː/ > Rom. *coporâie* /koporiie/ and Hung. *csudafa* /ʃudɔfɔ/ > Rom. *ciumăfaie* /tsiuməfäie/. In other cases, when the original word ends in a consonant, the borrowing becomes an /iu/ diphthong-ending word, e.g. Hung. *gyolcs* /jɔljʃ/ > Rom. *giulgiu* /dʒiuldʒiu/; Hung. *sáfár* /ʃaːfaːr/ > Rom. *șafariu* /ʃäfäriu/ and Hung. *hambár* /hɔmbaːr/ > Rom. *hambariu* /hämbariu/.

Besides these modalities of the paragoge, we have also cases when the ending of the word becomes a hiatus, e.g. Hung. *akác* /ɔkaːtʃ/ > Rom. *acațiu* /äkätsiu/, *acație* /äkätsie/; Hung. *gomoly* /gomoj/ > Rom. *gămălie* /gəmălie/; Hung. *zseréb* /zereːb/ > Rom. *jerebie* /zerebie/, *jirebie* /zirebie/; Hung. *strófol* /ʃtroːfol/ > Rom.

*ștrofălui* /ʃtrofəluɪ/; Hung. *mállaszt* /ma:l:ɔst/ > Rom. *melestui* /melestui/; Hung. *mángol* /ma:ngol/ > Rom. *măngălui* /mængəluɪ/; Hung. *száll* /sa:l:/ > Rom. *sălui* /səluɪ/; Hung. *emészt* /eme: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* /k<sup>h</sup>iklăz/; Hung. *gaz* /gɔz/ > Rom. *gozură* /gozurə/, *godzură* /godzurə/; Hung. *fűrés* /fy:re:s/ > Rom. *ferăstrău* /ferəstrəu/, *fierăstrău* /fierəstrəu/, *herăstrău* /herəstrəu/; Hung. *csomó* /ʧomo:/ > Rom. *șomoiag* /ʃomoiäg/, *șumuiag* /ʃumuiäg/; Hung. *parrag* /pɔr:ɔg/ > Rom. *paragină* /părădʒinə/ 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* /ponosluɪ/; Hung. *súrol* /ʃu:rol/ > Rom. *șurlui* /ʃurlui/; Hung. *haszon* /hɔson/ > Rom. *hasnă* /häsənə/, *haznă* /hăznə/; Hung. *szidalom* /sidəlom/ > Rom. *sudalmă* /sudalmə/; Hung. *sátor* /ʃa:tor/ > Rom. *șatră* /ʃätərə/; Hung. *majom* /mɔjom/ > Rom. *moimă* /moimə/; Hung. *katrinca* /kətrintɕə/ > Rom. *cretință* /kretintɕə/; Hung. *hadarni* /hədərni/ > 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 diaeresis.

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