Hung. koca “sow, pig”: a Hungarian-Afroasiatic-Indo-European isogloss

1. Traditional (Fenno-Ugric) dictionary trace Hung. koca back to an alleged (yet in no language testified) onomatopoietic word for alluring pigs (e.g. Benkö et al., Etym. Wb. d. Ung., Budapest 1993, vol. III, p. 763 s.). However, we find the stem *koc- in many languages whose genetical affiliation with Hung. has been showed in EDH (Toth, Hungarian Etymological Dictionary, The Hague/Budapest 2006).

2.1. Sumerian (Hung. koc- ~ Sum. šag-/šah-; zeh-)

šagan (150x: ED IIIb) wr. šagan_{x(GA\times ANl)^{gon}}; šagan; šagan_{x(AMA)^{za}} “a designation of pigs; pregnant?”
šah (1117x: ED IIIa, ED IIIb, Old Akkadian, Lagash II, Ur III, Early Old Babylonian, Old Babylonian, 1st millennium, unknown) wr. šah; šah “pig” Akk. šāhû
ŠAHZEDA, wr. ŠAH.ZE_{x.DA}; ŠEŠ.DA ”a pig” Akk. šahû api
zeh, (6x: Old Babylonian) wr. ze_{x-eh}; zah; zah “piglet” Akk. šahû

2.2. Akkadian (Sum. šag-/šah-; zeh- ~ Akk. *ḫ(n)z-)

akk. ḫuzîru “pig, swine”

Sumerian borrowings into Akk. are well-known (cf. Heinrich Zimmern, Akk. Fremdwörter, Leipzig 1915). From Akkadian, which is closely related to Rhaetic (cf. Toth, in: Anthropos 103, 2008, pp. 210-216), the word spread into all other Semitic languages.

2.3. Other Semitic languages (Akk. *ḫ(n)z- = Sem. *ḫ(n)z-)

Proto-Semitic : *ḫuzîr “pig, swine”
Arabic : ḥinzîr خنزر “id.”
Syriac : ḥzîrā سبّةز “id.”
Hebrew : ḥazîr חזר “id.”
Ugaritic : ḥuzîru “id.”
Ge'ez : ḥanzir “id.”
However, from Semitic, the word has also spread into the Hamitic branch of the (earlier) so-called Hamito-Semitic languages:

2.4. Afroasiatic languages (Sem. *ḥ(n)z- = Afroas. *ḥ(n)z-)

Proto-Afro-Asiatic: *ḥun3(-ir)-
Meaning: pig
Semitic: *ḥV(n)zīr- “pig”
Berber: *-gVnduz “piglet”
Western Chadic: *gunV3- “wild boar” ~ *gursun- “pig”
Central Chadic: *ḥa3-in- “pig” ~ (H)avan3(-Vr)- “porcupine”
East Chadic: *ku/in3(-u/ir)- “porcupine”, “pig”
Omotic: *guʒin/m- 'pig'

Since the Semitic and Indo-Europeans languages are genetically related (Linus Brunner, Die Gemeinsamkeit des indog. u. sem. Wortschatzes, Bern 1969), the strong occurrence of our stem in the main IE languages rather points to genetical relationship than to borrowing.

2.5. Indo-European

Proto-IE: *sū-, *sū-k-
Tokharian: B suwo “pig, hog”
Old Indian: sūkarā- m., “boar, hog, pig”
Avestan: gen. hū “pig”
Old Greek: hūs, acc. hūn, gen. hūós m., f. “swine, sow, boar”
Slavic: *svīnъ
Germanic: *sū-, *su-g-ō f., *sug-iō f. “swine, pig”
Celtic: Old Irish socc sāil “sea-mammal”; Middle Irish soc m. “snout of the piglet”, Cymr hwch m., f. “piglet”
Albanian: thi, pl. thij m. “pig”

Engl. hog itself, which is supposed to be related to the Celtic words, but whose further etymology lies in the dark, is a perfect match with Proto-IE *sū-k-, the next Germanic relative being Germ. grünzen “to grunt” which does not belong, as e.g Kluge (Etym. Wb. d. dt. Sprache, Berlin 2000, s.v.) asserts, to Old Germ.
grunnen ~ Lat. grunnire “id.”, since as in the variation of Sem. *ḥz- ~ *ḥ(n)z-, the –n- is a very common Infix.

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