

Phonological Phenomena of Hungarian Loanwords in the Romanian Language

Csaba Attila BOTH

Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca

Faculty of Letters

MA-candidate, Hungarian and General Linguistics Department

bothcsabaattila@gmail.com

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*”;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 consonants³ (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 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”;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].

1. Aphaeresis

The phenomenon of aphaeresis occurs only in few cases, e.g. Hung. *odaveszni* /odəvɛsni/ > Rom. *dăvăsi* /dəvəsi/; Hung. *istálló* /iʃta:l:o:/ > Rom. *ștalău* /ʃtäləu/; Hung. *ispán* /ispə:n/ > Rom. *span* /spän/; Hung. *nyomás* /noma:s/ > Rom. *imas* /imä:s/; Hung. *város* /va:roʃ/ > Rom. *oraş* /oräʃ/; Hung. *vadósz* /vədo:s/ > Rom. *odos* /odos/; Hung. *emészt* /eme:st/ > Rom. *mistui* /mistui/; Hung. *hambár* /həmba:r/ > Rom. *ambar* /ämbär/; Hung. *hamus* /həmuʃ/ > Rom. *amuş* /ämüs/; Hung. *halastó* /hələʃtɔ:/ > Rom. *eleșteu* /eleʃteu/ and Hung. *halk* /həlk/ > Rom. *alca* /älkä/.

2. Prostheses

With most words, the sound implied in the phenomenon of prosthesis is the /h/ sound, e.g. Hung. *ecselő* /eʃəlø/ > Rom. *hecelă* /heʃələ/; Hung. *árpakása* /a:rpəka:ʃə/ > Rom. *harpacaş* /härpäkäʃ/; Hun. *ánizs* /a:niʒ/ > Rom. *hanos* /hänos/; Hun. *ütődött* /ytø:døt:/ > Rom. *hututui* /hututuj/; Hung. *eredni* /eredi/ > Rom. *hereghie* /heregʰie/; Hung. *oltani* /oltəni/ > 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* /sfirläg/, *sfârlac* /sfirläk/, *sfârlac* /sfærläk/, *sofrac* /sforäk/, Hung. *szabad* /səbəd/ > Rom. *nesăbuit*/; Hung. *szomorú* /somoru:/ > Rom. *posomorî* /posomori/; Hung. *les* /lɛʃ/ > Rom. *aleş* /äləʃ/; Hung. *patika* /pɔtikə/ > Rom. *apotecă* /äpotekə/; Hung. *verseny* /verʃenj/ > Rom. *înverşuna* /inverʃunä/, *învierşuna* /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* /morokəni/; Hung. *mogádok* /moga:dok/ > Rom. *mogândeată* /mogindeätsə/; Hung. *posodék* /posode:k/ > Rom. *posândic* /posindik/; Hung. *parrag* /pər:əg/ > Rom. *parigină* /pärädʒinə/; Hung. *hadarni* /hədərni/ > Rom. *hondrăni* /hondrəni/, *hondroni* /hondroni/.

The research corpus also contains examples for the appearance of the /l/ sonorant: Hung. *zsufa* /zufə/ > Rom. *julfă* /zulfə/, *jolfă* /zolfə/; Hung. *zörgő* /zərgə:/ > Rom. *zurgalău* /zurgäləu/, *zurgălu* /zurgələu/; Hung. *mogádok* /moga:dok/ > Rom. *mogâldeaată* /mogildeätsə/; Hung. *kék* /ke:k/ > Rom. *chiclav* /kʰiklaz/; Hung.

bőség /bø:sɛ:g/ > Rom. *belşug* /belʃug/; *bielşug* /bielʃug/, *bilşug* /bilʃug/; Hung. *forrás* /for:a:sʃ/ > Rom. *sfârlac* /sfârläk/, *sfârlac* /sfârläk/, *sfârlag* /sfârlag/.

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* /ɔsterga:zni/ > Rom. *astragaci* /ästrägäfʃi/; Hung. *csont* /ʃɔnt/ > Rom. *gionat* /dʒionät/;

– /ɔ/: Hung. *candra* /tsɔndrə/ > Rom. *ṭandără* /tsändərə/, *ṭândără* /tsindərə/; Hung. *targonca* /tɔrgontsə/ > Rom. *tărăboanță* /tərəboäntsə/; Hung. *áldozni* /a:ldozni/ > Rom. *aldovăni* /ăldovəni/; Hung. *matring* /mɔtring/ > Rom. *mătărângă* /mătəringə/; Hung. *csukló* /ʃuklo:/ > Rom. *ciucălău* /ʃiukələu/, *ciocălău* /ʃiokələu/;

– /i/: Hung. *srób* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şirof* /ʃirof/; Hung. *hagyma* /hɔjmə/ > Rom. *hagimă* /hădʒimə/; Hung. *fergettyű* /fergec:y:/ > Rom. *brighidău* /brighidəu/;

– /o/: Hung. *csörpör* /ʃörpör/ > Rom. *ciorobor* /ʃiorobor/; Hung. *srób* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şorof* /sorof/;

– /u/: Hung. *candra* /tsɔndrə/ > Rom. *ṭandură* /tsändurə/; Hung. *srób* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şurup* /surup/.

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

Examples grouped according to the sonorants:

– /r/: Hung. *purdé* /purde:/ > Rom. *puradeu* /purädeu/, *puradel* /purädel/; Hung. *asztergázni* /ɔsterga:zni/ > Rom. *astragaci* /ästrägäfʃi/; Hung. *candra* /tsɔndrə/ > Rom. *ṭandără* /tsändərə/, *ṭândără* /tsindərə/, *ṭandură* /tsändurə/; Hung. *targonca* /tɔrgontsə/ > Rom. *tărăboanță* /tərəboäntsə/; Hung. *matring* /mɔtring/ > Rom. *mătărângă* /mătəringə/; Hung. *srób* /ʃro:f/ > Rom. *şirof* /ʃirof/, *şorof* /sorof/, *şurup* /surup/; Hung. *fergettyű* /fergec:y:/ > Rom. *brighidău* /brighidəu/; Hung. *csörpör* /ʃörpör/ > Rom. *ciorobor* /ʃiorobor/;

– /n/: Hung. *csont* /ʃɔnt/ > Rom. *gionat* /dʒionät/; Hung. *candra* /tsɔndrə/ > Rom. *ṭandură* /tsändurə/; Hung. *áldozni* /a:ldozni/ > Rom. *aldovăni* /ăldovəni/;

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

– /m/: Hung. *hagyma* /hɔjmə/ > Rom. *hagimă* /hădʒimə/.

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* /hørəntolni/ > Rom. *hrentui* /hrentui/; Hung. *szalonna* /sølonnɔ:/ > Rom. *slană* /slänə:/; Hung. *galád* /gøla:d/ > Rom. *glod* /glod/; Hung. *kalap* /køløp/ > Rom. *clop* /kløp/; Hung. *derékalj* /dere:kɔj:/ > Rom. *dricală* /drikälə:/; Hung. *pecsételni* /peʃe:telnɪ/ > Rom. *pecetlui* /peʃetlui/; Hung. *csabaire* /ʃøbøire/ > Rom. *cebare* /ʃebäre/, *ceabare* /ʃeäbare/; Hung. *sólyom* /ʃo:jom/ > Rom. *șoim* /ʃoim/; Hung. *csatolni* /ʃtøtolni/ > Rom. *cetlui* /ʃetlui/; Hung. *kőhalom* /kø:hølom/ > Rom. *cohalm* /kohälm/, etc.

There are examples when the dropping vowel is followed by another vowel, e.g. Hung. *emészteni* /eme:steni/ > Rom. *mistui* /mistui/; Hung. *miskuláncia* /miskula:ntsia:/ > Rom. *mişculanță* /mişkulântsə:/; Hung. *penicilius* /penitsilius/ > Rom. *pintăluş* /pintsəluʃ/; Hung. *vikárius* /vika:rius/ > Rom. *vicărăş* /vikärəʃ/.

Finally, our corpus contains some words in which the consonant following a dropped vowel is an obstruent (/t, ts, f, k/), e.g.: Hung. *folyosó* /fojoʃo:/ > Rom. *foișor* /foișor/; Hung. *zászok* /za:sok/ > Rom. *zasc* /zäsk/; Hung. *sarok* /ʃørok/ > Rom. *şarc* /färk/, 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* /jomla:lni/ > Rom. *jumuli* /zumuli/; Hung. *bántani* /ba:ntəni/ > Rom. *bântui* /bintui/; Hung. *menteni* /məntəni/ > Rom. *mântui* /mintui/; Hung. *kérkedni* /ke:rkedni/ > Rom. *chercheli* /k^herk^heli/; Hung. *odaveszni* /odəvesni/ > Rom. *adăvăsi* /ädăvăsi/, *dăvăsi* /dəvăsi/; Hung. *gyönni* /jøn:i/ > Rom. *joi* /ʒoi/;

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

Hung. *fojtani* /fojtəni/ > Rom. *fuitui* /fuitui/; Hung. *hajtani* /həjtəni/ > 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* /hitlənse:g/ > Rom. *vicleşug* /viklesug/, *hitleşug* /hitleşug/; Hung. *szabadság* /səbətʃa:g/ > Rom. *săbăşag* /səbəjäg/; Hung. *betegség* /betegse:g/ > Rom. *beteşug* /beteşug/; Hung. *tolvajság* /tolvəjʃa:g/ > Rom. *tâlhuşag* /tilhuşag/; Hung. *mesterség* /mesterse:g/ > Rom. *meşteşug* /meşteşug/.

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:p/ > Rom. *hition* /hition/; Hung. *oltvány* /oltva:n/ > Rom. *altoi* /ältoi/, *oltoi* /oltoi/; Hung. *dudva* /dudvə/ > Rom. *dudău* /dudəu/; Hung. *karvaly* /kərvəj/ > Rom. *coroi* /koroi/, *curui* /kurui/.

Besides the aforesaid, we have examples for other types of consonant drops, e.g. Hung. *foszlani* /fosləni/ > Rom. *fuşalău* /fuşäləu/; Hung. *dunyha* /dunyhə/ > Rom. *dună* /dunə/; Hung. *sóhajt* /ʃo:həjt/ > Rom. *şioi* /ʃioi/; Hung. *gyomlálni* /jomla:lni/ > Rom. *jumuli* /zumuli/; Hung. *horsolni* /horsolni/ > Rom. *hârjoni* /hiržoni/; Hung. *majszol* /məjsol/ > Rom. *mozoli* /mozoli/; Hung. *slájm* /ʃla:jm/ > Rom. *sleamă* /sleämə/; Hung. *sajtó* /ʃəjto:/ > Rom. *şitău* /ʃitəu/; Hung. *tahonya* /təhopə/ > Rom. *tehui* /tehui/; Hung. *pecsenye* /peʃeŋe/ > Rom. *pecie* /peʃie/; Hung. *mankó* /mənko:/ > 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:

– **-In-**: Hung. *harantolni* /hərantolni/ > Rom. *hrentui* /hrentui/; Hung. *csaholni* /ʃəholni/ > *cihăi* /ʃihəi/; Hung. *gyalulni* /ɟəlulni/ > Rom. *gelui* /dʒelui/; Hung. *sántikálni* /ʃa:ntika:lni/ > Rom. *şontocăi* /ʃontokəi/, *şontăcăi* /ʃontəkəi/; Hung. *fartolni* /fərtolni/ > Rom. *hartoī* /härtoi/; Hung. *matikálni* /mətika:lni/ > Rom. *mătăhăi* /mətəhəi/; Hung. *horholni* /horholni/ > Rom. *horhăi* /horhəi/; Hung. *őrölni* /ø:rəlni/ > Rom. *hurui* /hurui/;

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

– **other larger units**: Hung. *bolyongni* /bojongni/ > Rom. *bâigui* /biigui/, *buigui* /buigui/; Hung. *tengeri* /tengéri/ > Rom. *tenchi* /tenkʰj/; Hung. *sóvágó* /ʃo:va:go:/ > Rom. *şaugău* /ʃäugəu/; Hung. *lihegni* /lihegni/ > Rom. *lihăi* /lihəi/; Hung. *menyhal* /məjhəl/ > Rom. *mialt* /miälts/; Hung. *gyűrűzni* /jy:ryzni/ > Rom. *jurui* /ʒurui/;

Hung. *hajlani* /hɔjləni/ > Rom. *hîi* /hii/; Hung. *szaggatni* /sɔg:ɔtni/ > Rom. *soage* /soädʒe:/; Hung. *horzsolódni* /horʒolo:dni/ > Rom. *hârjoni* /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:ntikə/ > Rom. *sontac* /ʃonták/; Hung. *csímpolya* /ʃímpoʃa/ > Rom. *címpoi* /ʃímpoj/; Hung. *paripa* /pɔripa/ > Rom. *parip* /pärip/; Hung. *piskóta* /piʃko:tə/ > Rom. *pişcot* /piʃkot/; Hung. *árpakása* /a:rpəka:fə/ > Rom. *harpacaş* /härpäkäʃ/; Hung. *sárga* /ʃa:rgo/ > Rom. *şarg* /ʃärg/; Hung. *szafaládé* /ʃəfəla:de:/ > Rom. *safalad* /säfäläd/; Hung. *tárogató* /ta:rogəto:/ > Rom. *taragot* /tärägot/; Hung. *satu* /ʃətu/ > Rom. *sut* /ʃut/.

Consonant-dropping words: Hung. *pléh* /ple:x/ > Rom. *pleu* /pleu/; Hung. *bocskorszíj* /boʃkorsi:j/ > Rom. *boscárṭa* /boskirtsə/; Hung. *palánk* /pəla:nk/ > Rom. *pălan* /pəlän/; Hung. *lepeny* /ləpe:p/ > Rom. *lipie* /lipie/; Hung. *csoport* /ʃopɔrt/ > Rom. *ciorpor* /ʃiopɔr/, etc.

Finally, words that drop larger units (morphological elements): Hung. *libellus* /libel:uʃ/ > Rom. *libel* /libel/; Hung. *dibiny* /dibin/ > Rom. *ghioł* /g̃hiob/; Hung. *alakor* /ɔləkor/ > Rom. *alac* /äläk/; Hung. *fogoly* /fogoj/ > Rom. *fuglu* /fuglu/; Hung. *cimbalom* /tsimbəlom/ > Rom. *ṭimbal* /tsimbäl/, *ṭambal* /tsämbäl/; Hung. *salugáter* /ʃluga:ter/ > Rom. *şolocat* /ʃolokät/; Hung. *liktárium* /likta:rium/ > Rom. *lictar* /likta:r/; Hung. *almáriom* /ɔlma:riom/ > Rom. *almar* /älmär/; Hung. *kukkadoz* /kukkədoz/ > Rom. *cucăi* /kukəi/; Hung. *spórhej* /spo:rhej/ > Rom. *şpor* /ʃpor/; Hung. *hajítani* /hɔji:tɔni/ > Rom. *haitiș* /häitiʃ/, *haiteş* /häiteʃ/; Hung. *buflí* /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* /tśinerem/ > Rom. *săntirimb* /səntirim/; Hung. *menyhal* /məjhəl/ > Rom. *mialt* /miälts/, *mihalț* /mihälts/; Hung. *csormolya* /ʃormoʃa/ > Rom. *ciormoiag* /ʃiormojäg/; Hung. *kancsó* /kənʃo:/ > Rom. *caciog* /käntʃiog/; Hung. *hadaró* /hədəro:/ > Rom. *hădărag* /hədəräg/, *hadarag* /hădăräg/; Hung. *hajdú* /hɔjdu:/ > Rom. *haiduc* /häiduk/; Hung. *purdé* /purde:/ > Rom. *puradel* /purodel/; Hung. *süldő* /syldø:/ > Rom. *şoldan* /soldän/; Hung. *habzsi* /həbzsi/ > Rom. *hapsin* /häpsin/; Hung. *faj* /fɔj/ > Rom. *faeş* /fæeʃ/; Hung. *folyosó* /

fojoſo:/ > Rom. *foiſor* /foiſor/; Hung. *tarka* /tɔrkə/ > Rom. *tărcat* /tĕrkăt/; 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* /ədoma;jp/ > Rom. *adămăna* /ădămăno/; Hung. *halk* /hɔlk/ > Rom. *alca* /ălkă/; Hung. *zsinór* /ʒino:r/ > Rom. *şinură* /ʃinură/; Hung. *tocan* /tokän/ > Rom. *tocană* /tokänə/; Hung. *bolonyik* /bolopik/ > Rom. *bolonică* /bolonikə/; Hung. *palánk* /pɔla:nk/ > Rom. *palancă* /pălănkə/; Hung. *kalaráb* /kălora:b/ > Rom. *calarabă* /kălărăbă/; Hung. *szám* /sa:m/ > Rom. *seamă* /seămă/; Hung. *hölgү* /hõlj/ > Rom. *helge* /hĕldže/; Hung. *bástya* /ba:ʃcə/ > Rom. *baſtie* /băſtie/; Hung. *eredni* /eređni/ > Rom. *hereghie* /heregħie/; Hung. *kocsi* /kofi/ > Rom. *cocie* /kofie/; Hung. *zsigora* /ʒigoro/ > 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* /versep/ > Rom. *înverşuna* /inversună/; Hung. *şuşog* /ʃuşog/ > Rom. *şuşora* /ʃuşoro/; Hung. *csipérsz* /ʃipe:rs/ > Rom. *ciupăra* /ʃiupără/.

Finally, the /i/ sound contributes to the formation of the 4th conjugation type, e.g. Hung. *adomány* /ədoma;jp/ > Rom. *adimeni* /ădimeni/; Hung. *gyanú* /jənu:/ > Rom. *jenui* /ʒenui/; Hung. *mocskol* /moʃkol/ > Rom. *moşcoli* /moʃkoli/; Hung. *mázsál* /ma:za:l/ > Rom. *măjăli* /măzəli/; Hung. *sajnál* /ʃɔjna:l/ > Rom. *şăinăli* /ʃeınəli/.

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* /heteʃ/ > Rom. *heteşar* /heteʃär/; Hung. *bugyli* /buļli/ > Rom. *bulicher* /bulik̥er/; Hung. *badar* /bədər/ > Rom. *bădăran* /bădărän/; Hung. *akác* /əka:ts/ > Rom. *acaťän* /äkätsən/; Hung. *katáng* /kɔta:ng/ > Rom. *cotângan* /kotingän/. There are words which present the addition of a CV-type ending, e.g. Hung. *mátka* /ma:tka/ > Rom. *mătcuťă* /mătkutsə/; Hung. *pánkó* /pa:nko:/ > Rom. *pancovă* /păncovə/; Hung. *zörgő* /zörgő:/ > Rom. *zurgalău* /zurgälău/, *zurgălu* /zurgălu/.

In certain cases, the word ending in vowel changes its ending to /ie/ diphthong: Hung. *cihere* /tsihere/ > Rom. *tihăraie* /tihărăie/; Hung. *zsigora* /ʒigoro/ > Rom. *jigăraie* /ʒigărăie/; Hung. *mátoha* /ma:toha/ > Rom. *mătăhuie* /mătăhuie/; Hung. *kaparó* /kɔpɔro:/ > Rom. *coporâie* /koporiie/ and Hung. *csudafa* /ʃudafə/ > Rom. *ciumăfaie* /tsiumăfiae/. In other cases, when the original word ends in a consonant, the borrowing becomes an /iu/ diphthong-ending word, e.g. Hung. *gyolcs* /jolʃ/ > Rom. *giulgiu* /dʒiuldžiu/; Hung. *sáfár* /sa:fa:r/ > Rom. *şafariu* /ʃăfăriu/ and Hung. *hambár* /həmba:r/ > Rom. *hambariu* /hămbăriu/.

Besides these modalities of the paragoge, we have also cases when the ending of the word becomes a hiatus, e.g. Hung. *akác* /əka:ts/ > Rom. *acaťiu* /äkätsiu/, *acatie* /äkätsie/; Hung. *gomoly* /gomoj/ > Rom. *gămălie* /gămălie/; Hung. *zseréb* /ʒere:b/ > Rom. *jerebie* /ʒerebie/, *jirebie* /ʒirebie/; Hung. *strófol* /stro:fol/ > Rom.

strofălui /strofălui/; Hung. *mállaszt* /ma:l:ɔst/ > Rom. *melestui* /melestui/; Hung. *mángol* /ma:ngol/ > Rom. *măngălui* /măngălui/; Hung. *száll* /sa:l:/ > Rom. *sălui* /sălui/; Hung. *emészt* /eme:st/ > Rom. *mistui* /mistui/; Hung. *csinált* /ʃina:lt/ > Rom. *cinătui* /ʃinătui/; Hung. *néz* /ne:z/ > Rom. *năzui* /năzui/, *nizui* /nizui/.

Finally, in the case of paragoge, the research corpus contains borrowings which were expanded with greater units: Hung. *kék* /ke:k/ > Rom. *chiclavă* /kʰiklavă/; Hung. *gaz* /gəz/ > Rom. *gozură* /gozură/, *godzură* /godzură/; Hung. *fűrész* /fy:re:s/ > Rom. *ferăstrău* /ferăstrău/, *fierăstrău* /fierăstrău/, *herăstrău* /herăstrău/; Hung. *csomó* /ʃomo:/ > Rom. *șomoiag* /ʃomoiäg/, *șumuiag* /ʃumuiäg/; Hung. *parrag* /pər:əg/ > Rom. *paragină* /părăgină/ and Hung. *morog* /morog/ > Rom. *morocăni* /morokăni/.

8. Metathesis

In the Romanian vocabulary, there are Hungarian borrowings that suffered the phonological phenomenon of the metathesis, e.g.: Hung. *panaszol* /pənəsol/ > Rom. *ponoslui* /ponoslui/; Hung. *súrol* /su:rol/ > Rom. *șurlui* /șurlui/; Hung. *haszon* /həson/ > Rom. *hasnă* /hăsnă/, *haznă* /hăznă/; Hung. *szidalom* /sidəlom/ > Rom. *sudalmă* /sudalmă/; Hung. *sátor* /fa:tor/ > Rom. *șatră* /ʃatră/; Hung. *majom* /məjom/ > Rom. *moimă* /moimă/; Hung. *katrinca* /kətrint͡sə/ > Rom. *cretină* /kretint͡sə/; Hung. *hadarni* /hădərnī/ > 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.

References

- Both, Csaba Attila. 2015. Phonetic adaptation of Hungarian loanwords in Romanian. The adaptation of stop sounds (occlusive plosives). In: *Acta Universitatis Sapientiae, Philologica* 7(3): 119–138.
2016. Adaptarea fonetică a consoanelor palatale din limba maghiară. In: Pletl, Rita–Fazakas, Noémi (eds), *Nyelvi és kulturális kölcsönhatások interdisziplináris keretben*. Editura Scientia [in press].
- Dimitrescu, Florica (ed.). 1978. *Istoria limbii române – Fonetica, Morfosintaxă, Lexic*. Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, București.

Dictionaries

- DEX = Coteanu, Ion–Seche, Luiza–Seche, Mircea (ed.). 2012. *Dicționarul explicativ al limbii române*. Editura Univers Enciclopedic Gold. București.
- NDULR = Oprea, Ioan–Pamfil, Carmen–Gabriela–Radu, Rodica–Zăstroiu, Victoria. 2009. *Noul dicționar universal al limbii române*. Editura Litera Internațional. București.