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THE TERMINI DICTIONARY OF THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE CONTAINING LOANWORDS FROM THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

The Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary and Database is a perfect example of modern-day online dictionaries which aim to preserve the language varieties of the Hungarian minorities living in the neighbour states of Hungary, including Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Austria and Slovakia. The aim of the present article is to provide an introduction to the material of the Termini Dictionary, while shedding light on the importance of codification and preservation of the lexical borrowings from minority language varieties across the Carpathian Basin. Online dictionaries are useful tools in corpus linguistics because they are easy to update, thus they contain neologisms and other newly coined vocabulary elements that emerge as a result of linguistic and social changes. If the Hungarian language is taken into consideration, it underwent a great amount of changes in the previous century due to the Treaty of Trianon (1920), which split the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary into several pieces after World War I. As a consequence, many people of the Hungarian nationality moved to the neighbouring countries, but they kept their Hungarian identity and mother tongue. However, the language use of the Hungarian minority groups living in the states of the Carpathian Basin is significantly different in terms of vocabulary elements as compared to the standard Hungarian language variety spoken within the borders of present-day Hungary. The main difference is that the language varieties of Hungarian minorities are affected by the state languages of those countries where they live since the Treaty of Trianon. An example of such language varieties is the one spoken by the Hungarians in Transcarpathia, Ukraine. They frequently borrow words from the Ukrainian state language during their everyday communication. The novelty of the Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary and Database lies in the fact that although state language borrowings are getting more and more recognition in the two recent decades, but no other Hungarian dictionaries exist, which could provide such a comprehensible outline of minority language use. As of December 2024, the Termini Dictionary contains 5,577 entries, out of which 1,123 belong to the Transcarpathian variety of the Hungarian language. Therefore, the influence of the Ukrainian state language on the language use of the Hungarian minority in Ukraine is unquestionable, and the Termini Dictionary is a helpful tool in keeping record of the contact between the Hungarian and Ukrainian languages.

Keywords: Hungarian language, language varieties, loanwords, online dictionary, Termini Dictionary, Transcarpathian Hungarian language variety.

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СЛОВНИК УГОРСЬКОЇ МОВИ «ТЕРМІНІ», ЩО МІСТИТЬ ЛЕКСИЧНІ ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ З КАРПАТСЬКОГО БАСЕЙНУ

Угорсько-угорський словник і база даних «Termini» є прикладом сучасних онлайн-словників, які спрямовані на збереження мовних різновидів угорських менишин, що проживають у сусідніх з Угорщиною державах, зокрема в Україні, Румунії, Сербії, Словенії, Хорватії, Австрії та Словаччині. Метою статті є ознайомлення з матеріалом словника «Termini», а також висвітлення важливості кодифікації та збереження лексичних запозичень мов національних менишин у Карпатському басейні. Онлайн-словники є корисними інструментами в корпусній лінгвістиці, оскільки їх легко оновлювати, тому вони можуть містити неологізми та інші нові елементи лексики, які виникають у результаті мовних і соціальних змін. Якщо брати до уваги угорську мову, то вона зазнала значних змін у минулому столітті через Тріанонський договір (1920), який розділив територію Угорського королівства на кілька частин після Першої світової війни. Як наслідок, багато людей угорської національності почали жити в сусідніх країнах, але вони зберегли свою угорську ідентичність і рідну мову. Проте мовне використання груп угорської менишин, що проживає в країнах Карпатського басейну, значно відрізняється в частині елементів словникового запасу порівняно зі стандартним різновидом угорської мови, якою розмовляють у межах сучасної Угорщини. Основна відмінність полягає в тому, що на мовні варіанти угорських менишин впливають державні мови тих країн, де вони проживають після Тріанонського договору. Прикладом таких мовних варіантів є мова, якою розмовляють угорці, які проживають на Закарпатті, в Україні. Під час повсякденного спілкування вони часто запозичують слова з української державної мови. Новизна угорсько-угорського словника та бази даних «Termini» полягає в тому, що не існує інших відповідних лексикографічних ресурсів, які могли б надати таке зрозуміле окреслення використання мов менишин, враховуючи тенденцію все більшого визнання запозичень протягом останніх двох десятиліть. Станом на грудень 2024 року словник «Termini» містить 5577 словникових статей, з яких 1123 належать до закарпатського варіанту угорської мови. Тому вплив української державної мови на використання мови угорською менишиною, яка проживає в Україні, є безсумнівним, а словник «Termini» є допоміжним інструментом для фіксації мовного контакту між угорською та українською мовами.

Ключові слова: угорська мова, мовні різновиди, лексичні запозичення, онлайн-словник, словник «Termini», закарпатський варіант угорської мови.

Introduction and problem statement. The Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary and Database has been available on the website of the Termini Hungarian Language Research Network¹ since 2007. The online lexicographic database contains the state language loanwords occurring in the Hungarian language varieties across the border, which were collected after several decades of sociolinguistic research by linguists from the countries neighbouring Hungary. As of December 2024, the dictionary contained 5,577 entries, which, in addition to loanwords from the seven cross-border regions of Hungary (Transcarpathia, Transylvania, Vojvodina, Croatia, Prekmurje, Burgenland, Upper Hungary), also includes several archaisms of the Hungarian language. The database is under continuous development by the editorial board from eight countries who belong to various research institutes of the Termini Hungarian Language Research Network.

The Termini Dictionary is unique in that it collects and publishes words of foreign origin used by the Hungarian minorities living in the territories separated by the Treaty of Trianon signed in 1920 (M. Pintér et al., 2023). One of the main goals of the Termini Dictionary's compilation is to draw attention to the fact that the Hungarian language

consists not only of the standard Hungarian language variety, but also includes expressions found in the language varieties of Hungarians living in regions neighbouring the mother country, usually borrowed from the state language of the given country (Bárány et al., 2022). However, the main problem is that many Hungarians have a negative attitude towards the use of loanwords and they deem regional language varieties as “ungrammatical” and “inappropriate”. For this reason, the Termini Online Dictionary and Database is required to popularize and systematize loanwords of foreign origin.

The aim of the study. Languages do not exist as unified entities because all of them have social and regional varieties. For instance, the Ukrainian language version spoken in Transcarpathia is also different than the variety spoken in Kyiv, especially in terms of vocabulary elements, as the so-called Hungarianisms sometimes appear in the language use of Transcarpathian Ukrainians (Барань, 2009). Bilingual language use is characterized by code-switching, code-mixing and borrowing from the dominant language (Váradi, 2023). People need to understand that not only the “standard” version of a language is “correct”, and the Termini Online Dictionary is a perfect tool to make people more familiar with the sociolinguistic variability of languages. Therefore, the aim of this study is to pres-

¹ <https://termini.nytud.hu/htonline/>

ent the Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary and Database as codifying foreign loanword elements in the vocabulary of the Hungarian language. Based on the last official census data from 2001, the largest ethnic group in Transcarpathia after Ukrainians is the Hungarian minority, consisting of 151,000 people. This number has diminished in the recent years as a result of emigration and the Russo–Ukrainian war, but the bilingual language use of Transcarpathian Hungarians is still an interesting topic to investigate.

Presentation of the Termini Dictionary material. Loanwords that are generally widespread in the language use of the Hungarian minority living in a given country, i.e. their usage is not limited to a smaller dialect area within that country, may be included in the Termini Dictionary (M. Pintér, 2019). The loanwords in the database are grouped according to their territorial designations as follows: *Ka* (as *Kárpátalja*) = Transcarpathian loanwords from Ukraine; *Er* (as *Erdély*) = Transylvanian loanwords from Romania; *Va* (as *Vajdaság*) = loanwords from Vojvodina, Serbia; *Hv* (as *Horvátország*) = loanwords from Croatia; *Mv* (as *Muravidék*) = loanwords from Prekmurje, Slovenia; *Óv* (as *Őrvidék*) = loanwords from Burgenland, Austria; and *Fv* (as *Felvidék*) = loanwords from Upper Hungary, Slovakia. In addition, archaisms that are also known in Hungary are given the territorial designation of *Hu*. The loanword material of the database is shown in Figure 1.

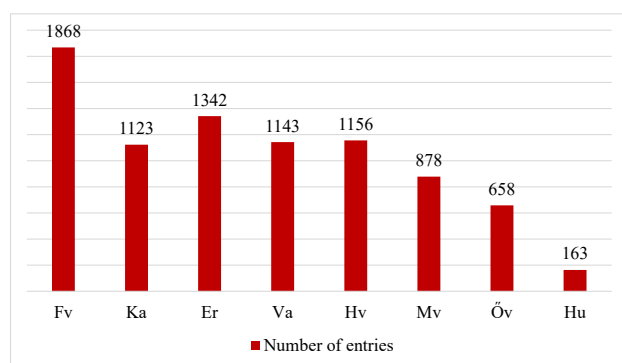


Fig 1. The corpus of the Termini Dictionary

It is important to mention that the Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary includes both region-specific and multi-region entries. The former loanword types are used only in one region (e.g., *Ka trivoga* ‘air-raid alert’), while the latter loanwords are widespread in two or more regions (e.g., *Ka Er Va milicista* ‘policeman’). In addi-

tion, loanwords can have multiple meanings, even within the same region (e.g. *Fv obal* 1. ‘dossier, folder’; 2. ‘book cover’), or the same loanword can occur in several regions with different meanings (e.g., *Ka Fv Va Er Hv Mv ekonómia* ‘economics’; *Va Hv ekonómia* ‘state estate’; *Er ekonómia* ‘economy’). Thus, the Termini Dictionary provides insight into the layers of meanings of each region’s loanwords, so that not only Hungarians in Hungary can use the dictionary, but also Hungarians from other countries, in order to learn all the meanings of the loanwords.

The dictionary of cross-border lexical elements can also be used in teaching Hungarian as a foreign language, as we can draw attention to the differences in vocabulary between the standard and the minority Hungarian language varieties (Karmacsi et al., 2022), as some common Hungarian words have additional meanings in different regions of the Carpathian Basin (e.g., *Hu kanális* ‘drainage channel’; *Hv Fv Er Va kanális* ‘television channel’). These are called semantic loanwords which have acquired their denotative meaning through the influence of their source linguistic equivalent, as the Romanian *canal*, the Slovak *kanál*, and the Serbian and Croatian *kanal* all have the meaning of ‘television channel’, while Hungarian speakers only know the word *kanális* in the meaning of ‘drainage channel’. Cases like this also clearly show how unique the Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary and Database is in comparison to other traditional dictionaries, which interpret concepts only according to their codified meanings.

The online dictionary contains different types of loanwords which can be classified into four large groups. The first one is the group of direct loanwords, whose phonetic form comes from the state language of the given region, and therefore in most cases these words have not previously occurred in the Hungarian language. Here we can talk about direct loanwords that are mono-regional (e.g., *Ka bulocska* ‘bread roll’) as well as those that occur in several regions with similar phonetic form and meaning (e.g., *Ka Mv ankét*; *Ka Hv ankéta*; *Va Mv anketa*; *Ka Hv anketta* ‘questionnaire’).

The second large group consists of indirect loanwords which are found in more or less identical forms in the vocabulary of both the source and the target languages. These include calques, i.e. target language expressions created by the mirror translation of source language words. Calques can be

mirror-words consisting of a free morpheme (e.g., Va *vakutca* ‘dead end’ – cf. Serbian *slepa ulica*), and mirror-expressions consisting of more than one word (e.g., Er *pénzügyi gárda* ‘finance guard’ – cf. Romanian *garda financiară*). The group of indirect loanwords is also enriched by stylistic loanwords which have a modified stylistic value due to the influence of the source language (e.g., Ka Er Fv Va Hv Mv *geográfia* ‘geography’). The reason for this stylistic value difference is usually that a new, commonly used word for the given concept has spread in Hungary (in our case, Hu *földrajz* ‘geography’); however, in the regions beyond the Hungarian border, thanks to the state language equivalents of the countries (e.g., *география*), the expression considered archaic in Hungary (in this case, *geográfia*) has preserved its original stylistic value in Transcarpathia.

The third group consists of multi-layered loanwords which are formed as a result of the word-formation processes of the target language, i.e., similarly to common Hungarian words, Hungarian speakers across the border add suffixes and prefixes to them. Thus, from a noun borrowing we can form an

adjective (e.g., Fv *nanuk* ‘ice cream’ → Fv *nanukos* ‘ice-cream-like’) or a verb (e.g., Ka *kalim* ‘illegally earned income’ → Ka *kalimol* ‘to earn money illegally’), thereby creating multi-layered loanwords.

The fourth loanword type is the category of independent creations which do not directly follow either a source or target linguistic pattern, but rather we can speak of a unique type of word creation based on existing expressions (e.g., *mamusz* ‘slippers’ → Fv *mamuszki* ‘boots’). The *-ki* suffix is of Slovak origin, usually found at the end of footwear names.

After reviewing the content of the database, let us get acquainted with the structure of the vocabulary entries. Each entry can be divided into three clearly distinguishable parts: entry head, entry body, and entry foot. The head section contains the dictionary form of the headword (loanword), together with its part of speech categorization, major grammatical forms, spelling variants, pronunciation patterns (optional), and loanword type. The body section contains the meaning(s) of the loanword, together with its stylistic and regional classifications. Furthermore, sample sentences

The screenshot shows the 'Termini Kutatóhálózat' website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Termini', 'HT-online kezdőoldal', 'HT-fórum', 'Linkek', and 'Kapcsolat'. Below this is a search section with a text input field containing 'trivoha' and a 'Keres' button. There are also radio buttons for search criteria: 'címszóban', 'jelentésben', and 'példamondatban'. Underneath, there are more radio buttons for 'szó elején', 'szó belsejében', 'szó végén', and 'teljes egyezés'. A section for 'Példamondatok száma.' has radio buttons for 'egy sem', 'kettő', and 'mind', with the 'kettő' option selected. A checkbox for 'Ékezet nélküli keresés (csak címszóban)' is also present.

The main content area displays the search results for 'trivoha'. The entry is: **povitrjana trivoha (povitrjana trivoga) (névsz szerk) ~k, ~t, ~ja**. Below this, there is a paragraph of text in Hungarian: *(Kat) Ka (id) (szak) (biz) (új) légvédelmi riadó • Ka A Léginadó (Povitrjana trivoha) alkalmazást már 11 millió alkalommal töltötték le. (www.karpatalja.ma) • Ka Ukrajna elindítja a Légi riasztó (Povitrjana trivoha) elnevezésű alkalmazást, amely értesíti az adott régióban fennálló veszélyről a felhasználókat - tudatta március 1-én az UNIAN hírügynökség (www.karpatalja.ma)*

Below the text is a red banner image with a megaphone and the text 'ПОВІТРЯНА ТРИВОГА'. Underneath the image, it says 'Povitrjana trivoha Ukrajna egész területén' and 'Forrás: www.24tv.ua'.

At the bottom of the entry, there is a linguistic note: *[ukr повітряна тривога 'ua' ← повітряна 'légi' + тривога 'riadó, riasztás' < ősszláv тривога 'riadó, riasztás'] (→trivoga)*

On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with a 'Főmenü' section containing links: 'A Termini szótár bemutatása', 'Szerkesztőség', 'Keresés a szótárban', 'Bejelentkezés', and 'Regisztráció'. Below this is a 'Bejelentkezés' section with fields for 'Felhasználó' and 'Jelszó', and a 'Bejelentkezés' button. At the bottom of the sidebar, it says 'Még nem regisztrálta magát? [Regisztráljon most!](#)'

Fig. 2. A loanword entry in the Termini Dictionary

with sources and multimedia elements (images and audio files) also facilitate the comprehension and visualization of the borrowings. The foot section contains the loanword's etymology (up to three languages) and the references to similar or analogous words in the database.

The Termini Online Dictionary indicates all the information that a traditional dictionary contains, but it also has several elements that would be impossible to include in a paper dictionary. For example, illustrative images, which can be accompanied by a short description and source reference, as well as audio files containing the pronunciation of sample sentences based on sociolinguistic interviews conducted by the researchers of the Termini Hungarian Language Research Network. The aim of these developments is to illustrate the loanwords, provide context for their use, thus making the dictionary material even more entertaining and interesting.

The Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary and Database is not only a dictionary but also a sociolinguistic corpus, consisting of 107,605 example sentences in December 2024. From a linguistic point of view, it is important that constructed sentences be systematically replaced with authentic spoken and written examples. Lay dictionary users can search the dictionary in several ways, even without registration: the entered keyword can be searched for among the headwords, meanings and example sentences, as well as at the beginning, middle and end of the entries. On the users' end, the entries are structured as shown in Figure 2.

The advantages of online dictionary include the following: ease of use, integration of multimedia elements, diverse search options, and generation of the detailed glossaries and editor's reports. The online editing interface allows for the continuous expansion of the Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary and Database because new loanwords appear almost every month in the regions across the border as a result of socio-political, technological and economic changes (Csernicskó & Márku, 2021). This is proven by the fact that in March 2024, the database contained only 905 Transcarpathian entries (Váradi, 2024: 395), but it contains 1,123 entries as of December 2024. Therefore, the dictionary is continuously expanded with new loanwords and sample sentences, especially in the case of Ukraine where social and political changes are rather frequent.

Conclusions. To sum up, it can be said that the Termini Hungarian–Hungarian Dictionary and Database functions both as a dictionary of the specific vocabulary elements of Hungarians living abroad and as a sociolinguistic corpus that can be used by researchers. Due to the online nature of the dictionary, it is freely available to anyone, so one can get acquainted with regional varieties of the Hungarian language across the Carpathian Basin. In addition, the Termini Dictionary may also help people understand that regional varieties of the language also exist and the use of loanwords is not a mistake but rather a sociolinguistic feature of minority language use.

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