

Halászat, vadászat: *méh, méz, agyar, szarv.*

Állattartás: *ostor, tej, tehén.*

Kézművesség: *ár, (fa)ék.*

Társadalom: *árva, ma-gyar ('ember'), szer ('nemzetiség').*

Szellemi élet: *hét, tíz, száz, ezer.*

Egyéb: *eszik, (vér)ér, ín, (víz)ér, (víz)ár, aszik.*

A török szavakat még bőszegesebben osztályozhatjuk (a teljesség igénye nélkül).

Lovasnomád életmód: *ló, gyeplő, nyereg.*

Népnevek: *besenyő, kun, örmény, török.*

Vallás: *bölcs, báj, ünnep, bocsánat, koporsó.*

Állattartás: *barom, ökör, bika, bivaly, ünő, borjú, toklyó, kos, gyapjú, túró, köpű, ól, karám, vályú, komondor, kuvasz.*

Földművelés: *arat, búza, árpa, dara, ocsú, borsó, eke, sarló, őrlő, konkoly, csalán, kender, gyümölcs, alma, körte, som, dió, szőlő.*

Öltözködés: *ölt, illik, saru, csat, ködmön, köpönyeg, bársony, gyöngy.*

Társadalmi élet: *gyula, kündü, sereg, törvény, tanú, tolmács, barom 'vagyon', tor, gyász, érdem, ildomos, gyarló, tűr, bosszankodik, bocsát stb., stb.*

Mit is üzen nekünk a magyar nyelv történetének e vázlatosan bemutatott szakasza? Azt, hogy a mindenkori magyar beszélő közösség, így a honfoglalás előtti is a hosszú és kiművelt kultúrával rendelkező beszélő közösségek kettős tulajdonosságát mutatja eme régmúlt időkben is: egyrészt a nagyfokú nyitottságot és rugalmasságot, mellyel oly sok szót tudott befogadni azok közül, melyekre bizonyára szüksége volt, ugyanakkor minden korban nagyfokú nyelvi állandóságot, az eredeti nyelvhez való ragaszkodást tudott felmutatni és megvalósítani. Az iráni és török jövevényszavak nemcsak az akkor megtanulandó új életformát, tevékenységi elemet, művelődési összetevőt hozták magukkal, hanem a teljes ázsiai világot is közvetítették. (Egy részét természetesen csak áttételesen. Vagyis az iráninál messzebbi nyelvföldrajzi kapcsolatok keresését a magyarban továbbra sem indokolják a feltárt adatok.) A magyar nyelv az maradt, ami, magyar nyelv a maga változásaiban is e hosszú évezredekken keresztül, pontosabban egyre inkább azzá vált, miközben minden külső hatást dominánsan magához hasonlított (persze maga is változván).

Végül hadd említsek meg egy olyan példát, mely éppen a közvetett kapcsolatok szerteágazó, s igen messzire vivő voltára utal, a történelem mély kútjának rejtélyeire, s egyúttal rímel konferenciánk címével is: a sztyeppe végpontjain mégis találunk egy közös szót, amely mind a magyarban, mind a koreaiiban kimutatható a TESz tanúsága szerint, s e szó nem más, mint a *könyv*.

HISTORICAL AND ETHNICAL RELATIONSHIP OF THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE BASED ON LOAN-WORDS FROM THE IRANIAN, TURKISH AND MONGOLIAN LANGUAGES

„Deep is the well of history. Isn't it rather groundless?” That is the beginning of Joseph und seine Brüder by Thomas Mann, as the author is talking about past, the beginning of man's history.

In our researches we do just the same, as here, at this conference, too. We let down the gauging line again and again, and the past always tries to escape.

After the themes touched here by the archeologists and historians let us have a brief look at the past of the Hungarian language, namely the field of loan-words.

In the necessarily short summary every important linguistic influence (i. e. the case of Iranian, Mongolian and Turkish loan-words, except the Slavic effect) will be dealt with between the period of the Uralic and Finno-Ugric original home and the Hungarian conquest (9th c. A. D.) The question is put up by the title of the conference: can any proof of contacts between the two end of steppe be given by linguistic investigations?

The investigation of loan-words – as it is known – gives a very important key to the research of the history of Hungarian language, to the Hungarian historical phonetics and phonology as well as to the historical, archeological research of the Finno-Ugric and Old Hungarian history. The methodology of this investigation was developed by comparative linguistics setting up the rules of sound correspondences in the 19th c., while Hungarian linguistics utilized and elaborated them in the special circumstances.

The loan-words we are interested in here belong to two great historical periods of Hungarian language (Hajdú 1962: 42–4, Hajdú 1966: 10–4).

1. Pre-Hungarian period:

- The period of the Uralic unity, before 4000 B. C.
- The period of the Finno-Ugric unity, between 4000–2000 B. C.
- The period of the Ugric unity, until 1000 A. D. (the time of the separation is disputed)
 - The original home at the Ural (500 B. C.–500 A. D.)
 - The age of the migration

Let us see first the data of language history, the most ancient ones, then we can make some statements of the history and cultural history of Hungarian.

The latest works try to penetrate behind the reconstructed Uralic language in the family-tree theory, but it seems to be impossible with this idea (converging in time) because of the impossibility of the necessary concentration of population. Paying attention to this fact Péter Hajdú separated with the help of Trubetzkoy's Sprachbund-theory a layer in the Hungarian lexicon. Its members show Indo-European relations, however not on the basis of mutual ancestors of the Uralic and Indo-European families, but from the contacts between the two families possibly dated in the Pre-Uralic period (Hajdú 1977). The comparisons are based on the reconstructed forms of Indo-German and Uralic by the derivations of historical phonetics. Examples from Hajdú's list (Hajdú 1977: 158):

Indo-German	Uralic-Finno-Ugric	modern Hungarian
* <i>nomn</i>	* <i>nime</i>	<i>név</i> 'name'
* <i>wed-</i>	* <i>wite</i>	<i>víz</i> 'water'
* <i>mozge</i>	* <i>moske</i>	<i>mos</i> 'to wash'
* <i>kot-</i>	* <i>kota</i>	<i>ház</i> 'house' etc.

According to the above mentioned theory the Uralic original language and its ancestor made contacts in the least earliest periods with both the Indo-European and Altaic languages, although the proof of this contact is quite negligible and disputable. But let us see the next period.

The separation of the Indo-Iranian tribes from the other Indo-European groups took place around 5000 B. C. according to János Harmatta (Harmatta 1977: 169). These tribes lived in the steppe region between Eastern Europe and Middle Asia, so the Finno-Ugrians and later the Hungarians could be in contact with the different Iranian tribes in some way for 5000–5500 years. In the following I present the Iranian loan-words on the basis of János Harmatta's work (Harmatta 1977).

In the ancient Iranian period, in the long term between 5000 and 800 B. C., the following words got from ancient Iranian into Finno-Ugric, then later Hungarian. The list could – of course – be not full.

II. ancient Iranian period

	ancient Iranian	Finno-Ugric	Hungarian
	* <i>ačtrā</i>	* <i>óctara</i>	<i>ostor</i> 'whip'
	* <i>arbhas</i>	* <i>orpa</i> , * <i>orwa</i>	<i>árva</i> 'orphan'
	* <i>ančúrah</i>	* <i>ohčura</i>	<i>agyar</i> 'tusk'
	* <i>manužah</i>	* <i>mañča</i>	<i>ma-gyar</i> 'man'
III. period	* <i>dhexinuḥ</i>	* <i>täjiene</i>	<i>tehén</i> 'cow'
	* <i>dedhi</i>	* <i>tađe</i>	<i>tej</i> 'milk'
	* <i>pexy-</i>	* <i>peď-</i>	<i>fej</i> 'head'
IV. period	* <i>septa</i>	* <i>säptä</i>	<i>hét</i> 'seven'
	* <i>deša</i>	* <i>teše</i>	<i>tíz</i> 'ten'
	* <i>šata</i>	* <i>šata</i>	<i>száz</i> 'hundred'
	* <i>ksev</i>	* <i>sew-</i>	<i>eszik</i> 'eat'
	* <i>snēvē</i>	* <i>sonē</i>	<i>in</i> 'poor, servant'
V. period	* <i>sariḥ</i>	* <i>sare</i>	(<i>vér</i>) <i>ér</i> '(blood)wessel'
	* <i>sruvā</i>	* <i>šorwa</i>	<i>szarv</i> 'horn'
VII. period	* <i>šarđah</i>	* <i>šere</i>	<i>szere</i> 'clan, kindred'

According to István Fodor's researches the ethnic group known as the Fatianovo culture south from the dwellings of Finno-Ugrians and later Hungarians spoke ancient Iranian language, so we can find a reliable ethnic-linguistic correspondence in the archeological and historical linguistic chronology (Fodor 1975: 72).

According to Harmatta the Old Iranian period can be postulated between 800 and 200 B. C. (Harmatta 1977: 176), so this period is identical roughly with the end of the Ugric period and the beginnings of the independence of the Hungarian people. From this period the following Hungarian words are recorded as coming from the Iranian: *arany* 'gold', *nemez* 'felt', *fizet* 'pay', *öszvér* 'mule', *vászon* 'linen', *ostor* 'whip', *kard* 'sword', and from the end of the period: *szekér* 'cart', *hús* 'meat'.

The next layer, our Middle Iranian loan-words are in connection with the Asian and East European migration of the Hungarians. They are: *asszony* 'woman', *lúd* 'goose', *vért* 'armour', and perhaps *gazdag* 'rich', *verem* 'pit', *zöld* 'green', *méreg* 'gift', *üveg* 'glass', *rég* 'long ago', *egész* 'whole'.

János Harmatta distinguishes some groups of different origin among the Middle Iranian loan-words of Hungarian. According to this „besides the East Iranian loan-words at least four more layers can be named: the older and new Alan, the North-West Iranian and the Xwarismi Alan loan-words. Between the older and new Alan loanwords the borderline can be determined chronologically by the disintegration of the Alan tribal confederation following the Hun offensive. [...] the older Alan loan-words give evidence of the connections between the ancient Hungarians and the North Alan tribes around the Volga river [...] The bigger group of newer Alan loan-words became part of the Hungarian language when the Hungarian tribes

occupied the territory of the Saltovo-mayak culture during the 9th century A. D. North of the Azov Sea, in the Donec and the Don region" (Harmatta 1977: 181).

Finally The Hungarian language got into touch with „Persian”, more exactly Iranian languages North of the Caucasus. The words *vásár* 'market, fair', *vám* 'customs', *vár* 'fortress' prove this fact.

It should be emphasized that there is a greater number of Ancient Iranian loan-words in Hungarian (tracing back in the Uralic or Finno-Ugric language) than Old Iranian ones (only a few can be proved), while the Middle Iranian ones show a greater number again (Harmatta 1977: 172–81). This fact indicates the intensity of the early connections, the loosening in the Ugric period, then the strengthening of them again in the first period of the independence, possibly during the migration to South, towards the Caucasus after 700 A. D.

The question of Mongol loan-words can be summarized in short: in opposition to the earlier assumptions there can be no Mongol loan-word demonstrated in the Hungarian language.

The noun *ige* 'verb' is corresponded to Mongol *üge* 'word, expression', but most probably both originate from Turkish. The Index of A magyar nyelv történeti-etimológiai szótára (Hungarian etymological dictionary) enumerates at least 80 words whose equivalents can be found in Mongolian, although it does not mean Mongolian → Turkish, perhaps Mongolian → Turkish → Hungarian or Mongolian → Hungarian borrowings but it means Turkish → Mongolian and Turkish → Hungarian lines. The data and conclusions of historical studies assert this in complete harmony with the linguistic data.

The question of Turkish loan-words is much more complicated. What we know can be summarized with the help of Bárczi 1958 and Ligeti 1986. From the archeological researches it is known that Turkish speaking tribes occupy the region of the steppe and the open woodland beyond the Ural, along the Irtysh and Tobol rivers in the 13th century B. C., the area where the Ugric tribes lived at that time (Fodor 1975: 91). The Turkish linguistic influence can be asserted from that time. The following words can be enumerated originating from Turkish: *hód* 'beaver', *hattyú* 'swan', *szó* 'word', *ló* 'horse', *nyereg* 'saddle'.

Only a few Turkish loan-words can be demonstrated from the Ancient Hungarian period, according to Géza Bárczi or Lajos Ligeti. The criteria of word identification are: in Turkish loan-words we find *h-* instead of *k-* in word-initial position and vowel instead of *s-* in word-initial position, too. The words are the following:

<i>homok</i>	'sand'	Uiguric	<i>qum</i>	Kirghizian	<i>qum</i>	Turkish	<i>qumuq</i>
<i>nyár</i>	'summer'	Chuvash	<i>šur</i>	Turk	<i>yaz</i>	Uiguric	<i>yaz</i>
<i>nyak</i>	'neck'	Chuvash	<i>šuxa</i>	Uiguric	<i>yapa</i>		
	and <i>harang</i>						'bell'.

The classification of later Turkish loan-words corresponding with the type of the original Turkish language meets with great difficulties even today. The Turkish origin can be asserted with fair certainty, but it is dubious how languages and ethnic groups belonged together. The first Turkish fragments endured only from the 5th century A. D. and the first complete texts date from the 8th century A. D.

The linguistic researches of the last decades set up two basic types of Turkish languages: the Chuvash one and the Common Turkish one. Both types gave words to the Hungarian during the 1000–1500 years before the Hungarian conquest, but more words came from Chuvash type (now extinct) languages.

The differences between the two types can be demonstrated only briefly. For example:

Proto-Turkish *s $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chuvash } s \\ \text{Common Turkish } s \text{ (Bashkir } h) \end{array} \right.$

or Proto-Turkish *š $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chuvash } š \\ \text{Common Turkish } s \end{array} \right.$

e. g. Hungarian *sár* 'mud' Chuvash *šur* Tsagatai *saz*
 Hungarian *söpör* 'sweep' Chuvash *šəBə̄r* Osmanli *süpür*
 Therefore Chuvash Turkish words are: *sárga* 'yellow', *sárkány* 'dragon', *serke* 'nit', but *szúnyog* 'mosquito' is not a Chuvash one.

The most well-known difference is mentioned as rotacism:

Proto-Turkish *r $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chuvash } r \\ \text{Common Turkish } z \end{array} \right.$

e. g. Hungarian *ökör* 'ox' Chuvash *vəgər* Osmanli *öküz*
 Hungarian *szúr* 'fur, cloak' *s r* *süz*
 Hungarian *borjú* 'calf' *pəru* *buzagi*

Some more words of Chuvash type: *görény* 'polecat', *gyűrű* 'ring', *iker* 'twin', *ír* 'write', *író* 'buttermilk', *karó* 'stake', *sár* 'mud', *sárkány* 'dragon', *szérű* 'barn-yard', *tar* 'bare', *tenger* 'sea', *térd* 'knee', *tűr* 'tolerate'.

Lambdacism is a similar phenomenon:

Proto-Turkish *l $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chuvash } l \\ \text{Common Turkish } š \end{array} \right.$

e. g. Hungarian *dél* Chuvash (missing) Uiguric *tüs*

The case of the Common Turkish *j*- in word-initial position should be also mentioned. The correspondence is as the following:

Proto-Turkish *j $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chuvash } š-, s- \\ \text{Common Turkish } j- \end{array} \right.$

e. g. Hungarian *szél* 'wind', Chuvash *šil* Uiguric *jal*
szűcs 'furrier' *šəvəš* Kazan *jöj-*
 Hungarian *szérű* 'barn-yard', *szőlő* 'grape-vine' and perhaps *sarló* 'sickle' belong to this group.

There are other Chuvash type loan-words in Hungarian with zero degree word-initial *j*-:

Hungarian *ír* 'write' Chuvash *šir* Osmanli etc. *jaz* (the phenomenon of rotacism is evident).

The most frequent Hungarian equivalent of Common Turkish word-initial *j*- is *gy*-. Most of the words belonging here are also Chuvash type:

Hungarian *gyűrű* 'ring' Chuvash *šəra* Osmanli *jüzük*
gyom 'weed' *sum* *joŋ*

Such correspondences can be found in the following words: *gyaláz* 'abuse', *gyapjú* 'wool', *gyárt* 'manufacture', *gyász* 'mourning', *gyáva* 'coward', *gyékény* 'bulrush', *gyenge* 'weak', *gyeplő* 'rein', *gyertya* 'candle', *gyertyán* 'yoke-elm', *gyomor* 'stomach', *gyopár* 'cudweed', *gyöngy* 'pearl', *gyűl* 'gather', *gyümölcs* 'fruit', *gyűszű* 'thimble'.

During the 1000–1500 years before the Hungarian conquest about 250–300 words of Turkish origin became the part of the Hungarian lexicon. Most likely there were more of them, but a part of this stock became extinct after the establishment of the Hungarian kingdom.

Which ethnic groups can be connected with the numerous, but considering time and place different words? It proves to be the most difficult question, although every work dealing with this theme agrees that the Hungarian tribes maintained the most intensive connections with the Turkish peoples in the second half of the first millennium A. D., especially between 600 and 800, because this period is one of the most obscure one in Hungarian prehistory, so the dating of the borrowings from different Turkish languages is considerably uncertain (Fodor 1975: 164–5, Benkő 1984, Szűcs 1992.) Lajos Ligeti mentions that nothing special is known about Turkish and its dialects before 500 B. C.; Ligeti 1986: 137). It seems to be quite certain that the Hungarian tribes established contacts with the Bulgarian-Turkish ethnic group that can properly be described by archeological data, e. g. by the evidence of the Saltovo culture (Fodor 1977: 108).

The other provable connection is pointed out in the period when the Hungarian tribes were partly the subject, partly the ally (the institutional part) of the Khazar kingdom. The linguistic influence this situation conveyed is documented not only in the famous notes of Constantinos Porphyrogenetos, the Emperor of Byzantium but the social structure, most of the names of status and of the tribes of the Hungarian people around 1000. A. D. Finally the most evident case of bilingualism, linguistic interference was the adherence of the three Kabar tribes to the Hungarian ones.

Without discussing the questions raised we can only mention – according to the recent researches – that both the Bulgarian-Turkish, both the Southern Khazar language was of Chuvash type. In this respect Lajos Ligeti corrects the theory of Zoltán Gombocz (Gombocz 1912).

It has to be remarked too that the Turkish linguistic influence was continuing almost to the end of the 14th century A. D. with the settlement of Cumanian, Pecheneg tribes.

The cultural historical presentations of Iranian and Turkish loan-words all emphasize that the influence of the two languages covered most domains of life in the mentioned historical periods. From this point of view Iranian loan-words can be classified as in the following.

Fishing, hunting: *méh* 'bee', *méz* 'honey', *agyar* 'task', *szarv* 'horn'.

Animal breeding: *ostor* 'whip', *tej* 'milk', *tehén* 'cow'.

Handicraft: *ár* 'awl, punch', *ék* 'wedge'.

Society: *árva* 'orphan', *ma-gyar* 'man, the whole word: Hungarian', *szert* 'clan'.

Intellectual life: *hét* 'seven', *tíz* 'ten', *száz* 'hundred', *ezer* 'thousand'.

Others: *eszik* 'eat', (*vér*)*ér* '(blood)wessel', (*víz*)*ér* 'brooklet', (*víz*)*ár* 'flood', *aszik* 'parch'.

Turkish loan-words can be classified more fully (not mentioning all of them).

Horse breeding: *ló* 'horse', *gyeplő* 'rein', *nyereg* 'saddle'.

- Ethnic names: *beseňyő* 'Pecheneg', *kun* 'Kumanian', *őrmény* 'Armenian', *török* 'Turkish'.
- Religion: *bölcs* 'wise', *báj* 'charm', *ünnepe* 'feast', *bocsánat* 'pardon', *koporsó* 'coffin'.
- Animal breeding: *barom* 'cattle', *ökör* 'ox', *bika* 'bull', *bivaly* 'buffalo', *ünő* 'heifer', *borjú* 'calf', *toklyó* 'yearling', *kos* 'ram', *gyapjú* 'wool', *túró* 'curd', *köpű* 'churn', *ól* 'sty', *karám* 'sheepfold, stock-yard', *vályú* 'manger', *komondor*, *kuvasz* (sheep-dogs).
- Agriculture: *arat* 'harvest', *búza* 'wheat', *árpa* 'barley', *dara* 'groats', *ocsú* 'tailings', *borsó*, 'pea', *eke* 'plough', *sarló* 'sickle', *őröl* 'mill', *konkoly* 'corn-poppy', *csalán* 'nettle', *kender* 'hemp', *gyümölcs* 'fruit', *alma* 'apple', *körte* 'pear', *som* 'cornel', *dió* 'walnut', *szőlő* 'grape-wine'.
- Clothing: *ölt* 'stich', *illik* 'fit', *saru* 'sandal', *csat* 'claps', *ködmön* 'frock', *kö-pönyeg* 'gown', *bársony* 'velvet', *gyöngy* 'pearl'.
- Social life: *gyula*, *küändü* (names of leaders), *sereg* 'army', *törvény* 'law', *tanú* 'witness', *tolmács* 'interpreter', *barom* 'wealth', *tor* 'funeral feast', *gyász* 'mourning', *érdem* 'merit', *ildomos* 'tactful', *gyarló* 'frail', *tűr* 'endure', *bosszankodik* 'be annoyed', *bocsát* 'let' etc., etc.

What is the message of this briefly outlined period of the history of the Hungarian language? It is: the prevailing Hungarian speech community, therefore the historic one before the Hungarian conquest presents the double quality of speech communities with long and cultivated intellectual tradition in these long-gone periods: on one hand great openness and flexibility when it could accept so many foreign words needed and on the other hand a great amount of permanence and insistence on the original language. The Iranian and Turkish loan-words transmitted not only the current new ways of life, cultural elements and activities but the whole Asian world. (A part of this world was transmitted indirectly. So linguistic geographical connections further than the Iranian is still not justified by the known data.) Hungarian language has remained what it was, Hungarian in its changes during the long milleniums. More exactly: it has been becoming more and more the one, Hungarian what it is, while it assimilated every influence.

Finally I should mention one example which refers to the far-reaching nature of the indirect connections, to the secrets of the deep well of history, and at the same time it corresponds to the title of our conference, too: we can find one common word that can be registered both in Hungarian and Korean according to TESz (Hungarian Etymology Dictionary), and this word is *könyv* 'book'.

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