

Innovations and archaisms in Alanic loanwords in Hungarian

Sampsa Holopainen

APART-GSK fellowship holder (Austrian Academy of Sciences)

University of Vienna

10.2.2023

First Swiss workshop on sociolinguistics, language contact and historical linguistics in the ancient world sampsa.petteri.holopainen@univie.ac.at



Research problem

- Many archaisms in the loans into Hungarian but also features that point to Iron (the more innovative dialect of Ossetic)
 - Several layers of loans? Some single etymologies show point innovations and archaisms
- The dialectal differentiation of Ossetic is assumed to have started at late mediaeval times at the earliest (Lubotsky 2015); the mediaeval Alanic closer to Digor (the more archaic dialect)



Research problem

- Methodology: dangerous to assume prehistoric dialects
- Methodology: prehistory, sound substitution; absolute and relative chronology of sound changes in both Hungarian and Alanic/Ossetic...
- Case study of a contact situation that involves secure etymologies; the dating relatively secure



Iranian loans in Hungarian: overview

- One or several layers of Alanic loans?
- Different layers of Iranian loanwords in Hungarian (the earliest Indo-Iranian loans acquired into Common Uralic or Proto-Uralic)
- Old Iranian, Middle Iranian loans: ár 'price' ← *arγa, vásár 'market' ←
 *vāčār (< *wahāčarana), réz 'copper' ← *rauda- etc.



Iranian loans in Hungarian: overview

- The Alanic loans (ca. 20–30 loans) acquired in the East European steppe before the conquest of the Carpathian basin in the 9th century
- Different views on the exact time and place
- Alanic loans close to modern Ossetic in form and meaning: egész ~ ægas 'whole', gazdag ~ qæzdig / ğæzdug 'rich', méreg ~ marg 'poison'



Research history

- Long research history (Munkácsi 1901, Sköld 1925, Joki 1973, Lushnikova 1990)
- Different views on the source dialect
- Sköld (1925): many loans closer to Iron
- TESz, EWUng: Alanic forms "with palatal vocalism"
- Little commentary on this is more recent sources (Helimski 2002, Cheung 2002, Róna-Tas & Berta 2011)
- Some remarks by Katz (2003)



Late Proto-Hungarian vowel system (? 10th c.) according to Kálmán 1972

i	ü	į	u
e /ë/			0
ε			
			a

ī		ū
ē		
Ξ		
		ā



Ossetic vowel systems: Digor (Cheung 2002)

i: {ij}				u
	i			
е		æ		О
			а	



Ossetic vowel systems: Iron (Cheung 2002)

i	У		u
е	æ		О
		a	



Vowel system of Alanic (Kümmel 2016)

i <ι>		u <ou></ou>
	a[æ] <α>	

?ī<เ>	
ē <η, ε>	ō <ω, o>
	ā < <u>α</u> >



Archaisms (Proto-Ossetic ~ Alanic)

- *wi- (only one certain example): $\ddot{o}zvegy$ 'widow' \leftarrow *wi δw æz > Oss idæz
- Proto-Hungarian $*\delta$ (> Hu z) \leftarrow Alanic $*\delta$ (Sköld 1925; cf. Cheung 2002; Palunčić 2013):
 - fizet 'pay' ← *fiδ- ~ *feδ-, gaz 'reed' ← *γæδ
- Hungarian $\check{s} \leftarrow \text{Alanic } *\check{s} (> \text{Oss } s)$:
 - fésű 'comb' ← *fæš-
- No metathezis in ezër 'thousand' ← Alanic *æʒræ
- Different layers? Note words like fizet showing both archaism and innovation that



Many "ambiguous" loans

- Hu egész ← *ægas, Oss ægas / ægas, igas
- Hu méreg ← *marg, Oss marg 'poison'
- Some loans borrowed from sources only attested in Digor, but more difficult to distinguish "Digor" features from archaisms
- Hu *legény* 'young man' \leftarrow ? **læqwæn* 'man' (Bielmeier 1977, 180–185)



- Hu i and $*j \sim \text{Iron } i < \text{Proto-Ossetic } *\bar{e}$
- Hu $u \sim \text{Iron } u < \text{Proto-Ossetic } *\bar{o}$



- Hu fizet, dial. füzet \leftarrow Alanic * $f\bar{e}\delta$ (or "Iron" fi δ -); Oss fidyn / fedun
- Easy solution: Hu i from "Iron" *i
- Pre-Hu *i regularly becomes ë (some Turkic loans show this development)
- Sköld 1925: *e > i in Hungarian (not a regular change, few examples)
- How was Alanic \bar{e} realized? Perhaps Hu *i was the closest phonetic equivalent



- Hu híd (: hida-) 'bridge' < Proto-Hungarian *xjdV ← Alanic *xēd (or "Iron" xid)
- **j* the only possibility? No front vowels after **x* allowed at the time of borrowing
- * $j \leftarrow *\bar{e}$?
- Again, an Iron-like form with i would be an "easier" solution
- The explanation by Sköld 1925: OHu heed > Hu híd is not possible



- Hu zsineg, dial. sineg 'string, cord' ← Alanic ? *sinag or *sujnag (Oss I sinag, D sujnag)
- The Ossetic word of unknown origin
- Certainly did not have old e (unlike fid-, fed)
- Róna-Tas & Berta (2011) note that the word is first attested in the 17th century
- Ad hoc explanation: lexical split of sing
- Influence from the unrelated zsinor
- How would have Alanic *uj be replaced in Hungarian?



- Hu tölgy 'oak' ← ? Alanic *tulzæ, Oss tulz / tolzæ
- The background of the Ossetic word is unclear (Cheung 2002: 128–129)



- Hu $b\ddot{u}z$ 'smell' \leftarrow Alanic * $b\bar{o}\delta x$ (or "Iron" * $bu\delta x$) < PIr *bauda-
- Looks like Alanic but can be also older
- Helimski's rule: "u from PIr *a after labial consonants
- Few examples ($f\ddot{u}st$ 'smoke' \leftarrow Ir pazda-)



- Hu tol 'push'
- Hu tol 'pull' < Proto-Hungarian *tulV- ← ?Alanic, Oss tulyn / tolun 'drive, roll'
- (Abaev 1965: 520)
- The etymology is suggested by Abaev (1965) but not discussed in the recent presentations of Alanic-Hungarian contacts, but formally the etymology is unproblematic. Hungarian o (< u) could again reflect Alanic (Iron) u. There are no other compelling etymologies for Hu tol (EWUng s.v. tol).



Other "Iron" features?

- Hu részeg 'drunken' ← Alanic *rasug, Oss rasyg, rasug < PIr *frāsūka
- Recently discussed in detail by Viredaz (2017)
- Sköld (1925: 34) notes that this has to be from Iron, but the reasons remain unclear: the open e does not fit *i*, *y*, nor the more archaic (Digor) *u*. Perhaps assimilation and/or influence from vowel harmony.
- More research needed on non-inital syllables in general: some very clear words like egész, some secondary developments (méreg), many loans with problematic vocalism in the second syllable



Other "Iron" features?

- Hu ezüst 'silver'
- Katz (2003) argues that Hungarian second syllable points to Iron-like
 *ævzišt, but this is not very convincing (the origin of ü is somewhat unclear and the non-initial syllable vocalism includes various problems in general).
- See Viredaz (2017) for a recent discussion of the etymology of the Ossetic word



Other "Iron" features?

- Hu ravasz 'fox' Ossetic ruvas / robas < IIr *Hraupāća-
- Not inherited from Proto-Uralic *repäći 'fox' (← IIr) as has been assumed but separate borrowing, probably from Alanic (Róna-Tas & Berta 2011; Róna-Tas 2017; Holopainen 2019; Palmér et al. 2019)
- Alanic *rowasa an ad hoc reconstruction (Róna-Tas & Berta 2011)
- v problematic; according to Cheung this is a very late development in Iron
- Hu a does not fit Iron vocalism (a usually < Uralic *a or *o)
- Earlier loan from Iranian? Cannot be ruled ou



Problems with stem-vocalism

- Hu vocalic and consonantal stems (cf. Rasmussen 1989: 236–238)
- Possible chronological differences
- Some unclear cases; not clear correspondence of Ossetic (Digor) word-final vowels and the vocalic stems in Hungarian
- ezër: ezre-, old ezëre- 'thousand' (cf. Kim 2022), méreg: merge- 'poison'
- üveg : üvegët 'glass' ~ Iron avg, Digor avgæ, ezüst : ezüstöt ~ Iron ævzist, Digor ævzestæ



Parallel evidence?

- Alanic loans in the eastern Uralic languages (Permic and Ob-Ugric) showing late innovations
- Old Komi *idög* 'angel' ← **idæwag* , Oss *dawæg*, *idawæg* 'divinity' < ? PI **wi-tāva-ka-* (Cheung 2002: 178)
- West Mansi šįrii 'sword' ← Alanic *čirγ, Ossetic cirq, cerg (Abaev 1958–1989 I: 325)
- The Mansi word quite clearly points to i in the donor language



Conclusions

- Almost all the Iron like loans can be explained also otherwise
- However, the most simple explanation would be to assume a dialect that was close to Iron
- An unattested dialect showing some of the (typologically common) changes that also happened in Iron?
- Proto-Ossetic vs. Common Ossetic: some innovations could have taken place in Iron and Digor parallerly after the split of Proto-Ossetic
- Several layers of Alanic loans?