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On the Origin of Hungarian *cickány* ‘shrew (soricidae)’¹

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Abstract: Borrowed words in Hungarian language from Turkish is one of the most important fields of research in Hungarian Turcology. In this article, the word *cickány* is examined and an attempt is made to prove that it's of Turkish origin.

Key words: Hungarian, Turkic, loanwords, *cickány*.

I would like to express my respect for Prof. Talat Tekin by submitting the following etymology, which is to be published in the upcoming book *The Early Turkic Loan-Words in Hungarian*, co-edited by Professor András Róna-Tas and myself. I specially selected this entry from among those I have written as it discusses a special item from the Hungarian lexicon. As previously stated by Benkő (1967-1984/1:427b; 1993-

1997/1: 66a), *cickány* represents a form copied from the German scientific language but has its ultimate origin in Turkic.

cickány [cickań] ‘shrew (soricidae)’. 1800 *tzitzkány* [cickāń] | *cickāń* < **cickan* or **sickan* ← German scientific lg, cf. *dshilkis sitskan* ‘Streifmaus’, *dschilkis-tsitskan* ‘Schwertelmaus’ ← T *sicqan*, *cicqan* ‘mouse; rat’ | OT *sič’gan* ‘id.’ <PT ? **sič’VgAn*.

¹The contribution was completed within the framework of the Turkology Research Group workshop of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the University of Szeged.

The T background

OT: *sičgan* ‘Maus’ (UHeilk. I, 56); cf. *sičgan kün sičgan ödindä* ‘am Tage und in der Stunde der Maus’ (UTTVII 25:25); *sičqan* (*sicqam*) ‘Maus’ (B [P:33]); *sičgān* ‘mouse

(fāra)’, *sičgān yili* ‘The name of one of the twelve years among the Turks’ (AK) cf. Dankoff-Kelly under *sič-* ‘defecate (*tağawwaṭa*)’

MT: *sičqan* ‘rat’ (UHy) *sičgan* ‘mouse’ (ABF), *sičqan*, *sičan* ‘mysz’ (AHŠ), *s|čgān* ‘al-fa’r [mouse]’ (AIM), *sičgan* ‘sıçan’, cf. *sičgan yili* ‘Türkçe on iki yıl adlarından birinci yılın adıdır’, cf. *sič-* ‘kalın bağırsaktan pislik çıkarmak’ (AIMI), *sičan* ‘mouse, rat’, *sičqan*: *sičqan yıl* ‘year of the mouse’ (AKD), *sičgan*, *sičan* ‘souris’ (AChag), *sičgan/sičan* ‘souris’ (AChag), *sičan*, *sičqan* ‘myš’, krysa; die Maus, die Ratte’ (AChagR), *sičgan* ‘mouse’, also the name of one of the Turkish years (AChagSC), *čičkan* ‘Maus; Ratte’, *sičgan* ‘id.’ (AChagŠSK), *sičqan* ‘Ratte’ (LCCI), *sičgan* ‘fare’, (Tkm.) *sičan*, *sičtan* (error for *sičqan*) ‘id.’ (AAH), *sičan* ‘yumran, fare’ (AAHI), *šičqan* ‘szczur, mysz; rat, souris’ (ABul), *šičqan* ‘szczur, mysz; rat, souris’ (ADur), *sičqan* ‘Ratte’, (Tkm.) *sičan* ‘id.’, cf. *sič-* ‘scheissen’ (AHou), *šišqan/šišan* ‘al-fa’r’ (AKav), *šičan*, *šišqan*, *šišqan* ‘myš’ (ATuh), *šišqan/sičan* ‘sıçan denen hayvancık’ (ATuhA), *sičan*: *sičanotu* ‘arsenik’, *sičan yolu* ‘düşman kurşun ve toplarından emin olmak için kazılan yol’ (AOtT); cf. *sičan otü* ‘rat’s bane (a medicinal herb)’ (AOtTSC)

NT: **Ch** *šāši* ‘myš’; *myšinyj*’ (Chuv), cf. *šāši: šurā šāši* ‘belaja myš’, *šārši* ‘myš’, *šāšix* ‘myš’ (ChuvA); *šāši* ‘egér; Maus’ (ChuvP)

NW: *tičkan* ‘myš’; *myšinnyj*; (razg. anat.) *dvuglavaja myšca, biceps*’ (Tat), *sičkan*, *tis’kan*, *čiqan*, *čiqan*, *čikan* ‘tičkan; myš’ (TatD), *tičkan* ‘egér; Maus’, ? cf. *tič-* ‘szarni; scheissen’ (TatB), *sišqan* ‘myš’; *myšinyj*’ (Bashk), *tisqan:sui tisqani* ‘krysa vodjanaja’ (BashkDial, cited by Dybo (Ed.) 2003: 426), *cicqan* ‘tičkan; myš’ (SibT); *cicqan*, *čičqan* ‘myš’ (SibTBD); *cicqan* ‘myš’, krysa; die Maus, die Ratte’ (SibTBR), *čičkan* ‘myš’; *god myši*’ (Kir), *tišqan* ‘mouse; (obs.) name of a year (according to the old Kazakh system of chronology using the names of animals)’ (Kaz), *tišqan* ‘myš’ (Kklp), *šiškan* ‘myš’; *myšinyj*’ (Nog), *sičan* ‘myš’ (CrTat), *sičan* ‘myš’ (KarH), *sičan* ‘myš’ (KarC), *sičqan* ‘myš’; krysa’ (KarSh), *šičan*, *šičan* ‘myš’ (KarT), *čičqan* ‘myš’ (Kum); *čičxan* ‘myš’; *myšinyj*’ (Krch-Blk), *cicxan* ‘myš’ (Blk, cited by Dybo (Ed.) 2003: 426)

SW: *oičan* ‘myš’; *myšinyj*’ (Tkm); *sičqan* ‘id.’ (TkmDial, cited by Dybo (Ed.) 2003:426); *sičan* ‘myš’; *myšinyj*’, cf. *sičovul* ‘krysa; krysinyj’ (<—Mo) (Az); *sičan* ‘rat; mouse’, *sič-* (vulgar) ‘to defecate, excrete; to befoul or spoil something’ (Tt), *sičan* ‘myš’; *myšinyj*’ (Gag); *sičqan*, *sječqan*, *sičqan*, *sičān*, *s’ičan*, *sičan*, *sječön*, *sječan*, *sičān* ‘Maus’ (Khor)

Kh *sičqān* ‘Maus, Ratte’ [Doerfer 1980: 188a tried to connect the word to *sič-* ‘cacare’ using a question mark, cf. Kh *sičaq* ‘Exkrement (des Menschen)’] (Kh), *sičqan* ‘Maus’ (KhT)

Tu: *sičqon* ‘myš’ (Uzb), *sačqan* ‘rat, mouse’, cf. *čič-* ‘to shit’ (TurkiJ), *čäčkän*, *čičqan* ‘myš’, *krysa*’ (TurkiL), *sičqan* (ust.), *čašqan*, *sačqan* ‘myš’ (MUyg), *čašqan* (MUygM), *šiğan*, *šiğan* (!) ‘myš’ (YUyg), *šiğan* (sic!), *šiğan* ‘myš’ (YUygM)

S *čičkan* ‘myš’ (Alt); *čičkan* ‘myš’ (AltQK), *čičkan* ‘myš’, *myšinyj*’ (AltTK); ? cf. *šiņgan e’’t* ‘muskul, myšca’ (Tuv)

Y:—(Y),—(Dlğ)

Mo *čičaqulin* ‘mole; gopher, prairie squirrel’ (L); *čičaqā* ‘looseness of the bowels, diarrhea; watery feces’ (L)

Etymology of the T word

According to Clauson (1972: 796ab), OT *sičgan* is a generic word for both ‘rat’ and ‘mouse’. It is an old animal name ending in *ogan*. Doerfer (1967:307-308) gave the word a similar segmentation, *sič-gan*, based on the assumption that the verbal base of the word may be T *sič-* ‘scheißen’. With regard to the Khal data, he later reiterated his earlier opinion but added a question mark to this etymologic proposal (1980: 188a). As demonstrated by Erdal (1991: 85-89) in the EOT corpus, there are a number of plant and animal names with the class marker +*gAn*, which, however, also occurs in Mo as +*gAnA*. The absolute majority of them seems to be denominal forms. Erdal (1991: 88), however, notes that two of the animal names with the suffix or class marker *gan* can also be explained deverbally. These are *sičgan* (cf. *sič-* ‘to shit’) and *taygan* ‘greyhound’ (cf. *tay-* ‘to slip down’), but these explanations are not obvious.

According to Tenišev (Ed.) (2001: 167-168), the etymology of the T word is dubious.

Although the internal T etymology of T *sičgan* is doubtful, it may be borne out somewhat by the Mo name of ‘mole; gopher, prairie squirrel’ *čičayulin*, if the base of the Mo word is a borrowed T verb with the meaning ‘to shit’. On the copied MMo word *čiči-* ‘id.’ from this supposed T verbal base see Ščerbak (1997: 145).

The Chuv word form *šārši* ‘myš’ with the word-internal *-r-* seems to be secondary. Chuv *šāši* and *šāšix* may go back to the same dubious base as T *sičgan* but they are all derivatives with different suffixes.

Doerfer was sceptical about Ramstedt’s (1957: 96) comparison of the T word with Mo *čičayuli(n)* ‘Feldmaus’, but he did not rule out this comparison categorically and noted that the Mo word *čičaya* ‘Schmutz’ may perhaps go back to **sičaya*.

Starostin, Dybo & Mudrak (2003: 1301) repeated Ramstedt’s proposal. According to them, PT **sičgan* ‘rat, mouse’ may be genetically interrelated with PMo **čičaguli* ‘mole; gopher, prairie squirrel’ and PTung **sujakī* ‘cat’. The reconstruction of the PTung word is based on a single piece and its meaning does not fit into the idea that the protoforms mentioned here may be interrelated.

Having discussed the PT verb **sič-* ‘to defecate’, Starostin, Dybo & Mudrak (2003: 1287) compared it with the following “Altaic” parallels: PTung **sosa-* ‘diarrhoea; to have diarrhoea; bird’s dung’, PMo **čiča-ga* ‘diarrhoea’ and PKor. **čičhūi-* ‘to have diarrhoea’. They rejected out of hand Ščerbak’s suggestion that the Mo forms can be of T origin. The PAlt form they reconstructed is **siuču* ‘diarrhoea’. According to them, the Mo and Kor forms can be explained by assimilation **s- > č-*.

A very detailed analysis of the word forms concerned and an overview of the various etymological explanations can be found in Dybo (Ed.) (2003:425-430).

Etymology of the H word

In the Hungarian etymological literature, *cickány* was previously mentioned by Fialowsky (1878: 215) according to whom *cickány* entered the H lg through the language renewal processes at the very beginning of the 19th c.

The synonym word of *cickány* in the H colloquial lg is *güzü*. Vámbéry (1882: 33) and Munkácsi (1886-87:471) considered the H word to be of T origin. According to Gombocz (1912:66-67), *cickány* may go back to Old Chuvash **sičkan*. Gombocz's etymologic explanation was not accepted by Paasonen (1913: 57) because of the Chuvash form *šāši*. Gombocz & Melich (1914-1930: 660) considered the H word to be of doubtful origin. Doerfer (1967: 307) thought that the H word cannot be of T origin because of the Old Chuvash form must have been **sičan*, thus H *cickány* and be of Pecheneg or Cumanian origin. It was Benkő (1967- 1984/1: 427b; 1993-1997/1: 66a) who correctly demonstrated that H *cickány* is of T origin, but it was mediated into H through the German scientific literature. Ligeti (1986: 118) mentioned this word in his monograph without any remarks. The supposed phonetic change in H *cickāñ* < **cickan* can be explained by the possible influence of the H word endings *°ány*, *°kány*, *°vány* etc.

Abbreviations and references

AAH	see Caferoğlu (1931)
AAHI	see Ízbudak (1936)
ABF	see Dankoff (1987)
ABul	see Zajączkowski (1958)
AChag	see Pavet de Courteille (1870)
AChagR	the Chagatay material of Radloff's dictionary, see Radloff (1893-1911)
AChagSC	the Chagatay-Persian dictionary called <i>Sanglax</i> , quoted after Clauson (1972)
AChagŠSK	see Kúnos (1902)

ADur	see Zajaczkowski (1965-1968)
AHou	see Houtsma (1894)
AHŠ	see Zajaczkowski (1961)
AIM	see Melioranskij (1900)
AIMI	see Battal (1934)
AK	see Dankoff-Kelly (1982-1985)
AKav	see Kilisli Rif'at (1928)
AKD	see Golden (2000)
Alt	Baskakov, N. A. & Toščakova, T. M. (Eds.) (1947) <i>Ojrotsko–russkij slovar’</i> . Moskva.
AltQK	Baskakov, N. A. (1972) <i>Severnye dialekty altajskogo (ojrotskogo) jazyka. Dialekt kumandincev (kumandu kiži)</i> . Moskva.
AltTK	Baskakov, N. A. (1966) <i>Dialekt černevyh tatar (tuba kiži)</i> . Moskva.
AOrT	Ottoman sources according to the <i>Tarama Sözlüğü</i> (1963-1977)
AOrTSC	Ottoman data in Sanglax, quoted after Clauson (1972)
Atalay (1945)	Atalay, B. (Ed.) <i>Ettuhfet-üz-Zekiyye fil-Lûgat-it-Türkiyye</i> . İstanbul.
ATuh	see Fazylov & Zijaeva (1978)
ATuhA	see Atalay (1945)
Az	Azizbekov, H. A. (Ed.) (1965) <i>Azerbajdžansko–russkij sovar’</i> . Baku.
B	see TTTVIII
Bashk	Uraksin, Z. G. (Ed.) (1996): <i>Baškirsko–russkij slovar’</i> . Moskva.
Baskakov et al. (1974)	Baskakov, N. A. et alii (Eds.) (1974) <i>Karaimsko–russko–pol’skij slovar’</i> . Moskva.
Battal (1934)	Battal, A. (1934): <i>Ibnü-Mühennâ l uġati. (İstanbul nüshasının türkçe bölüğünün endeksidir)</i> . İstanbul.
Benkő (1967-1984)	Benkő L. (Ed.) <i>A magyar nyelv történeti-etimológiai szótára</i> . Vol. 1–4. [Vol. 1. 1967; vol. 2. 1970; vol. 3. 1976; vol. 4. (Index), 1984] Budapest.
Benkő (1993-1997)	Benkő, L. (Ed.) <i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Ungarischen</i> . Vol. 1–3. [Vol. 1. 1993; vol. 2. 1995; vol. 3. (Index), 1997] Budapest.
Blk	Balkar
Caferoğlu (1931)	Caferoğlu, A. <i>Abû-Hayyân, Kitâb al-Idrâk li-lisân al-Atrâk</i> . İstanbul.
Ch	Chuvash
Chuv	Skvorcov, M. I. (Ed.) (1982): <i>Čuvaško–russkij slovar’</i> . Moskva.
ChuvA	Ašmarin, N.I. (1928-1950). <i>Thesaurus linguae Tschuvaschorum</i> . Vol. 1-17. Čeboksary.
ChuvP	Paasonen H. (1908): <i>Vocabularium Linguae čuvašicae. Csuvas szójegyzék</i> . Budapest.

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- Dlg Dolgan
- Doerfer (1967) Doerfer, G. *Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen*. 3. vol. Wiesbaden.
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- Dybo (Ed.) (2003) Dybo, A. V. (Ed.) *Ėtymologičeskij slovar' tjurkskih jazykov. Obščetjurkskie i mežtjurkskie leksičeskije osnovy na bukvy l-m-n-p-s*. Moskva.
- EOT East Old Turkic
- Erdal (1991) Erdal, M. *Old Turkic word formation*. Vol. 1–2. Wiesbaden.
- Fazylov & Zijaeva (1978) Fazylov, E. I. & Zijaeva, M. T. *Izyskannyj dar tjurkskomu jazyku. (Grammatičeskij traktat XIV v. na arabskom jazyke)*. (Vvedenie, leksiko-grammatičeskij očerk, perevod...) Taškent.
- Fialowsky (1878) Fialowsky L. (1878): A természetrájr múnyelve. *Magyar Nyelvőr* 7: 213-217.
- Gag Baskakov, N. A. (Ed.) (1973) *Gagauzsko-russko-moldavskij slovar'*. Moskva.
- Golden (2000) Golden, P.B. *The King's Dictionary. The Rasûlid Hexaglot: Fourteenth Century Vocabularies in Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Greek, Armenian and Mongol*. [Translated by Halasi-Kun, T. Golden, P. B., Ligeti, L. and Schütz, E. with introductory essays by Golden, P. B. and Allsen, Th.T. Edited with Notes and Commentary by Golden, P. B.] Leiden – Boston – Köln.
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- Gombocz & Melich (1914-1930) Gombocz Z. & Melich J. *Magyar etymologiai szótár*. Vol. 1. Budapest.
- Grønbech (1942) Grønbech, K. *Komanisches Wörterbuch. Türkischer Wortindex zu Codex Cumanicus*. København.
- H Hungarian
- Houtsma (1894) Houtsma, M. Th. (1894): *Ein türkisch-arabisches Glossar. Nach der Leidener Handschrift*. (Herausgegeben und erläutert von Houtsma, M. Th.) Leiden.

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 KarC
 KarH
 KarSh
 KarT
 Kaz
 Kh
 KhT
 Khor
 Kilisli Rif'at (1928)
 Kir
 Kklp
 Kor
 Krch-Blk
 Kum
 Kúnos (1902)
 L
 LCCI
 Ligeti (1966)
 Melioranskij (1900)
 Mo
 MT
 Munkácsi (1886-87)
 MUyg
 MUygM
 Nog
 NT
- İzbudak, V. *El-İdrâk haşiyesi*. İstanbul.
 Karaim, Crimean dialect, see Baskakov et al. (1974)
 Karaim, Halič dialect, see Baskakov et al. (1974)
 Old Karaim, see Baskakov et al. (1974)
 Karaim, Trakai dialect, see Baskakov et al. (1974)
 Shnitnikov, B. N. (Ed.) (1966) *Kazakh–English Dictionary*. London – The Hague – Paris.
 Khalaj, see Doerfer (1980)
 Doerfer, G. (1987) *Lexik und Sprachgeographie des Chaladsch. Textband*. Wiesbaden.
 Doerfer, G. & Hesch, W. (1993) *Chorasantürkisch – Wörterlisten, Kurzgrammatiken, Indices*. Wiesbaden.
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 Baskakov, N. A. (Ed.) (1958) *Karakalpaksko–russkij slovar'*. Moskva.
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 Tenišev, Ė. R. & Sujunčev, H. I. (Eds.) (1989) *Karačaevo-balkarsko–russkij slovar'*. Moskva.
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 the Italian part of the Codex Cumanicus, see Grønbech (1942)
 Un vocabulaire sino-ouïgour des Ming. Le Kao-tch'ang-kouan yi-chou du Bureau des Traducteurs. *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* Vol. 19. 117–199, 257–316.
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 Middle Turkic
 Munkácsi B. Újabb adalékok a magyar nyelv török elemeihez. *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények* Vol. 20. 467–474.
 Nadžip, Ė. N. (Ed.) (1968) *Ujgursko–russkij slovar'*. Moskva.
 Malov, S. E. (1961) *Ujgurskie narečija Sin'czjana*. Moskva.
 Baskakov, N. A. (Ed.) (1963) *Nogajsko–russkij slovar'*. Moskva.
 New Turkic

NW	Northwest branch of the NT lgs
OT	Old Turkic
Paasonen (1913)	Paasonen, H. A magyar nyelv régi török jővevényszavai. <i>Nyelvtudományi Közlemények</i> Vol. 42. 36–68.
PAlt	Proto-Altaic
Pavet de Courteille (1870)	Pavet de Courteille, A. <i>Dictionnaire turk-oriental</i> . Paris.
PKor	Proto-Korean
PMo	Proto-Mongolian
PT	Proto-Turkic
Radloff (1893–1911)	Radloff, W. <i>Versuch eines Wörterbuches der Türk- Dialecte</i> . Vol. 1–4. [Vol. 1. 1893; vol. 2. 1899; vol. 3. 1905; vol. 4. 1911. The 2 nd edition 1960.] Sanktpeterburg.
Ramstedt (1957)	Ramstedt, G. J. <i>Einführung in die altaische Sprachwissenschaft</i> . Vol. 1–3. [1952; 1957; 1966] Helsinki.
S	Siberian branch of the NT lgs
SibT	Tumaševa, D. G. (1992) <i>Slovar' dialektov sibirskih tatar</i> . Kazan.
SibTBD	Dmitrieva, L. V. (9181) <i>Jazyk barabinskikh tatar</i> . Leningrad.
SibTBR	Baraba dialect of Siberian Tatar, quoted after Radloff 1893–1911
Starostin, Dybo & Mudrak (2003)	Starostin, S., Dybo, A. & Mudrak, O. <i>Etymological Dictionary of the Altaic languages</i> . Leiden – Boston.
SW	Southwest branch of the NT lgs
Ščerbak (1997)	Ščerbak, A. M. <i>Rannie tjurksko–mongol'skie jazykovye svjazi (VIII–XVI vv.)</i> . Sanktpeterburg.
T	Turkic
Tarama Sözlüğü (1963–1977)	<i>XIII. Yüzyıldan beri Türkiye Türkçesiyle Yazılmış Kitaplardan Toplanan Tanıklarıyla Tarama Sözlüğü</i> . Vol. 1–8. [Vol. 1. 1963; vol. 2. 1965; vol. 3. 1967; vol. 4. 1969; vol. 5. 1971; vol. 6. 1972; vol. 7. 1974. Supplement; vol. 8. 1977. Turkish–Ottoman Dictionary.] Ankara.
Tat	Golovkina, O. V. (Ed.) (1966): <i>Tatarsko–russkij slovar'</i> . Moskva.
TatB	[Szentkatolnai] Bálint G. (1876): <i>Kazáni-tatár nyelvtanulmányok. II. füzet, Kazáni-tatár szótár</i> . [Studies on Kazan Tatar language. Vol. 2. Kazan Tatar Dictionary.] Budapest.
TatD	Mahmutova, L. T. (Ed.) (1969): <i>Tatar teleneñ dialektologik süzlege</i> . Kazan.

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- Tkm Baskakov, N. A. *et alii* (Eds.) (1968) *Turkmensko–russkij slovar'*. Moskva.
- Tt (U.) Alkim, B. *et alii* (Eds.) (1968) *New Redhouse Turkish–English Dictionary*. Istanbul.
- TTTTVIII Gabain, Annemarie von. *Türkische-Turfan-Texte VIII. Texte in Brāhmīschrift*. Berlin 1954.
- Tu Turkestan languages of the NT
- TurkiJ Jarring, G. (1964) *An Eastern Turki–English Dialect Dictionary*. Lund.
- TurkiL Malov, S. E. (1956) *Lobnorskij jazyk*. Frunze.
- Tuv Tenišev, Ė. R. (Ed.) (1968) *Tuvinsko–russkij slovar'*. Moskva.
- UHeilk. I Rahmeti Arat, R. *Zur Heilkunde der Uiguren*. [I] Berlin 1930.
- UHy see Ligeti (1966)
- UTTVII *Türkische Turfan-Texte VII. Von Dr. G. R. Rachmati. Mit sinologischen Anmerkungen von Dr. W. Eberhard*. Berlin 1937.
- Uzb Borovkov, A. K. (Ed.) (1959) *Uzbeksko–russkij slovar'*. Moskva.
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İB T h: İ Y F Y N: 1 > İ: İ J F >: İ İ F: 4 S D: İ T Y h: X N
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 öð teñri aysar kişi oyılı qop ölgeli tirimiş



Prof. Dr. Ārpād Berta
Orni ūqmak bolsun!

