

Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Humanities

DOCTORAL EXAMINATION THESES

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**THE HUNGARIAN LOANWORDS IN THE PREKMURJE SLOVENE LITERARY
LANGUAGE**

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1. The aims of the thesis

Concerning the context of the relations between the Hungarian and Slavic languages less attention was committed to the linguistic influence of the Hungarian language on Slovenian than there was for example in the examination of the similar influences on the Croatian language. The connections between the Hungarian and Slovenian language were established in the historical southwestern part of Hungary, in the Prekmurje region, therefore their mutual influence can be primarily observed in the Slovenian language of this region, the Prekmurje Slovene, which became a literary standardized norm by the end of 18th century. This literary language norm was in use until the territorial division following the end of World War I, since by that time the standard Slovenian literary language had ultimately replaced it. While the very few research papers which examine the Hungarian loanwords in the Prekmurje Slovene literary language present interesting and important findings, there has been no monographic evaluation of the Hungarian loanwords so far. The primary aim of my thesis was to process the Hungarian loanwords in word articles using a historical-etymological method. In the introduction to the vocabulary I have presented the historical background of the linguistic connections between the Hungarian and Slovenian language, the age of the Hungarian loanwords and their strata, the replacement of phonemes and morphemes, as well as the function of Hungarian loanwords in word formation.

2. Research methods

The Hungarian word articles that I use are the product of my own research which started in 2010 and lasted until the end of 2012. In constructing the corpus which is the product of this research I made an effort to include all of the significant Prekmurje Slovenian authors and noteworthy literary works as my sources. The corpus comprises of 20 authors and almost 50 works of literature. I have also paid special attention to collect the words from first editions when

possible and I was quite successful in this, except the very few cases when I could not obtain them. Most of the sources have religious topics but many textbooks can also be found. One of the more refreshing points is the work of József Kossics (Slovene: Jožef Košič) who wrote a book on Hungarian grammar and also a work on the Hungarian Monarchy and the history of the Slovene people in Hungary. The latter work was only published posthumously. As concerns the Prekmurje journalistic works which gained popularity during the second half of the 19th century, only one work was used, the second year edition of the first newspaper *Prijátel*. In the instances in which I refer to the first year editions I am using as basis the Prekmurje Slovene dictionary of historic linguistics by Vilko Novak. The list of sources is also enriched with the Prekmurje Slovene translation of *Toldi estéje*, although I would like to note that I have only selected those words from this work which are present in other sources once or were not found in the collection so far.

3. The structure of the word articles

The head word of the word article is always the word from Prekmurje Slovene language. I have transcribed the head word according to the contemporary orthography, yet I kept the diphthongs characteristic for Prekmurje Slovene (*ei*, *ou*) and the geminate consonants. The head word is followed by the grammar data. The nouns are listed in singular nominative case, e.g. *birka*, *jezernik* (the only exclusion to this are the nouns which only have plural (plurale tantum) e.g. *bajusi*); the adjectives and adjectival verbs are listed in masculine singular e.g. *hirešen*, *aldüvajúči*; the verbs are presented in their infinitive form pl. *batriti*. After the nouns I note the singular genitive (possessive), in the case of plurale tantum this is the plural genitive form, while the adjectives and adjectival verbs have their feminine and neuter forms listed. The verbs are listed in their first person singular present tense. Following the grammar data are different markers which define the word e.g. *adv.*, *adj.*, in the

case of nouns the German markers: *masc.*, *fem.*, *n.*, whereas in the case of verbs the aspect is noted: *impf.*, *perf.* The head words are defined in literary Slovenian and Hungarian languages and are divided by the ▪ symbol. After the definitions come the dictionary references which relate to their position in the data: Slavic and Slovenian etymologic dictionaries (Miklosich 1886; ESSJ; SES), the Slovenian-German Pleteršnik dictionary (Plet. 1, 2), the Slovenian literary dictionary (SSKJ), as well as works on the dialects of Prekmurje Slovene (Novak 1996; Mukič 2005; Bajzek Lukač 2009) and the Prekmurje historical linguistics dictionaries (Novak 1988; Novak 2006). In presenting the etymology of the Hungarian loanwords I mostly relied on data from TESz and EWUng, these I complemented at certain times with data from research by László Hadrovics (Hadrovics 1965, 1975, 1985) and István Kniezsa (Kniezsa 1974). After the etymological explanation is the data which provides proof of the Hungarian origin of the Prekmurje Slovene word. The word articles are closed with historical linguistic information. In preparing these I followed these principles:

- I always note the first and last place where the word has occurred, if possible I also present a third example. The three examples listed in the word article are, ideally, as follows: if there are occurrences from the 18th and 20th centuries, the third example is from the 19th century. If the first reference to the word is from the Martjanci hymnal (Slovene: Martjanska pesmarica) it is followed by an example from the 18th century (if existent).
- The examples are always presented in their original orthography.

The coined words are processed in a word sub-article and they are separated from the main article with a ► symbol. The structure of the sub-articles is the same as that of the articles themselves. The polysemic words are listed with their different meanings under Arabic numerals within one article.

4. Results

4.1. The age of Hungarian loanwords in the Prekmurje Slovene literary language

In establishing the age of the Hungarian loanwords in the Prekmurje Slovene literary language we face a great difficulty since the oldest written document, the Martjanci hymnal, is quite young, from the 16th century. Opposed to this, with the help of the historical study of Hungarian phonetics and semantics it can be shown that there is a certain stratum of loanwords which came into Prekmurje Slovene in the 15th century at the latest, while some of the words might have occurred in written form hundreds of years even before that. The oldest Hungarian loanwords which came into the Prekmurje Slovene literary language are: *beteg* > HU *betegség*, ‘sickness’; *bin* > HU *bűn*, ‘crime’; *čata* > HU *csata*, ‘battle’; *deački* > HU *latin*, ‘latin’; *džündž* > HU *gyöngy*, ‘pearl’; *fotif/fotiv* > HU *fattyú*, ‘bastard’; *djingavi/gingavi/ginglavi* > HU *gyenge*, ‘weak’; *herceg* > HU *herceg*, ‘prince’; *jal* > HU *álnokság*, ‘disloyalty’; *mertik* > HU *mérték*, ‘measure’; *pišpek* > HU *püspök*, ‘bishop’; *tenta* > HU *tinta*, ‘tint’; *varaš* > HU *város*, ‘city’.

4.2. The stratification of Hungarian loanwords in the Prekmurje Slovene literary language

The Hungarian loanwords can be sorted into a total of 18 thematic groups: 1. material, objective culture (69), 2. concepts (59), 3. church and religious life (41), 4. occupations (24), 5. activities (20), 6. military and warfare terminology (16), 7. animals (15), 8. words denoting place (14), 9. characteristics (12), 10. state and judicial affairs (10), 11. plants (10), 12. units of measure, words denoting quantity (6), 13. food and drink (4), 14. nationality (4), 15. interjections (3), 16. parts of the body (2), 17. family (1), 18. numbers (1). In the process of sorting the 311 words into groups I only took into consideration the head words

of the word articles in the dictionary part. The quantitative proportions of certain thematic groups shows that most of the Hungarian loanwords are connected to the material and objective culture whereas groups such as parts of the body or family hardly contain any words.

4.3. The adaptation of Hungarian loanwords into the system of the Prekmurje Slovene language

Phoneme substitution mostly affected the vowels and happened in the following instances:

- word medial position: Hungarian (HU) /ø/ → Prekmurje Slovene (PS) /o/, HU /e:/ → PS /ej/, HU /o:/ → PS /ou/ and HU /ɔ/ → PS /o/
- word final position: HU /ø:/ → PS /e/ and HU /o:/ → PS /ov/ > /ouv/.

Consonant phoneme substitutions:

- word medial position: HU /c/ → PS /t/, in intervocalic position /tʃ/
- word final position: HU /ɲ/ → PS /n/.

According to these we can state that phoneme substitution did not occur in a word initial position neither in the case of consonants nor vowels.

The Hungarian loanwords could also receive an additional suffix besides the phoneme substitution. The function of this suffix was to adapt the typologically different Hungarian word to the inflection system of the Prekmurje Slovene language. In the case of nouns we can observe the following suffixes:

1. *-a*, e.g. *baja* 'baj' (problem), *barda* 'bárd' (hatchet), *bauta* 'bolt' (shop), *čonta* 'csont' (bone), *fela* 'féle' (kind, type), *gomba* 'gomb' (button), *kefa* 'kefe' (brush), *kočia* 'kocsi' (carriage), *oproda* 'apród' (henchman, servant), *saga* 'szag' (smell), *vama* 'vám' (tariff, customs), *varmedja/varmedjeva/varmedjija/varmedjöva* 'vármegye' (county);
2. *-i*, e.g. *bajusi* 'bajusz' (mustache), *hami* 'hám' (harness);
3. *-ek*, e.g. *hasek* 'haszon' (interest).

The following suffixes were added to the Hungarian adjectives:

1. *-asti*, e.g. *barnasti/brnasti* 'barna' (brown), *butasti* 'buta' (stupid);
2. *-avi*, e.g. *djingavi/gingavi/ginglavi* 'gyenge' (weak), *šantavi* 'sánta' (lame);
3. *-en*, e.g. *čalaren* 'csalárd' (swindler, cheat), *hamičen/hamišen* 'hamis' (false), *hirešen* 'híres' (popular);
4. *-ski/-ški*, pl. *lendjelski* 'lengyel' (Polish), *nemeški* 'nemes' (noble).

The integration of Hungarian verbs happened with the help of the following suffixes:

1. *-ati*, e.g. *koronati* 'koronáz' (to crown someone), *šantati* 'sántít' (to limp), *šarcati se* 'sarcol' (to sack), *turbekati* 'turbékol' (to coo), *zbantati* 'megbánt' (to hurt someone);
2. *-avati*, e.g. *predikavati* 'prédikál' (to preach);
3. *-iti*, e.g. *batoriti* 'bátorít, vigasztal' (to encourage, to console), *dičiti* 'dicsér, dicsőít' (to praise), *koroniti* 'koronáz' (to crown someone), *tanačiti* 'tanácsol' (to advise), *vadliti* 'vall' (to confess, to profess);
4. *-ivati*, e.g. *batrivati* 'bátorít, vigasztal' (to encourage, to console), *citaralivati* 'citeráz' (to play the sitar), *šilabizalivati* 'silabizál' (to syllabify), *tanačivati* 'tanácsol' (to advise), *zbantivati* 'megbánt' (to hurt someone);
5. *-iviti*, e.g. *batriviti* 'bátorít, vigasztal' (to encourage, to console);
6. *-ovati*, e.g. *harcovati se* 'harcol' (to fight);
7. *-uvati/-üvati*, e.g. *alduvati/aldüvati* 'áldoz' (to sacrifice), *bantüvati* 'bánt' (to hurt someone), *engedüvati* 'enged' (to allow), *kebzüvati* 'vigyáz' (to pay attention, to watch out), *kivaniüvati* 'kíván' (to wish for, to desire), *koroniüvati* 'koronáz' (to crown someone), *mentuvati/mentüvati* 'ment' (to save), *predikuvati/prediküvati* 'prédikál' (to preach), *prikapčüvati* 'hozzákapcsol' (to connect to something), *rendeluvati/rendelüvati* 'rendel' (to order something), *šarcuvati se* 'sarcol' (to sack), *tanačüvati* 'tanácsol' (to advise), *vadluvati/vadlüvati* 'vall' (to confess, to profess),

verostüvati/veröstüvati/verüstüvati/virostüvati/vörostuvati/vörostüvati/vörustuvati/vörüstüvati 'virraszt' (to hold a vigil), *zbantuvati/zbantiüvati* 'megbánt' (to hurt someone).

4.4. Word formation

The integration of the loanwords into a given system of a language can be shown by their activity in the process of word formation. If a certain loanword can be used for formation of new words in the receiving language according to its rules then the word no longer seems foreign in that given language. The activity of the Hungarian loanwords in the formation of words in the Prekmurje Slovene literary language is shown best by stating that the number of the directly taken words and words formed from them is more or less the same. Some words produced quite large word families, e.g. *beteg*, *kinč*, *vadliüvati*. Prefixation is a much rarer process of forming new words in the case of Hungarian loanwords than suffixation. The largest numbers of words are nouns and adjectives formed from nouns, while numerals which formed numerals are only present in one case in the corpus.

5. Summary

In preparing the Hungarian loanwords in the Prekmurje Slovene literary language in this dictionary my main aim was to present an accurate as possible picture based on the available source material of the number of the existing Hungarian loanwords in the Prekmurje Slovene literary language. I also felt it necessary to present the research done on the topic so far, as well as the factors that influenced the development of the Hungarian-Slovenian language relations. In this thesis I also endeavored to answer such questions that were thus far not answered in this topic's research (phoneme and morpheme substitution, the age of the Hungarian loanwords, the stratification of the loanwords, the function of loanwords in word forming). The word articles – supplemented by the word index – also provide useful assistance in researching the meaning of the words in certain languages.