ANALYTICAL STRUCTURES IN THE LANGUAGE USE OF PROFESSIONAL SPEAKERS IN THE HUNGARIAN ELECTRONIC MEDIA IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: Hungarian is considered to be a tipically syntetic language, meaning that grammatical meanings are expressed by attaching various suffixes to the stem word (eg.: lát-t-am 'I saw (sthg)' where the first person singular is expressed by the inflectional suffix -am, whereas the past is shown by the grammatical sign -t). Yet due to different possible causes there are certain analytical structures spreading in the language.
In my paper I attempt to analyse some analytical attributive syntagms used instead of existing compound words. My research is based on the official report of three media monitorings led by a group of researchers from Sapientia University and Babes-Bolyai University. The fact that these specific syntagms are used by professional speakers shows that these structures "are making their way" into the normative register.
The main focus of the paper is to determine the cause(s) of why normative compound words (which are in perfect concordance with the syntetic character of the language) are replaced with analytical – in our case attributive – syntagms. Is it due to analogy or is it due to another language's influence – in the context of bilingual background –, namely to Romanian influence.

Keywords: Hungarian electronic media in Romania, professional speaker, syntetic language, compound words, analytical attributive structures

1. Introduction

The research is based on the database gathered as a result of the media monitoring in 2010, 2011 and 2012. The monitoring was conducted by specialists at the Department of Social Applied Sciences, Sapientia, Hungarian University of Transylvania in partnership with researchers from Babeș−Bolyai University, Department of Hungarian and General Linguistics focusing on radio and television programs. The goal was to determine to what extent do professional speakers follow the norms of the (regional) standard, what are the grammatical mistakes that they tend to commit, and what are the most common language phenomena. This is an extremely important issue as the language of the media should serve as a raw model for all Hungarian speakers living in Transylvania.

The regular monitoring makes it possible to observe non-standard language phenomena (e.g. long vowels and consonants pronounced short, mistakes in the usage of suffixes, loan translations etc.). The report of the monitoring has a distinct chapter for redundant expressions where the researchers included mainly passive structures formed by the auxiliary *van/lesz* and the adverbial participle (e.g. *ott volt hagyva nekem a lakás* 'tha flat was left for me' Radio Paprika, Nov. 24, 2010; *a hírek nemsokára el lesznek mondva* 'the news will soon be told' Radio Paprika, Nov. 26, 2010). However not only these structures can be considered to be redundant, but there are other types as well (see below in detail).

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In this paper I will present such attributive syntagms that are used by the professional speakers instead of existing compound words.

2. Analytical structure vs redundant expression – terminological problems

One of the main features of the Hungarian language is its syntatic character, meaning that a given content is expressed with the fewest lexical components possible. As a result many grammatical meanings (e.g. the number and person of the subject, the definiteness of the object, the past tense of the verb etc.) are encoded by morphemes attached to the stem. During the history of the language the syntetization appeared as a tendency, a good example being the changing of postpositions into inflectional suffixes, which happened in the period of the XIVth-XVIth centuries (Kálmán 1987: 461), and commonly used syntagms becoming compound words. This latter process can be clearly seen in the *egy-test-vér* and *testvér* 'sibling' entry words of the *Erdélyi magyar szótörténeti tár*. The entry word *egy-test-vér* contains earlier language data, the first one being from 1625. These language data show the earlier phase of forming compounds when another element (e.g. a conjunction) can be included between the two composing parts: *az atianknak Barabas Imrehnek az attia Antal Barabas Antal Pallal es Antal Georgel az Alpereseknek attiokkal es Antal Thamaszal egj test es ver* [Usz; UszT 128]. In later data – although still appearing as syntagm and not as a compound word – the tight relation of the words in the syntagm cannot be interrupted by any other elements, e.g. *1660: Szekely Miklossal egy test, vérek voltak Székely Kata, es Szekely borka* [Csíkfva MT; Bál. 49]. The earliest data of the entry word *testvér* as a noun is from 1724, that is, one century later than the first recording of *egy-test-vér*: *idősbik Bokánya Péternek a ki testvér volt Lazáral s idősbik Mariáual egj fia meg halván itt Homorodon, az Felesége egy kis tsets szopo fiával a maros mentiben le ment Dééva fele* [Homoród H; BK. Juon Pászk (60) jb vall.]. In its attributive function the word appears as a consolidated compound at the end of the 17th century: *1693: A megh irt harom Atyaval Anyaval testvér gyermekek irant a Testamentum Szerent nem lehet finalis Divisio* [Ne; DobLev. I/38.4].

In parallell with this process, the analytical tendency was and still is also important (e.g. exressing the future with the structure *infinitive* + the auxiliary *fog*, the past conditional form of the verb: *verb+-t* (the grammatical sign of the past) + the auxiliary *volna*, structures with articles and postpositions). According to some researchers, if a speaker expresses a given content with an analytical structure instead of an existing syntetic structure, then that is the result of a general Indoeuropean tendency (Göncz 2000: 3). As Bárczi stated it: the analytical structures infiltrated in the language as an effect of foreign languages. At first such Latin structures become widely used as the plural noun after a numeral (e.g. *három forintok*) (Bárczi 1975: 267).

This phenomenon is known by different terms: analytical structure, expansive expression, redundant structure or periphrastic structure.

The term analytical structure refers to all those expressions that denote a given content with two or more language elements instead of one, meaning that it devides a single unit into its component parts. That is why the analytical tendency is also called deviding tendency (see Göncz http://epa.oszk.hu/00000/00033/00005/goncz.htm). The literature uses the term sprawling expression (Grétsy-Kovalovszky (ed.) 1985: 1007–15) or expansive expression (Grétsy-Kemény (szerk.) 2005: 555) mainly for those verbal structures, when a simple, single verb (e.g. *segít*) is replaced by the speaker with an entire syntagm (e.g. *segítséget nyújt*). The meaning of these kinds of syntagms is not carried by the verb but by its adjuncts (e.g. the object or adverbials) (e.g. *befizetést eszközöl = befizet; megvalósításra kerül = megvalósul*;

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etc.). Thus the verb with an independent meaning gradually becomes an expletive element (Kemény 2009: 270).

However Sziklai considers that these witty, yet originally pejorative terms are a reflection of the general opinion that these expressions are mere pleonasms, thus one should avoid using them (Sziklai 1986: 269). The term redundant expression also fits in the line of negative terms, because it refers to the fact that the speaker uses an extra element to express something that is already encoded in the verb itself, thus it is redundant (e.g. in Hungarian the verbal suffix encodes the definiteness or indefiniteness of the object, therefore it is unnecessary to repeat it with a pronoun) (Kálmán 1987: 463). Sziklai suggests a neutral term instead of those with negative connotation: *körülíró szerkezetek* 'periphrastic expressions'(Sziklai 1986: 269). As there is no negative meaning attached to this term, Sziklai does not condamn their usage either, but lists arguments of why the use of these expressions is justified in certain contexts having well-defined functions. According to his opinion their main advantage is that they confer elegance to the style. On the other hand he emphasizes that the noun element of a periphrastic expression can have attributes which helps to give a more thorough description of the event (Sziklai 1986: 271). Kemény Gábor supports this statement with the following example: the syntagm *intézkedés(eke)t foganatosít* can be replaced with the verb *intézkedik*, however the *megelőző/biztonsági intézkedés(eke)t foganatosít* cannot be replaced (Kemény 2009: 272). Thirdly there is a difference between the periphrastic expression and the verb from a stylistic point of view (e.g. *ítéletet hoz* is not equal in meaning with *elítél*) (Sziklai 1986: 270). This is specially characteristic to the law terminology, where – as Kovács Mária pointed out – the periphrastic verbal expressions cannot be replaced with the simple verb (e.g. *házkutatást foganatosít, magánindítványt tesz, tényállást tesz*) (B. Kovács 1999: 393). Therefore her suggestion is also a neutral term: *function verb structures*, which has the following definition: the structure is formed by the verb and a noun with a case suffix; it is characterized by the fact that the semantic and syntactic hierarchy of its component parts is reversed. Formally the main componant of the structure is the desemanticized verb, the syntactic relation is shown by the suffix of the adjunct, yet the core of the meaning is carried by the noun. The verb merely preserves its grammatical characteristics. The syntactic and semantic functions are devided, however the two components form a semantic unity. This meaning is different from the meanings of real syntagms and phrases as well (B. Kovács 1999: 388).

This short terminological account shows that there is no consensus neither in the term itself, nor in the way this phenomena is regarded.

3. The types of analytical structures

According to the literature, only those syntagms can be considered sprawling expressions that can be replaced either with a single verb or a single noun, and that are usually formed by a noun derivated with the derivative suffixes *-ás, -és; -at, -et* from the verb itself and another, semantically empty verb (NyMK 1985: 1007) (e.g. *bemutatásra kerül – bemutat* 'to be presented'). Csorba Gábriel also mentions those syntagms in which there is a semantically empty verb but the noun – which carries the meaning – is not necessarily derived with the *-ás, -és; -at, -et* derivative suffixes (e.g. *alapját képezi* 'it is the basis', *jelentéssel bír* 'has the meaning...' etc.) (http://www.filologia.hu/kisebb-kozlemenyek/terpeszkedo-kifejezesek-nyelvhelyesseg-forditas/page-3.html).

In a broader sense those structures can also be listed here that do not contain a verb, however, they show some of the characteristics of analytical structures in the sense that the content, which could be expressed with a single language element, is expressed with a

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structure that is composed of several independent elements. According to Kemény Gábor within syntax such a phenomena is when a postpositional structure is used instead of a noun to which a case suffix is attached (Kemény 2009: 263), e.g. *javasol vmit az igazgatóság felé* instead of *javasol vmit az igazgatóságnak* 'suggests sthg to the director'. The next stage in the analytical process is when the postpositional structure cannot be replaced with a suffixated noun. A typical example for this is the use of the word *keretében* 'within the frame of' in a postpositional function: *projekt keretében* 'within a project', *egy tanóra keretében* 'within a class'. The last stage in the analytical process is when the postposition-like word *keretében* is completed with another postposition: *projekt keretén belül* 'within the project'.

The research of analytical structures is a main focus in the surveys conducted in bilingual context (see Fenyvesi 2005, Göncz 2000), because the analytical tendency appears as an Indoeuropean influence in the language use of monolingual Hungarians living in Hungary or in other countries but being in a majority situation. This influence is also present in the language use of bilingual Hungarians living in minority, but because of the bilingual context, it is completed by the influence of the majority (also Indoeuropean) language. With other words: in Hungary the general Indoeuropeanism helps the analytical tendency, whereas in other regions this tendency is stronger due to the constant contact with the majority – also Indoeuropean – languages. All these premises support the hypotheses that the preference of analytical structures is stronger in bilingual communities as opposed to the language use of monolingual Hungarians (http://epa.oszk.hu/00000/00033/00005/goncz.htm).

The research of the use of analytical/syntactic structures was conducted with questionnaires that contained exercises for the language variables. The technique based on language variables means that the same content, meaning is expressed in two (or more) different ways, and the informant has to choose the structure that seems to be good. The exercises focusing on analytical structures contrast the following variables: the use of a single verb is contrasted to its replacement with the combination of noun and suffixated noun (*Unom már ezt a sok utazást busszal./Unom már ezt a sok buszozást.* 'I'm tired of travelling by bus'), a reflexive verb is replaced with the combination of active verb and reflexive pronoun (*A tükör előtt hosszan ... 1. szépítette magát; 2. Szépítkezett* 'She made herself beautiful in front of the mirror'), and a compound word is replaced with an attributive syntagm (*A repülőgépek megsértették Svájc ... 1. légi terét; 2. légterét* 'The planes violated the air space of Switzerland', *Nem tudom, hogy a banki számláján mennyi pénz van.* 'I don't know how much money is there in his bank account').

The majority of Hungarians living in a bilingual environment in the United States of America chose the analytical structure (66,7% of the speakers considered the structure *utazás busszal* 'travelling by bus' to be good, whereas 50% consider the structure *szépítette magát* 'made herself beautiful' more natural as opposed to the control group which was made up by Hungarians living in monolingual environment in Hungary, where the proportion was 19,6%, respectively 20%) (Fenyvesi 2005: 65). The proportion in which bilingual speakers of the Carpathian Basin chose the analytical structure is shown in the following table (http://epa.oszk.hu/00000/00033/00005/goncz.htm):

Region	*utazás busszal* 'travelling by bus'	*szépítette magát* 'made herself beautiful'
The Mura Region	66,7%	59,7%
Austria	50,8%	45%
The Highlands in Slovakia	31,5%	19,6%
Transcarpathia	37,8%	36,8%

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Transyilvania	52,3%	62,7%
Vojvodina	27,7%	17,5%

The numbers show that the analytical structures are preferred to the syntatic ones by speakers in the Mura Region and Transylvania, whereas in Voivodina and in the Highlands of Slovakia the normative forms are more popular.

4. Attributive structures vs compound words in the Hungarian electronic media in Romania

In the research conducted among the Hungarian speakers living in bilingual environment in the Carpathian Basin there were several attributive structures used instead of the normative compound words: *tagsági díj* vs *tagdíj* 'membership fee' (*a) Befizetted már az idei tagsági díjat?; b) Befizetted már az idei tagdíjat?* 'Have you paid this year's membership fee yet?'), *banki számla* vs *bankszámla* 'bank account' (*Nem tudom, hogy a banki számláján mennyi pénz van.* 'I don't know how much money is in his bank account.') and *légi terét* vs *légterét* 'air space' (*A repülőgépek megsértették Svájc ... a) légi terét; b) légterét.* 'The planes violated the Swiss air space.') (http://epa.oszk.hu/00000/00033/00005/goncz.htm).

The speakers in the various regions chose the analytical structures instead of the compund words in the following proportion:

	tagsági díj 'membership fee'	*banki számla* 'bank account'	*légi terét* 'air space'
The Mura Region	75,4%	72,6%	29%
Austria	63,8%	67,2%	28,8%
The Highlands in Slovakia	70,1%	37,7%	23,1%
Transcarpathia	71,5%	74,1%	50,7%
Transylvania	63,7%	64%	28,5%
Voivodina	72,1%	41,9%	25%

(http://epa.oszk.hu/00000/00033/00005/goncz.htm)

The percentages of the table clearly show that for the Hungarians living in bilingual enviroment outside the Hungarian borders the analytical structures seem to be more natural. However there is an interesting difference between the syntagms, as the third structure was not chosen in either of the regions except for Transcarpathia. The reason for this is that the first two structures belong to the official register, and the official language in each region is the dominant language of the respective state, therefore the speakers use the foreign structures in their everyday administration, and they most probably translate the foreign expressions in their mother tongue. This is also supported by the fact that except for the Highlands of Slovakia and Voivodina, the speakers chose the analytical structures in the same proportion. As opposed to the structures belonging to the official register, the *légtér* or *légi tér* is a structure that the speakers can only hear in various news programs from Hungary, therefore the normative version seems to be more natural.

These types of analytical structures appear in the language use of professional speakers of the Hungarian electronic media in Romania. Naturally it wouldn't be appropiate to conclude that the majority of professional speakers prefer the analytical structures to compound words, but the mere fact that these appear in their language use – while the expectation from this register is to be entirely normative – supports the results of the research conducted in the Carpathian Basin.

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The reports of the three media monitorings conducted in three consecutive years contain the following analytical structures used instead of the normative compound words:

Analitical structure	Source	Normative form
Gyermeki jogokról szóló nyilatkozat 'Statement on children's rights'	Radio Bucharest Nov. 20, 2010., News	gyermekjog 'children's rights'
Elfogadta a *gyermeki jogokról* szóló egyezményt 'The agreement on children's rights was accepted'	Radio Bucharest Nov. 20, 2010., News	gyermekjog 'children's rights'
szenátusi elnök 'senate president'	Radio Bucharest Nov. 24, 2011., News	szenátuselnök 'senate president'
szenátusi elnök 'senate president'	Radio Bucharest, Nov. 29., 2011., News	szenátuselnök 'senate president'
román népi viselet 'Romanian folk costume'	Radio Tirgu Mures, Dec. 1. 2011., News	népviselet 'folk costume'
Ugye, ilyenkor, amikor egy-egy mmm polgármester vagy *közéleti szereplő* kapcsán ilyen jellegű problémák adódnak 'Well, in these days when certain problems appear in connection with mayors or other public figures'	RTV, Hungarian Program, Cluj, Nov. 14., 2011., Erdélyi figyelő 'Transylvanian Observer'	közszereplő 'public figure'
…a *hajós forgalom* is nehezen zajlik… 'theres is heavy naval trafic'	Radio Tirgu Mures, Nov. 21, 2011., News	hajóforgalom 'naval trafic'
…a *taxis vállalatok* számára… 'for taxi companies'	Radio Tirgu Mures, Nov. 28., 2011., News	taxivállalat 'taxi company'
postai hivatalok 'post offices'	Radio Tirgu Mures, Nov. 29., 2011., News	postahivatal 'post office'

In the reports of the monitorings there are three types of attributive structures used instead of compound words:

1. The compound word is devided in such a way that the first stem is turned into a new compound to which an -i adjectival derivative suffix is attached:
   Stem1+Stem2 → Stem1a+Stem1b+-i Stem2
   közszereplő → közéleti szereplő 'public figure'
2. The second method is that to the first stem an -s adjectival derivative suffix is added:
   Stem1+Stem2 → Stem1+-s Stem2
   hajóforgalom → hajós forgalom 'naval trafic'
   taxivállalat → taxis vállalat 'taxi company'
3. The most productive method seems to be that to the first stem an -i adjectival derivative suffix is added by the speakers:
   Stem1+Stem2 → Stem1+-i Stem2
   gyermekjog → gyermeki jog 'children's rights'

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szenátuselnök → szenátusi elnök 'senate president'
népviselet → népi viselet 'folk costume'
postahivatal → postai hivatal 'post office'

According to researches conducted in bilingual environments, the use of analytical structures is due to the influence of a foreign language. However the question arises whether that is truly the case or could there be another reason for the spreading of such structures.

The other principle that could explain this tendency is analogy, which works in the following way: for example in the case of *postai hivatal* 'post office' there are more syntagms in the vocabulary having an attribute with an -i attributive suffix, than compound words having *posta-* 'post-' as their first element, and that is why compound words are devided into attributive syntagms in the everyday language. This theory can be varified by simply analysing dictionaries to see whether there are more compounds or attributive syntagms. In order to varify this, I analysed the ortographic dictionary (Laczkó – Mártonfi 2005), because due to the ortographic problems arising in connection with compound words, all compounds are listed under a given entry word.

The entry word *posta* 'post' contains the following compounds having *posta-* 'post' as their first stem: *postaalkalmazott* 'postal worker', *postabélyeg* 'postal stamp', *postabélyeg-sorozat* 'postal stamp series', *postabélyegző* 'postmark', *postabontás* 'opening the post', *postacím* 'postal address', *postacsomag* 'postal parcel', *postadíj* 'postal fee', *postadíjszabás* 'postal fee', *postaegyezmény* 'postal accord', *postafordultával* 'with the post', *postaforgalom* 'postal trafic', *postagalamb* 'homing pigeon', *postahajó* 'postal ship', *postahivatal* 'post office', *postajárat* 'postal pach', *postakocsi* 'stage-coach', *postaköltség* 'postal fee', *postakönyv* 'postal booklet', *postaküldemény* 'postal parcel', *postakürt* 'post-horn', *postaláda* 'post-box', *postamester* 'postmaster', *postamunka* 'rush job', *postarabló* 'post robber', *postaszekrény* 'postal closet', *postaszolgálat* 'postal service', *posta-takarékpénztár* 'savings post bank', *postatiszt* 'postal clerk', *postatisztviselő* 'postal clerk', *postaút* 'postal route', *postautalvány* 'postal order', *postaügynökség* 'post agency', *posta-vezérigazgatóság* 'postal managing director's office', *postavonat* 'postal train', *postazsák* 'postal sack'. As opposed to the large amount of compound words, there are only a few attributive syntagms: *postai levelezőlap* 'postcard', *postai szállítólevél* 'postal delivery note', *postai út* 'postal route', *postai utánvét* 'postal collect on delivery'.

Compounds with *taxi-*: *taxiállomás* 'taxistation', *taxióra* 'taximeter', *taxisofőr* 'taxidriver'. There are also a few compounds the first stem of which is *taxis-*: *taxisblokád* 'taxi blockade', *taxisdemonstráció* 'taxi demonstration', *taxissztrájk* 'taxi strike'. However there is only one attributive syntagm: *taxis demonstráció* 'demonstration with taxis'. The two forms: *taxisdemonstráció* and *taxis demonstráció* differ in meaning. The first one is a demonstration organized by taxidrivers, while the second one is a demonstration with taxis.

There are many compund words having *hajó-* 'ship' as their first stem: *hajóács* 'ship's carpenter', *hajóágyú* 'ship cannon', *hajóállomás* 'harbour', *hajóárboc* 'ship spar', *hajó-atomerőmű* 'ship nuclear power station', *hajóbiztosítás* 'ship ensurance', *hajóborda* 'the side of the ship', *hajócsavar* 'ship screw', *hajócsiga* 'ship pulley', *hajóderék* 'hull', *hajóépítés* 'ship building', *hajófedél* 'ship cover', *hajófedélzet* 'shipboard', *hajófenék* 'hold', *hajóforgalom* 'naval trafic', *hajófuvar* 'shipping', *hajófuvardíj* 'shipping-bill', *hajófülke* 'cabin', *hajófűtő* 'ship stoker', *hajógépész* 'ship mechanic', *hajógyár* 'ship factory', *hajóhad* 'naval fleet', *hajóhad-összevonás* 'emerging naval fleet', *hajóhíd* 'raft', *hajóhinta* 'swing-boat', *hajóhossz* 'length of a boat', *hajójárat* 'sailing', *hajójegy* 'ticket for a ship', *hajókabin* 'cabin', *hajókár* 'ship damage', *hajókaraván* 'ship caravan', *hajókár-elszámolás* 'payment of ship damage', *hajókatalógus* 'ship catalogue', *hajókerék* 'ship wheel', *hajókirándulás*

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'cruise', *hajókoffer* 'ship trunk', *hajókormány* 'steering wheel of the ship', *hajókötél* 'rope', *hajóközlekedés* 'naval transport', *hajókürt* 'ship-horn', *hajómakett* 'scale-model of a ship', *hajómodell* 'scale-model of a ship', *hajónapló* 'ship diary', *hajóokmány* 'ship document', *hajóorr* 'stem', *hajóorvos* 'doctor working on a ship', *hajóosztály* 'division', *hajópadló* 'strip floor', *hajópark* 'ship park', *hajópárkány* 'gunwale', *hajópincér* 'waiter working on a ship', *hajórakomány* 'ship-load', *hajóroncs* 'ship wreckage', *hajószakács* 'chef working on a ship', *hajószegecs* 'ship stud', *hajószerencsétlenség* 'ship accident', *hajótér* 'hold', *hajótest* 'hull', *hajótörés* 'shipwreck', *hajótörött* 'victim of a shipwreck', *hajóút* 'ship route', *hajóutas* 'traveller on a ship', *hajóüteg* 'ship battery', *hajóvonta* 'pulled by a ship', *hajóvontatás* 'pulling a ship'. There are a few compunds having as first stem the word *hajós-*: *hajósdal* 'ship song', *hajósélet* 'ship life', *hajósinas* 'grummet', *hajóskapitány* 'skipper', *hajóslegény* 'hand', *hajóstársaság* 'naval company', *hajóstiszt* 'navy officer', whereas there is only one attributive syntagm: *hajós nép* 'seafaring nation'.

The most interesting structure out of the analysed ones is *gyermekjog – gyermeki jog* 'children' rights', as there are very many compounds having as their first stem *gyermek-* and there are no attributive syntagms with the attribute *gyermeki*: *gyermekáldás* 'child birth', *gyermekautóbusz* 'bus for children', *gyermekbarát* 'children friendly', *gyermekbetegség* 'children's illnesses', *gyermekbíróság* 'children's courthouse', *gyermekbolond* 'crazy for children', *gyermekbútor* 'children's furniture', *gyermekcipő* 'children's shoes', *gyermekcsempészet* 'trafficking with children', *gyermekcsoport* 'children's group', *gyermekdal* 'children's song', *gyermekdélután* 'afternoon program for children', *gyermekenciklopédia* 'children's encyclopedia', *gyermekénekkar* 'children's choir', *gyermekész* 'children's wit', *gyermekétkeztetés* 'feeding children', *gyermekév* 'children's year', *gyermekfej* 'with a child's head', *gyermekfelügyelet* 'children's watch', *gyermekfogászat* 'children's dentist', *gyermekfolyóirat* 'children's magazine', *gyermekfotó* 'children's photo', *gyermekfő* 'with a child's head', *gyermekgarnitúra* 'children's furniture', *gyermekgondozás* 'children's care', *gyermekgondozó* 'children's caretaker', *gyermekgondozónő* 'children's caretaker', *gyermekgyógyász* 'pediatrician', *gyermekgyógyászat* 'pediatry', *gyermekhalandóság* 'children's mortality', *gyermekhang* 'children's voice', *gyermekholmi* 'children's clothes', *gyermekifjú* 'youngster', *gyermekintézmény* 'institute for children', *gyermekirodalom* 'children's literature', *gyermekjáték* 'children's toys', *gyermekjátszótár* 'playground', *gyermekjegy* 'children's ticket', *gyermekjog* 'children's rights', *gyermekjólét* 'children's welfare', *gyermekkar* 'children's choir', *gyermekkedvezmény* 'children's reduced fare', *gyermekkerékpár* 'children's bycicle', *gyermek-kereszteshadjárat* 'children's crusade', *gyermekkiadvány* 'children's publication', *gyermekkitétel* 'children's passage', *gyermekklinika* 'children's clinic', *gyermekkocsi* 'baby carriage', *gyermekkonfekció* 'children's outfit', *gyermekkoporsó* 'children's coffin', *gyermekkórház* 'children's hospital', *gyermekkórus* 'children's choir', *gyermekkönyv* 'children's book', *gyermekkönyvtár* 'children's library', *gyermekközönség* 'child audience', *gyermekkultusz* 'children's cult', *gyermekláncfű* 'dandelion', *gyermeklány* 'girl', *gyermeklap* 'children's paper', *gyermeklélektan* 'children's psychology', *gyermek-leszállásjelző* 'homing beacon for children', *gyermekmegőrző* 'children's depository', *gyermekmenhely* 'children's asylum', *gyermekmentő* 'child rescue', *gyermekméret* 'child size', *gyermekmérleg* 'scale for children', *gyermekmese* 'children's story', *gyermekmondóka* 'children's say', *gyermekmunka* 'child labour', *gyermekmunkaerő* 'child labour force', *gyermekműsor* 'children's show', *gyermeknap* 'children's day', *gyermekneurológia* 'child neurology', *gyermeknevelés* 'child rearing', *gyermeknővér* 'children's nurse', *gyermeknyaraló* 'children's holiday house', *gyermeknyelv* 'baby-talk', *gyermekosztály* 'pediatric section',

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gyermekotthon 'orphanage', *gyermekparadicsom* 'paradise for children', *gyermekparalízis* 'children's polio', *gyermekpornó* 'child porn', *gyermekpótlék* 'children's allowance', *gyermekprostitúció* 'child prostitution', *gyermekpszichológus* 'pediatric psychologist', *gyermekrablás* 'kidnapping', *gyermekregény* 'children's novel', *gyermekrovat* 'children's column', *gyermekruha* 'children's clothes', *gyermekruhakelme* 'material for children's clothes', *gyermeksampon* 'children's shampoo', *gyermeksebészet* 'pediatric surgery', *gyermeksereg* 'a bunch of children', *gyermeksírás* 'child cry', *gyermeksor* 'row of children', *gyermeksportkocsi* 'stroller', *gyermekszáj* 'children's talk', *gyermekszám* 'children's show', *gyermekszerelem* 'children's love', *gyermekszereplő* 'child performer', *gyermekszínész* 'child actor', *gyermekszínház* 'children's theatre', *gyermekszoba* 'children's room', *gyermekszoprán* 'child soprano', *gyermekszülés* 'child birth', *gyermektáboroztatás* 'children's camp', *gyermektápszer* 'infant nutrition', *gyermektartás* 'child support', *gyermektej* 'milk for children', *gyermekújság* 'children's newspaper', *gyermeküdülő* 'children's holiday resort', *gyermeküdültetés* 'camping children', *gyermekvállalás* 'wanting a baby', *gyermekvárás* 'expecting a baby', *gyermekvédelem* 'child protection', *gyermekvers* 'children's poem'.

The compounds with *nép-* 'folk-' and syntagms with *népi* 'folk' stand out in the line of the analysed structures, because – while there is a large number of compunds with *nép-* – there are also many syntagms containing the *népi* attribute. Compound words: *népakarat* 'national will', *népáradat* 'stream of people', *népautó* 'people's car', *népbarát* 'nation-friendly', *népbetegség* 'endemic', *népbíráskodás* 'people's law', *népbíró* 'people's judge', *népbíróság* 'people's court', *népbiztos* 'commissar', *népbiztosság* 'commissariat', *népboldogító* 'people's entertainer', *népbolt* 'people's shop', *népbutítás* 'misleading people', *népcsődület* 'gathering of people', *népdal* 'folk song', *népdráma* 'folk drama', *népegészségügy* 'national health care', *népeledel* 'national food', *népélet* 'people's life', *népellenes* 'antinational', *népelnyomó* 'people's oppressor', *népeposz* 'folk epos', *népetimológia* 'folketimology', *népfaj* 'national gender', *népfelkelés* 'people's uprising', *népfelkelő* 'revolutionary', *népfürdő* 'spa', *népgyűlés* 'people's meeting', *néphadsereg* 'people's army', *néphagyomány* 'folk tradition', *néphangulat* 'national mood', *népharag* 'anger of the people', *néphatalom* 'power of the people', *néphiedelem* 'superstition', *néphit* 'people's belief', *népirtás* 'massacre', *népiskola* 'folk school', *népismeret* 'folk knowledge', *népítélet* 'people's sentence', *népjog* 'people's rights', *népjólét* 'people's welfare', *népképviselet* 'people's representation', *népképviselő* 'people's representative', *népkonyha* 'people's diner', *népköltés* 'folk poetry', *népköltészet* 'folklore', *népköltő* 'folk poet', *népkönyv* 'people's book', *népkönyvtár* 'people's library', *népkör* 'people's club', *néplap* 'people's magazine', *néplélektan* 'national psychology', *népmonda* 'folk tale', *népművelő* 'people's educator', *népművész* 'folk artist', *népművészet* 'folk art', *népnemzeti* 'national', *népnév* 'name of a nationa', *népnevelés* 'educating people', *népnevelő* 'people's educator', *népnyelv* 'dialect', *népnyelvkutató* 'dialectologist', *népoktatás* 'national education', *népopera* 'folk opera', *néprádió* 'folk radio', *néprege* 'folk tale', *népsűrűség* 'densitiy of people', *népszámlálás* 'census', *népszaporodás* 'national growing', *népszaporulat* 'national growth', *népszínmű* 'folk drama', *népszokás* 'popular custom', *népszónok* 'peopl's orator', *népszuverenitás* 'national sovereignity', *néptanító* 'people's teacher', *néptömeg* 'crowd', *néptöredék* 'portion of a nation', *néptörzs* 'tribe', *néptribunus* 'people's tribune', *néptudomány* 'folk science', *néptulajdon* 'national possession', *népuralom* 'the power of people', *népügyész* 'public prosecutor', *népügyészség* 'public prosecutor's office', *népünnepély* 'national holiday', *népvagyon* 'national wealth', *népvándorlás* 'migration', *népviselet* 'folk costume', *népzenész* 'folk musician'. The attributive syntagms: *népi demokrácia* 'popular democracy', *népi egység* 'national unity', *népi együttes* 'folk band', *népi*

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ellenállás 'national resistence', *népi ellenőr* 'popular inspector', *népi elnevezés* 'popular name', *népi epika* 'folk epics', *népi építészet* 'folk building style', *népi író* 'folk writer', *népi kollégista* 'folk college student', *népi kollégium* 'folk college', *népi kultúra* 'folk culture', *népi növénynév* 'folk plant's name', *népi orvoslás* 'folk remedy', *népi származású* 'of folk origin', *népi szólás* 'folk saying', *népi szőttes* 'folk material', *népi zenekar* 'folk band'.

Based on the above listed examples, my opinion is that the analytical structures are not spreading due to analogy in the Hungarian language spoken in Transylvania. The other possibility these structures appear in Hungarian as a result of close contact with the majority language, in our case the Romanian language.

Normate structure	**Analytical structure**	**Romanian structure**
közszereplő 'public figure'	közéleti szereplő 'public figure'	personaj public 'public figure'
taxivállalat 'taxi company'	taxis vállalat 'taxi company'	companie de taxi 'taxi company'
hajóforgalom 'naval traffic'	hajós forgalom 'taxi company'	traficul navelor 'taxi company'
postahivatal 'post office'	postai hivatal 'post office'	oficiu poștal 'post office'
népviselet 'folk costume'	népi viselet 'folk costume'	port popular 'folk costume'
gyermekjog 'children's rights'	gyermeki jog 'children's rights'	drepturile copilului 'children's rights'
szenátuselnök 'senate president'	szenátusi elnök 'senate president'	președinte al senatului 'senate president'

The equivalents of all the analytical structures have two elements in Romanian: three of them are genitival structures (*traficul navelor, drepturile copilului, președinte al senatului*), whereas the others are attributive structures (*personaj public, companie de taxi, oficiu poștal, port popular*).

5. Conclusion

The language use of professional speakers of the Hungarian electronic media in Romania contains a number of such analytical structures replacing the normative compound words. As there aren't many examples, we cannot state that this phenomena is characteristic to the language use of professional speakers, however they are symptomatic.

The main focus of this paper was to determine whether these structures are spreading due to analogy, or rather due to the influence of a foreign language, in our case the Romanian. The research supports the results of the survey conducted in the Carpathian Basin, that is: it can be clearly stated that these structures are spreading in the language use of Hungarian speakers in Romania due to Romanian influence.

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