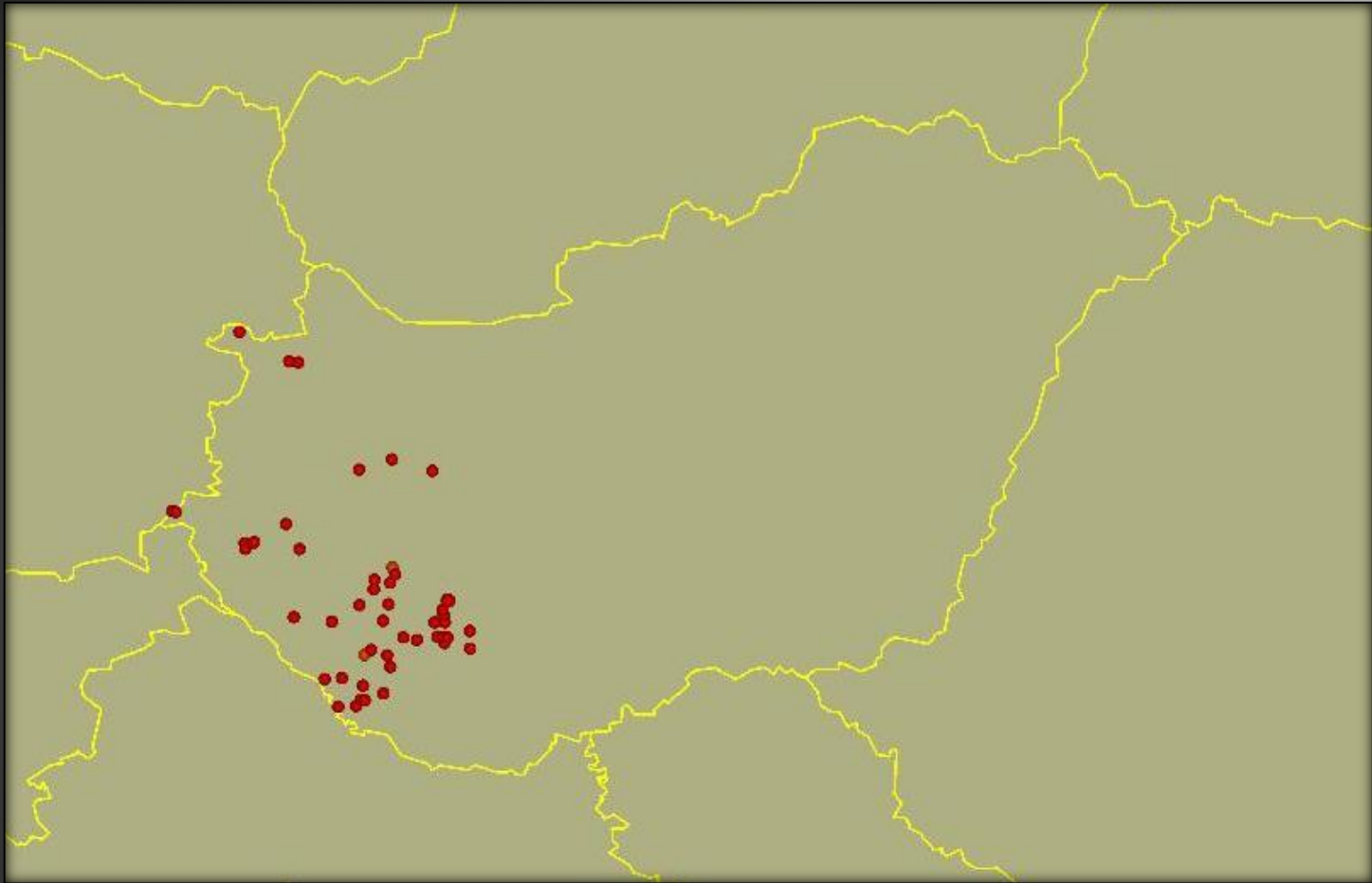


Loanword Integration in Vënd Romani

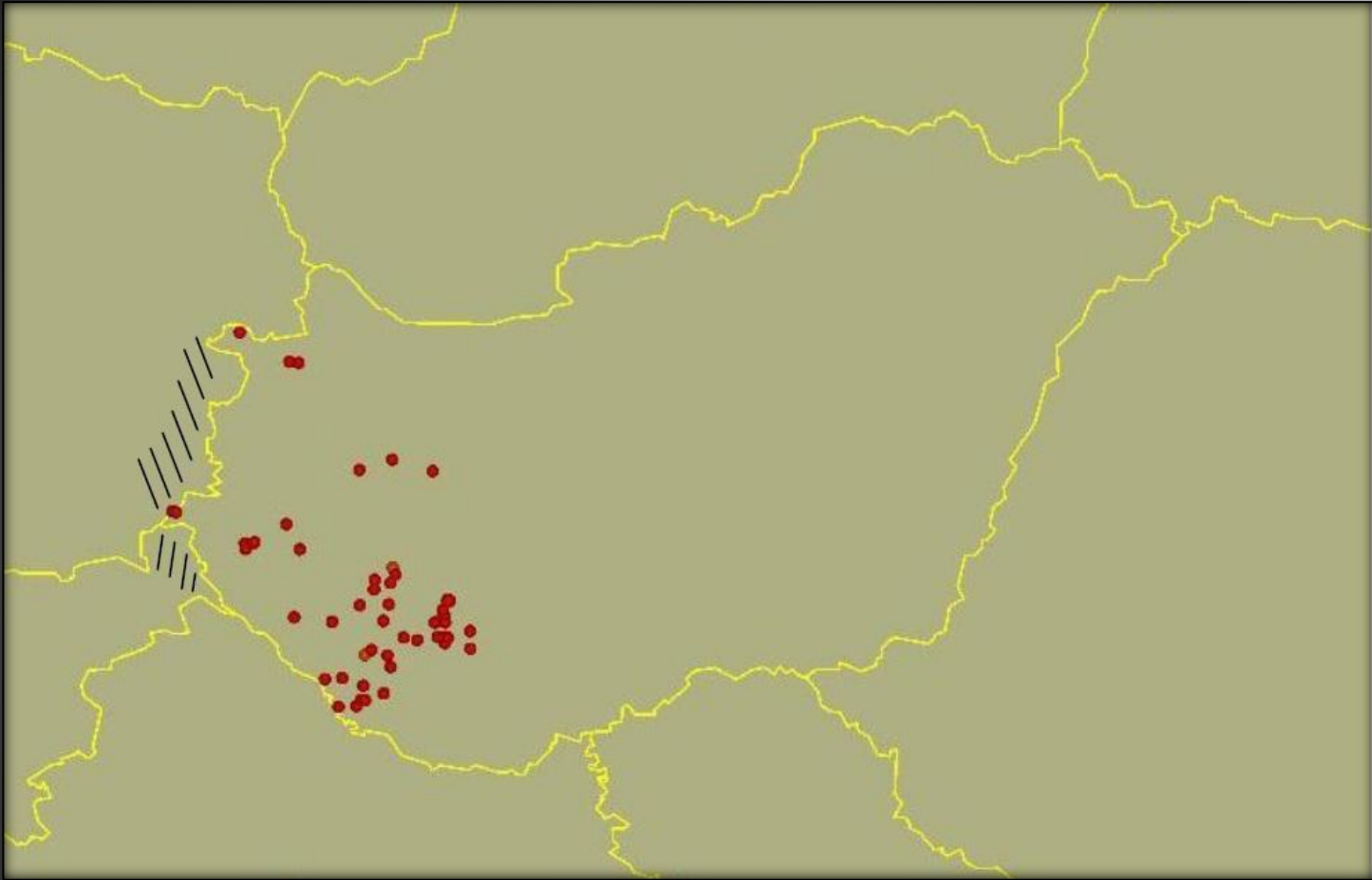
zuza.bodnarova@gmail.com

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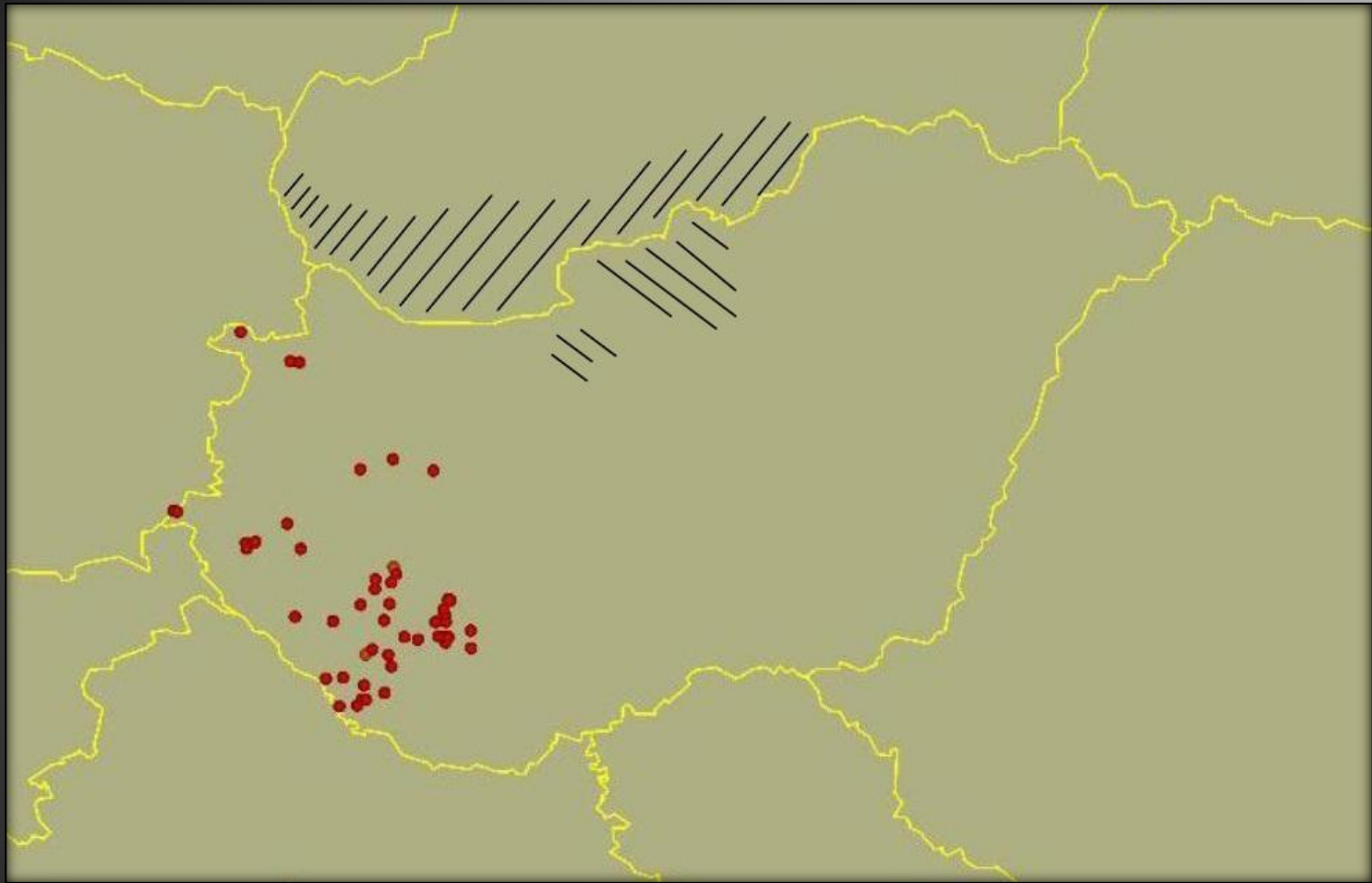
Vend Romani >>

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 *-o* / *-i*
- ▶ as feminines → adaptation suffix *-a*

- ▶ For example:
 - *világ-o* (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 masculines

- ▶ 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)
- 

Time of the borrowing

1. Older Loanwords

- adapted by the suffixes *-o* or *-i*
- e.g. *šer-o* “beer”, *lánc-o* “chain”, *fal-o* “wall”, *zenés-i* “musician”, *šógor-i* “brother-in-law”, etc.

2. Recent Loanwords

- adapted by **zero suffix**
- e.g. *felvonulás-∅* “procession”, *mobil-∅* “cellphone”, *benzin-∅* “petrol”, etc.

Recent Loanwords

- ▶ not adapted morphologically
 - zero suffix
- ▶ not adapted phonologically
 - rounded open back [ɔ] vs. unrounded [a]
 - *e.g. tulajdonoš-Ø* [tulɔjdonof] < Hung. *tulajdonos* “owner”
 - cf. *fad’-o* [faɔ] < Hung. *fagy* “frost”

	MASCULINE				FEMININE	
	Monosyllabic		Polysyllabic			
	-o	-∅	-i	-∅	-a	-∅
c, č, d', h, j, ň, r, s, š, z, ž	<i>lánc-o</i> < Hung. <i>lánc</i> “chain”	<i>gáz-∅</i> < Hung. <i>gáz</i> “gas”	<i>kováč-i</i> < Hung. <i>kovács</i> “blacks mith”	<i>pincér-∅</i> < Hung. <i>pincér</i> “waiter”	<i>baj-a</i> < Hung. <i>baj</i> “trouble”	<i>bus-∅</i> < Hung. <i>busz</i> “bus”

	MASCULINE				FEMININE	
	Monosyllabic		Polysyllabic			
	-o	-∅	-o	-∅	-a	-∅
b, d, g, k, l, m, n, p, t, v	<i>šeb-o</i> < Hung. <i>seb</i> “wound”	<i>térd-∅</i> < Hung. <i>térd</i> “knee”	<i>világ-o</i> < Hung. <i>világ</i> “world”	<i>mobil-∅</i> Hung. <i>mobil</i> “mobile”	<i>keñv-a</i> < Hung. <i>könyv</i> “book”	<i>rák-∅</i> < Hung. <i>rák</i> “cancer, crab”

Variation

határ-i alongside *határ-Ø*
< Hung. *határ* “border”,

šajt-o alongside *šajt-Ø*
< Hung. *sajt* “cheese”, etc.

Inflection of Recent Loanwords – NOM

ellenšég-ek hi, o gáže

enemy-PL COP.3SG DEF non_Roma.PL

le rómenge

DEF.OBL Rom.PL.DAT

They are enemies, the non-Roma with regard to the Roma.

Inflection of Recent Loanwords – ACC

anáď'a_ár

send_for.PRET.3SG

le

DEF.OBL

álatorvoš-∅

veterinarian.ACC

He sent (someone) for the veterinarian.

fenon_čhingerď'a ole

rip.PRET.3SG

DEF.OBLsheep-PL-ACC

juh-ok-∅

He ripped the sheep.

The Hungarian accusative forms: *állatorvos-t, juhok-at*

Inflection of Hungarian nouns in final consonants integrated as masculines

integration by	Older Loanwords		Recent Loanwords	
	-o	-i	-∅	-∅
NOM.SG	<i>somséd-o</i>	<i>tanár-i</i>	<i>serb</i>	<i>pincér</i>
NOM.PL	<i>somséd-i</i>	<i>tanár-d'a</i>	<i>serb-ek</i>	<i>pincér-ek</i>
ACC.SG	<i>somséd-o</i>	<i>tanár-i</i>	<i>serb</i>	<i>pincér</i>
ACC.PL	<i>somséd-en</i>	<i>tanár-en</i>	<i>serb-ek</i>	<i>pincér-ek</i>
OBL.SG	<i>somséd-os-</i>	<i>tanár-is-</i>	<i>serb-os-</i>	<i>pincér-is-</i>
OBL.PL	<i>somséd-en-</i>	<i>tanár-en-</i>	<i>serb-en-</i>	<i>pincér-en-</i>

Stress pattern

integration by	Older Loanwords		Recent Loanwords	
	-o	-i	-∅	-∅
NOM.SG	<i>somséd-o</i>	<i>tanár-i</i>	<i>serb</i>	<i>pincér</i>
NOM.PL	<i>somséd-i</i>	<i>tanár-d'a</i>	<i>serb-ek</i>	<i>pincér-ek</i>
ACC.SG	<i>somséd-o</i>	<i>tanár-i</i>	<i>serb</i>	<i>pincér</i>
ACC.PL	<i>somséd-en</i>	<i>tanár-en</i>	<i>serb-ek</i>	<i>pincér-ek</i>
OBL.SG	<i>somséd-os-</i>	<i>tanár-is-</i>	<i>serb-os-</i>	<i>pincér-is-</i>
OBL.PL	<i>somséd-en-</i>	<i>tanár-en-</i>	<i>serb-en-</i>	<i>pincér-en-</i>

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

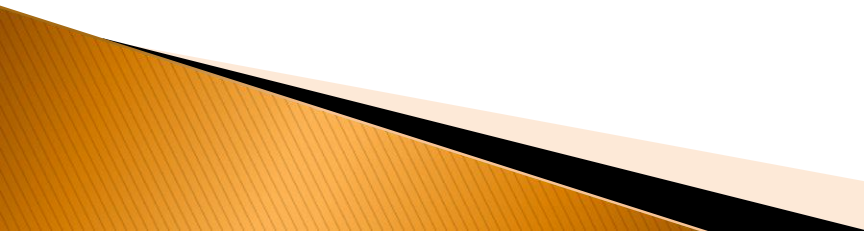
	Roman –l	Roman –C	Prekmurje	Vend
NOM.SG	<i>šnicl</i>	<i>turnir</i>	<i>pastir</i>	<i>pincér</i>
NOM.PL	<i>šnicl–ini</i>	<i>turnir–ča</i>	<i>pastir–d’a</i>	<i>pincér–ek</i>
ACC.SG inan.	<i>šnicl</i>	<i>turnir</i>	<i>vinograd</i>	<i>telefon</i>
ACC.PL inan.	<i>šnicl–ini</i>	<i>turnir–ča</i>	<i>vinograd–’a</i>	<i>telefon–ok</i>
ACC.SG an.	–	–	<i>pastir</i>	<i>pincér</i>
ACC.PL an.	–	–	<i>pastird’–en</i>	<i>pincér–ek</i>
OBL.SG	<i>šnicl–es/is–</i>	<i>turnir–is–</i>	<i>pastir–is–</i>	<i>pincér–is–</i>
OBL.PL	<i>šnicl–en–</i>	<i>turnir–en–</i>	<i>pastird’–en–</i>	<i>pincér–en–</i>

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

	Older Loanwords	Recent Loanwords
NOM.SG	<i>šógor-i</i> ↔	<i>pincér-∅</i>
NOM.PL	<i>šógor-d'a</i>	<i>pincér-ek-∅</i>
ACC.SG	<i>šógor-i</i> ↔	<i>pincér-∅</i>
ACC.PL	<i>šógor-en</i>	<i>pincér-ek-∅</i>

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
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Thank you
for your attention!