Loanword Integration in Vend Romani

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10 ICRL
Vend Romani in Hungary
Vend Romani and its related dialects spoken in Austria and Slovenia
Vend Romani

vs. “romungro” varieties of South Central Romani spoken in Hungary and Slovakia
Romani inflectional classes

- **OIKOCLITIC / thematic**
  - native nouns
  - pre–Greek borrowings
  - early Greek borrowings

- **XENOCLITIC / athematic**
  - later Greek borrowings
  - post–Greek borrowings
Adaptation of Hungarian nouns

- as masculines → adaptation suffixes –ő / –i
- as feminines → adaptation suffix –a

For example:
- világ–ő (M) < Hung. világ “world”
- kováč–i (M) < Hung. kovács “blacksmith”
- čaláda (F) < Hung. család “family”
Adaptation as masculines

1. Phonetic type of the final consonant in the source word

2. Number of syllables in the source word
Adaptation as masculinines

- m, n, l, p, b, t, d, k, g, v → suffix -o
  - *hang-o* (M) < Hung. *hang* “voice”
  - *somséd-o* (M) < Hung. *szomszéd* “neighbour”

- c, č, s, š, z, ž, j, r, ň, d’, h
  - monosyllabic nouns → suffix -o
    - *fad’-o* (M) < Hung. *fagy* “frost”
  - polysyllabic nouns → suffix -i
    - *šárkáň-i* (M) < Hung. *sárkány* “dragon”
Adaptation as masculines

1. Phonetic type of the final consonant in the source word

2. Number of syllables in the source word

3. Time of the borrowing
   (Hungarian loanwords)
1. **Older Loanwords**
   - adapted by the suffixes \(-o\) or \(-i\)
   - e.g. šer–o “beer”, lánc–o “chain”, fal–o “wall”,

2. **Recent Loanwords**
   - adapted by **zero suffix**
   - e.g. felvonuláš–Ø “procession”, mobil–Ø “cellphone”, benzin–Ø “petrol”, etc.
Recent Loanwords

- not adapted morphologically
  - zero suffix

- not adapted phonologically
  - rounded open back \([õ]\) vs. unrounded \([a]\)
  - *e.g.* tulajdonos–\(Ø\) [tul\(ɒ\)jdonoʃ] < Hung. *tulajdonos* “owner”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>FEMININE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monosyllabic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Polysyllabic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o</td>
<td>-Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-Ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c, č, d’, h, j, ň, r, s, š, z, ž</th>
<th>“chain”</th>
<th>“gas”</th>
<th>“blacks mith”</th>
<th>“waiter”</th>
<th>“trouble”</th>
<th>“bus”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lánc-o</td>
<td>gáz-Ø</td>
<td>kováč-i</td>
<td>pincér-Ø</td>
<td>baj-a</td>
<td>bus-Ø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b, d, g, k, l, m, n, p, t, v</th>
<th>“wound”</th>
<th>“knee”</th>
<th>“world”</th>
<th>“mobile”</th>
<th>“book”</th>
<th>“cancer, crab”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>šeb-o</td>
<td>térd-Ø</td>
<td>világ-o</td>
<td>mobil-Ø</td>
<td>keňv-a</td>
<td>rák-Ø</td>
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**Hung.**

**Másculin**

**Feminine**
Variation

határ–i alongside határ–Ø
< Hung. határ “border”,

šajt–o alongside šajt–Ø
< Hung. sajt “cheese”, etc.
They are enemies, the non-Roma with regard to the Roma.
Inflection of Recent Loanwords – ACC

anáďa_ár le álatorvoš–Ø
send_for.PRET.3SG DEF.OBL veterinarian.ACC
He sent (someone) for the veterinarian.

fenon_čhingerdža ole juh–ok–Ø
rip.PRET.3SG DEF.OBL sheep–PL–ACC
He ripped the sheep.

The Hungarian accusative forms: álatorvos–t, juhok–at
## Inflection of Hungarian nouns in final consonants integrated as masculines

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<td>tanár-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>tanár-d'a</td>
</tr>
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<td>somséd-o</td>
<td>tanár-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC.PL</td>
<td>somséd-en</td>
<td>tanár-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBL.SG</td>
<td>somséd-os-</td>
<td>tanár-is-</td>
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## Stress pattern

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### Inflection of German, Slovenian and Hungarian–borrowed nouns in final consonants integrated as masculines into Roman, Prekmurje and Vend Romani respectively

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Roman –I</th>
<th>Roman –C</th>
<th>Prekmurje</th>
<th>Vend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOM.SG</td>
<td>šnicl</td>
<td>turnir</td>
<td>pastir</td>
<td>pincér</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOM.PL</td>
<td>šnicl–ini</td>
<td>turnir–ča</td>
<td>pastir–d’a</td>
<td>pincér-ek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC.SG inan.</td>
<td>šnicl</td>
<td>turnir</td>
<td>vinograd</td>
<td>telefon</td>
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<td>šnicl–ini</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>pastir</td>
<td>pincér</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC.PL an.</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>pastird’–en</td>
<td>pincér–ek</td>
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<tr>
<td>OBL.SG</td>
<td>šnicl–es/is–</td>
<td>turnir–is–</td>
<td>pastir–is–</td>
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The data for Roman and Prekmurje Romani are from Halwachs (1998, 2002) and Antauer (2010) respectively.
Development of the inflectional class of recently borrowed Hungarian nouns

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Conclusion

- lack of any overt adaptation
- new stress pattern and phonetic realization
- does occur in Roman and Prekmurje Romani
- does not occur in the romungro varieties

- the “curious” accusative forms
Thank you for your attention!