

HUNGARIAN-ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONTACT IN AUSTRALIA – A CORPUS-DRIVEN STUDY FROM A PHONOLOGICAL ASPECT

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1. Introduction

This paper is one aspect of a large-scale study that investigates how the written language (Hungarian) of a minority group (L1) functions outside its traditional setting in Central Europe, in an environment where another language (L2) is used (English in Australia). The aim of the study is to propose a phonological approach to the study of language contact in the light of the recent developments in corpus research. The focal point is to examine one version of the written language, with special regard to the patterns that emerge out of language contact situations and the motivation for such patterning, and basically to contribute to the ongoing search for a theoretical framework for the description and analysis of languages that it comes into contact with. Scholarly literature provides convincing evidence that in the field of language contact research spoken data have always been considered to be superior to written data, although examples of both spoken and written language mixing have been identified probably since the beginning of mankind (Sebba 1997, Thomason 2001, Winford 2003).

2. The corpus of the research

For my investigation, I agree with Kurtböke's (1998) criticism, according to which written sources have basically been neglected in language contact ever since this field of linguistics was introduced, and I have decided on studying and carrying out research on a written text. Engwall (1994) suggests with many others (cited by Kurtböke 1998) that newspaper texts provide as adequate a basis as do literary or specialised texts for a linguistic study of general language use focusing on vocabulary or grammar. If newspapers in general can offer a solid basis for linguistic studies, then community newspapers of minority groups of different countries are especially suitable for this. Since the language of Hungarian migrants in Australia, unlike that of their counterparts in the United States of America, as well as the language(s) of Hungarian minorities in the Carpathian Basin, has not been the subject of much research, this study employs the machine-readable corpus of written language samples taken from the only weekly published newspaper – entitled *Magyar Élet* (Hungarian Life) – of the Hungarian community in Australia. The corpus is made up of the advertisements found in the 98 issues of *Magyar Élet* published in 2000 and 2001. The number of words of advertisements found in the 98 issues of the chosen newspaper is 96,351 (100%), only 4 percentage of which is

written in English (3781 words). Obviously they have been excluded from the corpus. 7 per cent (6845 words) of the advertisements are translations of governmental advertisements, 26 per cent (25,272 words) of them were written in unmixed Hungarian, whereas 63 per cent (60,453 words) of them are instances where the two languages – Hungarian and English – come into direct contact. The corpus of the study is made up of the latter three, altogether 92,570 words. Although the dimension of the corpus is determined according to the types, „the abstract representations of tokens”, which „are instances of a linguistic expression” (Sinclair 1991: 19), tokens are not without consideration; they are referred to in the coding scheme.

The coding scheme I created for the research includes the basic information in the following sequence:

2000/1/1/96 (6) =

2000 – the year of publication

1 – the issue number

1 – the page on which the advertisement was spotted for the first time

96 – the number of occurrence of the very same advertisement (token)

(6) the number of occurrence of the linguistic manifestation in other advertisement (token)

3. The research

The aim of this paper is to carry out a phonological research on the written data in order to examine how English words with Hungarian case suffixes are integrated into the Hungarian text. I would like to find out if the case suffixes are selected on the basis of the Hungarian letter-to-sound pronunciation rules or the English pronunciation rules to meet the requirements of the Hungarian vowel harmony rules (Kenesei et al. 1998: 425). Since the language of the examined newspaper is dominantly Hungarian, the most important hypothesis of my study is that the selection of the suffixes is governed by the Hungarian letter-to-sound pronunciation rules. In conducting the linguistic analysis of the corpus, a general purpose software application – a concordancing program, has been used.

3.1 The Hungarian and the English vowel system

Hungarian is a language in which orthography is dominantly based on pronunciation, so the spelling rules of morphemes are determined by the pronunciation used by speakers of standard/everyday Hungarian. Whereas in the case of English, there is a certain lack of correspondence between graphemes and phonemes, in other words morphemes sometimes have several phonetic forms, depending on the context in which they occur. The contrastive study of derivational blends of this language-contact (when Hungarian and English come into direct contact) has to consider this difference between the two languages. The

derivational blends studied here are blends that have an imported stem (English) and a native (Hungarian) affix in Hungarian context. Logically, they are basically approached and studied according to the rules of the Hungarian language. They are examined on the basis of the Hungarian letter-to-sound pronunciation rules and the English pronunciation rules. (Throughout this study the Hungarian language is described on the basis of the following book: I. Kenesei R. M. Vágó – A. Fenyvesi: *Hungarian – Descriptive Grammars.*)

A central aspect of Hungarian phonology is the process of vowel harmony, which places restrictions on the vowels of successive syllables. The term „vowel harmony” refers to a widespread, word level prohibition on the co-occurrence of back vowels and front vowels, affecting root vowels, affix vowels, and epenthetic vowels. Within the domain of a simplex word, the generalities of backness harmony dictate that back vowels and rounded front vowels do not mix. Unrounded front vowels are neutral in the sense that they may freely co-occur with either back vowels or rounded front vowels. Accordingly, the vowel system of Hungarian may be classified into the following three vowel harmony sets:

1. back harmonic vowels – *u ú o ó a á* (back vowels)
2. front harmonic vowels – *ü ű ö ő* (front rounded vowels)
3. neutral vowels – *i í e é* (front unrounded vowels)

The English vowel system contains the following vowels:

1. front – *i, I, e, æ*
2. central – *ə, ə:, ʌ*
3. back – *u:, u, ʊ, ʊ:, ɔ|.*

3.2 The locative cases of Hungarian

Let us consider the locative cases of Hungarian. The locative cases are attached directly to the end of the word, and they form a system with respect to three parameters of motion: motion toward/to, no motion/at rest, motion away/from, and three parameters of space: interior, exterior, surface. The suffixes expressing the different locative cases have both front vowel and back vowel variants and the choice depends on the so called „vowel harmony rule”

The co-occurrence restrictions of vowel harmony are evident in lexical (root) morphemes and are reinforced for suffixes in the form of active vowel alternations: suffixes containing harmonic vowels have both front vowel and back vowel variants. The choice is governed by the harmonic constitution of the root.

(a) Back vowel roots

Back vowel roots contain back vowels exclusively and select back harmonic suffixes.

1. *The inessive case (general English equivalent: in)*

The inessive case *-ban/-ben* is used to express no motion in(side) a place. Let us examine it with regard to the Hungarian vowel harmony rule with the examples taken from the corpus. (Suffixes attached to the root with a hyphen are not discussed separately as this information is irrelevant to the aim of this research.)

In examples (1) – (11) the back vowel suffix *-ban* is used. The choice meets the requirements of the Hungarian vowel harmony rules from both the Hungarian and the English perspectives: on the one hand they contain only back Hungarian vowels (pronounced according to the Hungarian letter-to-sound rules), and on the other hand when pronouncing them there are only back or central English vowels in them (central vowels are considered to be back vowels because when they are articulated the body of the tongue is pulled back):

- (1) A Magyar Élet kapható **Warrawong-ban** Warrawong Newsagency Shop 39-40m Westfield (2000/18/2/2)
- (2) munkahelye az 1960-as években a victoriái vasútnál volt, majd azt követően **Cuburgban** élt (2000/33/20/1)
- (3) 15-kor **Hawthornban** (egyházi ünnepek alkalmával a ráeső napon) (2001/12/13/2) (2)
- (4) **LOCKHARDTBAN**, Waggától 60 kilométerre 3 szobás, teljesen berendezett ház (2001/21/24/2)
- (5) október 20-án, este 7 órakor **Wollongongban** látható (2001/39/17/1)
- (6) 1 órakor kezdi próbáit a Sacred Heart Church **Hall-ban** (2001/3/13/1) (12)
- (7) GÁBOR HENTES **BURWOODBAN** Magyarországról importált ételízesítők, savanyúság (2000/1/20/6)
- (8) Operett előzetes a HAKOAH **Clubban** Töltsön egy estét Australia művészeivel (2001/1/11/1) (11)
- (9) akivel együtt dolgozott az 5 **Shop-ban** 1968-tól 1970-ig Woodongában, az (2000/36/24/1)
- (10) nyugdíjas megosztaná magánházát **Dundas-ban**, 100 százalékosan korrekt, tiszta, egészséges (2000/24/20/1)
- (11) a VMTSZ műsoros délutánján, a Magyar Házban, **Punchbowlban** kerül sor (2001/41/12/1)(1)

All the words ending in *a* or *e* lengthen the vowel to *á*, *é* respectively.

Examples (12) – (15) prove that this Hungarian spelling rule is applied in the corpus. This phenomenon is called Low Vowel Lengthening:

- (12) egyik egy hálószoba, sitting roomos első emeleten **Parramattában**, a másik bedsittegróom (2000/38/20/1)
- (13) akivel együtt dolgozott az 5 Shop-ban 1968-tól 1970-ig **Woodongában** (2000/36/24/1)
- (14) VERONIKA JOHNS, kérem, hívja fel Magdát **Wahroongában** (2000/15/20/2)

(15) lenni egy barátságos, modern fogorvosi rendelőnek a kozmopolita **Balaclovában** (2000/3/20/4) (5)

The only counterexample (*example 16*) can be found in the following sentence:

(16) A Bondi Junction **Plaza-ban** két újságosnál is kapható a MAGYAR ÉLET (2000/2/16/7)

The locative cases may be attached to words already formed for the possessive (*example 17*):

(17) ÉDES ANYANYELVÜNK irodalmi előadását a Magyar Központ Social **Clubjában** (2001/17/11/) (7)

According to the Hungarian vowel system *example 18* can only take the back vowel suffix. When pronounced in English the first syllable includes a front vowel whereas in the final syllable there is a back vowel, which means that it could belong to the mixed vowel root but still it can only take the back vowel suffix:

(18) A Magyar Élet kapható **CHATSWOODBAN** (NSW) Westfield Shopping Town (2001/47/11/2) (1)

Examples (19) – (25) take the back vowel suffix. There can be two reasons for this, one of them, however, is more likely. The selection of the back vowel suffix must have been based on the English pronunciation, in other words the English vowel system. The other option is as follows: since they all include back and neutral Hungarian vowels, and the neutral vowel is in the final „syllable”, they belong to the class of words with back harmonic mixed vowel roots. Consequently, as a possibility they can take the back vowel suffix, but this explanation is less likely, as mentioned above:

(19) a magyar piknik a Georges Rivernél **Picnic Point-ban**. Bejárat a Henry Lawson Drive-ről (2001/6/11/1) (1)

(20) **LANE COVE-ban**, közel buszhoz és vonathoz, megosztanék 2 hálószobás, csendes lakást (2001/34/20/2)

(21) invitáljuk Önöket CSAK EGYSZER a **Pearls of Europe-ban** tartandó KOMÁR LÁSZLÓ (2000/10/17/4)

(22) keresünk 82 éves, jókedélyű magyar hölgy mellé privát házban **Ivanhoe-ban** (2001/17/20/1)

(23) BENTLAKÓ HÁZVEZETŐNŐT keres **Vaucluse-ban** élő család (2000/2/20/8)

(24) KERTÉSZ házaspárt keresünk sürgősen, hosszú távra, azonnali kezdéssel **Newcastle-ban** (2000/48/24/3)

(25) Gyászolják: férje Herbert, fia Herbert (Jelenleg a Talbot **Nursing Homeban**, Kew) (2001/6/8/1)

(The words which have the neutral vowel *e* in the final „syllable” could also belong to the class with front harmonic vowel roots but then they would take the front vowel suffix.)

2. The illative case (general English equivalent: into)

The illative case *-ba/-be* is used to express motion to the interior of a place. *Examples (26) – (27)* take the back vowel suffix. The trigger must have been both the Hungarian and the English vowel system:

(26) buszkirándulás **Gosfordba** a Sara Lee süteménygyárba; december 10 (2000/47/24/1)

The locative case is attached to the word already formed for the possessive:

(27) akkor barátsággal várjuk önt is a Magyar Központ Social **Clubjába** (2001/40/5/2)

The proper name *Toorak (example 28)* must have taken the back vowel suffix on the basis of the Hungarian vowel system since it includes only back vowels. If it is pronounced in English, the first syllable contains a back vowel but the final syllable seems to include the front English sound *æ*. So it can belong to the group of words with mixed vowel roots and optionally it can also take the back vowel suffix:

(28) bejáró takarítónőt csütörtöki, illetve pénteki napokra Elsternwickbe, illetve **Toorakba** (2000/40/20/1)

Example (29) would take the front vowel suffix if it was formed according to the Hungarian vowel system since it contains a neutral vowel. But when it is pronounced in English, it has a back vowel sound in it, so that is the reason why it takes the back vowel suffix:

(29) TAKARÍTÓNŐT keresünk heti egy-két napra, **Kew-ba** (2000/38/20/1)

The explanation is the same as with the inessive case above (*example 30*):

(30) TAKARÍTÓNŐT keresünk idős házaspárhoz heti 5 órára **Chatswoodba** (2001/4/20/1) (4)

3. The superessive case (general English equivalent: on, at)

The superessive case *-on/-en/-ön* is used to express a position on or at an exterior. In *examples (31) – (33)* there are only Hungarian back vowels or English back diphthongs so the selection of the back vowel suffix is justified from the perspectives of both the Hungarian and the English vowel system:

(31) évében a **Gold Coaston** elhunyt (2001/6/8/1) (6)

(32) A **Great Ocean Road-on** meglátogatjuk az útvonal nevezetességeit (2000/13/11/1)

(33) KIRÁNDULÁST rendez a **Wandin East Sport and Recreation Ground-on** (2000/7/19/1) (1)

According to the Hungarian vowel system, the word *shore* with a neutral vowel in the final „syllable” and a back one in the first one, would belong to the mixed vowel root group and as such it would require a long front vowel suffix because of Low Vowel Lengthening. If it is pronounced in English, it contains a

back English vowel; so that is why it takes the back vowel suffix (*example 34*):

(34) ételeket és süteményeket teljes választékban házhoz szállítunk a *North Shore-on* (2000/14/15/39) (5)

4. The allative case (general English equivalent: toward)

The allative case *-hoz/-hez/-höz* expresses motion toward the vicinity of someone/something. The word *motors* takes the back vowel suffix, either because of the Hungarian vowel system or the English one (*example 35*):

(35) Jöjjön a BALACLAVA *MOTORS-hoz*, beszélje meg a gyakorlott, megbízható (2001/5/13/10)

The word *Homebush* contains a neutral Hungarian vowel with a back vowel in the final syllable, so it has a mixed vowel root which can take the back vowel suffix, but presumably it takes the back vowel suffix on the basis of the English pronunciation containing a back vowel diphthong and a back vowel (*example 36*):

(36) szobát keres Sydneyben, *Homebush-hoz*, vonathoz közel szeptember 16-tól 25-ig (2000/29/20/1)

5. The ablative case (general English equivalent: away from)

The ablative case *-tól/-től* expresses motion away from the vicinity of someone/something. *Example (37)* contains only back Hungarian vowels, and the English vowel system also makes it possible to select the back vowel suffix:

(37) LOCKHARDTBAN, *Waggától* 60 kilométerre 3 szobás, teljesen berendezett ház (2001/21/24/2)

The explanation is the same as with the inessive case above (*example 38*):

(38) MÉRSÉKELT ÁRAK 30 percre a Citytől, 15 percre *Chatswoodtól* (2000/41/11/8)

Example (39) takes the back vowel suffix. The selection surely based on the English pronunciation, the English vowel system since it contains back English vowels. Another possibility can be that it takes the back vowel suffix because of the Hungarian vowel system since it includes back and neutral Hungarian vowels, and the neutral vowel is in the final „syllable” Because of these vowels it belongs to the class of words with back harmonic mixed vowel roots, so as a possibility it can take the back vowel suffix:

(39) farmunk *Newcastle-től* 250 kilométerre, Cassiles (NSW) területén van (2000/44/20/1)

6. The delative case (general English equivalent: off, from, about)

The delative case *-ról/-ről* is used to express motion away from an exterior. *Drive* is a word which only contains neutral Hungarian vowels pronounced according to the Hungarian letter-to-sound rule so on the basis of the Hungarian vowel harmony

rule it should take the front vowel suffix *-ről*. Moreover the final *e* (short low front unrounded vowel) would be lengthened to *é* (long mid front unrounded vowel). The selection of the back vowel suffix is definitely based on the English pronunciation (*example 40*):

(40) piknik a Georges Rivernél Picnic Point-ban Bejárat a Henry Lawson *Drive-ről* a River Rd (2001/6/11/1) (1)

When *example (41)* is pronounced in English, it only contains back vowels and that is why it takes the back vowel suffix. If we examine it in terms of the Hungarian vowel system, it belongs to the mixed vowel root group with a back vowel in the final syllable, which requires the back vowel suffix too:

(41) Bejárat az iskola parkoló helyére a templom és az iskola között a Victory *Blvd-ről* (2001/4/5/1) (1)

7. The adessive case (general English equivalent: *near, at*)

The adessive case *-nál/-nél* expresses a position near or in the vicinity of someone/something. *Example (42)* takes the back vowel suffix. Both the Hungarian and the English vowel system may have been the trigger:

(42) Willoughby a *Clubnál* kitűnő parkolási lehetőség (2001/48/8/1)

The word *Jones* is pronounced with a back diphthong in English that is why it takes the back vowel suffix. According to the Hungarian vowel system it could take the front vowel root because of the neutral *e* in the final syllable (*example 43*):

(43) 15 hétre egy Magyarországról szakmai gyakorlatra (a *David Jones-nál*) idelátogató (2001/24/20/1)

(b) Front vowel roots

Front vowel roots contain either front harmonic vowels only, or front harmonic vowels together with neutral vowels, in any order. Such roots govern front harmony in suffixes.

1. The inessive case

The words *church* and *suburb* contain only back Hungarian vowels according to the Hungarian letter-to-sound pronunciation, yet they do not take the back vowel suffix. When pronounced in English, the vowel articulated in the final syllable of the word *suburb* (ə) (or in the word *church* [ə:]) are central vowels, which are considered to be back vowels. (The two sounds are phonologically different but as they are phonetically identical, they are regarded as identical in this study.) The explanation for the selection can be that in the Hungarian language there is a front vowel sound *ö* (short mid front rounded), the articulation of which may seem to be similar to the pronunciation of the English sounds mentioned above, especially for a native speaker of Hungarian who acquired English as a foreign language.

(Although *ö* is a letter, for the sake of simplicity it is referred to as a sound on the basis of the Hungarian letter-to-sound pronunciation rule.) Without this misleading similarity the back vowel suffix would be produced. Consequently *examples (44) – (46)* must be the result of the process through which these central English sounds are regarded as front vowels; however, they should be articulated as back vowels:

(44) órákor ISTENTISZTELET az Unley *Uniting Church-ben* (Unley St.) (2001/5/12/2) (72)

(45) HÁZVEZETŐNŐT keres házaspár *Eastern Suburb-ben*, pénteken 5 órai elfoglaltsággal (2000/2/20/1) (3)

(46) és az *Eastern Suburbs-ben* (2000/14/15/39) (6)

Examples (47) – (51) contain back Hungarian vowels together with neutral vowels in the final „syllable”, which would make it possible to classify them into the group with mixed vowel roots. Words in this group can optionally take the front vowel suffix. The selection of the front vowel suffix, however, was definitely determined by the English vowel system:

(47) KÉRJÜK olvasónkat, aki *Gladesville-ben* június 20-án vásárolt Money Ordert küldött be (2000/24/20/1)

(48) *MARRICKVILLE-ben* szép szoba fürdőszobával kiadó nemdohányzó, nem iszákos (2001/1/24/1) (2)

(49) Keresem Németh Marikát (vezetéknéve a volt férjéé), aki *Fairfieldben* lakik édesanyjával (2001/48/20/1)

(50) A SYDNEYI TRIANON TÁRSASÁG ezúton hívja meg a *New South Wales-ben* élő, (2000/17/11/1)

(51) SZAKÁCSOT, kiszolgálót és konyhai segítséget keres étterem *Double Bayben* (2001/12/20/2) (4)

2. The illative case

The word *bay* contains a back Hungarian vowel, so it could belong to the group with mixed vowel roots, but the selection of the front vowel suffix must have been determined by its English pronunciation (*example 52*):

(52) BENTLAKÓ házvezetőnőt/mindenest keresek *Double Bay-be* (2001/22/20/1)

The detailed explanation of the choice of the front vowel suffix after the root *suburb(s)* was discussed under inessive case with front vowel roots (b/1) (*example 53-54*):

(53) bentlakással társalkodó/gondozónak az *Eastern Suburbs-be* (Sydney) A délelőttök (2000/6/20/1) (1)

(54) KÉT GONDOZÓT keresünk idős házaspárnak *Eastern Suburb-be* (2001/24/20/1) (5)

3. The allative case

Regarding the English vowel system *examples (55) – (56)* are identical as they only

contain front English vowels, so it is obvious that they take the front vowel suffix. As for the Hungarian vowel system they are different. The word *beach* having a back Hungarian vowel in the final „syllable” could have the back vowel suffix. The word *business* having a mixed vowel root with a neutral Hungarian sound in the final „syllable” could take either:

(55) COOGEE-ban szoba kiadó közel a buszhoz és a *beach-hez* (2000/26/20/1) (2)

(56) Angolul jól beszélő, fiatal, csinos hölgyet keresünk North Sydney-i *businesshez* (2001/4/20/1)

4. The ablative case

The selection of the front vowel suffix in *example* (57) must have been determined by the same facts discussed above under the allative case (b./3):

(57) SZOBA KIADÓ egyedülálló személynek Coogee-ban, 5 percre a bevásárlóközponttól és *beachtől* (2000/49/28/1)

5. The adessive case

The front vowel suffix was selected on the basis of the Hungarian vowel system in the case of the word *brokers*. Having both a back and a neutral vowel in the word with the latter one in the final position it can take the front vowel suffix. If the word is pronounced in English, however, it contains a back diphthong and a central vowel, so it should take the back vowel suffix. One must remember that the central sound articulated here is very similar to the Hungarian front sound *ö*, so this similarity may also have been the trigger (*example* 58):

(58) Hívja Andrew-t a „SURE” *Finance Brokersnél* 1300 301 411 (2001/36/16/7)

(The examination of the words *beach*, *business* and *broker* could have a different approach because by now they are part of the Hungarian language as new loanwords, and as such they would belong to the group of words with disharmonic roots. The reason why they are included in this section is that the bilingual speakers of Hungarian and English, by whom the corpus was produced, learnt them as English words not loanwords in the Hungarian language.)

(c) Mixed vowel roots

Mixed vowel roots contain back vowels and neutral vowels, in any order. If the last syllable contains a back vowel, then the root determines back harmony for suffixes.

1. The inessive case

Examples (59) – (69) include both back and neutral Hungarian vowels with the back vowels in the final syllable, and at the same time when pronounced in English they contain back vowels in the last syllable; that is the reason why the back vowel suffix is attached to them:

(59) KARALL GIZELLA, aki életének utolsó néhány évét *Kyabramban* (Victoria)

élte le (2000/21/13/1)

(60) kezdi próbáit a Sacred Heart Church Hall-ban, **Prestonban** (2001/3/13/1) (2)

(61) BÚTOROZOTT szoba kiadó konyahasználattal kellemes környezetben **Elwoodban** (2000/7/24/1) (1)

(62) A Magyar Élet kapható **Dandenongban** Westend Newsagency 118 Hemmings St. (2000/44/5/3)

(63) magyarországi megszélyesítője első ausztráliai fellépése **Geelongban** a Szent László (2000/4/16/2) (2)

(64) MAGYAR KOZMETIKA **Paddingtonban** (2001/47/20/3) (1)

(65) ELADÓ egy üres, 100 méter hosszan a főutcára néző telek **Daylesfordban** (2001/31/20/4)

(66) másik bedsitngroom, négy lépcsős földszintes **Riverwoodban**, mind a kettő közeli (2000/38/20/1)

(67) IDŐS házaspár **Bondi Junctionban** ausztráliai gyakorlattal rendelkező, nemdohányzó (2001/2/20/3) (1)

(68) ANYÁK NAPI EBÉD a Melody **Restaurantban** (Warburton Highway, Woory Yallock) (2000/16/16/2)

(69) St. Patrick **Cathedralban** volt (2001/4/13/1)

The Hungarian spelling rule that words ending in *a* (short low back slightly – rounded vowel) lengthen the vowel to *á* (long low central unrounded) is applied in *examples* (70) – (74) too:

(70) A **Wantírnában** működő Árpád Otthon 30 önálló szobából és 11 villa unitből álló, magyar (2000/10/9/1)

(71) KÉTSZOBÁS unit **Boroniában** KIADÓ (2001/24/20/2)

(72) itt élt és dolgozott **Bonegillában** a Migrant Reception Centre-ben, hozzá magával emlékeinek (2001/2/5/1)

(73) egy hálószobás lakás, garázs és dupla carport, kiadó **Lurneában**, villannyal (2001/38/20/1)

(74) reggel 8.30-tól 12-30-ig, **St. Kildában** (2000/19/20/2)

It must be the English pronunciation that determined the selection of the back vowel suffix in *example* (75). Though it is less likely, but if the Hungarian neutral *i* (short high front unrounded vowel) is considered in the final „syllable”, then the word belongs to the class with back harmonic mixed vowel roots, so it could also take the back vowel suffix:

(75) 11 órakor Szabadtéri istentisztelet és piknik a Silvan **Reservoirban** (2001/49/18/1)

2. The illative case

Examples (76) – (82) below include both back and neutral Hungarian vowels with the back vowels in the final syllable, and at the same time when pronounced in English they contain back vowels in the last syllable, that is the reason why the

back vowel suffix is attached to them:

(76) Budapesten, 1958-ban érkezett *Western Ausztraliába*, Sydneyben a vasútnál dolgozott (2000/8/20/1)

(77) NAGY MAGYAR ZARÁNDOKLAT *BERRIMÁBA* 2001 (2001/31/6/1) (1)

(78) napokra *East St. Kildába* (2000/4/20/1) (1)

(79) MEGBÍZHATÓ takarítónőt keresek kéthetenként 4 órára *Leichhardt-ba* (2001/16/20/3)

(80) nemdohányzó, háztartásban gyakorlott házvezetőnőt keresünk *Bondi Junctionba* (2001/12/20/4) (3)

(81) HÁZASPÁRT keresünk *NEWCASTLE-ba*, aki el tudja végezni a kerti munkát és segít (2001/19/20/1) (1)

(82) HÁZTARTÁSI alkalmazottat keresek heti egy vagy két napra *Cremorne-ba* (2000/43/20/1)

3. The elative case

The elative case *-ból/-ből* is used to express motion out from the interior of a place (general English equivalent: out of/out from). *Example (83)* contains both back and neutral Hungarian vowels with a back vowel in the final syllable, and if it is pronounced in English, there is a back vowel in the final syllable. The back vowel suffix is attached to it because of the above reasons. The final *a*, however, is not lengthened to *á* (at least not in the written version of the language):

(83) Régi barátja még *Bonegillaból* keresi Joseph Belepotoskit (2000/33/20/1)

4. The delative case

The word *avenue* is the only example in the corpus which takes both the front and the back vowel suffix. Because of the English vowel system (it has a back vowel in the final syllable) the first one takes the back vowel suffix. Whereas the second one is formed according to the Hungarian vowel system, according to which it can take the front vowel suffix since it has a neutral vowel in the final „syllable” (*examples 84-85*):

(84) Cím: Magyar Központ 1-5 Breust Place, Punchbowl Bejárat a Highclare *Avenue-ről* (2001/7/12/2) (1)

(85) Cím: Magyar Központ 1-5 Breust Place, Punchbowl Bejárat a Highclare *Avenue-ről* (2000/8/11/1)

5. The ablative case

Although *example (86)* has the delative suffix attached to the root, it is included in the ablative case because the ablative suffix would be suitable in the Hungarian context. (This is one of the two examples in the corpus where the incorrect case suffix is used.) It includes both back and neutral Hungarian vowels with the back vowel in the final syllable, and at the same time when pronounced in English it

contains back vowels in the last syllable, therefore the back vowel suffix is attached to it:

(86) házzal, folyó melletti településen, víz, villany, telefon bevezetve, 25 percre
Dandenongról (2000/14/20/2)

If the last syllable contains a neutral vowel, then three different harmonising patterns can be identified: back harmonic, front harmonic, and vacillating.

- *Back harmonic mixed vowel roots take back vowel suffixes*

1. *The inessive case*

Considering the Hungarian vowel system the last syllable of *examples* (87) – (88) contains a neutral vowel with a back vowel root so they can take the back vowel suffix. The same can be said about the English pronunciation:

(87) MAGYAR IDŐSEK OTTHONA Ferntree **Gullyban** DR. (2000/49/25/16) (1)

(88) az **Armyban** (2000/36/24/1)

The locative case is attached to *example* (89) already formed for the possessive:

(89) keresek egy komoly, 50-55 év közötti hölgyet feleségnek, aki itt élne velem kis **unitomban** (2000/35/24/3)

The following two proper names are quite interesting examples. They take the back vowel suffix because of both the Hungarian and the English vowel system (they are words with back harmonic mixed vowel roots). They could equally belong to the group of words with front harmonic mixed vowel roots because they contain an *e* in the final „syllable” In other words, they could also take the front vowel suffix on the basis of the Hungarian vowel system (*examples* 90-91).

(90) **COOGEE-ban** igényes személyeknek lakrészt kiadó (2001/16/20/2) (3)

(91) **MOOREE-ban** a Mária Hotel 20 éves! (2001/3/11/2)

2. *The illative case*

The back vowel suffix is attached to the roots in *examples* (92) – (93) because of both the Hungarian and the English vowel system. (With the English pronunciation the word „*Bondi*” can only have the back vowel suffix.)

(92) TAKARÍTÓNŐT keresünk kéthetente egy napra, 6-7 órás elfoglaltsággal vadonatúj **unit-ba** (2001/2/20/1)

(93) HÖLGY keres bentlakó segítséget **BONDi-ba** (2001/4/20/1)

According to the English vowel system *example* (94) contains two front vowels, so it should take the front vowel suffix. In terms of the Hungarian vowel system, the word has a back harmonic mixed vowel root with a neutral vowel in the final „syllable”, that is why it takes the back vowel suffix (*example* 94):

(94) autóbusz kirándulást rendez február 6-án, vasárnap **Hunter Valley-ba** a borkóstolóra (2000/2/20/1)

- Front harmonic mixed vowel roots take front vowel suffixes

They either contain an *e* in the final syllable, or they contain any neutral vowel in the penultimate syllable and *e* or *é* in the final syllable.

1. The inessive case

Example (95) contains the front English diphthong *ei* in the final syllable, and for this reason takes the front vowel suffix. As for the Hungarian vowel system – since there is an *e* in the final „syllable” of the word – the front vowel suffix is also a suitable choice:

(95) A Magyar Élet kapható *Huntingdale-ben* Huntingdale Newsagency 291 Huntingdale Rd. (2000/8/9/4)

2. The ablative case

The last syllables of *examples (96) – (97)* contain the front Hungarian *e* vowel, and so take the front vowel suffix. If the suffix was chosen on the basis of the English pronunciation, they would take the back vowel suffix because the last syllable is the central *ə* sound, which is considered to be a back vowel, and takes the back vowel suffix:

(96) *Office of Fair Trading/Justice Department-től*, amiben értesítettek, hogy a jelenlegi (2000/23/15/1)

(97) *BUNDABERGTŐL* 45 kilométerre, betegség miatt sürgősen eladó csodálatos 25 acre (2000/42/20/2)

- Vacillating mixed vowel roots allow both back harmonic and front harmonic suffixes, which are in free variation

1. The inessive case

In terms of the Hungarian vowel system *examples (98) – (101)* can either take the front or the back vowel suffix, but here the front vowel suffix is preferred. If the English pronunciation is considered, the first two would take the back vowels suffix, whereas in the case of the last two either the front or the back vowel suffix could be taken:

(98) Április 14-én este a Club 28 *Doncaster-ben* tartózkodott. Kérem, jelentkezék telefonon (2001/15/20/1)

(99) 2 óraker az Eastern Suburbs *Memorial Gardens-ben*, Military Rd. (2000/43/17/1)

(100) 35 év körüli, hosszú fekete hajú, keresztneve Zsuzsa, ajkai születésű és *Caulfieldben* lakik (2001/15/20/1)

(101) Református istentisztelet minden vasárnap *Strathfieldben* 11 óraker (2001/6/4/1) (26)

Although the superessive case suffix is attached to the word *szupermarket* in *example (102)* it is included in this section because the inessive case suffix -

ban/-ben would be suitable in the Hungarian context. (The reason why the superessive case suffix was selected may be that both in English and Hungarian that is the case suffix which we use with the word *market*.) If the right case suffix is used it can be either the front or the back vowel suffix:

(102) Keresse az Eskal-t a *szupermarketon* és a deliben (2000/2/5/8)

2. The ablative case

Example (103) can either take the front or the back vowel suffix with regard to the Hungarian vowel system, but here the back vowel suffix is preferred. According to the English vowel system either one can be taken:

(103) -tól, a Luna Parktól, az *Esplanade-tól* és a tengerparttól (2000/41/3/1)

(d) Neutral vowel roots

Neutral vowel roots contain only neutral vowels. In the great majority of the cases, suffixes are front harmonic, as expected (neutral vowels are front); exceptionally, some neutral vowel roots are back harmonic. They are known as antiharmonic words.

1. The inessive case

The use of the front vowel suffix *-ben* in *examples (104) – (106)* can be justified with the help of both the Hungarian vowel system (they only contain neutral vowels) and the English pronunciation:

(104) március 15-én *Ipswichben* elhunyt (2000/10/13/1)

(105) *ENDEAVOUR HILLS-ben* különbejáratú, komfortos, bútorozott (2000/32/20/2)

(106) egyedülálló hölgynek. Kényelmes, kertes házam van *Bellevue Hill-ben* (2000/41/20/5)

The word *centre* contains only neutral Hungarian vowels, therefore it takes the front vowel suffix. According to the English vowel system the second vowel is central, which is regarded a back vowel, so it should belong to the group with mixed vowel roots having a back vowel in the final position, which means that it should have the back vowel suffix *-ban* (*example 107*):

(107) élt és dolgozott Bonegillában a *Migrant Reception Centre-ben*, hozzá magával emlékeinek (2001/2/5/1) (6)

The following proper name takes the front vowel suffix because it only has neutral Hungarian vowels in it, although it could also belong to the class of words with mixed vowel roots on the basis of the English pronunciation since its last syllable includes a neutral vowel with a central vowel in the last but one, which gives the option of the front vowel suffix attached to the end of the word (*example 108*):

(108) ugyanazon tulajdonos alatt sikeresen működő ÉTTEREM *Elsternwickben*

ELADÓ (2001/35/20/3)

The word *height* takes the front vowel suffix because it includes only Hungarian neutral vowels. If the English vowel system were the trigger, it would take the back vowel suffix because it is pronounced with a back diphthong (*example 109*):

(109) 5 órától későig **Dover Heights-ben** (2000/3/20/1)

2. The illative case

The use of the front vowel suffix *-be* in *examples (110) – (112)* can be justified with the help of both the Hungarian vowel system and the English pronunciation:

(110) BENTLAKÓ, egyedülálló házvezetőnőt keresek **Bellevue Hillsbe** (2001/15/20/2)

(111) kirándulást rendez **Bilpinbe**, az almaszüretre és a botanikus kertbe (2001/22/20/1)

(112) bejáró takarítónőt csütörtöki, illetve pénteki napokra **Elsternwickbe**, illetve Toorakba (2000/40/20/1)

3. The superessive case

The word *beach* only contains front English vowels, so it is obvious that it takes the front vowel suffix. With respect to the Hungarian vowel system it could have the back vowel suffix because it has a back Hungarian vowel in the final „syllable” (*example 113*):

(113) Élet kapható Bondi **Beachen** Newsagent, 134 Campbell Parade (2001/1/21/20) (1)

4. The ablative case

Example (114) contains only neutral vowels both in terms of the Hungarian and the English vowel system so it takes the front vowel suffix:

(114) kapható a **South East Printingtől** a Cooma, NSW 2630 címen, \$ 20 (2000/22/20/1)

5. The delative case

The word *street* contains only neutral vowels both in the Hungarian and the English vowel system; so it takes the front vowel suffix (*example 115*):

(115) Sydneyből a Castlereagh **Streetről** direkt buszjárat: 225-ös autóbusz (2000/3/14/1) (1)

6. The adessive case

The word *river* contains only neutral Hungarian vowels, and for that reason takes the front vowel suffix. If it is pronounced in English, the final syllable includes a central sound, which has already been characterised in connection with the word

church (example 116).

(116) Itt lesz a magyar piknik a Georges *Rivernél* Picnic Point-ban Bejárat a Henry Lawson (2001/6/11/1) (1)

(e) Disharmonic roots

In exceptional cases, mostly in unassimilated loanwords, back vowels and front rounded vowels are found tautomorphemically. Although these words do not follow the general patterns of root harmony, they are always regular with respect to suffix harmony in that it is the last harmonic vowel that determines the harmony of suffixes. No examples are considered in this group.

4. Summary

Altogether 116 (it is considered 100%) different derivational blends were examined, out of which 74 (63.5%) take the case suffix both on the basis of the Hungarian letter-to-sound pronunciation rules and the English pronunciation rules. This is due to the two languages „sharing” some of the vowels, so either one can be the trigger. In 31 cases (26.5%) the choice of the case suffix is governed by the English pronunciation and only 11 (10%) derivational blends take the case suffix on the basis of the Hungarian letter-to-sound pronunciation rules. In conclusion the following can be stated: the selection of the locative case suffix alternant is basically determined by the English pronunciation rules rather than the Hungarian letter-to-sound pronunciation rules, which means that our hypothesis cannot be justified.

The aim of a further study could be to carry out a morphophonological research to examine how the Hungarian assimilation rules are applied to English words (derivational blends).

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