

A SURVEY OF HISTORICAL TOPONOMASTICS

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Preface

Onomastic research has had long traditions at the Institute of Hungarian Linguistics of the University of Debrecen. After various sporadic attempts in the middle of the 20th century, it was Professor Béla Kálmán who brought onomastics into the center of scholarly attention in his works published in the 1960s. While in the 1970s and 1980s, the onomasticians in Debrecen mostly focused their scholarly endeavors on the collection and analysis of toponyms, from the 1990s and especially after 2000 historical toponomastics has become the key area of research.

Such a historical orientation is also well exemplified by the fact that in 2004 the Department of Hungarian Linguistics of the University of Debrecen launched an onomastics journal titled *Helynévtörténeti Tanulmányok* [Studies in Historical Toponomastics]. The journal first served as a scholarly outlet for the publications of onomasticians in Debrecen but it soon expanded its reach and has become one of the most important forums of Hungarian onomastic research in general and the most significant one in terms of historical toponomastics. The scholarly basis of the journal published once, sometimes twice a year was first provided by onomasticians in Debrecen. Later, besides this initiative a new type of forum also emerged for representatives of the discipline. The *Seminar in Historical Toponomastics* has been organized every spring since 2006 and it has developed into an informal workshop facilitating the exchange of ideas and serving two main purposes simultaneously. On the one hand, it provides an opportunity for researchers working in different fields related to historical toponomastics to discuss scholarly issues. On the other hand, young scholars of the field can also benefit from this event. The majority of the papers presented at the historical toponomastics seminar are published in the journal, of course, besides other studies submitted to the editorial board.

Helynévtörténeti Tanulmányok is a peer-reviewed, Hungarian-language journal. In this volume we present the short English synopses of the papers published in the past 12 issues, arranged into thematic clusters. The main aim of this volume is to provide international onomasticians with insights into the key trends, areas, methods, and findings of Hungarian historical toponomastics. The book includes the summaries arranged within twelve different thematic clusters.

In the last decade such a research area has come to the focus in Hungarian historical toponomastics that used to bring promising results before but which was slowly

pushed into the background: this involves the study of Latin-language charters as onomastic sources (being indispensable especially regarding the earliest times) and the Hungarian toponyms included in them. It is also a closely related issue in historical toponomastics how onomastics may facilitate historical research in general. Names are also significant sources in the course of research in language history in general: mostly those researchers rely on these who focus on the history of phonology and orthography, thus it is not surprising that the source value of the toponymic data of charters has come up repeatedly in more recent works also. The need for the typological description of toponyms and the introduction of particular toponym types has been present in Hungarian onomastics for a long time. The correlations between the two most important proper name categories in this respect, personal names and toponyms, have been in the focus of the attention of anthroponymists and toponymists alike. The structural features of toponyms, the morphological tools used in the formation of names, the so called topoformants have come into the center of scholarly work in recent years. This has a key role also in those studies that are aimed at the exploration of the territorial features of toponyms and the differences appearing in this regard.

Often, there are reasons rooted in the history of ethnic groups behind the territorial differentiation of toponymic systems; this is partly the reason why the effect of linguistic contacts on toponymic systems has a central role in historical toponomastics. Toponym etymology has traditionally been one of the most important areas in Hungarian onomastic research but recently its methodology has gone through major changes. The methods used in toponomastics have been transformed not only in terms of etymological studies but the entire discipline is characterized by innovation in general.

In the study of modern toponyms, the socio-onomastic aspect also plays a major role. Such an approach and methodology represents one of the new trends in Hungarian onomastic research which is already capable of presenting significant results.

The issues of *Helynévtörténeti Tanulmányok* will continue to be published in Hungarian but longer English synopses will be included after each paper (similarly to those included here). Our goal is to inform representatives of international onomastic research about the latest findings of historical toponomastics in Hungary.

Debrecen, August 27, 2017

The Editor

1. Charters as Sources of Name-History

István Hoffmann

On the Linguistic Background of Toponymic Remnants in Charters

The study of the history of the Hungarian language considers those documents important sources, which—especially charters serving official purposes—, from the 11th century, were written in Latin, but contained Hungarian words, especially toponyms and anthroponyms. These linguistic records have been duly analysed in the course of research about the history of the Hungarian language, but the examination of certain Hungarian elements was conducted by looking at the words individually, out of context. It was LORÁND BENKŐ (*Név és történelem. Tanulmányok az Árpád-korról* [Name and History. Studies on the Árpád era], Budapest, 1998.) who first suggested around the year 2000 that we can find out more about these Hungarian elements if we examine them in their Latin context. Before we adopt this perspective, we have to consider the practice of granting medieval charters, what kind of historical and cultural background it had in Europe, and what were the characteristics like in Hungary.

Charters feature several toponyms referring to places in Hungary not in Hungarian but by a Latin name: longer rivers (*Danubius*, *Tiscia*) and the most important towns (*Albensis Civitas*, *Alba Regia*) are almost without exception mentioned in this way. The names of bigger administrative units, royal counties were most often created from the name of a Hungarian settlement using a Latin formant (*Comitatus Bihoriensis*). Among the names of smaller settlements those which had been formed from names of saints were used in Latin for a long time (*villa Sancti Johanni*), but it is also not uncharacteristic to find settlement names in which one part is Hungarian and the other part is translated to Latin (*Superior Cassa*). It is important for historical research to explore the Hungarian linguistic background behind these Latin occurrences.

It can also be very fruitful if we analyse the insertion of Hungarian toponyms into the Latin texts. These documents mention the names which, due to their subject, have extraordinary importance in structures in which a Latin word referring to naming introduces the Hungarian element (*in loco, qui vulgo dicitur Tichon*), almost placing the Hungarian names in a metalinguistic role. It is also typical

to have a Latin noun next to the Hungarian toponym which refers to the type of the specific place (*fluvius Berekyo*). Occasionally, though, it is difficult to decide whether such an element is the translation of a part of the Hungarian toponym in the text.

It is not always easy to assess the linguistic quality of the elements featured in Hungarian, or their functions as proper nouns or common words either. It is especially difficult to decide this in the case of words which are used in Hungarian both as geographical common words and toponyms (*Ér*, *Patak*). In charters, however, we can also find words which obviously fulfil the role of common words: for example, names of trees occur frequently both in Latin and in Hungarian in these documents.

Melinda Szőke

The Relationship Between the Latin Text and Toponymic Remnants

The most recent studies of linguistic records do not analyze the Hungarian place names in charters separately from the text but as a part of it. In my paper I examined how certain place names became part of the Latin text of charters using the example of the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek (1075/+1124/+1217). I paid special attention only to the Latinizing names of the founding charter.

We can distinguish five types of Latin or Latinizing name uses. 1. forms created with the modification of the spelling or morphological structure: the *Cernigradenses* form of the name *Csongrád*; 2. the identification of the word endings of Hungarian names as Latin word endings: the inflection of the name of the River *Zsitva* based on the pattern of first declension nouns ending in *a* (rivulus nomine *Sarraczka* decurrit in aquam *Sitouam*); 3. the translation of some of the names: *Nagy-Alpár*—iuxta aquam *maioris Alpar*; 4. the use of corresponding Latin names: the *Danubius* name form as the Latin name of the *Duna* ‘Danube’; 5. Latin names created with the translation of Hungarian names: *Sáros-tó*? ‘Muddy Lake’—*Lutea piscina*.

Of the five types specified above, I focused on the second and third categories in my study. The starting point was provided by the place names of the founding charter in all cases, but to ensure a more accurate discussion of the topic, sometimes I also included the onomastic corpus of other sources. With regard to the types of Latinizing, the identification of the word-endings of Hungarian names as Latin word-endings is the least frequent in the charter. A further feature of names Latinized this way is that this procedure is the most frequent in the case of hydronyms (especially those ending in *a*). The writer of the charter added

Latin case endings to the hydronyms only. I excluded the names with a Latin geographical common noun from the third category. I discuss these among the bilingual data of the charters only in such cases when there is a possibility that the Latin common noun element might be connected to the name. Besides these, in my study I have also analyzed the place names *Sitouatuin* and *Wagetuin*, possibly having a Hungarian suffix. We can identify four examples in the analyzed charter for this type of place names despite the fact that this procedure is not too common in charters.

Róbert Kenyhercz

The Philological Aspects of Transcription Practices in Medieval Charters

The most important sources about the history of the Hungarian language during the 11th–14th centuries are charters written up in the course of various legal proceedings. These were written almost exclusively in Latin, but they also preserved a large number of vulgar lexemes, especially toponyms and anthroponyms, embedded in the text. The charters issued all over the Kingdom of Hungary have been preserved not in the original, though, but in some sort of a transcription. This circumstance has always been, of course, taken into account by linguistic studies. During research on phonological and morphological history, the legal authenticity of copies, the amount of time that passed between the writing of the original source and the transcription, and even the fact of transcribing always received great emphasis.

In my paper I wish to present an example to show that besides all this, occasionally it could prove fruitful to consider the place of transcription and the type of the charter used in the process of transcription. I think, however, that examining the process of transcribing charters is not only important in interpreting one specific charter or piece of data. The past few years have seen the publication of several works which sought to answer the question how the linguistic influence of the writers or the normative, unifying attempts of medieval legal writings are manifested in the proper name corpus of charters. These theories, however, with the exception of Latinisation, could only have been proven hypothetically. In more fortunate cases, however, the examination of charter transcriptions, especially that of contemporary transcriptions, makes it possible to detect these processes. In my research I attempt to contribute to the elaboration of this topic by providing a detailed analysis of some charter transcriptions written in the Szepes chapter.

A Special Field for the Use of Geographical Common Words: Medieval Charter Writing Practices

Geographical common words in Early Old Hungarian had a special use in the practice of charter writing. These lexemes appear rather frequently denoting places with common words in Hungarian (in several cases in functions related to Latin elements denoting types of places) in the Latin text of charters. The occurrence of geographical common words as common words is probably not related to the fact that charters served as legal security; their appearance instead reflects the charter writers' less conscious behaviour and the psycholinguistic situation manifesting in the constant translation between the two languages. From a certain aspect, therefore, Hungarian constituents of common words appearing in a Latin charter are accidents, or rather, we can interpret them as a behaviour testifying to the charter writer's linguistic confusion. The appearance of Hungarian constituents instead of Latin common words is an atypical solution: Latin constituent denoting types of places are dominant in every related function. Therefore the Hungarian constituents can be connected to the language use of the writer of the charter.

Regarding the Hungarian geographical common words used as anaphoric or explanatory constituents to toponyms, we can identify the factors which determine whether a given common word element appears in Hungarian or Latin in the text. The choice (if we can talk about a conscious choice) is most certainly influenced on the one hand by the type of the denoted place. Besides that, if we analyze the wording methods of charters, we can conclude that the occurrence of Hungarian or Latin common words presents some sort of a correlation with the structure of the name: the fact whether the second part of the compound contains a geographical common word or not can be a determining factor. There are, however, such geographical common words which are so wide-spread in these functions that they can feature as anaphoric or explanatory constituents, regardless of the structure of the name. Compared to the two other types, the Hungarian common words occurring independently of toponyms in the Latin text present different characteristics. However, we can find such types of places in this role which do not occur as anaphoric or explanatory elements, and we can also find a wider range of certain geographical common words in this function.

On the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Bakonybél Dated 1037

Charters from the age of St. Stephen can be deemed our oldest linguistic records. Thus these charters can serve as indispensable resources for the characterization of the 11th-century conditions of the Hungarian language. Ten charters are associated with King Stephen (one in Greek and nine in Latin) and all of these survived in the form of copies. According to the current state of research, only one, the Donation Charter of the Nunnery Veszprémvölgy written in Greek can be deemed undoubtedly authentic. Three out of the nine Latin charters are versions of the original copies with subsequent additions. The additional six are forgeries from centuries later.

In my paper I discussed the conditions of the creation and the philological features of the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Bakonybél (1037). This charter was forged between 1230 and 1240 with the use of different charters and legends. The original of the charter written at the beginning of the 13th century is not available, its text survived only after multiple transcripts. The first transcription comes from Béla IV in 1246, however, it also proved to be a forgery. The text of the founding charter was preserved by the 1330 authentic charter of King Charles transcribing the charter of Béla IV.

It is unquestionable that Saint Stephen founded the abbey and supposedly a charter was issued about it in the 11th century. Thus due to the foundation by Stephen, three linguistic levels can be supposed in the charter: the linguistic characteristics of the age of forgery, i.e. the 13th century; the copying of the forged charter, i.e. the 14th century; as well as the age of establishment in the 11th century may all be present in the charter. At the time of Saint Ladislaus (1086) the census of the assets of the Abbey of Bakonybél were recorded. The comparison of the two documents (the forged founding charter and the census) reveals that the majority of the place names of the forgery also appear in the parts of the census from different eras. Thus these place names certainly existed in the 11th or the beginning of the 12th century already. The place names appearing both in the census and the founding charter can serve as the starting points of further research. With the help of these place names we should answer whether despite the 13th century origin of the charter we can talk about an 11th-century chronological layer from a philological perspective in the case of the Bakonybél founding charter.

The Philological Source Value of the Census of the Abbey of Bakonybél

The charter belongs among the early linguistic records of Hungarian philology, and while its authenticity is dubious, its significance lies in its age and in the high number of toponyms and anthroponyms it contains. The interpolated Latin charter, which has survived in a copied version, was written in 1086 with the approval of King Ladislaus I of Hungary, and it contains the census of assets of of the Benedictine monastery in Bakonybél, established in 1018.

The introductory part of the paper discusses whether or not charters of dubious origin can be utilized in philological research, then goes on to introduce the charter and the problems concerning the philological estimation of certain parts. There is no consensus in literature regarding the authenticity and age of the sections originating from four different periods. The paper reviews the historical, diplomatic, palaeographic and philological arguments connected to the issue. Based on this, the first and longest part of the charter is probably an almost contemporaneous copy of the lost original document: it was probably written in 1086 or in the subsequent years. It lists 28 estates belonging to the monastery, along with the borders and serving staff of some: it contains 87 toponyms and 125 anthroponyms. Part II, listing taxes and a private donation, originates from the early 12th century, during the reign of King Coloman. It consists of two additions and can be considered authentic. It lists 15 toponyms and 60 anthroponyms. Part III, about the donation of salt miners is certainly inauthentic, it was probably added to the charter at the end of the 12th century or in the early 13th century. This mentions only 4 toponyms and 25 anthroponyms. Part IV, written in the 13th century and containing a brief list of 8 estates, is also inauthentic.

The third section of the paper reviews the discussion of the remnants of the charter in literature, while the fourth section lists the publications of the charter. An annotated critical edition of the text was published in 1992 in the first volume of *Diplomata Hungariae Antiquissima*, edited by GYÖRGY GYÖRFFY. The last section of the paper offers a brief summary of later charters concerning the Bakonybél monastery, which draws upon the charter collection of the book about the history of the monastery (PONGRÁC SÖRÖS, *A bakonybéli apátság története* [The History of the Bakonybél Monastery]. Budapest, 1903.).

The analysed early linguistic source can be used in philological research, but we have to bear in mind the interpolated nature of the charter and the circumstances and time of origin of each part.

On the Text Integration Procedures of the Toponymic Elements in the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Százd

The examination of the linguistic relationship between Latin texts and Hungarian-language elements has been in the focus of attention recently in the relevant literature. Joining this trend in historical linguistic and onomastic studies, I intend to investigate in this paper the relationship between the Latin text of the interpolated Founding charter of the Abbey of Százd (1067/1267) and the Hungarian toponymic remnants included therein.

According to the typology introduced by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN (*Az oklevelek helynévi szórványainak nyelvi hátteréről* [On the Linguistic Background of Toponymic Remnants in Charters], 2004. *Helynévtörténeti Tanulmányok* [Studies in Toponomastics] 1: 9–61), I have identified the following text integration types: 1. names in denominative phrases, cf., e.g., 1067/1267: *monasterium [...]*, *quod dicitur Zazty*; 2. names in contexts of Latin geographical common words, cf., e.g., 1067/1267: *predium Scegholm*; 3. names preceded by Latin prepositions, cf., e.g., 1067/1267: *ad Rakamoz*; 4. names integrated with the help of Hungarian linguistic tools (e.g., suffixes or postpositions): the recorder of the founding charter did not use this text integration method; 5. forms without any constructional reference, cf., e.g., 1067/1267: *ibi Tiza*; 6. Latin names, or names appearing in Latinized form, cf., e.g., 1067/1267: *Byhoriensis*. During the course of the investigation of the charters, I suppose two chronological planes, as—being an interpolated charter—the 11th-century version also contains parts added in the 13th century. I will compare my findings with the typical text integration methods available in 11th and 13th-century charters (including the Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany, 1055; the Founding charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek, 1075/+1124/+1217; and the Census of the Abbey of Tihany, 1211).

The text integration procedures observable in the Founding charter of the Abbey of Százd—corresponding to the two chronological levels—display similarities both with the 11th and the 13th-century charters. The person who recorded the charter used the text integration methods discussed above, with the exception of those utilizing denominative phrases and those without any constructional reference, in a fairly similar proportion. Overall, among the methods of text integration in the founding charter, the most typical ones are the structures of Latin geographical common word + Hungarian toponyms, while the least often used method is apparently the one with denominative phrases. In the founding charter, the use of Latin and Latinized names, conforming neatly to the forms of names in other mediaeval sources, is characteristic primarily of names of counties and major rivers and lakes.

On the Philological Source Value of the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek

Only a few charters have survived from the 11th century, an era marking the beginning of Hungarian literacy. Of these, linguists have studied primarily those early charters that were also authenticated. I believe that besides the low number of authentic sources from this early period, those of uncertain authenticity should also be studied. This is possible if we specify those aspects based on which these charters can also become sources of Hungarian philology.

My paper discusses this issue using the example of the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek issued in 1075. According to most recent research, the original charter of Géza I could still be found in the first years of the 16th century, however, this document was interpolated at around 1237 and 1270. The versions of the charter dated 1124 and 1217 were also recorded only after the forgery taking place at around 1270. The text of the charter is known from the document forged for the age of Andrew II.

This charter could become a valuable source in philological and onomastic research due to its early date and rich toponymic corpus (it includes approx. 280 place names). However, its use in linguistic research is made more complicated by several factors. Researchers need to keep in mind that the charter has not survived in its original form, only in a transcript made two hundred years later. The writers of the transcripts could change the spelling of Hungarian words. This alteration was manifested mostly in the writing of sounds absent in Latin. The philological analysis of the charter is also made more difficult by the fact that in the case of the founding charter we are not talking about a simple transcript. The copy of Andrew II was not made due to the disappearance of the original document (1075) or to confirm or preserve the charter, but transcription was preceded by the interpolation of the text also. Thus the charter known to us includes such sections that do not originate in the 11th century. However, to study the founding charter from a philological aspect, it is not enough to know which parts were added to the text later, as due to multiple transcriptions it is true for the whole charter that certain parts reflect characteristics of the 11th, while others of the 13th century. This means that an 11th or 13th-century orthography of a name formant in itself does not indicate which could be original parts of the charter and which could be added later.

A Linguistic Study of the Census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211)

Medieval charters and other sources in Latin represent an especially significant source for onomastic and philological research. Through investigating the vulgar (i.e., recorded in the vernacular of the given community) linguistic elements, mainly toponyms and anthroponyms, that they contain, it is possible to acquire a huge amount of useful information concerning the language and the inherent name usage that would not be accessible in any other way.

My intention in the present inquiry is to highlight the significance of one of the notable written sources of the history of the Hungarian language, the Census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211), from a linguistic perspective, as well as the necessity to process it in a scholarly fashion.

This charter is extremely important on the one hand because of the impressive size of the onomastic corpus in it. It contains more than two thousand remnants, including as many as 200 place names and about two thousand personal names, mostly from the shores of Lake Balaton in Zala and Somogy counties as well as from the Tolna-Bodrog and Torontál watersheds of the rivers Duna and Tisza. On the other hand, it is also essential to note the rich internal and external systems of relationships of this linguistic source. The onomastic and philological value of the census is further enhanced by the fact that it can be compared to other linguistic sources. The comparative examination of the charters related to the same institution, i.e., the Abbey of Tihany (including the 1055 founding charter and the 1211 census), offers several chances for researchers to shed light on specific individual issues of onomastics and philology. In addition to the above aspects, the internal system of relationships, i.e., the philological significance, of this linguistic record also needs to be emphasized, as a special circumstance for the study of it is provided by the fact that a draft copy of the authentic document is also extant to us. Due to this particular philological circumstance, I have had the opportunity to explore the similarities and the differences between the draft and the final version of the charter and, consequently, to figure out the procedural aspects of the contemporary routine of generating charters. Thus, the abundant system of relationships of the census of Tihany can raise the issue of investigating even more general questions (such as the one of contemporary chartering practices) beyond the concrete examination of the charter itself.

As a result, the study of this linguistic source represents a significant contribution to expanding our knowledge of Hungarian philology (especially in the fields of phonetics, orthography, etymology, and onomastics) and to the complementation or the modification of the scholarly results achieved hitherto in the discipline of linguistics.

Philological Issues in the Census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211)

In this study, my intention is to present the similarities and the differences in sound form, orthography, and composition between the texts of the two extant copies of the Census of the Abbey of Tihany of special philological significance: the draft and the authentic charter of the census. Evidently, the differences can be pinpointed primarily in the differing ways of spelling of the identical proper names. My inquiry will cover chiefly the typical differences between the toponyms in the two documents but I will also aim to support my observations through examining the corpus of anthroponyms and the Latin-language context, wherever it seems to be necessary.

I expect to discuss four types of differences in detail here. 1. Differences in spelling denoting sound identification behind which it is also possible to assume pronunciation-sound discrepancies, cf., e.g., *Posontaua* ~ *Posuntoua*. 2. Issues of purely spelling nature, cf. pl. *Hodut* ~ *Hoduth*. 3. Morphological differences, cf. *Gueldeguh* ~ *Sebus Gueldegueh*. 4. Differences concerning examples of Latin wording, cf. e.g., *Zacharias cum filiis suis* ~ *Zacharias, Cem et Chom cum filiis suis*.

As a result of my comparative investigations, we may encounter a peculiar kind of dichotomy. In a number of orthographical considerations, it is noticeably the draft copy that seems to be more “archaic”, displaying a close connection with 11th-century orthography, and especially with the spelling solutions used in the Founding charter of Tihany (1055). By noting this, I have raised the possibility that, out of the writers of the two copies, it might have been the scribbler of the draft who was probably influenced by the orthography applied in the founding charter, that is to say, the drafter of this copy used the founding charter for his work. This idea or assumption, however, may be made uncertain by another phenomenon; the fact that the forms indicating a more open sound condition occur in the draft whereas the authentic copy preserves the generally more archaic forms. As regards the lexical-morphological structure and the Latin wording, it is also the draft that seems to strive for more precision. The age-old dilemma whether the sealed charter was produced through copying or dictating the draft seems very difficult to resolve. The majority of the issues discussed above appear to support the assumption that the authentic charter must have been produced through copying.

On the Question of the Length of Old Oronyms

In the case of data from medieval charters it is usually clear how long a Hungarian place name is in a Latin text. However, we must bear in mind that in the formal name usage situation in which the charter writer asks people living there about the names of the places, they may easily have linked explaining appellatives to the one-constituent names while in the case of names used in both variants they tended to use the two-constituent forms that they deemed more precise. We also need to take the effect of the charter writer into account. In most cases charter writers provided the place names in the forms used in the given area, to obey language loyalty. However, forms of names partly or fully in Latin present (e.g., *alpes Clementis*) a problem: sometimes neither the first component nor the type of the Latin appellative can be clearly identified.

In my work I intend to provide a few methodological principles of determining the length of names.

1. With problematic names the first step should be to examine them as elements of the oronymic name system. It is well known that loan names often undergo a lengthening: a Hungarian geographical common noun denoting the type is added to the name. This leads us to assume that the name form *Viszoka hegye* must have been an actual name variant. However, place names formed from personal names without formants are very rare in the name system of oronyms: this form was not even used to refer to higher terrains. In the case of *alpes Clementis* thus the form *Kelemen-havasok* (*Kelemen* personal name + ‘high mountain’) is a likely candidate.
2. There is a need for the microphilological analysis of the charters that contain the names: we need to examine the general features of integrating names into Latin texts. In addition to exploring the general charter writing customs, it is expedient to carry out analyses within individual charters. In addition to Latin geographical common nouns the Hungarian lexeme *bérc* is also fairly frequent in the role of Latin geographical common words in the charter-writing practice of the period: 1295: “in qd. *berch* Seleumal dicto”. In this example the lexeme *bérc* precedes a two-constituent name (*Szőlő-mál*) and is not likely to be part of it.
3. With respect to questions arising in relation to old place names we also need to examine the survival of names.

For a more realistic judgement of the individual data, a combined use of the aspects outlined above is advisable.

Bynames and the Practice of Charter Writing

For the investigation of the genesis of family names name data from diverse sources (e.g., charters dealing with estates or other legal matters, censuses, etc.) are at our disposal. These types of sources were created for different purposes and in different ways hence they differ from one another from the aspect of the modes of recording personal names. A common feature of them is that they all represent some degree of officiality and differ from contemporary live name use due to their written nature. However, the degree of deviation differs in the types of sources: it is smallest in censuses and greatest in charters recording legal transactions. Hence these charters are not in the least suitable for the study of the genesis of personal names; but unfortunately we do not have access to any other type of source from the 14th century, when the inheritance of bynames, i.e., their turning into family names, began. Relying on data from the 14th–16th centuries, the study seeks to explore how personal names in charters can be used—despite their greater divergence from live name usage—to study this early stage of historical anthroponomastics. In the course of this it addresses two topics: the appearance of spoken name usage in official documents/writing and the use and marking of bynames of toponymic origin in official document.

Data suggest that sometimes charters dealing with legal transactions also preserved the traces of contemporary spoken name usage: first only through non-Latinised personal names, later in the mother tongue versions among bynames introduced by *dictus* and finally, mixed with Latin structures, more and more Hungarian structural modes and affixes appeared, too. Latin name elements gradually disappear: by the early 16th century only *de* ('from') had survived.

The variation of toponymic bynames introduced by *de* may have differed in the 14th century by family, or even by person; reasons include change of residence or of rights of possession. By the 16th century even *de* had disappeared from the less formal sources but it survived in legal charters and deeds as a means of officiality albeit in a new function next to the family name as a marker of actual ownership.

2. Toponymic Studies in Charters

István Hoffmann

The Toponymic Remnants in the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany from an Onomatosystematical Perspective

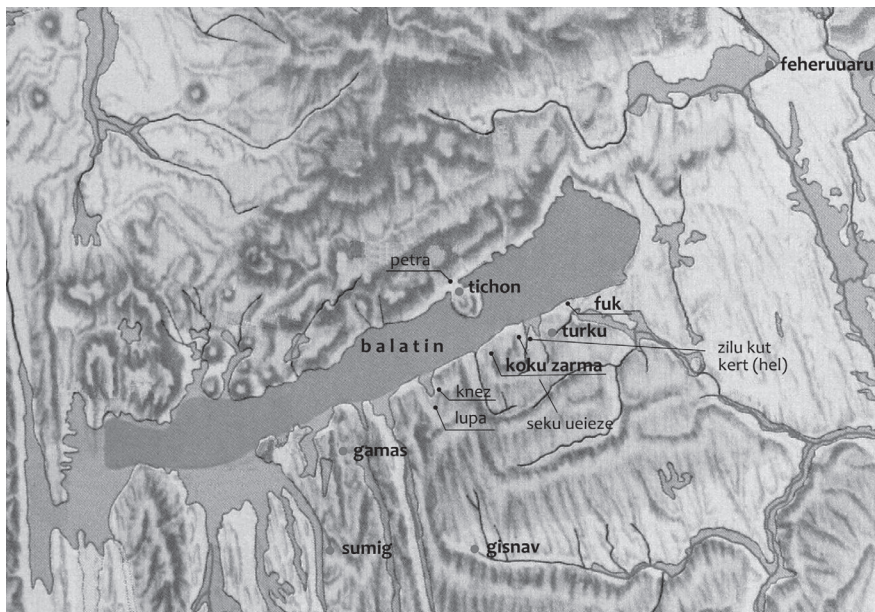
The Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany, which was written in 1055 and was preserved as the first original charter, contains several Hungarian elements which have been extensively researched but no one has attempted to examine the toponyms of the text as parts of a contemporary toponym system. The present paper undertakes this task.

In the founding charter we can isolate 82 remnants. Some of them are elements of common words, but most of them are toponyms. Applying various analytic methods, we can identify further toponyms in the Hungarian place denominations, therefore altogether nearly 95 toponyms can be included in the analysis. About 40% of them are artificial names, that is, names of places which have been created as a result of human intervention. Among the 22 settlement names belonging to this category there is only one toponym which consists of two parts, two functional name constituents (*feheruuaru*: *fehér* ‘white’ + *vár* ‘castle’), the rest of the names consist of one constituent (*tichon*, *gisnav*). More than half of the settlement names have been formed metonymically from anthroponyms without any kind of formant (*knez*, *culun*). Several settlement names have also been formed metonymically from natural names (*sumig*).

60% of all names are natural names. There is only one foreign—of Slavic origin—among them (*balatin*), the other toponyms have been created from Hungarian constituents, similarly to artificial names. Most natural names, however, are comprised of two constituents, in which the basic constituent is a geographical common word, while the complement is a word referring to some characteristic of the place (*kues kut*: *köves* ‘stony’ + *kút* ‘spring’). In this group we can find several elements whose status as a settlement name or a common word is hard to decide (*zakadat*: *szakadék* ‘rift’).

Based on systemic connections and the corpus of Hungarian toponyms known from later eras it is probably not without reason to think that the elements of

the Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany represent the most typical groups of old Hungarian toponyms both from a semantic and a lexical-morphological perspective, and their existence can be hypothesized in the system of Hungarian toponyms even in earlier centuries.



The Localization of Remnants Denoting Places
in the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany

Éva Kovács

The Toponymic Remnants in the 800-Hundred-Year-Old Census of the Abbey of Tihany from an Onomatosystematical Perspective

The Hungarian-language remnants from medieval charters (primarily, the stock of place names and personal names) represent an especially important source. By carefully exploring them, we can get a more profound understanding of the Hungarian language and its users who lived during the centuries following the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin.

It is my intention in this study to present the linguistic and onomatosystematical features in the toponyms listed in the Census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211). Consequently, I intend to compare the results of my investigations with the peculiarities of toponyms in the Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany examined in detail by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN (*A Tihanyi alapítólevél mint helynévtörténeti for-*

rás [The Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany as a Source for the History of Toponyms], Debrecen, 2010). The analysis of the remnants in the founding charter may yield results and raise new queries not only in the case of individual linguistic elements but also concerning the entire toponymic corpus available in the charter. What is more, it could even make the study of more general issues possible beyond the examination of the diploma itself.

From a linguistic and onomatosystematical aspect, the 112 place names of Hungarian origin that are available in the text of the charter can be divided into two distinct groups: civilized toponyms and natural toponyms. There is no large difference observable in the proportion of these two name categories between the two Tihany charters. Both of them contain structurally one-constituent (e.g., 1211: *Fured, Mortua*) as well as two-constituent (e.g., 1211: *Popsoca: pap* ‘religious person’ + *sok* ‘village’) place names. The majority of the structurally simple place names in both charters was formed out of personal names through metonymic name-giving (e.g., 1211: *Pilip, Vazil*). As regards the basic constituent of the two-constituent natural place names in both sources, they are mostly geographical common words that refer to the type of the place (e.g., 1211: *Ludos Here: lúd* ‘goose’ with the derivational suffix *-s* + *ér* ‘brook’), and it is this group of words that represents the larger part of the one-constituent natural names as well (e.g., 1211: *Foc: fok* ‘natural or artificial drainage’). There is also some similarity between the founding charter and the land survey concerning the grammatical structure of the compound place names, which is characterized by an attributive possessive relationship (e.g., 1211: *Posuntoua, Wuolcanfaya*).

By describing the linguistic and onomatosystematical features present in the founding charter and the census, I could explore and map the most typical forms of old Hungarian name-giving (including the one-constituent place names coming from personal names and the two-constituent natural names with a geographical common word in their second constituents).

László Holler

Identifying the Location of the *mortis* Real Estate in the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany (1055)

The estate called *mortis* was undoubtedly situated in present-day Tolna County, as demonstrated by road names in the description of its border. To identify its exact place, I use the inductive method of localization. I examine the objects mentioned in the border’s description one by one, I analyse their probable meaning and by using a 20th-century database of toponyms of Tolna County and the Google Earth program, I identify their locations one by one and depict them on the map.

The paper concludes that the *mortis* estate was located to the north of the area suggested by researchers as recently as 2010. The suggested location of the real estate discussed in this article is shown on a map.

I also examine the semantic and philological problems occurring in case of some phrases of the border's description. It contains 34 non-Latin words altogether, out of them 9 are the postposition *rea*, which in 8 cases has the meaning of the Hungarian adverbial suffix *-ig* i.e., 'to'. The other non-Latin words are typically common words. The border-description of another estate, namely the one described as situated 'next to the horse pasture' also contains multiple non-Latin words, but out of them 8 are geographical names. This latter estate, despite all previous views, is not situated east to the River Danube, but lies also in Tolna County, near the *mortis* estate. (See HOLLER LÁSZLÓ: Az 1055. évi tihanyi oklevélben szereplő „lólegelő melletti” birtok lokalizálása.–Egy jelentős „új” helytörténeti forrás a 11. századból. [An Important “Recently Discovered” Source Regarding 11th Century Toponyms: Identifying the Location of the Estate “Situated next to a Horse Pasture” in the 1055 Tihany Charter.] *Erdélyi Múzeum* 78/3: 51–96)

Section 7.2. of the paper on the *mortis* estate summarizes the philological results regarding the non-Latin words in the border's description. Among them, we have the following results:

- regarding *sar feu*, the most important compositions with *fő ~ fej* 'head' occurring in toponyms are discussed, analysing their semantic relationship;
- in case of *eri itu*, the *-i* in *eri* 'streamy' is interpreted as an adjective formant, contrary to previous views;
- in the expression *petre zenaia hel*, the meaning 'scaffoldings, barns for drying hay' is attributed to the *petre* element, despite all previous views.

Moreover, I express strong doubts on the generally accepted 'old road' meaning of the first word in the phrase *ohut cuta*. This observation even has interesting consequences in Finno-Ugric linguistics and Hungarian etymology, discussed in detail in a separate publication (See HOLLER LÁSZLÓ: Az *agg* és az *ó* szócsaládjai összetartozásának kérdéséről. [Do the Word Families of Hung. *agg* and *ó* Have Common Origin or Not?] *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények* 108: 253–266).

Identifying the Location of Two Real Estates in the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany (1055)

The Latin charter dated 1055 describing the donations given by King Andrew I to the Abbey of Tihany is the earliest Hungarian charter preserved in its original form. The lengthy charter bears an outstanding significance from historical, philological and ecclesiastical perspectives, and also from the perspective of local history.

Its philological significance is provided by the several dozen Hungarian words and phrases in the description of the borders of the donated estates; all these offer a glimpse into the state of the Hungarian language a millennium ago. The exact meaning of most of these words and phrases was explained by ISTVÁN SZAMOTA in 1895 (A tihanyi apátság 1055-iki alapítólevele mint a magyar nyelv legrégibb hiteles és egykorú emléke [The 1055 Founding Charter of Tihany as The Oldest Authentic and Contemporary Linguistic Record of the Hungarian Language], *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények* 25: 129–167). There are still, however, quite a few problematic words and phrases in the charter and to find the real meaning of all these, I'm convinced that it is necessary to identify the location and the borders of the donated estates as precisely as possible.

The first part of my paper is concerned with the *segisti* lake. By analysing charters from the 14th and 15th centuries, I refute the previously accepted location east to the River Danube. I identify the lake in the vicinity of Segesd in Somogy County. The second part is concerned with the woodland bordered by *bagat meze*. In this section I introduce the deductive method of localization, using charters from the 13th–15th centuries, a 20th-century database of toponyms of Somogy County and the Google Earth program. I interpret the *portus ecli* phrase in the border's description as an imprecisely abbreviated form of *portus ecclesiae*, consequently there are not any Hungarian common words or non-Latin names in this phrase. Relying on charters from the 13th–15th centuries I point out the surprising stability of settlement names, microtoponyms and the paths of major roads over several centuries. As a result of the analysis, this real estate is located in present-day Somogy County, very near to the *segesti* lake. Since the *segesti* lake appears in the charter following all the other real estate and even after the tax-donation, I consider its disposition in the text as a sign of a final and supplementary donation. In the third section I establish that the localization of the donated estates is a complex and iterative task; and I emphasise that place names from non-authentic charters can be applied only with extreme caution, otherwise they will lead to a false localization.

The locations of the real estates discussed in this article are shown on a map at the end of the paper.

The Description of *Gamás* Estate in the Census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211)

My intention in the present inquiry is to identify the interior borderlines of the village of *Gamás*, as featured in the census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211), and to implement a complex (historical-etymological, onomatosystematical, name-typological, etc.) analysis of the Hungarian toponymic remnants in this census. As this village is also mentioned in the Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany (1055), I intend to pay special attention to the clarification of the similarities and differences apparent in the toponyms included in the description of the boundaries of both charters (*Gamás*, *Balaton*).

In the Middle Ages, there used to be two settlements named identically *Gamás*, fairly close to one another within a relatively small geographical area. Although the village of *Gamás*, listed both in the founding charter and census, ceased to exist a long time ago, we can still determine its former location quite precisely. It was situated between the settlements of *Lelle* and *Boglár* on the southern shore of Lake Balaton. By the time period between the 13th and 15th centuries, it had been divided into several smaller villages, distinguished from one another through various attributive lexemes, which suggests that it was relatively large for size (cf. e.g., 1331: *Felgemas*, *Algamas*, 1344: *Eghazasgamas*). It is also present today as a microtoponym at the western part of *Balatonlelle*, approximately one or two kilometers from Lake Balaton: *Főső-Gamás*, *Gamási-domb*, etc. Roughly 20 kilometers further south of this location, there is another village still recognized as *Gamás* today, the first written record about which dates back to the year 1221, where it is recorded *Games*.

The 1211 charter lists the settlement name *Gamás* (*Gomas* ~ *Gamas*) as the thirty-second estate and landed property and we find the following Hungarian-language microtoponyms in its descriptive section: *Bolotin* ~ *Bolotun*, *Bethcu* ~ *Betcu*, *Zaarhegy* ~ *Zaharegi*, *Hodvth*. There is only one name of foreign origin in the text of the charter: the name of Lake *Balaton*, which comes from Slavic languages (cf. **blatъnъ*), and was adapted into Hungarian. However, the forms *Balatin* ~ *Bolatin* ~ *Bolotin*, used in the founding charter (in 1055), let us unequivocally suppose the presence of Hungarian language users. The reason for this is the fact that the initial *bl*- consonant cluster in the original Slavic form is divided by an epenthetic vowel which complies with the nature of the vowel in the following syllable. Concerning the toponyms of Hungarian origin, I also wish to find objective prompts for proper name analysis and attempt to localize the objects with the help of later occurrences and surviving forms of the names. In the

meanwhile, I also consider the structure and the morpho-phonological features of the names important.

Melinda Szőke

The Description of *Talmach* Estate in the Charter of Garamszentbenedek

The majority of the estates of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek were situated in the immediate vicinity of the abbey and in Bars County. At the same time, the abbey had estates in and received income from different parts of the country (Békés, Bihar, Csongrád, Esztergom, Hont, Komárom, Külső-Szolnok, Nógrád, Nyitra, Pilis, Szabolcs and Torda counties).

The founding charter first describes the location of the monastery. The description of the boundaries of Garamszentbenedek comes from the 13th century. Then the charter mentions three villages separately (*Sceulleus, Talmach, Kouachi*), although they belonged to the area designated by the first description of the boundaries in the charter, i.e., the vicinity of the monastery. My paper focuses on the linguistic analysis of the description of boundaries of *Tolmács* village. *Tolmács* is a settlement that exists to this day under the name *Garamtolmács*, on the left bank of the River Garam, north of Bars. Besides the etymological explanation of the names included in the description, I paid special attention to the analysis of the Latin text. The examination of Hungarian place names detached from the Latin text might lead the researchers astray in many cases.

The description of the boundaries behaves similarly to the description of the location of the monastery from a linguistic perspective. A significant part of boundary marks appear without a name, expressed with a Latin geographical common noun in both descriptions, and are described with the name of another place. Only two proper name designations are featured as boundary marks in the analyzed description of boundaries: the first *in rivulo, qui dicitur Gai*, is the brook *Gáj* close to villages Szőlős and Tolmács; and the second name is that of the lake close to villages Braján and Tolmács: *ad caput laci, qui Orduksara vocatur*. Both hydronyms appear in the text next to a word referring to a denomination (*dicitur; vocatur*). The names of boundary marks usually do not appear in such structures. In this regard the description of the vicinity of the monastery is clearly separate from the boundary descriptions in other parts of the charter. This is probably because these boundary descriptions were added during the 13th century and this was a general procedure at the time as exemplified by the fact that in the census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211) such a structure appears in the description of almost all estates.

Anonymus and “The City of Cleopatra”

The *Gesta* of Anonymus is a special document among Hungarian historical sources. The only surviving copy of the Latin text, whose author is unknown, describes in detail how the Hungarians occupied the Carpathian Basin in the early 10th century. The majority of the *Gesta* is independent of other historical texts, but it does contain some similar phrases used in the Chronicle called *Chronicon Pictum*. The *Gesta* reflects a detailed, exact knowledge of Hungarian geography, but the story of the Hungarian Conquest is not reliable, it is the product of the writer’s imagination. By the end of the 20th century, the generally accepted view dates the *Gesta* back to “around 1200.”

The present paper is one of a series focusing on a particular toponym or phrase of the *Gesta*, and by analysing its role and origin, I arrive at significant conclusions regarding both the *Gesta* and other medieval Hungarian chronicles. (Earlier pieces in this series: Anonymus és a „Fekete-tenger” [Anonymus and the “Black Sea”] *Magyar Nyelv* 104: 306–316, 110: 56–67; Anonymus és a „senonok hegyei” meg az „aliminus népek”. Árpád-kori történeti szövegek fejlődési modelljének első közelítése. [Anonymus, “montes senonum” and “populi alimini”. An Evolution Scheme of Arpad-age Historical Texts] *Magyar Nyelv* 105: 300–324, 105: 431–449).

The present paper focuses on the phrase “ad cleopatram ciuitatem.” As no town is known having Cleopatra’s name, the excellent Hungarian historian, GYULA PAULER suggested in 1900 among the notes given to the text published by LÁSZLÓ FEJÉRPATAKY (*Béla király Névtelen jegyzőjének műve* [The Work of King Béla’s Anonymous Notary]; as part of *A magyar honfoglalás kútfoi a honfoglalás ezredéves emlékére* [Sources on the Hungarian Conquest on Its Millennium]. Eds. GYULA PAULER–SÁNDOR SZILÁGYI. Budapest, 1900. 381–463), that the phrase is a misspelling of “ad neopatram ciuitatem” and he gave reasons to support his hypothesis. His reasoning, however, was entirely forgotten in the course of the 20th century. The present paper accepts the emendation regarding the city of *Neopatras* of Greece and examines why and when the writer of the *Gesta* could have encountered the name of this town situated such a considerable distance from Hungary. The answer is given by examining some charters of Pope Innocent III on the one hand, and the chain of events concerning Margaret, daughter of King Béla III of Hungary, as regent of the Kingdom of Thessalonica on the other. As a result, I give as the earliest possible date of finishing the *Gesta* the autumn of 1211. This is supported strongly by the use of several genus names in the *Gesta* introduced just in these years. By analysing another paragraph of the *Gesta*, I conclude that the text was completed before 28 September, 1213, the assassination of Gertrude, wife of King Andrew II of Hungary.

Summarizing all these I have come to the conclusion that the Gesta was very likely finished between October 1211 and September 1213, that is, exactly 800 years ago.

Ferenc Bíró

Toponyms in 13th Century Charters from the Heves County Archives

The present paper examines Hungarian toponyms (157) in Heves County from a linguistic and onomastic perspective, which appear in 13th century charters (65) held in the Heves County Archives. The onomastic corpus has been explored from a linguistic, philological and historical-onomastic perspective via an examination of toponyms, which in turn has highlighted the characteristics of Early Old Hungarian regarding naming, the structure of names and name formation. The paper analyzes the different types of toponyms individually. Their structure suggests that the majority of names of rivers and settlements are comprised of one constituent with rather short phonemes. Toponym forms consisting of a compound of basic constituents referring to the type of place and a constituent denoting some characteristic of the place dominate the group containing the names of bodies of still water and natural features of land. Among two-constituent names, toponyms with designating functions appear only among hydronyms and settlement names. It is remarkable that the hydrographic common name *patak* 'brook' so frequent in later periods never occurs among hydronyms.

In the charters settlement names (79) appear most frequently. Most of them (59) consist of one constituent. The most populous group of settlement names contains one-constituent toponyms (41), which were formed through metonymic name-giving, thus proving the supposition that one-constituent settlement names formed metonymically from anthroponyms or toponyms without a formant dominated 13th-century settlement names. The former group consists of 22 names (27, including names of tribes, ethnonyms, and occupational names), the latter contains 14 settlement names.

Three-quarters (15) of two-constituent settlement names (20) contain a former settlement name in their second constituent. Only two geographical common words denoting settlements are featured as basic constituents in four names. These common words are: *-föld* 'land' and *-telek* 'cultivated land'. It seems that this kind of syntactic construction had hardly any role in the formation of settlement names. It is striking, however, that the geographical common words referring to settlements (e.g., *-falu/-falva*, *-laka*, *-háza*, *-ülése*) never appear as second constituents.

Among the genetic processes of names syntagmatic constructions and metonymy occur nearly in equal proportions, their joint occurrence rate is over 80%. From the perspective of name constituting tools it becomes obvious that anthroponyms and toponyms, and among common words, geographical common words could most frequently become name constituents, while among other parts of speech, adjectives are represented in a greater proportion.

3. Onomastics and History

Anita Rácz

Historical Demography and Toponomastics

The focal question linguistics and history pose about the research of toponyms is whether or not names can be used to explore the ethnic composition of a given area. Bearing this question in mind, in this paper I attempt to outline the ethnic situation of Bihar comitat until 1600, based on the documented settlement names.

In the areas inhabited by Hungarians the presence of foreign ethnicities can be shown linguistically by names which are of Hungarian origin and contain ethnonyms, and which are of foreign origin but got into the Hungarian toponym system. One of the difficulties of the research is identifying the direct origin of the settlement names formed from an ethnonym. Ethnonyms did not only directly become settlement names: the ethnonym often became an anthroponym first, and the person bearing this anthroponym became the direct name giver. In such cases we cannot draw reliable conclusions about the population of the settlement. The other difficulty is that we cannot be certain if in larger areas only those parts were inhabited by foreign population which are indicated by settlement names. Among the motivations for name-giving the expression of the ethnic identity of the inhabitants is just one of the possible aspects. Besides, we cannot disregard the fact that an additional settling of people to or inhabitation of an already existing settlement will not necessarily be reflected in the name-giving. It is another problem that whether a settlement name with ethnonymic origin provides information only about the local inhabitants or about the ethnicity of the settlement's vicinity as well.

The paper examines what charters say about the inhabitation of Bihar. We can mostly find traces of Hungarian, Székely, Slavic (Tót [Slovak], Russian, Czech), Pecheneg and Romanian ethnicities in the name stock of Bihar comitat. However, due to resettlements in the comitat in the Árpád era such ethnicities appeared as well who were represented in smaller numbers. Their presence is proven by settlement names, for example, in the case of Walloon and German ethnicities.

The results of the research reflect the ethnic diversity characteristic of the comitat, which spread out over a large area during the entire Middle Ages. Early settlement names prove that the most significant ethnic group of the area was the Hungarians, but by the end of the 13th century a strong Romanian inhabitation began, which showed increasing tendencies later on and resulted in a Romanian majority in the southern part of Bihar.

István Hoffmann–Valéria Tóth

Viewpoints on the 11th-Century Linguistic and Ethnic Reconstruction

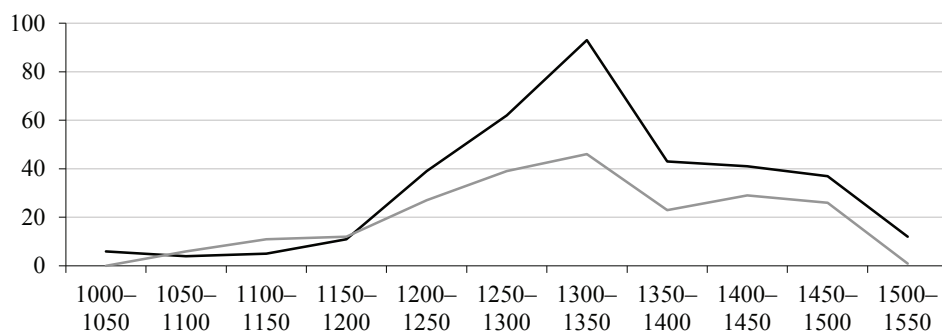
Our study is directly connected to a paper published in the year 2000 by the notable historian GYULA KRISTÓ (*Magyarország népei Szent István korában* [Peoples of Hungary during the Time of King Stephen I], *Századok* 134: 3–44), in which the author subjected to a critical discussion and evaluation the methods and findings of ISTVÁN KNEZSA on this subject matter, and also outlined his own ideas concerning the ethnic composition of the Carpathian Basin during the reign of St. Stephen (1000–1038). No reflection we know of has been issued in response to KRISTÓ's work from any linguist up until the time of the publication of the present study.

We intend, therefore, to examine from several aspects the question of what sorts of linguistic and onomastic tools can be used in the effort of mapping the linguistic and, perhaps, also the ethnic image of the Carpathian Basin concerning the first two centuries following the settlement of the Hungarian tribes in this geographical area. We will outline the relevant issues of name theory in the background of the above query, and we will subject to critical examination a tenet by KNEZSA and KRISTÓ each.

Among the questions about giving and using place names, we have highlighted the issue of conscious name-giving, underlining that the cognitive-pragmatic approach related to settlement names focuses on the role of the individuals instead of that of the community in the act of name-giving. The intention of expressing individual interests is especially notable in giving settlement names after a person's name.

Out of the teachings of ISTVÁN KNEZSA, we have picked for detailed discussion his opinion concerning place names coming from tribe's names, with an intention of presenting its contradictory nature of it. In connection with this, we have also stated that we do not regard the time determining value of name types justifiable as we cannot provide an absolute chronology of the individual settlement name

types without proper tools and methods. We might, however, make an attempt to determine their relative chronology, i.e., their chronology in relation to one another. (We have illustrated this with settlement names derived from ethnonyms and tribal names.) Regarding the methodology of etymological toponomastics, we have identified the shortcomings of the etymological method of KRISTÓ, including the false nature of the conclusions based upon these. We consider toponym reconstruction, i.e., the explanation of the origins and history of place names, to be a primary task of historical onomastic research, upon which we can base several further investigations (even in questions about language and ethnic history). Finally, we have also emphasized that, unlike place names, personal names do not have a direct linguistic-ethnic source value.



Relative Chronology of Settlement Names Coming from Ethnonyms and Tribal Names
(black for the former, grey for the latter)

Anita Rácz

The Change and Interpretation of Ethnicities and Ethnonyms

For today's language users ethnonyms provide a well-defined group in the vocabulary: they denote a certain group of people with more or less specifically definable characteristics, an ethnicity. The meaning of the definition of a people has, however, changed through history. That is why we can examine which words were used from early times as (in writing mostly Latin) antecedents of this word and which "definable characteristics" of a given people were covered by these lexemes. We can also research how these words fulfilled the role of the word *a people* used today, how they correspond to the notion of *a people* today.

For some time, the study of history has dealt with the question of how contemporary notions of *people* and *nation* developed, how their meaning changed throughout different periods of history. The first section of the paper reviews relevant research results from this field.

It is of outstanding importance to determine what are the criteria to define a group of people as “a people,” as this problem has been occupying thinkers since antiquity (e. g., Caesar, Cicero, Virgil). For today’s historians and linguists it is also important to define the nature of ethnicity. The paper attempts to summarize the most significant results of these studies. It prominently discusses an approach with a systematizing intent, which differentiates between two main criteria signifying ethnicities. A) To talk about an ethnicity, it is vital to have a shared semiotic system (the language, the clothing, the culture, burial customs), a “sense of community,” an own, lasting self-name. B) It is important but not indispensable to have a shared sense of origin, a shared area, a shared political organization and religion.

The final conclusion of the paper is that it is not easy to answer the question regarding the nature of ethnicity. It not easy to decide what can be regarded as an ethnonym and what cannot. Therefore, we should only consider those names of peoples as ethnonyms which, according to our knowledge about Hungarian language users of the period examined, were really used to denote different ethnicities and can be proved to have functioned denoting ethnicities.

Rita Póczos

The Linguistic and Ethnic Relation of the Inhabitants of Borsod Comitát in the Árpád Era

Borsod Comitát in the Árpád Era included the lower drainage area of the River Sajó, the Bükk mountains and the plain lying south of it, down to the River Tisza. By analysing the Early Old Hungarian toponymic system of the comitat, the present paper attempts to discover what languages the ethnic groups living in Borsod comitat in the Árpád era spoke.

In the centuries analysed there seems to be a significant difference between the northern and southern parts of the comitat. Toponyms indicate a dominance of the Hungarian population in both regions, but in the northern part there may have been a significant Slavic population as well. In this area the toponymic corpus with Slavic antecedents was probably, at least in part, inherited from an earlier period than the era examined here, in the discussed era the presence of Slavs could not be unambiguously proven (although it cannot be dismissed either). Toponyms do not indicate the incidence of ethnic groups other than Hungarians and Slavs.

The ethnic background of current name users (based on today’s onomastic corpus) is reflected in microtoponym usage better than in the names of settlements and larger rivers. In the southern part of the comitat we can, with one exception (the

Beretva hydronym), only find microtoponyms created by Hungarian name givers between 1000 and 1350. In the northern area every third microtoponyms can be originated directly or indirectly from Slavic antecedents, but a large part of these can either be linked only to Hungarian name users (based on their phonetic form and morphological structure) or, based on their linguistic structure, can indicate both Hungarian and Slavic name users.

The chronological examination has yielded strong results in the northern part of the comitat: 40% of the settlement names appearing between 1200 and 1250 were of Slavic origin, while by the end of the era (1300–1350) this rate declined to 20%. In the case of names referring to other denotates, this decline is even more obvious: the rate of newly appearing microtoponyms referring to Slavic ethnicities was about 60% between 1200 and 1250, while from 1250 to 1300 it was only 30%. After 1300 such names did not even appear in the northern region. Names appearing early in the examined period still bear the traces of the Slavs living in the area (maybe only earlier), but by the 14th century new names offer no evidence of a Slavic presence.

Rita Póczos

Reflections of Ethnic Relations in Toponymic Models

This paper discusses the experiences of such an onomatosystematical analysis which studies the relationship of a multilingual name stock and the name users, and attempts provide new aspects to the ethnic conclusions drawn from the name stock of the antiquity. The corpus examined relied on nearly 12 000 items of data from the Sásd district of Baranya County.

One of the main conclusions of the study is that the extent to which the names of different denotates signify ethnicity can vary: among the name types detectable in antiquity settlement names are the least suitable to provide conclusions about ethnicity, while name types which were used in smaller communities, which are more sensitive to social change and less conserved with administrative means (names of rivers and microtoponyms) can be more reliable in indicating ethnicities. Among the German settlement names I examined we can find many toponyms of Hungarian origin, which differ from their original form only in pronunciation. The majority of Hungarian settlement name data found in charters as opposed to a minority of settlement names of other origins does not necessarily reflect a Hungarian population in the villages they denote, but rather that in the Árpád era the Hungarian population was in the position to name the settlements and for those names to be recorded by charter writers.

Regarding the non-settlement name stock, we have to bear in mind that in case of bilingualism, the remnant ended up in the charter after a process involving two decisions (that of the “informant” knowing the place and that of the writer of the charter). This double filter, which was most probably influenced to a great extent by contemporary matters of prestige, cannot be disregarded when we evaluate toponyms of old periods.

The analysis also calls attention to the dangers of blurring the distinction between the name giver and the name user: in the German-Hungarian bilingual name corpus of the Sásd district we can also find traces of the former Slavic population, although at the time of recording the data Slavs only lived in one settlement. Since the toponyms of the gradually assimilating ethnicities are also disappearing gradually from the stock of names, thus preserving its memory longer than the actual time the ethnicity lived there, we have to exercise great care when drawing conclusions about the ethnic relations of a given time based on the origin of names.

Anita Rác

Names of Turkish Ethnicities in Old Hungarian Proper Names

When discussing the 11th century, we need to interpret the term ethnicity differently than it is understood today: a people is defined by its different origin, and, therefore, its different lifestyle, traditions, behavioural norms, different ways of creating their living spaces, specificities of clothing, the so-called “sense of community” and the language. If we examine the sense-history of the words in this cluster, we will find a great deal of variability. We can see that the same ethnic group was called different names at the same time or through subsequent periods of time. But it can also happen that one name was used to denote several ethnic groups. The meaning of ethnonyms can be extended, narrowed down or it can change entirely.

Names of ethnic groups appear regularly in Old Hungarian as name constituents in settlement names, and also in contemporaneous so-called one-constituent anthroponyms and in the layer of family names developing later on. Both one-constituent names and the developing family names were formed as motivated names. Their ethnonymic layer, with few exceptions, could refer to the ethnic background of the name bearer or to a related circumstance. Since most Hungarian family names developed in the Late Old Hungarian period (1350–1526), we can suppose that those ethnonyms which, for some reason, disappeared from the language or only spread later on, are represented in the stratum of family names to a lesser extent as well. Ethnonyms used actively in the period in question, however, can be represented in greater numbers in this cluster of proper nouns as well.

The emerging Hungarian dictionary writing provides a continuously enriched picture of the history of ethnonyms of medieval and early modern Hungary (after 1526). The use of bilingual and then monolingual dictionaries as a source cannot be avoided in research of this nature, since the relevant entries of these dictionaries can provide us with the most accurate information about the elements of this word group and their occasional changes. The same is true for the content of contemporary dictionaries: they convey contemporary knowledge as filtered by the lexicographers.

Including the data derived from anthroponyms and the information provided by dictionaries, the paper examines those ethnonyms involved in forming toponyms which were used as ethnonyms in the Árpád era and in contemporary language usage, but their former meaning is different from the one used today: *nándor* (*lándor*)–*bolgár*, *komán*–*kun*–*palóc*, *jász*–*oszlár* (*eszlár*).

Andrea Bölcskei

Place Names Derived from Tribal Names and Ethnonyms in the British Isles

When correlating the migration of peoples in the British Isles, as also evidenced by written sources, with the heritage of place names referring to ethnic groups, we can conclude that the current set of place names paints a rather detailed picture of the ethnic composition, spatial distribution and internal migrations of the population of the British Isles, which has changed several times in the course of its history.

The ethnic group in the area that has the earliest references in the place names are Celtic peoples, e.g., place names *Cornwall* ‘territory of the Britons or Welsh of the *Cornovii* (i.e., peninsula people) tribe’ and *Argyll* ‘coastland of the Gaels’. From among the names given by the Anglo-Saxon tribes arriving as conquerors in the 5th and 6th centuries, several survived in the names of the historic kingdoms, e.g., *Mercia* ‘(territory of) the *Merce* (i.e., people of the march or boundary)’, *Northumbria* ‘(territory of) the *Northhymbre* (i.e., those living north of the River Humber)’, as well as in the names of today’s administrative units, e.g., *Norfolk* ‘(territory of) the northern people (of the East Angles)’. Place names ending in *-ings*, *-ingham* and *-ington* can be ultimately traced back to the names of groups of population based on personal names, e.g., *Hastings*, *Birmingham*, *Lidlington* (cf. below). While certain place names derived from the names of ethnic groups are related to the primary settlement, e.g., *Northill* ‘northern settlement of the tribe called *Gifle*’, *Oundle* ‘(settlement of) the tribe called *Undalas*’; other settlement names may preserve the memory of internal migration, e.g., *Markfield* ‘open land of the Mercians’, *Uxbridge* ‘bridge of the tribe called the *Wixan*’.

The memory of the Scandinavian conquerors appearing in the 9th and 10th centuries survives in many complex place names with suffixes of Scandinavian origin, e.g. *Friesthorpe* ‘outlying farmstead of the Frisians’, *Ferrensby* ‘farmstead or village of the man from the Faroe Islands’; while others contain the suffix *tūn* of Old English origin, meaning ‘settlement, town’, e.g. *Normanton* ‘settlement of the Norwegian[s]’, *Freston* ‘settlement of the Frisian[s]’

The period of the Norman conquest, between 1066 and 1154, brought a replacement of the aristocracy, but it did not involve large-scale settlement of people (cf. nevertheless *Flimby* ‘farmstead or village of the Flemings’). The form of some place names referring to ethnic groups, however, may have been influenced by the pronunciation and spelling practice of the French-speaking Normans, e.g. the form of the name *Jarrow* (< OE tribal name *Gyrwe*) spelled with an initial *J*; the preservation in place names of the name of the same ethnic group based on English and French pronunciation, e.g. *Matching* and *Messing* ‘(settlement of) the family or followers of a man called *Mæcca’.

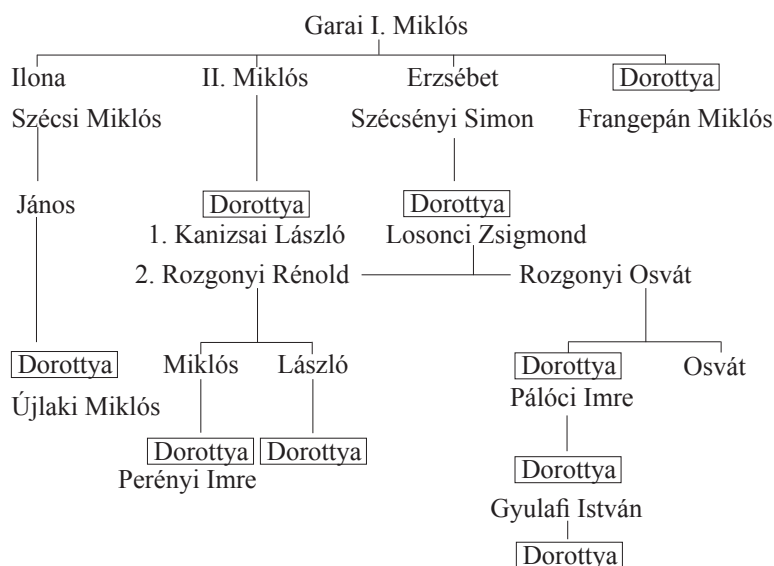
Mariann Sliz

Name History, Geneology and Micro-History

The investigation of the Hungarian historical personal name stock follows two main directions: on the one hand it is characterised by etymological research related to individual names or ethnic groups and, on the other hand, by synchronic or diachronic macro-investigations that focus on the entire country or on individual regions. These naturally rely on the results of historical science, but primarily of historical geography, social and economic history but are less likely to use opportunities offered by geneology. Thus, reviewing the Old Hungarian history of the name *Dorottya* from multiple aspects, this study seeks to show how inclusion of geneology can complement the results of macro-examinations. It also intends to call attention to how the image painted by macro-examinations can be made more nuanced using the methods of the micro-historical trend that are well-established in historical science. The study shows that the appearance in Hungary of the cult of Saint Dorothy in the 14th century coincided with the time of the first two data of the name. In addition to the cult, the spread of the name was greatly helped by the fact that it was inherited starting from two powerful aristocratic families of the time (Garai and Bánffy from Alsólendva) to several other families through their elaborate family and political alliances of interests as a linguistic marker of membership of the alliance.

The lesson of the analysis is that the micro-approach can be valid not only in historical science but also in onomastics. Statistical investigations, today of

typically onomatogeographic nature, performed with a focus on the macro-approach are able to shed light on numerous general tendencies (e.g., the regional distribution and temporal schedule of the spreading of a name), however, they are less able to reveal the reasons for these. In contrast, micro-level investigations, which can primarily be helped by geneology within name history, can identify at least a portion of the causes of individual and family name-giving (e.g., the factors facilitating the speed of the spreading of the name or the reasons for the name being more frequent in certain regions) but can only see individual cases. Thus the most reliable result can be achieved through the coupling of these two approaches, enabling us to find the individual behind the general since, as micro-historians claim, a well-chosen, thoroughly analysed individual case can sometimes reveal more than the sheer mass of data.



The Garai family

István Botár

Questions Regarding the Settlement History of Csík in the Árpád Age in Light of Toponyms and Archaeological Data

Csík is situated on the eastern border of the medieval Kingdom of Hungary, in the East Carpathian Mountains (today in Romania, Harghita County). The region appears late (in the 14th century) in historical sources, and data significantly increases only from the 16th century. Therefore historical research presumed that

this basin was only occupied by a Hungarian population in the 13–14th centuries. Historical onomastics has also embraced this idea with the addition that they theorized Slavic antecedents before the Hungarian occupation in the 13–14th centuries. Archaeological research conducted in the past few decades however has identified several sites which prove a medieval occupation of the area from the 12th century.

Historical and historical-onomastical literature as well as archaeological reconstructions of the settlements have highlighted significant differences, which in my capacity as an archaeologist, have tried to resolve. First, examining the settlement names I have found that compound toponyms regarded to be late types (those formed from church titles and those with *-falva* ‘village’ as the second constituent) do not occur exclusively, neither do they reach a proportion of 50% among toponyms. On the other hand, there are several one-constituent toponyms which are in nominative without a formant, and these have been formed from such anthroponyms common under the Árpád dynasty (11–13th century) the use of which significantly decreased by the end of the 13th century, so from that point on they were not productive forming settlement names either.

Regarding toponyms, we have to emphasize two things. On the one hand, from the 13th century onwards, the population and inhabitancy of the area have certainly been continuous. On the other hand, the toponyms occurring in 14th-century written data—including settlement names and peripheral toponyms—have continued to exist until the present day. From an onomastic or settlement historical perspective there is nothing to prevent the identification of the earliest ones among the toponyms of the area. At this point, however, we have to face a very important methodological barrier. Is a settlement historical reconstruction from the 12–14th century based on toponyms realistic, when there are no sources from the period in question, since the toponyms used in the reconstruction appear first in the 16th century? In my opinion those toponyms which elsewhere denote settlements in the 11–13th century cannot denote anything else here either, especially considering that the contemporary settlement network must have been preserved in toponyms to some extent. There is no question of mixed argumentation here: the toponyms and archaeological findings themselves independently prove the existence of early inhabitancy. It would be unscientific if we did not cross-reference the conclusions of these two groups of sources out of respect for traditions or excessive cautiousness.

Regenkes alias Koppankes

The onomastic theory regarding the origin of the name of the most important river in the Outer Somogy microregion, River Koppány, is that it got its name from a significant settlement situated along its bank, the present Törökkoppány. The river, however, was called *Füzege* during the entirety of the Middle Ages as revealed by a wealth of data, which is a derivative of the tree name *fűz* ‘willow’ with a *-gy* formant, and it refers to a place rich in willows.

The name *Füzege* was last mentioned in 1536, while the name *Koppány* can only be documented from 1753, according to *Földrajzi nevek etimológiai szótára* [Etymological Dictionary of Geographical Names] (Budapest, 1988). This second date can be traced back to 1669 in sources and we can assume that the name *Koppány* known even today could have existed before the Turkish occupation, even alongside the name *Füzege*, or perhaps as a name used for the same river in different areas.

This assumption is made possible by a medieval charter so far neglected by toponymy. In 1456 one of the districts where the Bishop of Pécs was collecting tithes (in Hungarian also called *tizedkés*) was called *Regenkes alias Koppankes* (*Régenkés* or else *Koppánykés*). The first name form contains the medieval *Régen* name of the village *Regöly*, the name *Koppánykés*, however, would be difficult to connect with the name of the village Törökkoppány (in medieval times just *Koppány*), which in the Middle Ages lay also in Tolna County, further away from Regöly. The name *Koppánykés* is likely to characterize the surroundings of the settlement, since the village Regöly lies at the junctions of the rivers Koppány and Kapos. When we research the origins of the 15th-century river name, *Koppány*, it becomes obvious that along the river’s reach in Tolna County, Regöly is the only settlement which has been historically connected in several points to Prince Koppány, who rebelled against King Stephen I. Folk tradition also supports this connection, since historical legends about the rebel Koppány—or Kupa in folk usage—were spread not only in Somogy County, his former territory, but one of the two places in Tolna County where such legends were known and collected was Regöly.

On the Collection and Analysis Criteria of Historical Place Names with References to Ecclesiastical Possession

In the compilation of a database of Hungarian toponyms reflecting the former role of the church as possessor, I have reviewed the historical and linguistic sources of various genres discussing the toponyms of the different eras, available either in print or in digital form (e.g., historical atlases, registers of documents, registers and dictionaries of toponyms, collections of toponyms). In the course of the data collection, I strove to ensure that all names of places and settlements satisfy the following two criteria: 1. the fact of the ecclesiastic possession of the place/settlement designated is evidenced on the basis of the sources; and 2. at least one part of the name linguistically identify the owner, as in *Szurdokpüspöki* (1261/1271: *Zurdukpispuky*), which was the estate of the bishop of Eger in the 1260s to 1280s, with the first name constituent *Szurdok-* referring to the nearby Szurdok valley (cf. *püspök* ‘bishop’ + *-i* topoformant, from the same root as the Hungarian general possessive suffix *-é*).

The database has a dual research purpose. On the one hand, it allows the user to conduct queries and display the related information in the form of a dictionary entry. Each such entry consists of the following parts: the modernised form of the name with any variants, the identification of the type of the denotatum, localisation, historical data related to the name (year, character-accurate form of the name and source identified), relevant events of local history, the contemporary name of the denotatum (if it can be established). On the other hand, the coding into the database of the lexical, morphological, syntactic characteristics, as well as those related to the origin and the changes of the name element allows a linguistic analysis of the forms of toponyms.

It is my hope that the database will serve as a suitable basis for a monograph of toponomastics, presenting Hungarian place names originating in connection with the role of the church as former land possessor along modern principles that would inform readers of the characteristics of a unique type of place names reflecting the history of possession, bound in the history of culture, which is of great importance in the practice of name-giving and use by Hungarians, and would generally also shed light on the changing, culture-specific human conceptualisation of the landscape.

Types of Medieval English Place Names Reflecting the Status of the Church as Possessor

After a comparison of the characteristics of Christianity of Celtic and Roman rites in terms of church organisation and the history of possession, the paper discusses the types of medieval English toponyms reflecting the role of the church as possessor on the basis of the toponymical dictionary of VICTOR WATTS (*The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place Names*. Cambridge, 2006).

Medieval settlement names referring to an ecclesiastic possessor were typically name forms consisting of two elements. The group of lexemes in the name forms that denote the possessor ecclesiastic person or institute is easily identifiable, and consists of elements in English and Latin. The lexemes generally became part of the toponyms in their base form, e.g., 1324: *Munkheselden(e)* ‘Hesleden held by the monks (of Durham Priory)’; in some name forms, however, they were incorporated in singular or plural possessive case, e.g., 1314: *Bisshopescanynnges* ‘Cannings held by the bishop (of Salisbury)’; 1237: *Roinges Abbatisse* ‘Roding belonging to the abbess (of Barking)’; 1262: *Whitchurch Canonicorum* ‘Whitchurch belonging to the canons (of Salisbury cathedral)’. The name element referring to the ecclesiastic possessor may have been combined with a common noun denoting a type of the estate or geographical formation, e.g., 1301: *Nunnethorpe* ‘outlying farm held by the nuns (of a small Cistercian nunnery)’; 1167: *Presthope* ‘the priests’ valley’; or with a proper name as the basic part, e.g., 1558x1603: *Pawles Walden* ‘Walden belonging to the abbot of St Paul’s cathedral, London’. In other name forms, the basic part that was a proper name may have contained a reference to the possessor ecclesiastic person, e.g., 1385: *Preston Brokhurst* ‘Preston, i.e., the priest(s)’ estate by Brockhurst’. The use of a postnominal adjectives was not uncommon in names containing a differentiating part, in case of not only Latin (see above), but also English forms of names, e.g., 1304: *Astleye Abbots* ‘Astley belonging to the abbot (of Shrewsbury)’. The name forms containing a differentiating part referring to an ecclesiastic possessor may have stood across from another name part or individualised name form denoting by a different possessor, e.g., 1257: *Offord Clunye* ‘Offord held by (the monks of) Cluny’ and 1220: *Offord Willelmi Daci* ‘Offord held by the Dacy family’; but they frequently formed an opposition with a name part denoting some other characteristic feature of the settlement, e.g., 1340: *Tolre Fratrum* ‘the brothers’ (i.e., the Knights Hospitaller) Toller’ and 1340: *Tolre Porcorum* ‘pigs’ Toller’.

Toponymic Traces of Celtic Religiosity in the British Isles

Place names of religious relevance belonging to the Celtic substrate layer in the British Isles may be fundamentally placed in two categories. Some of the name forms owe their existence to the characteristics of the ancient Celtic religion. The names of Celtic deities and mythological figures were preserved in the names of rivers, e.g., *Lea* ‘bright river’ or ‘river dedicated to Lug, the sun god’; as well as in settlement names, e.g., *Camulodunon* ‘fortress of Camulos, the war god’ (today Colchester). Flows of water may once have been objects of Pagan worship, e.g., *Brent* ‘holy river’, *Shannon* ‘old goddess’. The cultic role of rivers, as well as meadows of yew and oak trees is evident in several toponyms, e.g., *Iona* ‘(place of) yew trees’, *Derwent* ‘oak river’. According to the legend, Saint Brigid, one of Ireland’s patron saints, founded her monastery in *Kildare* ‘church of the oak tree’, where the sanctuary of Brigid, Celtic goddess had stood previously: the cultic places of the Pagan era frequently became Christian centres later.

After the appearance of Christianity around the 3rd century, a large number of toponyms emerged in the British Isles which evidence the worship of certain local, Celtic saints. The place names may have been derived directly from the name of the saint, e.g., *St Breward*, *St Just* ‘St Iust’; without the name component having the meaning of ‘saint’, e.g., *Feock* ‘St Fioc’, *Zennor* ‘St Senar’; preserving the memory of two saints, e.g., *Mevagissey* ‘St Meva and St Ita’; from the diminutive form of the saint’s name, e.g. *Kilmarnock* ‘church of my little Ernan’. In other place names, the name of the saint appears together with a component of Celtic or Old English origin, e.g., *Egloskerry* ‘church of (St) Keri’, *Morwenstow* ‘(St) Morwenna’s holy place’. The names of settlements referring to Celtic saints typically preserve the memory of the fact that the clergyman of holy life once had a personal connection with the place concerned. It only occurred less frequently that a settlement received its name after its church dedicated to a saint generally known in the Christian world, and the name of the saint is not always easily recognisable in the toponym due to the lenition that is typical of the Celtic languages in the British Isles, e.g., *Llanbedr* ‘St Peter’, *Llanfair* ‘St Mary’.

In settlement names given by Christian Celts and referring to churches, the British (proto-Welsh) **egl[s]*, the Welsh *llan*, the Cornwallian *lan*, and the Gaelic *cill* name parts often occur in compounds where the basic part precedes the extended part, e.g., *Egloshayle* ‘church by the *Heyl*’ (today the Camel estuary), *Lansallos* ‘church site of Salwys’ (personal name), *Kilkenny* ‘church of Cainneach’.

4. Issues of Toponymic Typology

Éva Kovács

An Examination of the Characteristics of the Toponym Systems in Charters Dating Back to the Age of the Árpád Dynasty

Proper names from the time period between the 11th and the 13th centuries constitute an essential source for studying the history of the Hungarian language, as these linguistic elements make it possible for us to find out about the way Hungarian must have sounded back then, and also about the typical features of its vocabulary and methods of coining new words. Through them, we can access more information not only about the Hungarian language in general but also about the life and the level of education of its speakers. Out of the two types of proper names, toponyms seem to be a better choice as a historical source than anthroponyms. This is because, in the case of toponymic remnants, localization enables us to identify linguistic elements in a regional context on the one hand, while on the other hand, changes in toponyms occur as a result of linguistic factors to a greater extent than they do in anthroponyms, where extra-linguistic (such as cultural or social) factors are much more relevant.

In this paper, I present and compare the methods and types of name-giving in the case of place names dating back to the first half of the 11th century and to the beginning of the 13th century. For these kinds of investigations, the most effective assistance is available in contemporary charters that contain as many authentic details about as large a geographical area as possible. This is why my choices for sources have been the Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany (1055) and the Census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211). These charters are related to the same institution, which is the Abbey of Tihany, and they contain a great deal of authentic data coming from the middle of the 11th century and the beginning of the 13th century. They also cover the area of several counties and refer to a variety of natural landscapes and environments.

The examination of the 82 toponymic remnants in the founding charter and the 112 place names recorded in the census reveals that the two basic types of name-giving in the early years of Hungarian history were the one-constituent settlement names

coming from anthroponyms (e.g., 1211: *Pechel, Opus*), and the two-constituent natural names comprising a basic geographical common word (e.g., 1211: *Cucen Hereh: kökény* ‘blackthorn (plant name)’ + *ér* ‘brook’). During the course of the relevant analyses, it also becomes clear that an important tool in early old Hungarian name-giving practices was metonymy. A frequently occurring example for this would be the settlement names formed from natural names (cf., e.g., 1055: *fizeg* river name > 1211: *Fuzegy* settlement name). This also means that old name-giving routines definitely relied on the contemporary stock of other names.

Anita Rácz

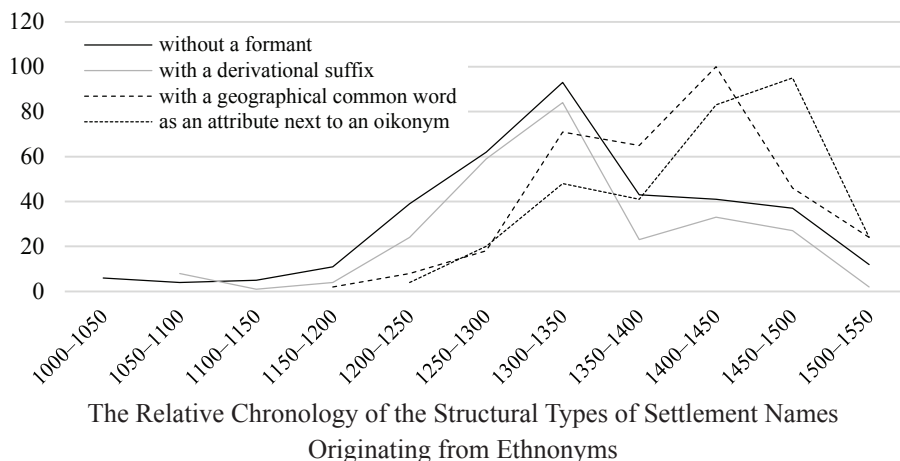
Historical Typological Characteristics of Settlement Names Originating from Ethnonyms and Names of Tribes

So-called early toponym types can provide important information about the early period of Hungarian occupation in the Carpathian Basin. The present paper highlights settlement names originating from ethnonyms and names of tribes and summarizes their typological features.

For quite a few years now I have been working with two distinguished groups of the Hungarian toponym stock: settlement names originating from ethnonyms and from names of tribes. In the first phase of the research I compiled the entire Old Hungarian (from 895 to 1526) stock of toponyms originating from ethnonyms in a book (*Adatok a népnévvél alakult régi településnevek történetéhez*. [Data on the History of Old Settlement Names Formed with Ethnonyms] Debrecen, 2011). Featured in the book are several thousand data of 1354 name variants of 943 settlements, in the following system, focusing on name structures: 1. the ethnonym is in base form as the name of a settlement; 2. the ethnonym with a formant form the settlement name; 3. the ethnonym with a geographical common word meaning settlement form the name of the settlement; 4. the ethnonym is a modifier of the already existing settlement name; 5. the ethnonym with a geographical common name not meaning settlement form the settlement name. These categories make it possible to examine settlement names formed with ethnonyms in a more nuanced way from structural, chronological and onomatogeographical perspectives alike. Besides the same functional-semantic signs and the reference to ethnicities, the types differ in the linguistic means used in forming toponyms. When we discuss settlement names originating from names of tribes, the analysis of the chronological and structural features of the name type and the revisions of previous views have an essential role.

Analysing the data of the two semantic groups, the study demonstrates the chronological extension of the formation of both name types examined has

become indispensable. At the same time we find an explanation for the differences between the chronological features of both name clusters as well. According to my research, there is a fundamental structural difference between the two name types. Taking the role of a modifier is typical of ethnonyms, names of tribes do not fulfil such a function. The incidence of topoformants can be detected in ethnonymic settlement names, while it is rather uncommon among settlement names originating from names of tribes.



Anita Rácz

Linguistic Questions Regarding Toponyms Originating from Names of Tribes

Linguistics' interest in Hungarian names of tribes was solely etymological in the last century. The present paper approaches the topic from a different direction: it examines how names of tribes (*Nyék, Megyer, Kürtgyarmat, Tarján, Jenő, Kér, Keszi*) were integrated into the system of Hungarian toponyms and anthroponyms. How they fulfilled their "name functions", what role they could play in the Hungarian language and what were their linguistic characteristics like.

The starting point of the linguistic examination is that a name of a tribe belongs to the so-called social group names similarly to ethnonyms and names of tribes and professions. A common characteristic of these lexemes is that they denote a group of people, human communities even in the nominative. The paper first examines how these group names relate to different types of changes in linguistic functions: is there a way from them to toponyms and/or anthroponyms, and if there is, using what linguistic means?

The paper briefly discusses how social group names could become members of the Hungarian toponymic system: what kind of similar or different structural characteristics they present in this function, and what kind of changes they can go through or may have gone through. According to the results, settlement names originating from names of tribes form a closed group from a structural point of view. In contrast, settlement names formed from ethnonyms and names of professions are more flexible. A topoformant and a geographical common word meaning settlement could easily join the base lexeme when it became a settlement name. This difference can also be explained with the supposed difference between the dates of the formation of different name types. The structurally closed nature characterizes toponyms originating from names of tribes not only in their origins but also in their existence.

The final section of the paper raises the question how we can explain the phenomenon that we have hardly any settlement names originating from names of tribes whose structure would present purely linguistic changes. And, why cannot we find name variants besides these names in charters?

Valéria Tóth

On the Changes of Patrociny Settlement Names

The changes of patrociny settlement names are determined by the circumstances of their origin. This name type came about not on the basis of name models but through a clerical support, as a kind of cultural name type. It was this clerical prompt that resulted in a significant influence in the structure of names by the use of names, thus causing a significant susceptibility to change in this name type. The degree of susceptibility of change is distinctly demonstrated by the fact that, in the case of patrociny settlement names, 17% underwent structural modifications, while in the case of toponyms derived from tribe names, the same indicator is below 1%.

I will present the changes of patrociny settlement names in the general change typology framework that I have elaborated on and applied later in a separate monograph (*Településnevek változástípológiája* [Change Typology of Settlement Names], Debrecen, 2008), while the body of name data comes from a work by ANDRÁS MEZŐ (*A templomcím a magyar helységnevekben (11–15. század)* [Patrocinies in Hungarian Settlement Names (11th–15th century)], Budapest, 1996).

Processes in the change of toponyms can occur at three levels: 1. the denotative meaning of a toponym changes without any change in the sound form (changes in meaning), 2. the name-form changes without any change in the denotative

meaning (morphological changes), and 3. processes that lead to a change in both name-form and denotative meaning (complex changes).

Complex changes occur during the course of name disappearance, name differentiation, and name integration. For example, a settlement in Arad County by the name *Szentandrás* ‘Saint Andrew’ is not mentioned in any of the sources after the 15th century. Csanád County’s *Szentiván* ‘Saint Ivan’ was divided into *Belső-* and *Külsőszentiván* ‘Inner and Outer Szentiván settlement’ parts. *Bille* and *Mindszent* ‘All Saints’ (in Zala County) merged under the name *Mindszentbille*. In the category of changes in meaning, the toponym loses its original referential meaning and gains another denotation: for example, the former settlement name lives on as a microtoponym. The former *Szentegyed* ‘Saint Aegidius’ settlement (in Baranya County) today denotes a plain area near the border of its neighboring settlement. Morphological changes may modify or affect the whole form or just a part of it: the former of these is recognized as complete change or name replacement, while the latter is referred to as partial change. Name replacement within the group of patrociny settlement names is a rather frequent phenomenon (36%): e.g., *Tóti* (< *tót* ‘Slavic’ + *-i* topoformant) > *Szentdemeter*. The list of regular partial changes contains complementation (*Szentanna* > *Szeredaszentanna*), ellipsis (*Szentlőrincfelke* > *Szentlőrinc*), reduction (*Szentmiklósfelke* > *Miklósfelke*), extension (*Szentgyörgy* > *Szentgyörgyúr*), name constituent replacement (*Szentjakabfalva* > *Szentjakabfa*), and name element replacement (*Szentiván* > *Szentjános*). Irregular structural changes result in the opaqueness of the name’s originally transparent lexical and semantic structure (*Szentmária* > *Somorja*), or in re-semanticization (*Szentdienes* > *Szentegyes* ‘saint straight’).

The reason for the great degree of susceptibility to change of patrociny settlement names and for the diversity of such changes lies in the fact that this name type with basically cultural roots could become an organic part of the Hungarian settlement name-system precisely because of its changes and transformations.

István Hoffmann

***Szentmárton* in Hungarian Toponyms**

The present paper was written for the 1700th anniversary of the birth of St. Martin of Tours (in Hungarian *Tours-i Szent Márton*) and for the Hungarian memorial year in his honour. The veneration of St. Martin in Hungary was influenced by the fact that he was the patron saint of the Abbey of Pannonhalma, the first monastery established in Hungary in 996. In Hungary patrocines became name-givers in a significant number of settlements: we know of 1390 such settlements, which amount to nearly 7% of all medieval settlement names.

In medieval Hungary we know about the patrons of 5 700 different religious institutions, among them 336 churches and monasteries were offered to the protection of St. Martin. The names more frequent than his belong to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas. Among settlement names formed from patrociny *Szentmárton* is the fourth most frequent, 104 settlements are known to have borne this name. There appears to be a specific relationship between the names of churches and the settlement name usage of patrocinies: the more frequent patrocinies went on to become settlement names relatively infrequently, since similar names close to each other would not have been able to fulfil the basic, individualizing function of toponyms. Accordingly, among all St. Martin patrociny, about every third one became a settlement name as well.

The regional distribution of *Szentmárton* toponyms is roughly the same as that of patrociny settlement names: in medieval Hungary they occurred more frequently in South West Hungary and in Transylvania. This documentations of this type of settlement name increased in the second half of the 13th century and in the first half of the 14th century, similarly to other semantic types in which the one-part forms without geographical common words (*fal* 'village,' *város* 'town', *telek* 'land, village', etc.) became very frequent at this time. It is also striking that patrociny settlement names—among them, *Szentmárton* names—first appeared in Latin (e.g., *villa Sancti Martini*) in sources. This could indicate that the church had a significant role in popularizing and spreading this type of toponym, which in that era seemed like a novelty and spread in Hungary due to Western European influence.

The *Szentmárton* names have later undergone different linguistic changes: some of them took on a geographical common word as a second part (*Szentmártonfalva*), some of them joined an already existing settlement name (*Szentmártonkáta*), most frequently, however, different attributes were added to the name (*Kunszentmárton*), in order to facilitate differentiation.



Map 1. *Szentmárton* Toponyms in the Medieval Hungary. (Settlement symbols do not show accurate localization, only refer to belonging to the county in question.)



Map 2. *Szentmárton* Toponyms at the Beginning of the 21st Century

Meaning Split as a Mode of Place Name Formation

A portion of every language's toponyms are made up of names formed from geographical common words without the addition of any distinctive element or formant. In the name usage of a community a new, proper name meaning may arise from a common word with a general meaning that designates an entire class of things or objects and may become the referent of a single individual that belongs to the type. However, assessment of individual examples is not unambiguous since it can pose a problem: it is often not possible to decide whether the linguistic elements that belong to this type are actually proper names.

I apply the cognitive approach to this issue since the uncertainty surrounding geographical common words without a formant that become a proper name is uncertainty involved in categorisation which is based on name users' knowledge of place names. Prototype theory can be extended to the description of word categories, too. According to this theory, linguistic categories also have typical and peripheral elements. Geographical common words without a formant that become a proper name are obviously peripheral elements of the place name category, which act as a transition between place names and common words. It is worth reflecting on whether the decision on the status of proper name or common word has any relevance in connection with geographical common words formed without a formant. However, in some cases it can clearly be decided whether the given linguistic form designates a place as a common word or a proper name.

In what follows I will consider those factors and features that form the basis for defining geographical common words as proper names. 1. Names formed from geographical common words without a formant that become place names tend to be found among natural names and are very rare among artificial names. 2. A name of the type *Hegy* 'mountain', or *Patak* 'stream' fulfils its identifying function in diverse communicative situations only within a small area. 3. Geographical common words formed without a formant designate places of which there is usually only one in a given settlement or striking places to which members of the speech community refer to as special points. 4. A geographical common word becoming a proper name without use of a formant is more typical among geographical common words with a more special conceptual content. 5. If part of a region designated with a geographical common word changes, e.g., a hill has been plowed away but its place continues to be referred to as *Domb* 'hill', this suggests proper name status.

There is increased uncertainty in relation to the assessment of historical data; here, in addition to the above factors, contemporary proper name usage, charter analysis and study of the integration of the Hungarian name into a Latin text can be helpful.

The Name-Forming Role of Geographical Common Words in Old Hungarian

Earlier studies have attempted to describe from an onomatosystematical, name sociological and cognitive perspective the process in which geographical common words become toponyms through a semantic split, that is without any name formants. In my present work I am focusing on three aspects. I have examined the loaded nature of each semantic field among geographical common words, the representation of each geographical common word, and furthermore, the regional differences in the frequency of toponyms formed from geographical common words without a formant.

The order of frequency highlighted first and foremost which common words occur individually in a given semantic field (regardless of them being a common word or proper name) and which—despite their frequent contributions to the formation of toponyms—do not occur without a formant or attributes. Results have shown that the differences are certainly in correlation with the meaning of geographical common words. We cannot document as a place name the geographical common word the word *víz* ‘water’ which is otherwise rather common among hydronyms and has a general meaning, and similarly we cannot find examples of the geographical common word *hegy* ‘mountain’ or *erdő* ‘forest’ and *kerek* ‘forest’ formulating names through a semantic split. The data examined here therefore shows that the special semantic content of the common word is an essential condition of the semantic split and I contend that as such, this statement is supported by the semantic nature of the geographical common words mostly frequently documented as geographical common words without a formant.

In the regional analysis of geographical common words without a formant we can presume significant differences regarding each geographical common word and each semantic field. In this field, however, we cannot disregard the influence of extralinguistic factors either. The variations occurring in naming may indicate a multitude and uniqueness of objects as well as the different representations of semantic fields may also be influenced by the given geographical environment.

Meaning Extension of Place Names

It is not uncommon among place names that a name primarily designating a smaller area turns into a name designating a larger place belonging to the same type of place that includes the given place as well (e.g., name of a mountain peak > name of a mountain, or name of a smaller area > name of a larger land). The name *Mátra*, e.g., which designates the mountain range in the North of Hungary, originally denoted mount *Kékes* of today but came to designate the entire mountain range in the course of time. The name *Debrecen* originally referred to a smaller village, which was later combined with adjacent settlements and the name *Debrecen* also came to be used to denote the group of combined settlements. The two meanings of the name formed in this way can co-exist for a long time. The name typology generally used today for the systemisation of Hungarian toponyms (HOFFMANN ISTVÁN, *Helynevek nyelvi elemzése* [The Linguistic Analysis of Toponyms], Debrecen, 1993) discusses this mode of name-giving based on a part-whole approach as meaning extension and treats it as separate from metonymic name-giving. However, the two processes show several similarities. In my study I examine how the two processes of name-giving compare in toponyms from the aspect of the cognitive approach. To show this, I use both contemporary and old Hungarian place names.

We can thus conclude that, from the point of view of the functioning of the cognitive system, the two modes of name-giving, meaning extension and metonymic name-giving, are based on the same cognitive mechanism, metonymy. The new place names formed in this way are all metonymically motivated, but they fall into two distinct types according to whether the basis of the new meaning is contact between places, i.e., part-part relationship (e.g., water name > settlement name) or a part-whole relationship (name of a part of a mountain > name of a mountain). At the same time, some of these names cannot be categorised as belonging to either of these types, instead they represent a transition between the two types (e.g., name of a mountain ~ name of a forest). Examination of the name corpus of Northern Hungary suggests that contemporary name users do not make a distinction in naming a higher terrain and the forest covering it. In most cases one name denotes the hill and the forest covering it, e.g., *Pajna*, *Fekete-hegy* ‘black hill’, *Urasági-erdő* ‘a forest belonging to a land owner’. This phenomenon can probably be explained by the fact that, in the course of cognition, one does not sharply separate the higher terrain from the forest covering it and processes the two objects as one and same referent.

On the Diachronic Analysis of Spontaneous Settlement Name Correlations

Before the year 1898, i.e., in the period of natural settlement-name giving, it used to occur quite frequently in Hungary that several settlements located at various distances from one another were given the same name, either because of identical features involved in the name-giving process or as a consequence of the division of villages due to property division and the separation of inhabitants. As a result of using identical names for different settlements, it was easy to confuse or mislocate them. In such cases, it was typical on the part of the name-givers to include a reference to a unique or specific feature in these settlement names as a differentiating attribute. Toponyms thus created out of the same basic name with the help of differentiating and individualizing attributes were in correlation with one another and/or with the form of the basic name (if there was a basic name).

Upon comparing the oppositions from individual regions belonging to Hungary before the Paris Peace Treaty, dating back to three different synchronic segments (including the 13th and 14th centuries, the 15th and 16th centuries, and the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries), we notice that the majority of these correlations was formed by the last of these time periods (e.g., 18th and 19th centuries: *Balatonederics* : *Pusztaderics*). However, only a minority of the earlier correlations have stayed unchanged (e.g., *Alcsút* : *Felcsút*); while the majority of them have undergone changes through the course of time. Altogether, three basic types of changes in the oppositions can be identified. The first type comprises examples when the number of the opposing names has changed (quantitative changes), e.g., in the 15th and 16th centuries: *Egyházashollós* : *Hidashollós*, in the 18th and 19th centuries: *Egyházashollós* : *Hidashollós* : *Nemeshollós* : *Rempehollós*.

There are also instances when the number of the correlating name forms has not changed but the attributive part of one or several of them has or have been replaced with attributes of a different meaning type or gone through other modifications (qualitative changes), e.g., in the 15th and 16th centuries: *Alszend* : *Izbegszend*, in the 18th and 19th centuries: *Alsószend* : *Felsőszend*. In addition, there are also examples of a combination of these two change types, when both the number of the items in opposition and the attributes of the items have changed (complex changes), e.g., in the 13th and 14th centuries: *Pusztamálás* : *Mindszentmálása* : *Kődimálás*, in the 18th and 19th centuries: *Kismálás* : *Nagymálás*. A proportion of the early correlations had disappeared as time passed, e.g., in the 15th and 16th centuries: *Magyarrokolyán* : *Tótrokolyán*, in the 18th and 19th centuries: *Rokolán*.

In sum, it may be stated that, although settlement-name correlations in the period of natural name-giving kept increasing from one time period to the next, the

establishment of their system was not linear, as most of the oppositions born have undergone changes repeatedly and in several different ways.

Magdolna Csomortáni

Remarks on the Changes Occurring in the Lexical-Morphological Structure of the Toponyms of Csík County

The lexical-morphological structure of toponyms is considered to be an important category in the model created for the linguistic analysis of place names. Name elements in the toponymic structures consist of comparable name constituents; these constituents can function as lexical elements and suffixes participating in the name formation process (*Patak* ‘brook’, *Kicsi/utca* ‘small street’, *Körte-fá-k-nál* ‘at the pear trees’). Lexical elements, which can be characterized as having multiple grammatical categories and meanings, are the components of the lexical basis for the names given to settlements. Lexical elements are constitutives of name constituents; the three categories of them are 1. elements signifying the type of the place (*Rét* ‘meadow’) 2. elements referring to a specific characteristic of the place (*Medvé-s* ‘bear + suffix -s’) and 3. elements having a naming function (*Gyepece*, *Alsó/Szentmáronra menő* ‘going to Lower Szentmárton’). The structure of name elements of toponyms is various, some consist of one-constituent with only one element (*Patak*) or one-constituent with multiple elements (*Kósa+Péter-é*, *Olt mellett*) while two-constituent toponyms containing two elements turn up as well (*Román/temető*, *Bálint/völgy-e*, *Száraz/völgy/tete-je*).

The lexical-morphological structure of toponyms is constantly changing in time and space. These changes are observable in the synchronic state of the Csík toponym system as well; this time these changes will be introduced through the analysis of the toponym system of Csobotfalva. The settlement consists of 236 microtoponyms, and 151 out of this set has proved to be constant whereas 85 are changeable.

The synchronic changes in the investigated toponymic system are manifold. The most representative type of changes are synchronic in nature. They are interpreted as synchronic variations; name pairs, which are understood as archaism-neologism pairs. One group of them is based on an antecedent-consequent relation (*Váták/dombja-Váták*), though in the case of the other group, diachronic type of change cannot be revealed, name pairs are fastened together by a synonymity relation (*Bükkfa utca-Arany János utca-Kájoni János utca*). The isolated change of toponyms, their obsolescence (*Borzó/kút*) and the birth of new names (*András/tér*, *Foreszter/út*), however, are all sporadic types of changes.

The lexical-morphological changes in the name structures are partly caused by the changes in the toponym system and are partly dialectal in nature. The former

ones are defined by structural changes such as ellipsis (*Váták/dombja* > *Váták*), while the latter ones are determined by the quantitative and qualitative changes of the dialect's vocabulary (*Falu/mejjéke* > *Falu/melléke*, *Falukert*).

Magdolna Csomortáni

Folk Etymological Changes in the Microtoponym Systems of Csík County

Folk etymology is one of the widely known, but not central phenomena among the exciting research topics concerning both international and Hungarian linguistics as well. Hungarian linguistic literature has been examining the questions of folk etymology since the last century, aiming to define its complex phenomena, uncovering its causes and motivations and attempting to build its inner typology as well. Different linguistic fields, such as historical linguistics, descriptive linguistics, language education, dialectology and toponymy, using different research methods, have explored numerous features of folk etymology; however, a detailed, systematic and monographic description of the topic is still missing from the relevant literature.

Autonomous toponomastics has always paid attention to the phenomenon of folk etymology. More specifically, it has investigated its occurrence, place and role in the toponym system since the first steps taken in this field of research. According to the latest studies, folk etymology is one of the most complex and the least analysable types among the structural changes of the toponym system, through which all aspects of the toponym structure is affected by the formal change having no influence on the denotative meaning of the place names. Folk etymological structural change, also known as re-semanticization in recent terminology, influences place names having no etymological meanings and therefore unmotivated; in other words, they have foreign origin or they are detimologized names. A folk etymological structural change is a reconstruction of the name form, during which the unidentifiable name elements of the lexical-morphological system are reinterpreted, using the analogous lexemes of a linguistic component-set and creating new motivations for the new name elements (*Borsos/vápa* > *Borsos/pápa*); while in the synchronic sense, it results in variants in a synonymous relation.

The process of re-semanticization is a characteristic feature of the contemporary microtoponym systems in Csík County. However, it is impossible to see it as a common structural change, since it appeared only 14 times out of the 2662 place names analysed in the study. This phenomenon can be detected in all types of toponyms: it is present in great number among hydronyms (*Hideg/séd* >

Hidegség) and names of terrain configurations (*Bolondos* > *Bolondok/oldala*), while it is quite rare among names of borderlines (*Bél/mező* > *Bál/mező*) and names of inhabited places (*Karc/falva* > *Harc/falva*). It occurs only once in the case of names for buildings (*OFA* > *Ófa*).

Attila Hegedűs

Event Names in Old and Middle Hungarian Microtoponyms

Event names are a special type of proper names. They are characterised by both anthropomorphic and theriomorphic features in that event names simultaneously refer to a place and an event that took place there. This makes the toponym grow, its name undergoing a metonymic extension: this is how the name of *Mohács* can become the symbol of Hungarian national tragedy, or *Chernobyl* turn into a warning sign of human irresponsibility capable of destroying the entire globe with its carelessness. This metonymic meaning extension, however, is present not only in the place → event, but also in the event → place relation.

For LAJOS LŐRINCZE, who first introduced the term into onomastics (*Földrajzineveink élete* [Life of Our Geographical Names] 1947/1967. *Magyar Nyelvjárások* 13: 3–27), event names unambiguously belonged to place names as a subcategory of them. MIHÁLY HAJDÚ (*Általános és magyar névtan* [General and Hungarian Onomastics] Budapest, 2003) highlights the concept itself, the event that took place (which, of course, also has an element linked to space, but this is not what he finds important) in his interpretation, which is why he treats event names in his book categories on a par with personal names, place names, etc. In this study I use the term “event name” as a sub-category of toponyms, bearing in mind its synchronic and diachronic perspectives and features in the fields of morphology and semantics.

Today’s collections of place names provide in their word entries the folk etymologies related to the given name. This explanation may be based on a real knowledge of a story involved in the name-giving as well as on fiction that came about later: although in this case we are dealing with a fictitious event name, it is immaterial from the point of view of type of name whether a Turk in fact jumped off *Törökugrató* ‘Turk-jumper’ or not. However, determining historical place names has numerous pitfalls due to lack of information as the original situation is not known to us. And, since the morphology of the toponym is not different from that of other categories, it is primarily the meaning of the word that we can use as a starting point in our assumption about there being event names in some Old Hungarian place names. In this period it was the place names that occurred as derived forms mainly of verbs with special meaning (e.g., *akaszt* ‘to hang’, *les* ‘to

ambush', *őrködik* 'to be on the lookout', etc.) that we can define as event names (1291: *akazthowhegy*, 1320: *Lesheg*, 1304: *Ewrhegh*). In our examples the verbs usually do not occur on their own but rather as derived forms, mostly as carriers of an event in the form of verbals (participial suffixes *-ó/-ő* or *-t*). As our sources extend with the inclusion of new types of sources (e.g. court proceedings of) during the Middle Hungarian period we gather more and more information about the fact that in earlier periods the proportion of event names must have been similar to today's numbers, too. Folk memory regards numerous place names that could be classified as belonging to other categories based on the form and structure of the name as event names and, by so doing, clarifies their origin, too.

Eszter Ditrói

A Model-Based Study of Toponym Systems

Geographical landscapes have unique characteristics from ethnographic, folkloristic, geographic and dialectological viewpoints. Taking this as my starting point, the aim of my research is to capture the essences of landscapes from an onomastic perspective. The basic idea is that the structure of toponyms shows great chronological and geographical variability. That is, toponyms may differ not only with respect to their origin in time, the occurrence rate of certain toponym types could be particularly high also in certain geographical areas. This, in turn, may mean the use of a fairly novel concept, which would be onomastic dialect.

I have used the toponyms of three Hungarian-speaking regions for my work: microtoponyms of settlements from one Romanian (Transylvanian), one Eastern and one Western Hungarian region have been analyzed ca. 2300 toponyms. The analysis has been carried out primarily on the lexical and the morphological level, using the analytical framework of ISTVÁN HOFFMANN (*Helynevek nyelvi elemzése* [Linguistic Analysis of Toponyms], Debrecen, 1993).

It is a unique characteristic of the Hungarian toponym system that toponyms may be composed of one constituent or two constituents. As for the one-constituent toponyms, there are significant lexical and morphological differences. For instance, conjugated toponyms are rare but, in Hungarian-speaking parts of Romania, one can frequently find toponyms with a plural (*Hágó-k*, *Istálló-k*) or a locative suffix (*Gát-nál*, *Malom-nál*). Also, the possessive suffix *-é* is fairly common (*Vilmá-é*, *Székely-é*). These seem to constitute a substantial difference between the Hungarian and Transylvanian toponym systems.

Similar alterations may be observed in the case of toponyms with two constituents. For example, in contrast to Western Hungary, where the "personal name +

geographical common word” type denoting the possession is quite frequent (*Kelemen-föld* ‘Kelemen/land’, *Gábler-erdő* ‘Gábler/forest’), the Transylvanian toponym system rarely uses this structure. This is not surprising, given that possession in the Transylvanian toponym system is usually expressed with one-constituent structures (as seen above). My paper provides a detailed overview of such differences and onomastic characterization of the individual regions.

Valéria Tóth

Archaisms and Neologisms in Hungarian Place Names

In this paper, my intention is to offer a system to present archaisms and neologisms in Hungarian place names. Archaic features of place names can be lexical, morphological, and phonetical, phonological in nature but, in the present study, I focus exclusively on phonological phenomena. However, before discussing the archaic and neological phonetic features of place names, it becomes necessary first to define the concepts of archaism and neologism. The reason for this is that linguists mean a range of several different phenomena when they use these terms (and build their definitions of them partly on the basis of language history and partly based on the attitudes of the language users), the clear-cut distinction between which I consider essential.

I will try to treat the archaism-neologism issue on a theoretical plane: through analyzing concrete specific examples of names, it is my intention to reveal the general characteristics and types of these phenomena, for which the material under scrutiny is taken from *Földrajzi nevek etimológiai szótára* [Etymological Dictionary of Geographical Names] (Budapest, 1988) by LAJOS KISS.

On the basis of the name corpus, it does not seem to be very frequent that both archaisms and neologisms are preserved in place names derived from the same lexeme in addition to the standard or common language form. For instance, the plant species name *mogyoró* ‘hazelnut/peanut’ appears in several forms in place names: the same form as the standard is present in the toponym *Mogyoród*, while the form *Monyoród* in this system of relations is regarded to be an instance of archaism, and the form *Magyaró* is considered an example of neologism.

A more typical case is when, next to standard form of a lexeme, there is also a historically older variant of it preserved in place names: the settlement name *Gyód* conserves the archaic form *gyió* of the plant name *dió* ‘walnut’ even today, which used to be the generally used medieval form. Sometimes, in place names, the standard form of a lexeme, as a phonological archaism, is opposed to the corresponding neologism that has surpassed it in currency: the ethonym *besenyő* ‘Pecheneg’ is preserved in place names containing the *Besenyő* component,

although this lexeme also appears sometimes as *Besnyő*, as a result of a typical sound change.

Thus, it is clear that, in the Hungarian place names, there are quite a few neological phonetic features in addition to the presence of archaisms that are not traceable in the standard form of the given lexeme. This is the consequence of the fact that, after their coinage and having separated from their common word predecessor, place names are recorded in the mental lexicon of the community of their users as a self-sustained lexical unit. For this reason, it is not expedient to compare the relationship between toponymic archaisms and neologisms to parallel common-word forms, if there are any such instances available at all. Instead, they can be more profoundly understood in this respect by matching and comparing the linguistic features observable within the system of toponyms with each other.

5. Topoformants

Barbara Bába

The Definition of Geographical Common Word

We can witness several earlier attempts in the Hungarian literature on onomastics to define geographical common words. In the process of defining geographical common words, researchers have prioritized different aspects: some found their function in toponyms, some their meaning the basis for the description of this category. Besides trying to define geographical common words, a series of studies have attempted to categorize them as well.

Since onomastic research has managed to successfully employ a cognitive approach in several areas (such as toponomastics and anthroponomastics) and have used it to reinterpret such questions which the traditional structuralist approach had difficulties dealing with; and as such, I contend that the definition of geographical common words would also benefit from this approach. To resolve this issue, on the other hand, we need to differentiate between the notions of the geographical common word and the lexical topoformant (that is, a constituent which expresses the toponymical aspect on a lexical level).

Based on this approach we can classify as a geographical common word every lexeme which in most cases—as part of toponyms—fulfils a function of type identification, and as such also behaves as a lexical topoformant. Geographical common words can also appear as part of toponyms—albeit peripherally—as first constituents and parts of name constituents. In this position, however, we cannot talk about topoformant functions. It is important to note, therefore, that there is significant overlap between the definition of the lexical topoformant and the geographical common word, the two terms are not the same. Geographical common words are not only used as parts of toponyms, though, but as common words as well. This last statement becomes really significant when we attempt to define geographical common words in the synchronic linguistic system, since we cannot regard such a lexeme as a part of the contemporary pool of geographical common words whose meaning no longer exists as a common word. Finally we must bear in mind the circumstance that neither toponyms nor geographical common words comprise a category that can be defined with hard-set boundaries,

and as such our languages perceives certain common words denoting places as prototypical, while others are perceived as peripheral.

Katalin Reszegi

***Bérc, hegy* and *halom* in Old Hungarian Toponyms**

65% of medieval oronyms contain an oronymic common word. The words most frequently featured in oronyms are *bérc* ‘crag; mountain’, *hegy* ‘mountain; hill’ and *halom* ‘mound; hill’. In my paper I examine the origin, contemporaneous form and meaning of these lexemes, the role they played in the structure of oronyms and their geographical spread as well. The results of the study can be summarized in the following.

According to relevant literature, the word *bérc* was transferred to Hungarian from one of the Southern Slavic languages. This theory, however, is less supported by the linguistic geographical spread of the lexeme, since oronyms with *bérc* as their second constituent were hardly documented until the 11–14th centuries. The equivalents of the word in Slavic languages are nearly identical, so the phonetic approach does not help to identify the source language either. I think that it seems more expedient, therefore, to refrain from taking a stand in this issue. In the first half of the 13th century the word was already in use in a large part of the Hungarian speaking area. Its extensive spread shows that its transfer must have taken place significantly earlier. The lexeme *bérc* was certainly transferred to the Hungarian language as a common word meaning ‘mountain, mountain top’. While its use spread, its meaning must have become more general as well: it was used to denote lower and higher hills alike: it must have meant ‘mountain, a smaller elevation, height’. In the second half of the 13th century it was the most frequently used oronymic common word, it was often featured in charters as a common word or toponym, or a part of one.

The geographical common word *hegy* can be traced back to the Finno-Ugric or even to the Proto-Uralic language. After the emergence of the use of written records in Hungarian, we can find it in the first charters, especially in the names of larger elevations on the surface. Its use as a constituent of oronyms is, however, limited: it only appears as the second constituent of two-constituent names, never as a one-constituent proper name, and we cannot find examples for its common word usage in charters either.

The word *halom* was transferred to Hungarian from an unidentifiable Slavic language rather early, according to many, even before the arrival of Magyars to the Carpathian Basin. It already occurred in our earliest written records. Based on 13th century toponyms, the lexeme was spread over the whole Hungarian-speaking

area, and besides denoting lower hills, infrequently it was also used to denote higher ones. We can occasionally find it used as a common word in charters. Altogether it features less often in oronyms than the lexemes *hegy* or *bérc*.

Helga Kovács

Castle Names Ending in Lexeme *kő*

A specific group of medieval castle names consists of names having *kő* ‘stone’ as their second constituent. In my paper I explore what is the reason behind the appearance and spread of castle names ending in *kő* in medieval Hungary by introducing the temporal and geographical circumstances of the appearance of this name cluster.

I have found 42 names with *kő* as their second constituent from this age. Examining them, we can see that this name type appeared in the second half of the 13th century, and names ending in *kő* can be documented especially frequently in the first half of the 14th century. We can find several castle names from this period which—being castles on mountains—were formed from oronyms (*Dédeskőve*, Borsod comitat; *Csókakő*, Fejér comitat). The approach towards naming might have been influenced by the fact that the walls of these castles often looked as if they had been growing out of the bare rocks, moreover, parts of the castles were rooms cut into the rocks (e. g., *Ajnácskő*, Gömör comitat; *Korlátkő*, Nyitra comitat; *Boldvakő*, Abaúj comitat). Afterwards this name type lost some of its productivity but similar names were still formed, and from the 15th century they appeared in areas where oronymic antecedents could not have been motivating the naming. There castles were built not on steep, rocky mountains but in valleys and on smaller hills (*Nyestkő*, Sáros comitat, *Kigyókő*, *Márványkő*, Vas comitat, *Vázsonykő*, Veszprém comitat). In these cases we can factor in the effects of analogy: these castles were built relatively close to each other in mountainous areas, so their names could have already been known in the area. The spread of castle names ending in *kő* could also have been influenced by the motivating effect of German castle names ending in *Stein* ‘stone’. If we project the names onto a map, we can see that these fortresses built from stone are situated more densely in forested mountainous areas (especially in the Northern and Western part of the country), while on the plain there are significantly fewer of such castles.



Castle Names Ending in *kő* in the Medieval Carpathian Basin

István Hoffmann

Tracing a Forgotten Geographical Common Word

This paper focuses on the explanation of the name of a geographical area called *Döbrés*, which lies near the town of Pápa in Transdanubia, Hungary. It used to denote a medieval village, and after its destruction it frequently occurred in written sources as a microtoponym and it is still well-known among the inhabitants of the settlement. The name may have formed from the geographical common word *debre* ~ *debrő* ~ *deber* meaning ‘valley, pit’ with the formant *-s*. The word, however—which etymological literature considers to be of Slavic, or more precisely, East Slovak origin—can only be documented from modernity.

The discussion of toponyms belonging into this etymological group is rather controversial in the literature: those trying to explain the name have hypothesized several origins, many of them from different roots, and several stages of the name formation is yet unexplained. The present paper attempts to clarify the formation of related toponyms, and to prove the existence of the given geographical common word in Old Hungarian.

The paper discusses nearly 20 such names which are likely to be explained from the old common word *debre*. Among them we can find several which had

The analysis can only come to a final conclusion in this matter if a more significant portion of old and modern toponyms from the Carpathian Basin will be accessible in reliable databases.



The Geographical Common Words *ér*, *sár*, and *víz* in Hungarian River Names in the Period of the Árpád Dynasty

This article examines the three geographical common words primarily from a semantic aspect, presenting their regional as well as chronological distribution. The name corpus that the analysis is based on comprises data for two-thirds of the Hungary of the age of the Árpád Dynasty.

The analysis reveals that the size of the rivers denoted by the noun *ér* ‘brook’ may differ (starting from rivers smaller than a brooklet to larger waterflows) and are characterised by a distinctive feature: their water quantity is regulated by a nearby large(r) waterflow. Examination of comitats in the period of the Árpád Dynasty shows that hydronyms formed with the geographical common word *ér* were the most common in comitats situated along the rivers Danube and Tisza. This can lead us to conclude that it was usually the waterflows that ran through plain-like flatlands that were given these common words.

The lexeme derived from the Chuvash Turk **šar* or **šār* had the meaning ‘muddy river water’ and ‘wetland’ in old Hungarian toponyms, however, the two semantic contents presumably cannot be separated in every case. Other sources also find it plausible that in the common names of the type *Sár*, *Sárvíz*, or *Sárpatak* the colour name *sárga* ‘yellow’ is present. However, bearing in mind the old Hungarian system of hydronyms, we need to handle this interpretation with caution. Examination of the word *sár* ‘mud’ also reveals the peculiarity that in most names the geographical common word itself became a proper name.

Investigation of the word *víz* ‘water’ of Uralic origin reveals the most general definition: ‘river’, ‘waterflow or standing water’. In hydronyms of the age of the Árpád Dynasty names with *víz* as second component were characterised by two structures: they were either linked to a first component expressing some characteristic feature of the water or, in the majority of names, they formed a two-constituent name with an already existing hydronym. In the latter case the charter writer probably used the *vize* second component as a regular component referring to the type of the name for clarity, hence this phenomenon tends to be linked to the linguistic image of charters. In terms of its geographical distribution we can conclude that the name *víz* is more typical in the Central-Northern region of Hungary a fact that can probably be explained with the larger number of loan names.

The *-falva* > *-fa* Transformation in the Hungarian Settlement Names

By the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, the regular structural changes affecting the morphology of Hungarian settlement names had been completed. A few centuries later, however, a new type of change comes to the fore: the compound settlement names with *falva* ‘village’ second constituents became settlement names with *fa* ‘village but, literally, tree’ second constituents in a well definable part of the Hungarian language area. In this study, I aim to reveal the reasons for this chronologically and regionally restricted transformation.

There are several centers identifiable as points of departure for this change in the area covering the so-called western dialect. As the first wave of the change, it was the settlement names in the counties of Vas and Zala that underwent the *falva* > *fa* modification, followed by the same tendency in individual parts of Baranya County some time later and, finally, when the change was basically completed in the majority of the Transdanubian region, it started in the third center of western Hungary, covering the area of Pozsony County. The chronological aspects of the *falva* > *fa* change are also quite precisely definable. In Zala County, the transformation was present in a great quantity as early as the beginning of the 17th century. In the area of Vas County, relevant data started to be available as of the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries, while in Baranya, the corresponding time period started at the end of the 17th century. In the southern part of Pozsony County, the change appears for the first time at the end of the 18th century, and the different variants kept alternating with one another for a long time afterwards.

Having noticed that the language element *fa* did not replace any other lexeme but *falva* and that, in the area described above, it concerned all the instances of the second component *falva*, it is my intention to prove that the alternation *falva* > *fa* is not specifically structural in toponymy but rather the result of a modification tendency which might have started out as a phenomenon of phonological nature with a morphological prompt to it. The spatial and temporal features of this phonological change might also serve as an explanation for the chronological and geographical linguistic peculiarities of the *-falva* > *-fa* modification.

This transformation has a number of special and unique features and, despite the fact that it was completed as a structural change in toponyms (*-falva* > *-fa* name constituent replacement), it had been initiated by phonological changes. Its special taxonomical status among name changes is due to this dual determination.

The Topoforming Role of Tree Names in Early Old Hungarian

The examination of tree names has in itself a prominent role in Hungarian philological research, since this layer is one of the earliest and richest word groups in terms of documentation. Tree names have served as an important source in the history of Hungarian vocabulary as they are typical common words used to denote places in charters. On the other hand, tree names can also be frequently found in toponyms as Hungarian language elements. We can also observe in toponyms containing tree names that the lexemes primarily meaning ‘tree’ do not always carry the same semantic value, since due to occasional semantic alterations they can act as special toponym formants, that is, they can serve as expression of the toponym status. In my paper I am attempting to map out the name formant value of specific tree names.

Research indicates that we can observe typical differences in the occurrence of tree names in toponyms: certain tree names are frequently featured in toponyms, while others occur rarely or not at all as components of toponyms. Tree names are typical to certain situations, and as such can be rather productive name components to toponyms with derivatives and as attributes. This is rather obvious, since the semantic content ‘the vegetation living in the given place’ is a frequent name constituting element in itself. In these toponyms tree names function as denoting characteristics, and they can become toponyms with a topoformant. This name position therefore highlights the tree name meaning of the listed toponyms.

In other positions, however, the role of the actual topoformant, that is, the function of the geographical common word appears. We can find this function in the case of tree names appearing without a formant or as a second component of toponyms. Accordingly, only certain tree names can form toponyms without a formant and only certain tree names can serve as the second constituent of toponyms. Among topoformants of a lexical nature geographical common words can be regarded as of primary importance, but certain tree names can also act as topoformants since they can express the role of the toponym via an occasional semantic modification occurring in toponyms.

Old Hungarian Topoformants and Their Allomorphs

In the history of the Hungarian language we can find the following topoformants: *-s*, *-d*, *-gy*, *-i*, *-j*, *-n* and *-ó/-ő*, *-ka/-ke* and *-ság/-ség*, and two formant groups: *-sd* and *-nd*. In the case of several of these formants literature mentions the problem of “allomorph or independent formant”. The criteria for deciding the alterations of formants are as follows: 1. shared origin, 2. same function, 3. similar phonetic behaviour, and 4. if there are relevant data, changes observed on the same root. (It is important to note that alternation does not only mean a uniformity of functions, because then it would overlap with synonymy.)

In the Hungarian language the possibility of alteration occurs most frequently with *-d* and *-gy*. Since in this case a shared origin cannot be proven, and the morphological behaviour of the two formants is different as well (*-d* often followed by a vowel, and while *-gy* joins the free root, *-d* can join the bound root on several occasions), they must be two individual formants independent of each other. The relation of *-d* and *-t*, however, differs from this: *-t* is merely the unvoiced counterpart of *-d*, and as such it is not an independent formant. They often change within one word form as well. If we accept the interpretation of *-t* and *-d* as allomorphs, then we can also interpret the relationship of *-st* and *-sd* among the formant groups (compound formants) in a similar manner.

The relationship of the formants *-i* and *-j* is rather complex: although looking at their origin (they both have the same origins as the possessive suffix) and functions we could rightly claim that they are allomorphs of each other, they differ in their morphological behaviour. Since the *-j* topoformant became independent, morphological changes can be observed in *-j/-aj/-ej* (and not in *-i* and *-j*).

The problem of “allomorph or independent formant” has emerged in the case of the formants *-s* and *-cs* as well: although a shared origin is very likely and in the early period the two formants could be regarded as dialectal versions of each other, later on they became independent with different functions. The formant *-cs* has gained a diminutive meaning, while *-s* has become the formant expressing abundance and a formant of collective nouns, and from this function it went on to become a topoformant.

Once More about the *-d* Topoformant

The formant *-d* is the most typical and most frequently used Hungarian topoformant, it occurs not only in settlement names but in hydronyms, names of hills, and in other microtoponyms as well. The supposition that it is most likely the most typical topoformant is supported by the fact that this function has been recognized even in the earliest works, even though in the case of individual names different functions of the formant sometimes blend together, that is, they cannot be separated unambiguously (besides a topoformant, in Old Hungarian *-d* could have been an anthropoformant, a formant expressing abundance, and a diminutive formant as well).

There is relative consensus on the development of the function of the *-d* topoformant, which has been traced back to its frequent occurrence in anthroponyms. Anthroponyms are very often used to denominate places, since one of the most frequently observed motivations in naming places is the expression of possession, therefore—since in Old Hungarian *-d* was a typical ending for anthroponyms—this same formant may have turned into an ending for toponyms when anthroponyms turned into toponyms without formants. Its former productivity is indicated by the fact that it can be found as a formant of names of foreign origin (*Kamond*, *Kulcsod*, *Polyánd*, *Vezend*). Its productivity has been sustained even after the Early Old Hungarian period, when it was the most active, and later on it could be found as an additional complement to already existing toponyms as the sharp signifier of the toponym (*Agár* > *Agárd*, *Endre* > *Endréd*, *Komló* > *Komlód*), and in some cases as an ending to newly formed toponyms, even though in that period compound names represented the majority among new toponyms. The fact that it is still the signifier of the “toponym status” in linguistic consciousness shows that it can still be used in the forming of fictional toponyms (e.g., for places in literature). When joined with the formants *-s* and *-n(y)*, it creates a typical formant group in toponyms: *Füzesd*, *Kövesd*, *Ölyvend*, *Simánd*.

The formant *-d* can change when used with other topoformants (*Almád* ~ *Almás*) and with second constituents such as *-falva*, *-telke* (e.g., *Peterd* ~ *Péterfalva*).

On the Onomastic Role of the Possessive Suffix *-é*

In this paper, it is my intention to raise the possibility of an old name-giving method related to settlement names coming from personal names, which has not been discussed before in any sources of the relevant literature whatsoever.

Place names used to be coined out of personal names in old Hungarian in three distinct ways: without a formant (*Pál*, *Péter*), with the help of a derivational suffix (*Pály-i*, *Peter-d*), and by compounding, especially with a geographical common word as a second constituent meaning 'settlement' (*Pál/háza*, *Péter/laka*). Among the examples for the first way, however, there are quite a few names whose original form cannot be proved to have existed with the help of our sources. Recognizing this problem, I have proposed that *Bercse*, *Báré*, *Böhönye*, *Hetenye* and others can be described to have the same morphological structure and, in their cases, a morpheme was added to the actually existing contemporary personal names of *Hetény*, *Bercs*, *Bár*, *Böhöny* as a name base, which a) is not functionally incongruous with name-giving, b) can be found analogies for on the basis of the later-contemporary system of names, and c) can be harmonized with the available data even from the aspect of historical phonology.

I have endeavored to show the toponym-constituent role of the possessive suffix *-é* in the early Old Hungarian Period with the help of concrete toponymic data and an argumentation of the theory of morphemes (in settlement names of the type *Pál-é*, *Bár-é*). For the argumentation, I have used the following points of view: a) this morpheme has existed from the beginning of the independent existence of the Hungarian language, i.e., from the Old Hungarian period, b) in place names, the function expressing possession is a typical feature, and c) there are place names with the possessive suffix *-é* even in the current system of toponyms.

I have also explained why these word-ending *-é* morphemes got shortened in the majority of place names (*Bercse*, *Hetenye*), despite the fact that the *-é* possessive suffix continues to remain long to this day. This shortening has been facilitated by a double analogy in the toponymic system: a) the shortening of the *-i* suffix, which has a parallel development pattern and the same function as *-é* (which we can observe, for example, in place names of the kind *Péter* > *Péteri*, *Pál* > *Páli*); b) in most of the communicational situations, place names are used with a locative suffix, so the form of a nominative *Györké* answering the question where? would be *Györkén*, just as in the case of any other place name of like phono-tactical structure originally ending in *-e*: *Szemere*, but *Szemerén*. The analogy of the latter facilitated the conclusion of the toponym form type *Györke* with a short vowel. I have also discussed the issue of the separation of *-i* locative suffix and the *-é* possessive suffix from formal and functional aspects and its temporal and chronological features.

6. Personal Names and Place Names

Valéria Tóth

Theoretical Issues in Personal Name-Giving and Personal Name-Usage

In this study, my intention is to discuss the questions of the cultural determination of personal name giving, the pragmatic and cognitive factors in name-giving and name-usage, and the role of name patterns. The reason for this is that, it is through these issues that we can properly evaluate and appreciate the name-related data of the written sources as well as we can get to know better the practice of spoken language name usage in the Old Hungarian Period.

Proper names are language universals. Their organic relationship with culture defines them to an extent that no other element of language possesses: cultural factors principally determine the system of names and the individual elements of that system. Out of the two main categories of proper names however, the cultural (and social) determination of personal names is much more relevant than that of place names. This is clearly discernible in the thousand-year documented history of the use of personal names, in which the repeated structural rearrangements can be explained as prompted not so much by linguistic but rather by cultural factors. For this reason, in the examination of the system and usage of personal names in the Middle Ages, it is also necessary to pay attention to the social and cultural circumstances in which the name system was in fact operating.

When investigating the pragmatic factors in name-giving systems, we need to focus primarily on how the name-giving itself takes place, i.e., through what sort of circumstances and conditions (activities and traditions) the individual types of personal names are rendered to the person being named. Complying with the approach of the functional perspective on language, we can examine the operation of the system of personal names and the characteristic traits of name usage in a broader, cognitive framework, projected to the socio-cultural horizon. According to this perspective, language is conventionalized in the given culture and inherited in the respective process of socialization. In the research of personal names, we can interpret this on three levels: related to the name users, to the name bearers, and to the names themselves.

Name models, as important constituents of individual and communal name competence, reflect our most fundamental cultural, pragmatic, semantic, morphological and phonological knowledge of names. They are organic parts of the mental-linguistic system of language users, and they play an important part in the use of names. The name users are able to coin new names on the basis of these patterns and to recognize previously unfamiliar linguistic structures as names. We can identify the role of name models in personal name-giving and in personal name usage at several levels, including those of abstract schemata and those of examples of concrete names available in the system of names. We can also consider the systematic quality of personal names as an important theoretical basis, as the creation, functioning, and transformations of the individual types and kinds of personal names and specific examples of individual names are determined exactly by their close or loose connections within the system.

Evelin Mozga

On the Analysis of the Anthroponyms in the Census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211)

In the first section of my paper I discuss the philological significance of the analysis of anthroponyms found in an Early Old Hungarian linguistic source, the Census of the Abbey of Tihany (1211). Besides providing etymological data, the examination of anthroponyms can assist further studies of historical phonetics, the history of orthography and the process of personal name-giving. The census stands out among early Hungarian linguistic sources for several reasons.

The charter mentions people living and working on the 37 estates belonging to the Abbey of Tihany, while the charter's quantitative features are also prominent: almost 2000 items of anthroponymic data have been preserved in this linguistic document. This wealth of anthroponymic data makes the charter one of the most important sources in the Hungarian history of anthroponyms. The rich onomastic corpus makes it possible to illustrate the name-giving tendencies of a certain social stratum of the era and the distribution of the origins of the names. In the charter a given person is usually mentioned alongside their father, siblings, children or even grandchildren, so often four generations are represented in the text, which fact can enrich our knowledge about name-giving within the family. The special philological status of the charter also has outstanding significance: not only the authenticated copy of the charter has survived, but its draft as well. Almost one fifth of the nearly 2000 anthroponyms are mentioned in a different form in the authenticated copy than in the draft. The changes apparent in the written forms

of the anthroponyms in the two copies can provide excellent opportunities for research on orthography, phonetics and the history of vocabulary.

In the second section of the paper I illustrate various etymological and onomatosystemic problems using the analysis of anthroponyms supposedly derived from the Hungarian common words *szem* ‘eye’ and *fül* ‘ear’, featured in the census. Examining the origins and the locations of the two word groups in the structure of the language, we can claim that it is very difficult to isolate each anthroponym on a purely etymological basis, and the immediate domestic and local onomastic environment of the name bearers does not help either. Answering the questions arising in connection with these names we can most effectively base our decisions on the systemic connections of the names.

Mariann Sliz

Interrelationships of Patrocinium Place Names and the Frequency of Personal Names

It is an onomastic commonplace that there is a strong correlation between the number of medieval patrocinies and the frequency of saints’ names in the contemporary personal name stock. The question is what is the nature of this correlation. Is it possible to automatically assume direct proportionality between them, in other words, can we say that the higher the number of a saint’s patrocinium in a given area at a given time, the higher the frequency of the saint’s name in the contemporary personal name stock? I seek an answer to this question in this study. As a first step I counted those Hungarian patrocinium place names and toponyms linked to saints that played significant roles in personal and place name-giving in MEZŐ ANDRÁS’s works „A templomcím a magyar helységnevekben (11–15. század) [Patrocinies in Hungarian Settlement Names (11th–15th century)]” (1996), and „Patrocíniumok a középkori Magyarországon [Patrocinies in Mediaval Hungary]” (2003) of which we had data from as early as the first half of the 14th century or even earlier. I compared the results of this search with those of my corpus of close to 14 000 personal names that reflected frequencies of Hungarian personal names in the period between 1250 and 1342 and came from charters as well as the results of the literature on 11th–13th century frequencies of personal names.

The findings suggest that we should treat the assumption that there is a direct correlation between the frequency of a saint’s name and the number of patrocinies and patrocinium place names related to the saint with some reservation. It is natural that the further back respect for a saint went in a region, the more patrocinies and place names it gave rise to. The number of these is not likely to decrease unless a settlement is destroyed or its name changes; in fact, their number increases due to the

ever increasing number of foundations of settlements. In contrast, the popularity of personal names is highly age-specific thus we need to be careful in their comparison with patrociny place names even despite the fact that medieval Hungarian name fashion seems to have changed much slower than today. Furthermore, several other factors also need to be considered: for instance, the phenomenon of name taboo, name duos and trios and the interrelationship between the cults of saints, etc. or the difficulties involved in a name's integration in the given language, which can all greatly influence the popularity of personal names.

Evelin Mozga

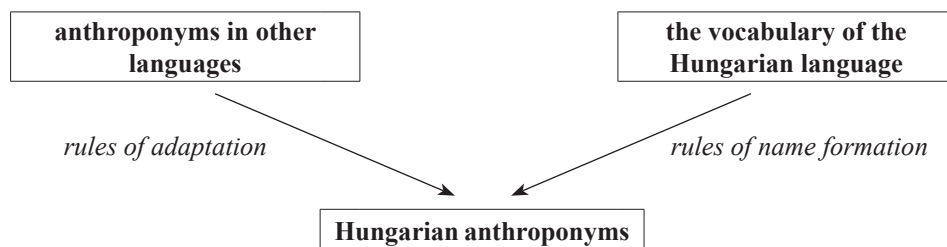
Aspects to the Study of Old Hungarian Anthroponyms with -s/-cs Formants

In my paper I use the anthroponym typology created by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN (A személynévrendszerek leírásához [On the Description of Anthroponym Systems] *Magyar Nyelvjárások* [Hungarian Dialects] 46: 5–20) to position derived anthroponyms within the Hungarian onomatosystem. My study primarily focuses on Early Old Hungarian anthroponyms with -s/-cs formants.

The derivation of names as a name formation method can rely, on the one hand, on the stock of already existing names, and, on the other hand, on the entire vocabulary of the language. One way derived anthroponyms are formed is when names originating from foreign languages serve as the basis of name formation. In the stock of anthroponyms of the Árpád age, besides a majority of Latin names, we can find names loaned from other languages (Turkic, Slavic, German, French, etc.). The etymological identification of these names is important in order to identify the individual linguistic components. Linking different name forms with linguistic levels is rather problematic, however, which I discuss in detail in the paper. In the case of loan names, the formant most frequently joins the shortened, one- or two-syllable long version of the name: e.g., *Demetrius* > *Dem-* > *Dema*, *Demeu*, *Demse*, *Demes*, *Demsa*; *Benedictus* ~ *Beniamin* > *Ben-* > *Benes*, *Bensa*, *Bense*, *Benese*, *Benis*, etc. The other method of forming derived anthroponyms is the process in which the vocabulary of the Hungarian language serves as a basis for name formation. In case of anthroponyms derived from Hungarian common words, the formant always joins the entire root of the word: e. g. *szem* 'eye' > *Sem* ~ *Scem* > *Semec*, *Semech*, *Semes*, *Semse*, *Semus*, *Scemse*; *munka* 'work, labour' > *Munca* ~ *Munka* > *Munkac*, *Munkach*, *Munkaach*, *Muncha*, *Muncas*, etc. Derived anthroponyms can originate directly or indirectly from a Hungarian common word base, and in my paper I discuss the difficulties arising when we try to separate these two groups. Identifying the common word base of anthroponyms

can be further complicated by homonymy as well. In such cases the semantic approach, the context of the name can help us identify the basic constituent.

In the paper I call attention to some problem areas regarding anthroponyms with *-s/-cs* formants, which can destabilize the identification of Old Hungarian anthroponyms. The questions arising in connection with anthroponym formation show that the examination of this phenomenon can yield important results for the entirety of onomatosystemical studies.



The sources of Old Hungarian anthroponyms

László Szabolcs Gulyás

Serf Migration and Personal Name-Giving in Bács and Bodrog Counties in Early 16th Century

Personal names derived from place names are regarded as major sources of medieval peasant migration in Hungarian historical science. This study aims to describe the potential of using such names in historical science based on a source rich in data.

A register of tithes of three counties in the south of the Medieval Hungarian Kingdom (Bács, Bodrog, and Csongrád) containing the personal names of several thousand serfs has survived from the year 1522. The regions in immediate proximity to the counties mentioned in the register of tithes were a constant target of Turkish attacks, which resulted in intensive population shifts in the region. This study intends to add further data to this issue by trying to establish to what extent this intensive migration left its mark on personal name-giving in this region. The study examines the personal names of 2046 tithe-paying peasants that survive from Bács County, and another 1215 from Bodrog County: not only those derived from place names but also those that refer to the South-Slavonic ethnicity of the name-bearers. The study also seeks to describe the methodology of using these names as a source, summarising ways of analysing them in a migration history framework.

Results show that, as a result of the Turkish devastation, names suggesting immigration were somewhat more common in this region than in other regions

of the country. Understandably, among the people who settled in the two counties there were high numbers of migrants who had fled the southern regions devastated by the Turks. The newcomers mainly settled in some more developed towns and their surroundings in the above counties. Migration was caused not only by the devastation of the war but also by natural conditions (especially the river crossings on the River Danube) that facilitated the move. On the whole, the picture emerges that people migrated over larger distances as a result of war situations, otherwise peasants only moved within a 20–30 km radius in medieval Hungary.

Mariann Slíz

The Role of Toponymic Data in Examining Personal Names in the Anjou Period

A highly valued group of historical place names is comprised of names of the type *Egrimihalhaza* ‘village of a person called Mihály and Egri [i.e. from Eger]’. Their distinctive feature is that they signal very early the existence of the new name type in the making since as early as the 13th century: the multi-element personal name. However, beyond data reporting, little has been said so far about how these toponymic data can be utilised in historical anthroponomastics. I intend to answer this question in my work: I will briefly touch upon what these data are suitable for and then I will give a more in-depth description of what they cannot be used for and why.

One great advantage of early toponymic data containing personal names is that the personal names in them, unlike personal name data, often appear in the Latin language sources not in their Latin or Latinised versions but in Hungarian. These place names can serve as complementary data in onomastics: they show what the Hungarian sound of individual personal names looked like in the given period.

In addition, place names of the *Egrimihalhaza* type also prove that in Hungarian place names the byname (and later the surname that was formed from it) had preceded the given name from the very beginning. We can appreciate the significance of this only if we know that sources had showed structures of multi-element personal names almost exclusively in the Latin order until the 15th century. At the same time, place names formed from personal names cannot be used in the personal name statistics of a given period since, in the absence of evidence of history of ownership we have no way of knowing whether the person after whom a place was named was still alive at the time of the writing of the charter.

The *Egrimihalhaza* type is not suitable for family name collection, since there is no knowing whether the name element in it that was linked to the given name was

hereditary or not. On the other hand, even if, due to the relatively late occurrence of the data, we could be certain that the first element of the structure of the personal name is a surname, we cannot know, due to a lack of other data, whether the name referred to a contemporary owner or a much earlier one. Considering all this, we should treat this type of personal name otherwise considered special with more criticism when using it in personal name research, after careful consideration of what it can be used to support with a high degree of certainty and what it cannot.

Valéria Tóth

Reflections on Personal Names of Toponymic Origin

Among descriptive personal names in the old Hungarian name system, a significant proportion was made up of name forms containing a toponymic lexeme. From a functional-semantic aspect, these names, in the case of the nobility, refer to the location of their feudal holdings or their places of residence, while in the case of those of lower social standing, they identify their places of residence or their places of origin.

From a morphological perspective, the descriptive personal names that are related to a location can be of two kinds: derived from a toponym without a formant (e.g., *Nógrád* settlement name > *Nógrád* personal name), or toponyms with an *-i* suffix (e.g., *Kövesd* settlement name > *Kövesd-i* personal name). That is to say, there have been two processes of evolution playing a part in the formation of such forms of personal names: metonymy and giving personal names with the name formant *-i* (as, unlike others, I reckon that the personal names *Debreceni*, *Budai* have been derived from the toponyms *Debrecen*, *Buda* with the addition of the derivational suffix *-i*, and not from the adjectival forms of *debreceni*, *budai*).

Personal names coming from a place name with a formant of the type *Budai* are much more common than those without a formant of the type *Buda*, and the assessment of the latter is not unanimous in the relevant critical literature either. In this paper, I contend that the personal names of the type *Buda* are not alien to Hungarian conventions of personal name-giving, as there are such surnames around even today, and the kind of metonymy (that has created them) has always been a typical and salient means of word and name formation in Hungarian.

While exploring the characteristic features of the medieval system of personal names, I have primarily relied upon the relevant data available in written sources. However, quite frequently, it is not so easy to determine the real spoken-language use value of the structures denoting persons in medieval charters written in Latin (for example, in trying to decide if behind the Latin structure denoting a person

of the type *Clemens de Barachka* there used to be the Hungarian name form *Baracska* or *Baracskai*, we can only stand a chance to make the right decision if there are also further information available for us). I have also tried to elaborate on this issue in my paper. Finally, I have also discussed some aspects concerning whether there could be restrictions in the case of this type of personal names or not: namely, if the toponymic structures influence which process of name creation is used to derive anthroponyms from them on the one hand; and if it is possible for anthroponyms to be derived from them at all on the other hand.

7. Regional Diversity of Place Names

Eszter Ditrói

Regional Differentiation of Toponym Systems

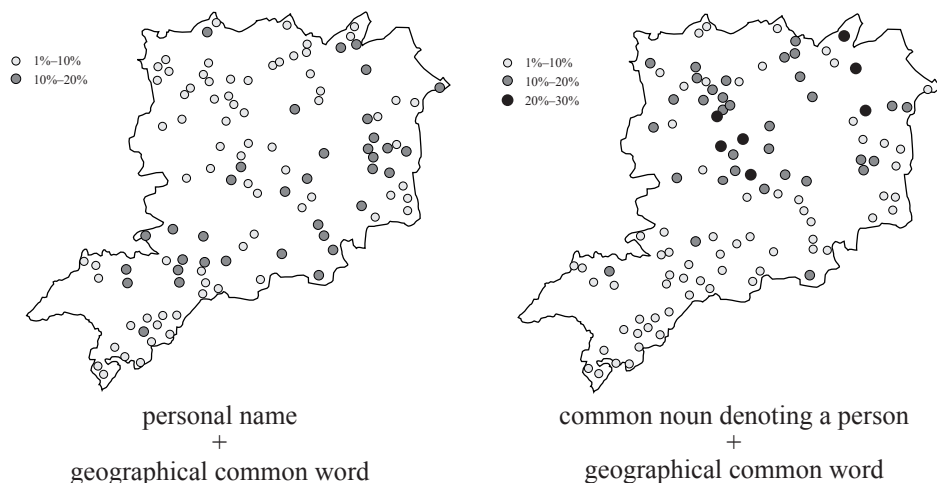
In my study, I investigate the influence of geography, history, migration, neighboring foreign languages and maps on toponymic system, as I believe that these generate the regional differences between onomastic systems. In my work, I have analyzed the corpus of microtoponyms of a Western-Hungarian county, covering over 8 000 toponyms.

Geographical factors influence the spatial spreading of numerous toponymic structures. Possessive structures can serve as a good example. In the Hungarian toponym system, these may be expressed by toponyms with one or two constituents from a structural aspect. At the lexical level, a proper name or a common noun denoting a person may be used. Thus, a personal name (*József*), a common noun denoting a person (*Vitéz* ‘valiant’), a personal name + geographical common noun combination (*Kálmán-rét* ‘Kálmán-meadow’) or common noun denoting a person + geographical common noun (*Koldus-telek* ‘beggar-land’) may be utilized. It can be observed that, to the west of the River *Rába*, personal names are common in this function, while on the eastern side, common nouns denoting a person tend to be used more often. Thus, this river acts as a geographical obstacle for the spreading of several toponymic structures. Historical events may also affect the regional differences of toponyms. I have showed that it is quite common along the River *Rába* to use common nouns denoting a person as toponyms. In the 1940s and 1950s, “proletarian land” was distributed here. As a result, *Proletár* ‘person comes from lower classes’ and *Proletárok* ‘people come from lower classes’ are frequent toponyms here, which are common nouns denoting a person.

The region under investigation is inhabited by German, Wend-Slovenian, Croatian and Hungarian ethnic population. In settlements with non-Hungarian population, the proportion of toponyms with postpositions is higher. Some foreign language influence might be suspected here. During the relocation of other Hungarian communities from other Hungarian-speaking territories to this area, these communities might have brought along their toponymic customs, then named locations of the new territory according to those. From the perspective

of migration, the Transdanubian region is an interesting research territory, as Bukovinian *székely*'s were relocated to this area after World War II.

The influence of maps on toponyms might be observed at microtoponyms like *X-első* 'X first', *X-en belül* 'within X (where W can be substituted by a place name)', etc., which are commonly used in maps. Toponyms with such patterns occur in large numbers in some settlements, so the influence of map-labelling on toponyms may also be plausibly posited.



Erzsébet Györffy

Features of the Lexical Structure of Hydronyms in the Age of the Árpád Dynasty in the River System of the River Sajó

This study describes a narrower group of Old Hungarian hydronyms: the lexical-morphological structure of river names of the water system of the River Sajó. The data corpus to be processed contains over 1000 data of 300 denotatums. In accordance with the approach of the applied model, in terms of structure I distinguish between one- and two-constituent names in the analysis. The ratio of one- and two-constituent names in the name corpus that I investigated is 42 : 58%. The majority of one-constituent hydronyms are loan names, most of which are Slavic hydronyms. In this region foreign language influence is particularly strong: over two-thirds of one-constituent names belong to this category. In addition to the considerable number of loan names, in terms of lexical structure, the corpus offers hydronyms become from settlement names (15%, *Pocsaj*, *Nyésta*), plant names (9%, *Halyagos*, *Nádas*), and hydrographic common words (3%, *Sár*).

The second component of two-constituent hydronyms is characterised by a certain constraint: in this position only geographical common words (54% of all names, e.g., *Zsidó-patak*) or already existing hydronyms (4% of all names, e.g., *Aszú-Szartos*) can appear. The two-constituent names with a hydrographic common word as their second component in the corpus are characterised by a dominance of a structure of first components as hydronyms (32%, e.g., *Rakaca pataka*) and settlement names (18%, e.g., *Damak pataka*). The striking frequency of a hydronym as first component in the area of the River Sajó can be explained by the fact that the majority of the names are loan names which become Hungarian hydronyms after they have entered the Hungarian toponymic system and have later been complemented by a geographical common name. In addition to structure, adjectival first components (12%, *Mély-patak*), plant names (13%, *Éger-patak*), and names of materials (4%, *Köves-ér*) are typical first constituents. In the hydronymic stock the group of names containing hydronymic second components is considerably smaller (4%), which shows, above all, that the reaches and branches of rivers are rarely named using the name of the entire river. But when this was the case, most of the time the first component to distinguish this name from others was an adjectival first component (*Nagy-Delne*).

Name structure		Abaúj–Pilis comitat	Water system of the River Sajó
One-constituent hydronym		49%	42%
Two-constituent hydronym	Hydrographic common word as second component	45%	54%
	Hydronym as second component	6%	4%

Table 1. Structural Distribution of Names

Lexical elements	Abaúj–Pilis comitat	Water system of the River Sajó
Loan toponym	46%	70%
Toponym (settlement name)	18%	15%
Hydrographic common word	12%	3%
Plant name	10%	3%
Other: animal name, name of building, adjective, participle, personal name, phrase	14%	9%

Table 2. Lexical Structure of One-Constituent Hydronyms

A Functional-Semantic Analysis of the Hungarian Hydronyms Connected to the Rivers Körös

I outline the functional-semantic categories of the toponyms connected to the three rivers named *Körös* based on a model by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN (*Helynevek nyelvi elemzése* [Linguistic Analysis of Toponyms]. Debrecen, 1993). From the toponym corpus containing 2098 denotates I discuss only Hungarian names (1128), highlighting those which bear the representative marks of their group, but during the process of classification I put all the toponyms into the appropriate category so that the proportional differences between the categories can be easily observed.

I have compared the results to the figures produced by similar works, among them a paper by ERZSÉBET GYÖRFFY (Régi vízneveink funkcionális szerkezetéről [On the Functional Structure of Old Hungarian Hydronyms], *Magyar Nyelvjárások* 40: 35–46) and a conference paper presented by ÉVA KOVÁCS (Az ómagyar kori Bihar vármegye vízneveinek nyelvi elemzése [A Linguistic Analysis of Old Hungarian Hydronyms in Bihar Comitatus, in: *Név és valóság. A VI. Magyar Névtudományi Konferencia előadásai* [Name and Reality. The Papers Delivered at the 4th Conference of Hungarian Onomastic Sciences]. Eds. ANDREA BÖLCSKEI–ILDIKÓ N. CSÁSZI. Budapest, 2008. 189–194). Based on the proportions listed we can claim that the corpus of one-constituent names frequently resembles the hydronymic corpus of Old Hungarian, therefore, the functional structure of names has, for the most part, retained the old construction of hydronyms, but we have to emphasize that this is only valid for the Hungarian toponyms in the drainage basin of the rivers Körös, not for all the toponyms.

The proportion of two-constituent names, the “descriptive function + type-indicating function” structure, is represented in the highest proportion in all three cases: 45% in GYÖRFFY, 75% in KOVÁCS and 57% in my paper. Toponyms in which the first constituent marks a characteristic and the second constituent marks the type of denotatum appear around the rivers Berettyó and Sebes-Körös in the highest proportion, while among the hydronyms of the rivers Ér and Kettős-Körös they are less represented. Hydronyms with the structure “designating function + type-indicating function” make up 33% of all data, which is the highest proportion compared to 20% in GYÖRFFY’s study and to 11% in KOVÁCS’s research.

I carried out the analysis described above on the Hungarian onomastic corpus belonging to the drainage basin of the rivers Körös. I classified those units as Hungarian hydronyms in which an originally Romanian lexeme is followed by a Hungarian geographical common word (e.g., *Gyurkucz-patak* ‘brook named’, *Magura-patak* ‘brook named Magura’). There are several hydronyms which

are Romanian common words noted down according to the rules of Hungarian orthography (pl. *Páró* < rom. *pârâu* ‘brook’, *Vallye* < rom. *vale* ‘valley, brook’), but such words mostly occur in the registry compiled by PESTY (see ISTVÁN HOFFMANN–TAMÁS KIS, *Pesty Frigyes, Bihar vármegye I–II*. [Frigyes Pesty, Bihar Comitat I–II.], Debrecen, 1996, 1998.), mostly from the era when Hungarian was the official language in Transylvania as well, so I classified them as Romanian toponyms and I am planning to discuss their structural analysis in another paper.

Magdaléna Kiss

Lexical-Morphological Analysis of Hydronyms Connected to the Rivers Körös

In my present paper I carry out a lexical-morphological analysis on the hydronym corpus of the drainage basin of the Rivers Körös, based on HOFFMANN’s multilevel toponym analysis model (*Helynevek nyelvi elemzése* [Linguistic Analysis of Toponyms], Debrecen, 1993). Since the linguistic layer of the data corpus has several levels, I discuss Hungarian and Romanian names divided in a way where I compare the typical occurrences of Hungarian names to that of Romanian ones. The lexical categories are systematically divided into hydronyms consisting of one and two constituents, and basic and complement constituents containing marked and unmarked lexemes.

The structural make-up of Hungarian and Romanian hydronyms are not divided equally since most of the one-constituent Romanian names have evolved from being a common word into a proper name, and there are also numerous hydronyms adapted from Hungarian. While there is no significant difference between the proportions of names containing hydrographic common words, names of plants and animals, Romanian names formed from anthroponyms, settlement names and names of terrain configurations are significantly more frequent than Hungarian hydronyms, so in Romanian name formation the occurrence of unmarked hydronyms is more wide-spread. The names of plants living near water have left the greatest impression on the name corpus. The most frequent formant, which is used even today, is the *-s* topoformant, which developed in a secondary position after *-s* formants expressing abundance and forming collective nouns and adjectives.

In the name corpus of the drainage basin of the rivers Körös two-constituent names are in the majority, which is due to the fact that the originally one-constituent names were often complemented by a hydrographic word constituent. The complementation might have been caused on the one hand by the fact that the hydronymic origin of the given word names had been blurred, however,

the spreading of the loan toponyms could also have contributed to this process. Two-constituent names can be structurally divided into a basic constituent and a complement, where the basic constituent is a hydrographic common word or a hydronym with a designating function. The complements are a more diverse group, which represent types of common words, proper names and adjectives.

In the lexical and morphological analysis of the hydronym system of the rivers Körös we could see how varied building blocks are used in the language, in what proportion are suffixes used or not used, whether a basic constituent is joined by another constituent or not. The ratio of word groups occurring (common words, anthroponyms, toponyms, adjectivals, numerals, syntagms) is the highest in toponymic name constituents (32%), which proves that names of hills, forests, settlements and other microtoponyms greatly influence the formation of the hydronym, showing that the toponym near the river at the time of naming has a very important role. A proportional comparison of Hungarian and Romanian names has made it possible to uncover further connections, thus proving the quantitative advantage of Hungarian data.

Béla Kocán

Hydronyms and Their Changes in Ugocsa Comitát in Old and Middle Hungarian Periods

A multi-aspect linguistic description of hydronyms of Ugocsa comitat in Old and Middle Hungarian periods can aid the recognition of the general features of the hydronym system as well. The area is a great location for research since the geographical character of the comitat has been defined by rivers since the beginning.

My analysis is based on altogether 258 variants of river names, which also includes 36 hydronyms deduced from other names. Until 1300 one-constituent names dominated river names in Old and Middle Hungarian in Ugocsa comitat (81: 19%), which ceased by the end of the 14th century and later on (until 1772) the ratio of two-constituent river names is one to two.

The results of the functional-semantic analysis show that among one-constituent names most have designating function, that is, they are loaned river names (45%: *Akolna, Batár, Hukliwa, Ilonok, Túr, Turc*, etc.). Besides, the ratio of one-constituent names expressing characteristics that is names with descriptive function is also high (31%: *Csonkás, Csorgó, Kadarc, Mogyorós, Rekettyés*, etc.), and to a lesser extent there are one-constituent river names indicating types of places (18%: *Ásvány, Halvány, Patak*, etc.). We can see that Slavic loan names stand out among one-constituent names of the early hydronyms in the area. In contrast,

among two-constituent names the internally, syntagmatically constructed names with a first constituent referring to a characteristic feature of the river with type-, and a geographical common noun as a second constituent indicating function are frequent (62%: *Görbe-patak* ‘crooked brook’, *Kis-patak* ‘small brook’, *Kurta-patak* ‘short brook’, etc.).

Analysing the formation of river names, we see that most of one-constituent names are loan names (43%: *Hukliva*, *Szalva*, *Verbőc*, etc.). Besides, there is also a high number of names created morphematically (31%: *Hódos*, *Piskáros*, *Szappanos*, etc.) and with a meaning split (16%: *Csermely*, *Erge*, *Fok*, etc.). Roughly three quarters of two-constituent river names (76%) were formed syntagmatically, and we can find nearly the same amount of names with a modifier expressing quality (*Aradi-tó* ‘lake next to the settlement Arad’, *Fekete-víz* ‘black water’, *Hideg-ér* ‘cold brook’, etc.) and possession (*Kovács pataka* ‘Kovács’ brook’, *Rigó pataka* ‘blackbird’s brook’, *Halastó folyókája* ‘little river of the fish pond’, etc.). Among the two-constituent names of the comitat 22% of the names were formed via structural changes, e.g., an already existing hydronym was—secondarily—supplemented with a geographical common word (*Akolna* > *Akolna-patak* ‘brook named Akolna’, etc.).

age	one-constituent name	two-constituent name	altogether 100%
–1200	2 2%	—	100% : 0%
1200–1300	19 20%	5 3%	79% : 21%
1300–1400	26 27%	49 30%	35% : 65%
1400–1500	12 13%	32 20%	27% : 73%
1500–1600	7 7%	20 12%	26% : 74%
1600–1700	23 24%	47 29%	33% : 67%
1700–1772	5 5%	11 7%	31% : 69%
altogether	94 36%	164 64%	36% : 64%

The Structural Distribution of the River Names in Ugocsa Comitatus
in Old and Middle Hungarian Period

Erzsébet Györffy

Chronological and Regional Stability of Hydronyms

This study examines the claim that frequently occurs in scholarly works on onomastics: that the most resilient and permanent group of the toponym system is composed of hydronyms. The continuity of hydronyms can, of course, be examined

at the level of their elements but the typological restructuring within the entire system is also worth studying. Accordingly, this study does not present some kind of change typology of hydronyms, instead, it reviews the characteristic structural types of hydronyms through the comparison of two systems of hydronyms that are distant from each other in space and time. The study also presents the changes that occur in the two systems from a chronological and regional aspect.

Examinations reveal differences between the systems of hydronyms both regionally and chronologically. The most striking difference appears to be the fact that the difference in the proportions of one- to two-constituent names in the Old Hungarian period was much more significant in the two early Old Hungarian corpora than shown by the modern name corpus. The reason for this must be that the toponymic competence of people living in older periods did not go beyond their immediate narrow surrounding, whereas contemporary people know and use numerous other names as well. This, in turn, is likely to influence the unification of the toponymicon.

The distribution of structural types of names also reveals an important difference: in fact, some kind of homogenisation can be detected in this respect, too. Early hydronyms show a relatively diverse picture in this respect: among one-constituent names hydronyms become from loan names, settlement names, and derived hydronyms stand out by their share proportion, whereas in the group of two-constituent names adjectival first components and hydrographic common words as second component are prominent. On the contrary, in the contemporary name corpus typical toponym structures are those having a first constituent ending in *-i* suffix and a hydrographic word as a second constituent. (Naturally, a shift of the semantic structural types can also be detected beyond the changes in these lexical-morphological models.)

István Bátori

Onomatosystematical Analysis of Old Settlement Names in Transylvania

The present paper focuses on early settlement names in three Transylvanian counties, Kolozs, Doboka and Fehér. The analysis of settlement names in the early days of Transylvania is important partly because we do not have an abundance of written sources at our disposal about the history of the area in the 10–11th centuries, and therefore the value of the relatively frequent toponyms occurring here increases in resolving such historical issues as the settlement of Hungarian people in the area or the layering of different ethnicities.

In linguistic and historical research experts tend to rely on individual specific names and emphasize the role of name structures which are extraordinary,

somehow different from the average. In my paper I approach toponyms differently and examine what the most frequent types of names and really productive name structures tell us about the history of this area.

The most important result of the research is that between the two parts of Transylvania which are significantly divided along linguistic lines, the northern areas show a more archaic quality. This is supported by those names made up of two constituents in which the second part expresses the type of the place. In Kolozs and Doboka counties in the north we can frequently find toponyms which are considered older, containing the geographical common word *-telke* ‘cultivated land’: we can find this lexeme in three-quarters of all similar toponyms. In Fehér County in South Transylvania this type is less frequent, instead representatives of a more recent type (names with the second constituent *-falva* ‘village’) can be found in a greater proportion. This result is reproduced in names expressing possession: in the north, that is, in Kolozs and Doboka counties names formed from an anthroponym without a formant are more typical (and regarded older) than the more recent ones, two-constituent structures containing an anthroponym. These latter ones are more frequent in southern areas.

I think that similar examinations are important because most of our knowledge about Transylvania originates from the early 20th century, and as such, needs revision.

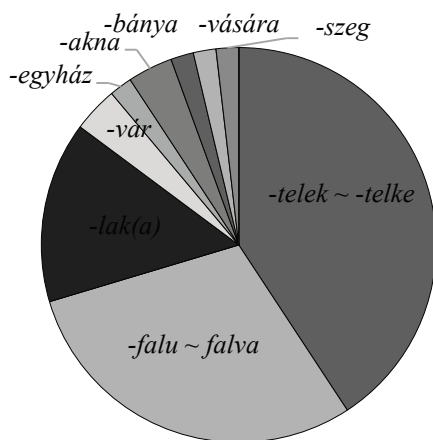


Figure 1. The Distribution of Geographical Common Words with Type-Indicating Function in the Toponym Corpus of Fehér County, Transylvania

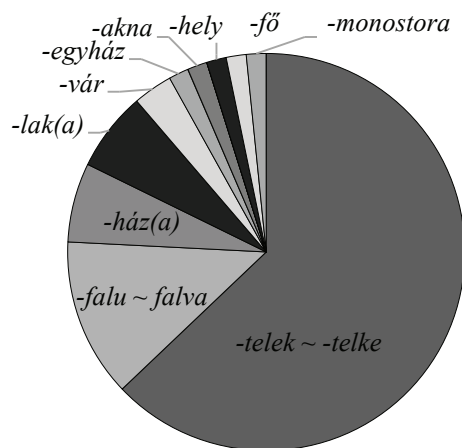


Figure 2. The Distribution of Geographical Common Words Type-Indicating Function in the Toponym Corpus of Kolozs County

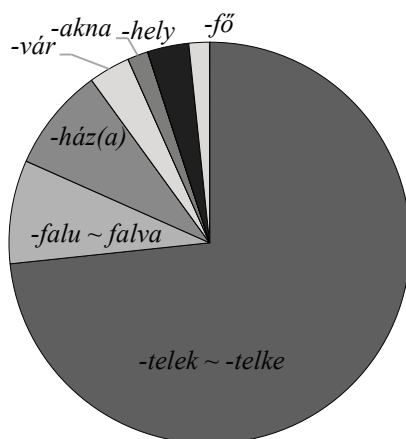


Figure 3. The Distribution of Geographical Common Words Type-Indicating Function in the Toponym Corpus of Doboka County

Onomatosystematical Connections among Toponyms of Ugocsa Comitát in Middle Hungarian Age

In my research I focused on the (1526–1772) the toponym stock of Ugocsa comitat in the Middle Hungarian Age and I examined to what extent newly formed toponyms rely on already existing ones. In my analysis I used a previous work of mine as basis for comparison, in which I analysed the Old Hungarian era (1210–1526) of the comitat from the same perspective.

I have illustrated the process in which a word family is formed on the extended family of the hydronym *Kadarcs*, introducing the term primary name (*Kadarcs* ‘hydronym’) and secondary name (*Kadarcs* ‘hydronym’ > *Kadarcs* ‘farm name’). Starting from this name family, I also discuss the names I included in the analysis and I also mention the so-called deduced names, that is, when the primary name cannot be documented, but based on the structure and/or meaning of the secondary name, we can very likely account for a non-documented primary name as well (e.g., **Ragozna* < *Nagy-Ragozna*).

Out of the 1331 denotates of the Middle Hungarian Age 279 (21%) are secondary names, the basis of which are comprised by 188 (14%) names. Primary and secondary names together make up somewhat more than a third of all names, which is an improvement compared to Old Hungarian. As a part of onomatosystematical analysis, I sorted primary names by toponym types and discussed which secondary names they contributed to. Hydronymic primary names present a slight decrease compared to Old Hungarian (from 45% to 34%), but they still contributed to almost half (41%) of Old Hungarian secondary names. We can observe that the formation of word families relies less and less on older macrotoponyms, instead, the ever growing stratum of microtoponyms has a more significant role. The toponym typological analysis of secondary names suggests that the majority of secondary names (89%) are microtoponyms, which is twice the amount of those in the Old Hungarian Age.

The chronological distribution of primary and secondary names also illustrates that using older toponyms to form new names was very typical in the Old and Middle Hungarian periods as well. We can see that primary names constitute a decreasing part of the name corpus, while the number of secondary names has been growing. In the structural analysis of primary and secondary names we can notice that primary names are typically comprised of one constituent, although there is a decline between Old and Middle Hungarian. Secondary names are typically formed of two constituents, and the most characteristic method for creating secondary names is syntagmatic editing (94%).

The Regional Characteristics of the Toponym System of Terrain Configurations in Csík County

Based on a representative corpus study, the spoken toponym system of the terrain configurations in Csík County may be considered as a toponym subsystem with both general and peculiar characteristic features. The basic and word formation models of the toponymic norms determine a twofold manner of the toponym system of Csík County. The basic models endow the toponym system with universal characteristics, while word formation models invest regional features into the system. These characteristics should be examined with the help of a sophisticated linguistic analysis.

The general aspect of the twofold manner of the examined toponym system of terrain configurations can be outlined on the basis of the name constituents. Almost every basic model of the toponymic norms take shape in the name constituents; these models were selected by the local name communities based on their way of thinking and immediate environment. These models also take central part in the settlement name-giving of other languages: they can name the type of the place or denote some specific characteristic of the place (Hungarian *Veres/kő* ‘red stone’, French *Mont/Blanc*, English *Blue/Mountains*, German *Weiß/Karpaten*).

The special nature of the twofold manner in the toponym system of the terrain configurations in Csík County can be a regional specificity, since it is determined by word formation models (accompanied by the main models) which are dialectal elements and rules of the uniqueness of the region. We can highlight the specific connection, frequency and lexical element-set of name constituents as well as the differentiation of name of terrain configurations among the regional factors of the name structure of terrain configurations.

Names denoting a special characteristic of the place are the most common in the 769 name structures of terrain configurations in Csík (*Bükk/hegy* ‘beech mountain’), while the names indicating the type of place are less frequent (*Hegy* ‘mountain’) and the name constituents with a designating function are very rare (*Naskalat*). The central lexeme in the various element-sets of name constituents is the one naming terrain configurations with a common noun; more than 50 of them have been found in the corpus (*hegy* ‘mountain’, *völgy* ‘valley’). The great number of common nouns referring to terrain configurations reflects the unusual geographic structure of the region. As for the name of terrain configurations in Csík and relying upon the conceptual field of the lexeme, 22 types of names can be differentiated from each other; these include heights, dips, as well as parts of names of terrain configurations, but no name of plains can be found. The most typical regional factors of the name of terrain configurations in Csík County are

the dialectal word-type lexemes among the dialectal and lexical name constituents (*Homlok, Lok/karé*).

Barbara Bába

The Distribution of the Naming System of Geographical Common Words in Hungarian Dialects in Romania

The distribution of the naming system of a given notion can be influenced by several factors—which are interrelated and may influence each other—and as such we may not be able to determine the cause of the distribution in every case, but we can find out a lot about the distribution with certain methods. In the present paper I use the term “distribution” as the quantitative differences in the naming systems of given notions, that is, how many names are in existence for a certain notion in a specific area. Researchers have determined one of the reasons for differences in distribution in the notions’ communicational importance; that is, they claim that notions less important to everyday life present great distribution, as opposed to notions which are well-known, significant and fundamental to human life. On a related note, the extent of distribution is determined by certain social, historical and, therefore, philological factors as well. In certain cases the naming system of an object is not distributed, while the naming of its parts is highly distributed. It is obvious, therefore, that the effect of such material factors shows a close relationship with aspects of social history as well.

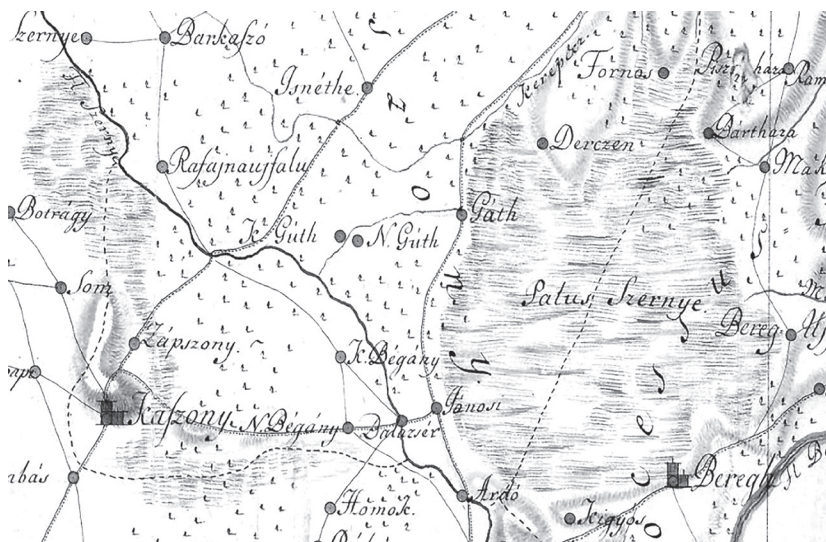
In my study I have examined the distribution of a semantically and functionally limited group of words, geographical common words, using *A romániai magyar nyelvjárások atlasza* [The Atlas of Hungarian Dialects in Romania] (Edited by DEZSŐ JUHÁSZ. Collected by LÁSZLÓ MURÁDIN. Budapest, 1995). Regarding the distribution of geographical common words, we can argue that distribution, on the one hand, has philological reasons: names wide-spread over larger areas mostly belong to the earliest elements of our vocabulary. The differences in distribution within this semantic field, however, are likely to be also influenced by cognitive factors, and due to the specific nature of the word group, we cannot disregard the effect of the geographical environment on the formulation of certain names and their distribution either.

Dercen: An Onomatosystematical Study of a Dialect Island

There have been several significant results of the study of the Hungarian toponymic stock of Sub-Carpathia. My goal is to examine the toponymic system of a Sub-Carpathian dialect island and compare it to the name stock of surrounding settlements. Since the dialect of the examined settlement, Dercen differs from the dialects of surrounding settlements, my hypothesis was that we would find significant differences in its toponym system as well.

In my research I analysed the toponyms of Dercen settlement (south of Munkácshegy) from a functional-semantic, lexical-morphological perspective, to which end I used the category system developed by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN (*Helynevek nyelvi elemzése* [Linguistic Analysis of Toponyms], Debrecen, 1993). I compared the toponyms with the toponym stock of four neighbouring settlements, looking for notable differences. In the course of my research I created a database containing 732 names.

Linguistic literature explains the development of dialect islands with the resettlement and transplantation of populations. With no available historical data we can only hypothesise that the inhabitants of Dercen probably came here fleeing from dire circumstances. Yet, we cannot refute the theory either that the dialect island may have emerged independently in the area, as a result of internal linguistic development. In the course of the analysis we can notice some differences of onomastic interest: primarily, the rich name stock and the varied, traditionalist motives for name-giving as remarkable name-giving characteristics. However, when it comes to onomastic models and patterns, they only differ in some characteristics from nearby settlements. Among them we can find a high rate of names expressing possession and names formed with the formant, possessive suffix *-é* (*Város+é*, *Pál+é*). This last feature, for example, is typical to a lesser degree or not at all in the name-giving tendencies of the other four settlements examined for comparison. The results of the analysis demonstrate to some extent that Dercen as a dialect island stands out from the neighbouring settlements from an onomastic point of view. However, since we cannot find a significant amount of definite differences regarding onomastic characteristics, we cannot dismiss the notion that the regional differentiation of toponym systems is not closely linked to dialectal differences. The question requires further research.



The Szernye Moor and its Surroundings in 1799

Eszter Ditrői

A Morphological Approach to the Present-Day Toponyms of Vas County

The basic idea behind my work is that the toponyms of a region form a system by themselves. That is to say, toponym systems may differ from region to region. Taking this the starting point, I have investigated the morphological characteristics of the toponyms of certain regions.

I have analyzed the microtoponyms of 130 settlements from functional-semantic and lexical-morphological perspectives. My database comprises as many as 8000 toponyms.

I have discovered significant differences in several areas, such as the expression of possession and relation-marking. For example, possession may be expressed by possessive suffixes such as *-a/-e/-ja/-je* (e.g., *Pap/kút-ja*) or with the suffix *-i* (*Jegyző-i/birtok*). The former is quite rare in Vas County; it only occurs along and to the east of the major river of the area, the Rába. The latter is prevalent in the entire region, but it is particularly common in the area west of the Rába. This, along with other toponymic patterns, shows how regional geography may influence the spreading of toponym structures and systems. Thus, these differences may be demonstrated not only on the lexical level (as I have shown in previous research) but also on the morphological level.

I have supplemented my research with the investigation of the occurrence of the function-independent plural suffix *-k* on microtoponyms (e.g., *Megyei/földe-k*, *Török/dombo-k*). This item is much more common in the northern part of the region, so this also shows the regional variability of toponyms.

8. Linguistic Contact and Place Names

András Zoltán

Slavic–Hungarian Language Contacts during the 11th Century

The history of Slavic–Hungarian language contacts dates back to the pre-conquest era and they have been present ever since. As a result of this continuous contact lasting for almost 1200 years, the largest group of loanwords in Hungarian language is represented by those of Slavic origin.

Hungarians settled down among a Slavic population, thus coming into contact with them not only at the edge of the language area but also in its interior, completely assimilating them with time. This process lasted for several centuries and it certainly did not end by the 11th century. Thus in this era we can still ascertain that there was a significant number of Hungarian–Slavic bilingual speakers in the Carpathian Basin. As opposed to the Slavic loanwords of later ages, the substratum-type Slavic borrowings of the two or three centuries directly following the conquest cannot be connected to specific Slavic languages.

From a dialectological perspective, we only know as much about the language of the Slavic population of the Carpathian Basin—i.e., the language representing the Slavic substratum of the Hungarian language—that is revealed by the old Slavic loanwords of Hungarian. Based on this, two dialects can be distinguished. One of them is usually called Pannonian Slavic. It represents a transition between the southernmost dialect of the western Slavs and the westernmost dialects of the Southern Slavs. The other dialect was of Bulgarian-Slavic nature. Pannonian Slavic dominated the larger part of Transdanubia, while the Bulgarian-Slavic dialects were widespread not only in the south-eastern peripheries but also in the central areas of the country, as revealed by the place names.

If we attempt to find the borrowings from the 11th century among our early Slavic loanwords, then besides the few words and names documented in remnants, attention should also be paid to Hungarian loanwords reflecting Slavic *jer*s (ѣ, е). We can be certain that in the language of Slavs of the Carpathian Basin during the 10th and 11th centuries the ѣ (*jer*) sounded like a short *u*, and е (*jer'*) as a short *i*. If they were borrowed as Hungarian *u* and *i* sounds, these words most probably date back prior to the 12th century. At the same time, nasal vowels (ѣ, е̃) were sounded in Bulgarian-Slavic dialects during the 11th century, thus the loanwords reflecting these (*galamb*, *rend*) can even be 11th-century borrowings.

Béla Kocán

Early Old Hungarian Toponyms of Slavic Origin in Ugocsa Comitatus

My paper focusing on the Early Old Hungarian toponym stock of Slavic origin in one of the smallest comitatats in the north eastern part of historical Hungary, Ugocsa divides into two parts: an introductory and an informative section.

In the introductory part I discuss my previous work concerning the toponyms of the comitat. With my research I hope to contribute to the clarification of the early (13th century) ethnic relations of the area. I have focused my work the name giving role of the Slavic population living in the area.

In the informative section out of the pre-1350 toponym stock I only examine those toponyms which are regarded as of Slavic origin. I publish the historical-etymological entries of more than two dozen names of different object types. Hydronyms of Slavic origin stand out from the name stock (e.g., *Beberke*, *Bel[y]-va*, *Csong[o]va*, *Iza*, *Lekence*, *Pasonca?*, *Szalva*), but we can also find settlement names (*Dabolc*, *Komját*) and microtoponyms as well (*File-lucska*, *Ilonok*, *Kalista*, *Long*, etc.). The entries are comprised of three units. In the first unit the headword is followed by the localization of the toponym. The second unit presents the letter-by-letter transcription and source of the linguistic data. In this section I provide (when possible) mentions of the name after 1350 as well, so we can observe the continued existence of the name. The database is based on the monograph *Ugocsa megye* [Ugocsa County] by ISTVÁN SZABÓ (Budapest, 1937), which I have enriched with data from publications of primary sources of different periods. The entry ends with an etymological and onomatosystematical analysis.

Rita Póczos

The Linguistic Strata of the River System of Rivers Garam and Ipoly

Studying the hydronyms of Upper Hungary belongs to a richly documented field in 20th century onomastic research: from the 1930s, there have constantly been articles and monographs exploring names by Hungarian and Slovak onomasticians. Following this tradition, the present paper analyzes the Árpád-age onomastic system of the tributaries of rivers Garam and Ipoly, two drainage areas located not far from each other. The corpus examined contains, in the drainage area of the River Garam, nearly 300 data, 59 names of 56 denotates, while among the tributaries of River Ipoly, nearly 400 data, 160 names of 127 denotates. After dividing the analysed names into three categories (Hungarian, Slavic, Old European), the paper discusses them based on the categories of the toponymic typology framework devised by

ISTVÁN HOFFMANN (*Helynevek nyelvi elemzése* [The Linguistic Analysis of Toponyms], Debrecen, 1993).

The main results of the analysis are as follows:

The hydronym systems differ from each other in several aspects both geographically and chronologically. In the course of a functional-semantic analysis, we can find significant differences primarily between the linguistic strata. The most diverse name-giving motivations are presented by the youngest, that is, the Hungarian linguistic layer. It is mostly the typical flora and fauna of the vicinity of the river that serve as a motivation, but there are name constituents referring to size, shape, material, a nearby settlement or to an owner as well. The basic constituent of two-constituent names with few exceptions refers to the type of the denotate. Besides expressing characteristics and specificities, the adjunct constituent often has a designating function as well in both areas.

Among the names categorized as belonging to the Slavic stratum, the motivations behind name-giving are hardly narrower than in the Hungarian stratum: the most frequent semantic content in this name cluster also refers to fauna and to the type of the denotate, and the typical animals of the water or the waterfront can also be present in the name. In contrast, in the motivations behind Old European names we can only detect name constituents referring to the type of the denotate.

As to their origins, the Slavic and Old European layers show similarities: all members of both name clusters were formed with morphemic editing. This name formation method is not typical at all in the Hungarian layer, most of its members were created with syntagmatic editing, with compounds, and though rarely, but we can also find examples of semantic name-giving as well.

Katalin Reszegi

A Comparative Study of the Medieval Name Corpora of Two Mountain Ranges

In my study I examine the medieval onomastic corpora of two parallel mountain ranges in the North of the Carpathian Basin (hereinafter Northern and Southern mountain range), presenting strata of names. I examine the names according to their meaning, morphological structure, and mode of formation. In addition, I also seek to explore the differences in the respective corpora of the two mountain ranges. There is evidence that there must have been a much larger number of Slavic inhabitants in the area of the Northern mountain range in those days. This leads to the assumption that there are differences in terms of the names' linguistic structure and the naming customs. It was also my intention to reveal how the naming customs of the two nations influenced each other.

My investigation revealed several differences. The proportion of Hungarian names is larger in both mountain ranges, while only one in five oronyms of the Southern range is of Slavic origin, about one-third of the oronyms in the Northern range are Slavic loan names. The Hungarian onomastic corpus is characterised by the preponderance of two-constituent names in contrast to the one-constituent names of the Slavic stratum of names. This clearly shows the difference in the naming customs of the two ethnics. A great majority of the (Hungarian) names of inside formation used syntagmatic name-giving method and word compounds in both areas whereas only a small proportion of Slavic names used this word formation. At the same time, word-formation using a formant is typical of the Slavic stratum of names while peripheral among Hungarian oronyms.

The investigation also revealed regional differences: there are more one-constituent names among Hungarian names in the Northern area than among the oronyms in the Southern mountain range. This can perhaps be explained by the influence of the Slavic name model since in the Northern area, as exemplified by the numerous names of Slavic origin, the proportion of the Slavic population favouring one-constituent oronyms is greater and their customs of name-giving and name usage must have influenced Hungarian name-users, too. A further difference is the more frequent occurrence of names of Slavic origin in the Northern mountain range in the Hungarian name system without morphological changes. In contrast, larger proportions of names of Slavic origin became two-constituent names through the addition of a geographic common word in the Southern range. A difference can also be detected in the use of formants in the name corpora of Slavic origin of the two mountain ranges: in the South a quarter while in the North half of the names were formed this way. Presumably, these differences can partly be explained by the interrelationship between name usage customs.

Béla Kocán

The Linguistic Strata of the Settlement Names in Ugocsa Comitatus in Old and Middle Hungarian Periods

The linguistic strata of the settlement names in Ugocsa comitat in Old and Middle Hungarian periods, can contribute to the specification, clarification of ethnic relations in the comitat and can help re-evaluate previous statements made by other disciplines. Among the periods examined, Old Hungarian has priority in the history of settlements in the Kingdom of Hungary (and within it, Ugocsa comitat) since this is the time when settlement names were born.

In the researched period I documented 109 settlement names (in 193 different phonetic and written forms) in the comitat. The low number of settlement

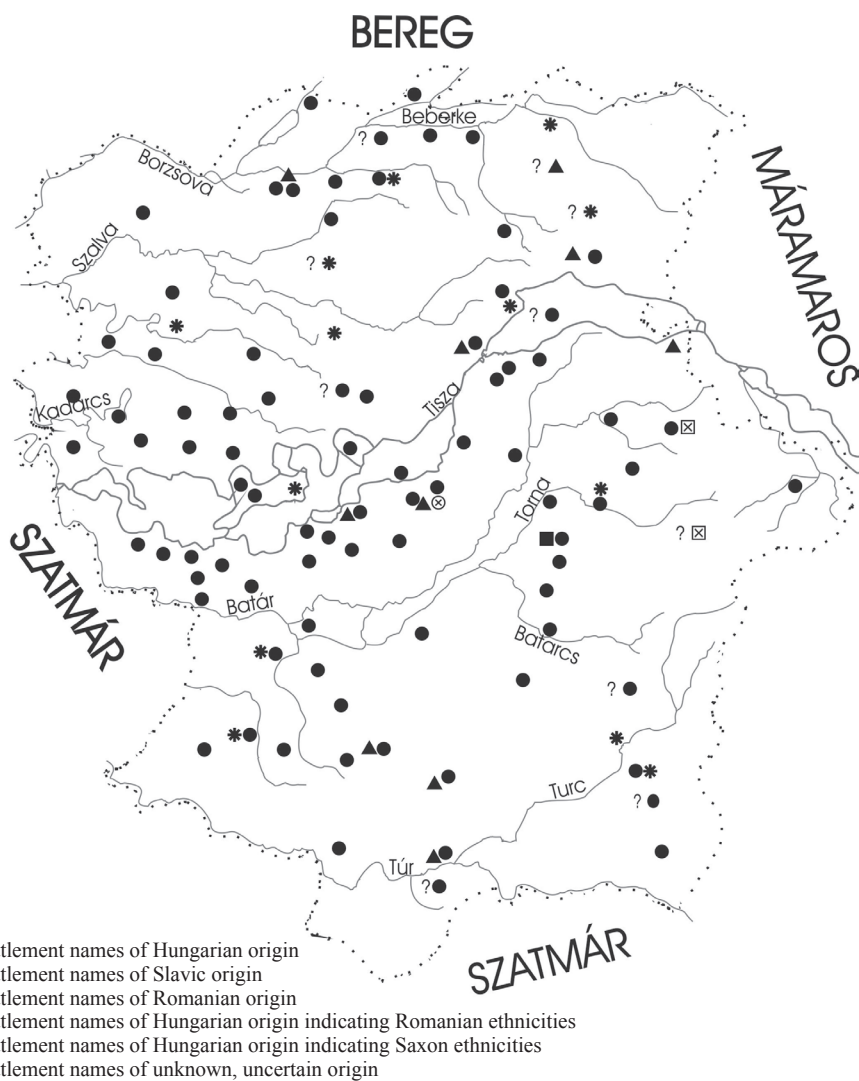
names can be explained by the small size and late inhabitation of the comitat. The settlement names of Ugocsa comitat in the Old and Middle Hungarian periods can be classified into four linguistic strata: Hungarian, Slavic, German and Romanian. Hungarian names (86,5%) seem to be dominant all through the period. Foreign elements are represented in low numbers (6,5%), and the ratio of names of unknown origin is remarkable (7%).

The Hungarian stratum of names appears from the 13th century. This early period is characterized by the one-constituent structural model. By the 14th century we find an almost equal ratio of one- and two-constituent settlement names. The 15th century is a turning point: new, two-constituent names become dominant, and, at the same time, one-constituent names disappear by the 18th century. Hungarian names can be found on the plain area of the comitat (west, south-south west) and sporadically in the mountainous area of the north-east and south-east.

The Slavic linguistic stratum (6%) stands out among foreign ethnic elements. Part of the onomastic data may linguistically reflect Slavic usage, e.g., in the phonotactic structure of *Kriva*, with the typically Slavic name formant of *Rakaszov*, *Szaszovo* ~ *Szaszovo*, etc. We cannot ascertain about the other group of names whether they were in Slavic or Hungarian usage at the time when they were recorded (*Komját*). There are, however, striking cases among settlement names of Slavic origin with Hungarian phonetic structures (*Dabolc*, *Terebes*, etc.). The linguistic and chronologic features of the data mostly suggest the presence of inhabiting Slavs (Rusyns). We only sporadically find indications of native Slavic populations. These settlement names can be found both on the plain and in the mountainous areas of the comitat. In the settlement history of the comitat it is an accepted fact that there may have been Saxon settlers in the valley of the River Tisza (e.g., based on the text of a 1405 charter). Despite this, there are no settlement names of German origin in the comitat, the data of the charter can only be confirmed by settlement names containing the ethnonym *szász* ‘Saxon’. Finally we can note that the small number of Romanian elements point to the small extent of occupation, and only from the mid-15th century at the earliest.

age	one-constituent name		two-constituent name		altogether (100%)
1200–1300	23	33%	10	10%	70% : 30%
1301–1400	31	45%	30	31%	51% : 49%
1401–1500	10	15%	30	31%	25% : 75%
1501–1600	4	6%	10	10%	29% : 71%
1601–1700	1	1%	13	13%	7% : 93%
1701–1772	—	—	5	5%	0% : 100%
altogether	69	41%	98	59%	41% : 59%

Table 1. The Structural Distribution of the Settlement Names in Ugocsa Comitát in the Old and Middle Hungarian Periods



Map 1. The Linguistic Strata of the Settlement Names in Ugocsa Comitatus in the Old and Middle Hungarian Periods

Place-Name Substrata in the British Isles

In connection with toponyms derived from the languages of ethnic groups that came from the mainland and settled in the British Isles before the Anglo-Saxon conquest that took place between the 5th and the 8th centuries, the English onomastics literature frequently uses the concept of *toponymic substrate*. With respect to a group of early river names, such as *Humber*, *Itchen*, *Nene*, *Ouse*, *Tweed*, *Witham*, the possibility of belonging to a pre-Celtic substrate layer remains.

The majority of place names of Celtic origin have British Celtic etymons, and came to Old English either directly or via Latin. A group of names denoting rivers that can be traced back to British Celtic (and proto-Welsh, which grew out from it) describe some characteristic of the denoted creek or river, or the surrounding vegetation, e.g., *Brue* ‘brisk’, *Cocker* ‘winding’, *Cray* ‘fresh, clean’, *Dove* ‘dark’, *Iwerne* ‘yew tree’. In the case of the names of mountains and forests, the geographical common word can often be identified, e.g., *Pennard* ‘end of the hill’ (PrW **penn* ‘hill, head, end, top’), *(Great) Barr* (PrW **barr* ‘hill top’), *Cark* (PrW **carreg* ‘rock’), *Culcheth* ‘nook of a wood’ (PrW **ckd* ‘wood’). Toponyms derived from such geographical common words were subsequently often supplemented with Old English geographical common words having the same meaning as the etymon, thus creating mixed name forms in terms of origin, e.g., *Pendle (Hill)* (OE *hyll* ‘hill’), *Chetwode* (OE *wudu* ‘wood’). A personal name from Pict, a language related to British Celtic, may have survived in the area name *Angus* in Scotland.

Toponyms of Gaelic Celta origin include the Irish place names of *Dublin* ‘black pool’ and *Limerick* ‘bare area’; while the name form of *Galloway* ‘(territory among the) stranger Gaels’ is derived from Scottish Gaelic. Name elements in Scottish toponyms of Gaelic Celtic origin include *dùn* ‘fort’ and *beinn* ‘mountain’, in names such as *Dunbar* ‘summit fort’, *Ben Nevis* ‘mountain by the River Nevis’, as well as the names of several islands in the Hebrides, e.g., *Fraoch-Eilean* ‘heather island’, *Muck* ‘(island) of pigs’.

Quite a few of the towns established or transformed by the Romans in the British Isles had names of (partly) Latin origin, but only a few of these have remained in use up to our day, e.g., *Lincoln* (< *Lindum Colonia* ‘the colonia, i.e., town by the pool’), *Caerleon* (< *Castra Legionis* ‘fort of the legion’), because the Anglo-Saxons replaced these partly or wholly with toponyms of their own language, e.g., *Aquae Sulis* ‘the springs of Sulis’ > *Bath*; *Pons Aelius* ‘Hadrian’s bridge’ > *Newcastle*.

Typology of Effects of Contact Regarding Personal Names

Name contactology studies focus primarily on synchronic linguistic material. One reason for this is related to methodology: name bearers can provide detailed information on linguistic, social-political, lifestyle, situational, etc. conditions that influence name-giving and name usage. The Old Hungarian sources in the focus of this study do provide the above conditions but they also pose obstacles to research. Typically, they do not reflect the name bearer's own name usage, instead, they reflect the name variant chosen by the person who recorded the name and this person's linguistic skills or dialect can influence the name form. Also, name bearers' and name-users' mono- or bilinguality can only be partially or not at all ascertained. Furthermore, the language of sources used in onomastic research was typically Latin and it was only in the 14th and 15th centuries that sources appeared in vulgar languages and in considerably smaller numbers than in Latin. This often resulted in replacement of the living language's name variants by their standard Latin equivalent or their Latinisation, hiding the phenomena of interference and contact manifest in living, real name usage.

Hence this study seeks to explore whether it is expeditious to include Old Hungarian charters in historical name contactology studies and if so, what contact phenomena they can shed light on. The discussion of these phenomena covers the name system and name stock, as well as the differences between name usages of the living language and the written language: direct and indirect language contact phenomena (e.g., names of other origin, alternation of one and the same person's names that have come from different languages) and finally contact phenomena in discourse (at the levels of phonology, morphology, syntax, and orthography). Sources are Hungarian charters written in Latin, German and Czech.

In the investigation we need to consider the effect between several languages on one another: the strongest influence is that of Latin on vulgar languages but we need to take into account the effect of German, the Slavic languages, to a lesser extent the effect of Walloon and Italian, and, on the level of the onomastic corpus, the effect of Turkic languages as well. In multilingual and multinational countries it is necessary to investigate not only the effect of these languages on Hungarian but the reverse as well.

Translation, Adaptation, and Place-Name History

Theorists of translation have concluded that the operations used in the course of translating proper names into a foreign language range from leaving the name unchanged to making significant transformations to it. The selection of the optimal translation procedure is jointly determined by the function of the text as a whole and of the proper name in it, the extent to which the proper name is transparent as a common noun, and the type of the candidate denotatum. A specific problem is raised in the field of onomastics where the translator needs to illuminate the linguistic structure of Hungarian proper names for readers who do not understand Hungarian.

Examining the possibilities of the target-language interpretation of Hungarian place names in the English translation of a paper originally written in Hungarian and discussing proper names, we have found that the translator always provided the information in connection with the names that were necessary for understanding the onomastic phenomenon discussed in the given passage: where necessary, the common English meaning, origin and function of all constituent elements of the proper name were provided (occasionally accompanied by remarks assisting in the interpretation), but where this was not indispensable, only the common noun root of the name and its meaning were provided. In addition to the above methods, primarily in works of onomastics, as a specific subtype of adaptation, another option presents itself with a view to suggesting the nature of the place name type, by way of indicating the name parallels in the target language (cf. *Alsófalva*–*Netherton*; *Vásárhely*–*Kepwick*; *Almágy* ~ *Almádi*–*Appleton* ~ *Appleby*; *Kovácsi*–*Smeaton*; *Királyi*–*Kingston*; *Disznajó*–*Swinbrook*; *Nagyerdő*–*Bradshaw*, etc.). The translator may be helped in such cases in the identification of the correspondences by his or her cultural competence also encompassing familiarity with the customs of name-giving in the target language.

It should be noted, however, that while such parallels between Hungarian and English place names may be correct as far as the types of the names are concerned, they should not be considered as full equivalences, since the specificities of the use and structure of Hungarian and English toponyms of the same type may still be different: 1. the frequency of the names may be different in the two languages (e.g., *Középfalva* is rare, while *Middleton* is frequent in its own system of names); 2. the names may be different in their connotations (e.g., *Fehéregyház(a)* is not bound to a regional dialect, while *Whitkirk* is); 3. there may be differences in the historical background evoked by the names (e.g., Hungarian place names referring to ethnic groups refer to settling down by those peoples, while similar English place names preserve the memory of conquests); 4) the structures of the

names may also be different (e.g., the English name *Fiskerton* is a compound, while the Hungarian *Halászi* is a simple name form).

Tamás Török

Toponyms and Translation Studies

When it comes to Hungarian-populated areas of Slovakia, researchers have been most concerned with collecting the existing stock of toponyms, since these were threatened by extinction due to the previous redistribution of territory. However, it seems equally necessary to explore the historical and contemporary topographic name stock as well, which can serve to measure to what extent were microtoponyms consciously interfered with, how Slovak and Hungarian name pairs developed because of the new state language, what types are there, and what translation specificities are present.

The paper highlights the fact that most translations were motivated by the primary Hungarian name. Only a fraction of toponyms in Zoboralja and the Lower Ipel' Region can be claimed to have had a Slovak primary name. This might prove that the Slovak name stock is closely linked to the Hungarian, and besides transcriptions and loan translations it is mostly the result of such grammatical transformations which only caused a minimal modification in meaning or none at all. The dissimilarities are chiefly due to the differences between the grammatical systems and word formation methods of the two languages.

The changes in the name stock also reflect the reasons of change. In our case, it was the change of state languages. In the Lower Ipel' Region we can claim that this change mostly affected the state language, not the population. The proportion of the Slovak-speaking population is not significant there, the people living in the area use the Hungarian names. In Zoboralja, however, the composition of the population has changed considerably in the past almost 100 years since the Paris Peace Treaty. While there has been a Slavic and Slovak-speaking population in the area even before the Hungarian occupation of the Carpathian Basin, and to a smaller or larger extent there has been one ever since, the microtoponyms examined, however, were results of Hungarian name-giving (with the exception of a few hydronyms and oronyms: *Tribecs*, *Zobor*, *Zsibrica*, *Nyitra*, etc.)

The use of toponyms is always a crucial question in the life of bilingual communities. The “official”, documented form of toponyms of those areas which once belonged to Hungary but are now parts of other countries induce serious arguments even today. The present paper examines the Hungarian and Slovak toponym equivalents of two areas from semantic and morphological aspects. By comparing specific toponym pairs, the paper virtually draws the map of official

Slovak name-giving characterizing these areas, which can be important because comparing the results of similar studies to contemporary collections of names (which have been, so far, missing, but will hopefully be realized sooner or later) can aid the standardization of names, which is an issue on the agenda even today.

Andrea Bölcskei

The Standardization of Place Names

The standardization of toponyms is one of the characteristic areas of linguistic standardisation. The consistent use of standardised place names intended for official, written use facilitates quick and accurate orientation, ensures the clarity of communication, makes administration easier, has a positive effect on social and economic development, and through making the local name form known, it also serves the aim of preserving linguistic and cultural values.

Processes of place name standardisation demonstrate several characteristics of the general practice of standardisation: 1. participation in the name standardisation activity is voluntary; 2. it is carried out on international, regional and national levels; 3. it is the task of government-approved, professionally competent institutions, committees; 4. the standardised name forms appear in official documents, such as registers of place names, databases, lists of names attached to provisions of law, guidelines for editors, etc.; 5. its management is a continuous process.

Hungary is represented in UNGEGN (international level) and ECSEED (regional level), and the Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names was also established in 1989, but the tradition of standardising geographical names in general and the names of settlements, in particular, is over 100 years old in the Hungarian-speaking territory. The standardisation of settlement names carried out by 1912 was the task of the National Committee of Settlement Name Register, which existed between 1898 and 1954. The committee established place names as the official names along certain definite principles to ensure that they would be authentic, well-aligned with our existing system of names, motivated, accurate and etymologically clear. The number of settlement names changed subsequently, partly due to external, historically determined (changes in the territory of the country) and partly for internal reasons, through the natural transformation of the settlement structure (the emergence of new settlements, the merger of existing ones) and also for reasons related to the needs of the community of language users (changes to settlement names). As a result of the above, the experts of Termini (the network of Hungarian linguistic research centres in the Carpathian basin) found it necessary to put name standardisation with respect to the areas outside of Hungary populated by Hungarians on a new foundation, and instead

of the name forms of historical validity, in accordance with international trends, they recommended the use of the present-day, locally used name forms in the course of the standardisation of place names.

Eszter Ditrói

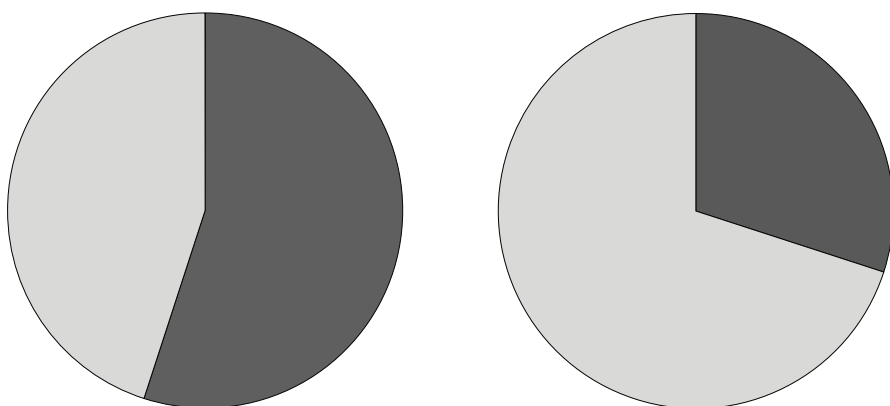
The Effects of Linguistic Contact on Toponym Patterns

The regional variability of onomastic systems is affected by geographical, migrational and foreign-language-contact factors. This study provides a more detailed investigation of the migrational aspect.

In my work, I have analyzed the toponym patterns of a western Hungarian region, *Vendvidék* ‘Wend region’. This region is populated by Hungarian, Wend-Slovenian and German ethnicities. My database covers the toponyms of nine villages.

My investigations show that the effects of toponym systems of different languages on each other are relatively small in this region. Transfers are mostly limited to the lexical level: e.g., Hungarian speakers use the word *trejbes* ‘clearing’ as a geographical common noun, while Slovans use the Hungarian word *mező* ‘meadow’ (e.g., *Mezovec*). The Wend words *grab* ~ *grabgya* ‘hornbeam; hornbeam forest’ can be found as toponyms in nearly every Wend village. However, probably as a result of German contact, it is also used with the meaning ‘pit’ in some villages. As linguistic influences are mostly limited to lexical items, morphological effects are scant. Toponyms with different functions pattern according to the particular languages at hand, so cross-linguistic impact is rare. For example, possession in Hungarian is expressed by two patterns in two-constituent toponyms: personal name + geographical common word (e.g., *Balázs-gyep* ‘Balázs grass’) and common noun denoting a person + geographical common word (e.g., *Pap-telek* ‘churchman plot’). Wend name-givers, on the other hand, uses the following patterns. Marked personal name + geographical common word (e.g., *Kovacs+én-brek* ‘Kovács mountain’), adjective denoting a possessor + geographical common word (*Sintér+szka-gyarek* ‘Sintéres valley’). This shows that these languages differ in this respect, and there are no cross-linguistic effects.

I have also included the analysis of name pairs in my work, for which I have used the two-tiered framework of RITA PÓCZOS (*Nyelvi érintkezés és a helynévrendszerek kölcsönhatása* [Linguistic Contact and Interaction between Toponym Systems], Debrecen, 2010.). The name pairs show the following patterns: 1. phonological matching, 2. phonological and semantic matching, 3. semantic matching, 4. no matching. In *Vendvidék*, the largest part of the corpus comprises semantically matching pairs.



■ single-component name ■ two-component name

Structural Distribution of Slovenian (left) and Hungarian (right) Toponyms

9. Etymologies of Place Names

Rita Póczos

Remnants in the Founding Charter of the Bishopric of Pécs: *Lupa*, *Kapos*

In recent years a new direction of philological research appeared concerning the detailed exploration of 11th century sources enriched with new perspectives, and a re-evaluation of the remnants of previously discussed sources. The present study joins this line of research by analysing two remnant elements, the hydronyms *Lupa* and *Kapos* in the Founding charter of the Bishopric of Pécs, which survived in multiple transcriptions.

The explanation of the two hydronyms raises two different etymological problems: Hungarian etymological literature has offered several explanations about the origin of the hydronym *Lupa*, but until recently not even the denotate was identified with any certainty. Three *Lupa* data can be documented in Early Old Hungarian, but their continued existence is questionable. The name form can be associated with the Hungarian *lápa* ‘valley, hollow’, the dialectal *lupa* ‘valley, hollow’, the Slavic *lupati* ‘beat, hit’ roots, but (based on its phonetic form) it can also be originated from the Indo-European **leup-*, *leub-*, *leubh-* ‘husk, peel, etc.’ root.

The solution of the *Lupa* remnant illustrates one of the fundamental problems of etymological research. The basic difficulty is caused by the fact that we cannot prove with any certainty the continued existence of a data occurring once, but its simple, frequent phonological structure makes it possible to find very similar names either in the area described in the charter or further, in the Slavic language area or even further than that. There have been attempts to classify these into a (closer or wider) family, under one etymon, but besides the coincidence of their phonetic structures, nothing proves the connection of these hydronyms.

There have been no problems localizing the *Kapos* hydronym, this name can be richly documented since the beginnings of charter issuing practice. While its etymology seems certain (adj. *kapu* ‘gate’ + *-s* formant), the motivation of the name-giving seems somewhat uncertain. Literature connects it with the *gyepű* gate (which was a system of border defence by Árpád-age Hungarians), but that

would isolate the name in patterns of hydronym name-giving, since there is no Hungarian hydronym with the same or a similar motivation. Exploring the reason for name-giving, the specific motivation would be important from a historical aspect as well, since it would involve military historical implications as well.

István Hoffmann

Toponym Remnants in the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany: *huluoodi, turku, ursa*

This study analyses the three mentions of Hungarian toponyms in the Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany (1055), which is the earliest Hungarian linguistic source preserved in its original form. Explaining these, researchers have posited several possibilities. The re-evaluation and critique of these theories and the application of new perspectives have become necessary in light of new findings regarding the history of language and toponyms.

The name *huluoodi* denoted an area close to Lake Balaton, which, however, is not mentioned in later sources. This has been explained as coming from the Hungarian verb *hull* meaning ‘fall’ or maybe ‘flow’, which later may have originated as a hydrographic expression, or, according to other opinions, an anthroponym may have formed from the verb which went on to serve as a so-called protective name (*Hullócska* ‘someone weak, who dies soon’), and from this anthroponym may have formed the toponym in question. The present paper, however, attempts to prove that the word *huluoodi* may be regarded as a name derived from the bird name *holló* ‘raven’ and the formant *-di*, and as such it can be easily inserted into the system of contemporary Hungarian toponyms.

The interpretation of the Hungarian element of *ad lacum turku* is uncertain, since based on the history of orthography, it can be read either as [*turku*] or as [*türkü*]. Researchers have tended to prefer the velar form and as such they have connected the name of the body part *torok* ‘throat’ with it, which is used metaphorically in toponyms. The paper finds this unlikely on a semantic and name structural basis and originates the word from the *türk(ü)* ‘Turk, Turkish’ ethnonym based on its palatal form, which—even through an anthroponymic transfer—could primarily denote a settlement.

The remnant *ursa* occurring in the founding charter has been related to the toponyms containing the word *Örs*, which occurs in several places in Hungarian-speaking areas, but, due to phonetic reasons, it is hard to imagine. Identification is further complicated by the uncertainty regarding the etymological explanation of *Örs* toponyms. This paper then originates the toponym from the anthroponym *Uros(a)*, while noting that the personal name is mostly likely derived from the

old Hungarian *úr* ‘dominus’ and as such belongs to a characteristic group among old Hungarian toponyms, those derived from anthroponyms without a formant.

Erzsébet Zelliger

The Toponym Remnant *u[gr]in baluuana* in the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany

When my monograph on the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany written with an educational objective was published (*A Tihanyi Alapítólevél* [The Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany], Pannonhalma, 2005.) the question emerged whether a publication with an informative purpose can provide any new information for science and if so, what kind. The author of the first monograph, GÉZA BÁRCZI (*A tihanyi apátság alapítólevele mint nyelvi emlék* [The Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany as a Linguistic Source], Budapest, 1951.) could turn to a low-quality photograph and the edition of the text in *Ómagyar olvasókönyv* [Old Hungarian Reading Book] (Budapest, 1929) as his sources. For today’s researchers the digital photograph of the charter is already available. A more precise reading and research in historical geography and historical linguistics carried out in the 50 years since the publication of the monograph have made more accurate studies possible. Some of these also influenced historical phonology.

It was a significant finding in historical geography that one of the estates sections had a different location than what was previously believed, and that the earlier reading of one of the boundary marks at a very fragmented part of the charter was changed from “[ad uia]m baluuana” to “ad U[gr]in baluuana”. The digital photograph confirms this reading. The expression *ad [uia]m baluuana* has represented a problem for translators. The word-final *a* in *baluuana* should be read as *á*, and according to BÁRCZI it is a lative inflection. However, its insertion into the translation as a noun with a lative inflection and in a grammatically adequate manner could not be carried out.

The expression *u[gr]in baluuana* is grammatically a possessive structure, which, however, does not express a real possession but only refers to a sense of belonging: it designates such a boundary mark of village named Ugrin, already existing at the time of the grant, which was marked by a stone column. As the estate was surveyed after the recording of the data, the secondary mentioning of the already-known terrain feature as *baluuan* was enough. Due to the changeability of the form, from the perspective of onomatophysisiology we can conclude that *u[gr]in baluuana* and *baluuan* cannot be considered toponyms but only common word expressions as placemarks.

The settlement name *Ugrin* is one of those settlement names that derive from a personal name. The personal name later became a family name. *Ugrin* is a name of Slavic origin, meaning 'Hungarian'. The personal name could emerge in a Slavic-speaking community, however, the naming community of the settlement was Hungarian, similarly to the case of all contemporary settlement names corresponding to a mere personal name.

István Hoffmann

Tolna

The first Hungarian charter, the Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany written in 1055 already contains the name of castle and settlement *Tolna*—which is also featured in the administrative name of Tolna County in Hungary—in the form of *Thelena*. It was GÉZA BÁRCZI who first talked about the origin of the name in the middle of the 20th century (*A tihanyi apátság alapítólevele mint nyelvi emlék* [The Founding Charter of the Abbey of Tihany as a Linguistic Source], Budapest, 1951.), and he—emphasizing the uncertainty of the idea—suggested that the toponym was derived from the plural form *telona* of the Latin *telonium* ~ *telonum* 'toll', thus referring to the fact that it is the Founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany which mentions Tolna as a place where tolls were collected. This etymological experiment was uncritically accepted by linguists and historians alike.

This explanation of the name, however, raises several difficulties. It is true that *Tolna* was situated in the province of Pannonia in the former Roman Empire, and as such it could have received a Latin name, but from the contemporary Latin settlement names not one was transferred into the language of the Hungarians arriving here centuries after the fall of the empire. Similarly, we do not know such names which derive from the Latin used especially by the intellectuals in written communications in medieval Hungary. Another important counterargument is that we can find other *Tolna* names in medieval sources from Hungarian-speaking areas: in places which never belonged to the Roman Empire and nothing points to the existence of places where tolls were collected in these settlements. Therefore we can exclude the theory with significant probability that the names *Tolna* could be derived from Latin common words.

We know, however, of people called *Tolna* in the medieval Hungary, and although we cannot testify as to their origins, we can rightly think that the homonymic toponyms derived from this anthroponym without a formant, with metonymic name-giving. Therefore we can classify the mention of the toponym *Thelena* in the founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany into the most frequent, most populous typological group of the contemporary Hungarian toponym system.

The Historical Linguistic Analysis of the Remnant *Huger* ~ *Hucueru* of the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek

Medieval charters contain several place names that still have not been explained satisfactorily. In my paper I discuss the origin of the place name *Huger* ~ *Hucueru* in the Founding charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek. I show how the charters with subsequent additions influence etymological analyses. In certain cases the present study brought only such (although not negligible) results that indicated that former findings were not completely accurate. However, in other aspects of the historical linguistic and onomastic analysis of the particular language elements I could formulate cautious assertions as well.

The hydronym recorded in *Huger* form was included three times in the Founding charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek amended (interpolated) in the 13th century; in all three cases in the description of village Sági in Csongrád County. This description can be found in a charter from 1338 also. This charter records the description of Sági not based on the extended founding charter but based on the original 11th-century document. In this charter the watercourse appears as *Hucueru*. Of the two transcriptions of the original charter, the one from 1338 preserves the older form, as indicated by the *Hucueru* form with the vowel in a word-final position. The name of the river appears only twice in the 14th-century charter. Thus one might conclude that the name was included in the original founding charter also only twice, and the third instance is a subsequent addition. The place name *fluvio Hucu* appears in another the description of another village. It is uncertain whether this name refers to the same object as *Huger*.

Village Sági mentioned in the charter is today a prairie close to Tiszaug. The name of *Tiszaug* is certainly connected to the hydronym discussed. The hydronym might include the settlement name *Ug*, but it is possible that the name of the river and the settlement have the same origin. I explored these two options in detail. In order to settle this issue, first the origin of the name of settlement *Ug* had to be ascertained. Most probably it comes from the personal name *Ug* but the opinion of researchers varies on the origin of this personal name. The name *Huger* can be mostly derived from the German personal name *Ucko*. Currently, we can suppose that it originated from the *Ug-ér* 'brook named Ug' hydronym or *Ug* settlement name, or has a personal name + hydrographic common word structure.

Contributions to the Etymology of *Hortobágy*

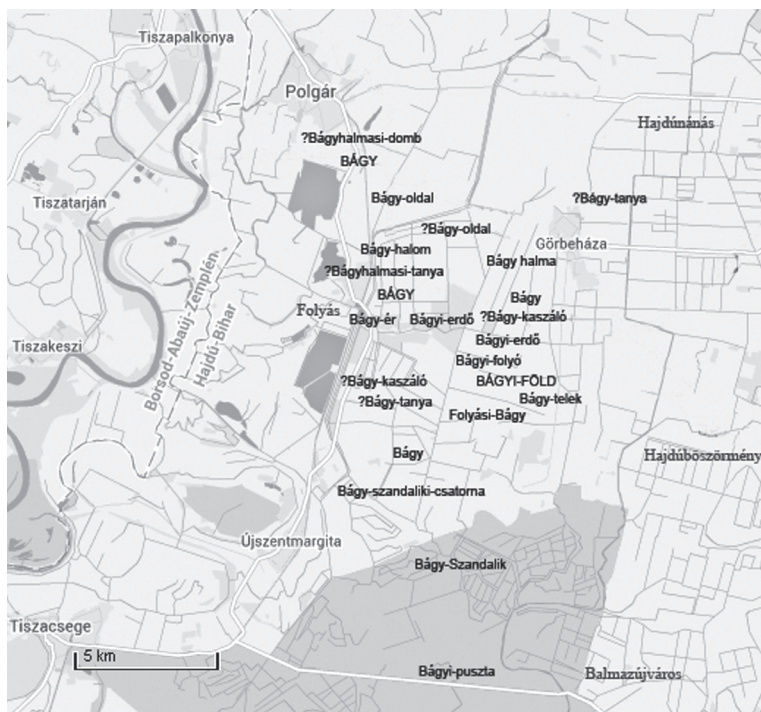
The examination of the Hortobágy region has so far been lacking in linguistic research. Its onomastic corpus has not been collected, and questions regarding the origin of the toponym have not yet been settled in a satisfactory manner. Reviewing previous perspectives and introducing new data, I attempt to summarize the body of knowledge regarding this name.

Etymological research has been hindered by the fact that the region has undergone major transformations during the past centuries: under the Árpád dynasty the area boasted a thick network of settlements, then it became deserted, and due to the floods of the River Tisza and later its regulation, the natural environment has also gone through significant changes.

Recent research tends to agree on the point that the word *Hortobágy* is a compound name, which first served to denote the body of water flowing through the Great Hungarian Plain, and then it may have denoted settlements, landed properties along the water. Since the 19th century, the *puszta* on the bank of the river has also been called *Hortobágy*.

The first part of the compound, *Hort*, essentially preserves the name of a still existing settlement situated on Hortobágy, which had already appeared in the Founding charter of the Abbey of Százsd, and since then, from the mid-14th century it has been regularly documented. The second part of the compound, *Bágy*, however, cannot be so obviously identified. The history of the name is best examined in a reverse chronology: from the 19th and 20th century onwards it can be extensively documented, and it occurs in several places in contemporary language usage. If we project this data onto a map, we can see that the places mentioned as *Bágy* are situated along an almost 30 kilometre long, thin strip in a north-south direction in the valley of the previously unregulated River Hortobágy. Therefore we can presume that the word *Bágy* may have previously denoted a continuous marshy area on the plain. The brook *Bágy* is very likely to have flowed through this area, although I could not support this supposition with historical data. The reason for this probably is that the hydronym *Hortobágy* may have spread to the name of the upper section of the river called *Bágy* early on, and as such the name of the brook *Bágy* soon disappeared from public consciousness.

In my paper I have attempted to contribute new data, especially the most contemporary occurrences to the occurrences of *Hortobágy* and its constituents. It is still a question, however, how we can explain linguistically the compound of the village name *Hort* and the *Bágy* hydronym.



The Name Cluster of *Bágy* in North Hortobágy

Helga Kovács

On the Etymology of Toponyms *Örs*

In my paper I discuss the etymology of toponyms *Örs*, which are relatively frequent in Hungary. The athroponym and tribe's name, which is a homonym of the toponym, has long been documented. This question has intrigued linguists for a long time, and several possible explanations have been raised in connection with these names.

For a long time the athroponymic origin of *Örs* was considered to be likely (cf. the athroponym *Vrs*), this has been destabilized by the fact that the etymology of the athroponym is also uncertain. Others consider the name *Örs* a member of the cluster of names which were originated from tribes' names, however, we have no linguistic proof to support this theory. Yet another explanation claims that the names first appeared as toponyms and only later were athroponym and genus names formed from them. Besides, it has also been proposed that the name cluster could be a member of the *öröl* 'grind', *öriz* 'guard'; *örül* 'rejoice', *örvény* 'whirlpool', etc. word family.

Reviewing the deficiencies of the etymologies introduced so far I finally refer to a rather early interpretation of the name. At that time the noun *őr* ‘guard; watch-post’ was understood by the *Örs* ~ *Őrs* forms. The names *Örs*, *Őrös* were connected to the noun *őr* ‘guard’ in the 18th–19th centuries, to which the -s adjective formant may have joined. I think this explanation can be rightly assumed about toponyms containing the element *Örs* ~ *Őrös* along the borders of the country. It is obvious, however, that we cannot account for the origins of all the toponyms with this one explanation, instead the results of several different naming processes—partly probably those explained here, partly others—may be included in this name cluster.



- *Őr* toponyms ○ *Őr* toponyms whose location cannot be identified with certainty
- ▲ *Örs* toponyms △ *Örs* toponyms whose location cannot be identified with certainty

Őr and *Örs* Toponyms in Old Hungarian. (I did not include data on the map whose location cannot be identified [+1209: mons. *Vrsi*]. Similarly missing are names which can only be documented later [1554: *Örs*, 1785: *Lake Örs*, 1804–1810: praedium *Pusztá Eörs*]. I also disregarded the *Orsova*-type names.)

Thoughts on the Toponyms *Magyarad* ~ *Magyaród*

When we examine the incidence of ethnonyms in settlement names, we find a name cluster whose place among settlement names originating from ethnonyms is highly dubious: that is the cluster of names with *Magyarad* ~ *Magyaród* forms. We can find 12 such names among the settlement names originating from ethnonyms in the name corpus from the period Old Hungarian period (895–1526) collected from the Carpathian Basin. The present paper examines the name forms of these 12 settlements from different aspects. I try to find objective standpoints which may help unravel the real etymologies of the names. The paper reviews the possibility of originating the name from the *Magyar* personal name, the name of the *Megyer* tribe or the anthroponym formed from the same, the philological incidence of possible name forming lexemes *mogyoró* ‘hazelnut’ and *magyar* ‘Hungarian’ both from the perspective of the name form and the chronology, and then compares the conclusion with the conclusions of settlement names. Furthermore the paper discusses the geographical qualities of the name forms and approaches the possibility of the formation of the names from a morphophonological perspective.

Tamás Farkas

On Two Settlement Names from Háromszék: *Kilyén*, *Szotyor* and Related Issues

Kilyén and Szotyor are two adjacent small Transylvanian villages next to Sepsiszentgyörgy, Kovászna County, Romania that were established in the Middle Ages and inhabited by Hungarians. The two toponyms are of Hungarian origin. They became place names from personal names without formants, a typical mode of name-giving of the time, after the one-time owner or first or important inhabitant of the village. Both toponyms are of unique occurrence and have survived unchanged in the Hungarian language usage up to the present day. This article addresses the etymology and history of these two place names, and, more generally, the emerging issues of methodology and theory.

The place name *Kilyén* can be derived from the personal name *Chilianus* of martyrological origin. Given the fact that this name is etymologically opaque, but has remained a relatively known element of the personal name corpus, this is what the place name’s naive interpreters also used as a starting point. Some explained it as coming from the name of the saint directly (although this would

have given rise to a place name with a *Szent*- prefix); while others derived the name from that of an Avar chief (like in legends).

The old personal name assumed to have been the origin of the place name *Szotyor* may be related to the Hungarian common name ('basket, some sort of bag') as an example of one-time wordly name-giving with reference to trades. We have no certain data to verify the one-time existence of the personal name but, based on linguistic as well as non-linguistic aspects and parallels, the assumed etymology can be deemed likely. Due to a lack of methodological base and parallels the place name can hardly be explained as directly derived from the word *szatyor* 'basket, some sort of bag'. However, some naive explanations are based on this, in fact, indirect, relationship as the place name is identical with the given word even today, or, more precisely, to its local dialect form.

Using these examples the article also addresses the issue that in the examination of changes in place names not only the primarily considered processes involving the name's sounds, structure and denotation can be investigated but other changes in the meaning structure, too. The article touches on the question of name variants based on a critical evaluation of the scarce data. It also addresses the old Romanian folk names for villages as well as their current official names, and the broader interrelationships thereof. The article simultaneously shows that examination of the diverse sections of language should be carried out in unison with each other and its extralinguistic context.

Barbara Bába

The History and Occurrences of the Lexeme *vejsze* 'a kind of fishing tool, fishing place' in Early Old Hungarian

From a historical aspect, probably the most widely researched area regarding geographical common words is their documentation from the aspect of vocabulary history. Partly as an attempt to join this research, I would like to contribute to the documentation of the philology of Old Hungarian geographical common words, examining a smaller semantic field: the elements of the geographical common words meaning 'fishing place'. The philological analysis of the geographical common words originally meaning 'fishing tool', then 'fishing place' illustrates how certain elements enter and exit the system of geographical common words. The philological and lexical geographical analysis of the geographical common words meaning 'fishing place' also illustrates how the etymological, chronological, material-historical characteristics influence the constituents' relationship to each other in a specific semantic field and as such their regional spread. In this paper I

examine the lexeme *vejsze* constituent of the semantic field, its philology and its occurrence in toponyms.

Based on previous research, we can confirm the etymology of *vejsze* mostly from the Finno-Ugric side. *Vejsze* can frequently be documented in early Old Hungarian charters as a common word, which we can establish primarily based on the Latin context. We can explain its frequent occurrence as a common word by the supposition that *vejsze* may have been subject to royal charters as well as other fishing tools, and, on the other hand, there may also be a connection to the fact that certain fishing tools developed the meaning ‘fishing place’ early on.

The regional spread of *vejsze* in Early Old Hungarian shows a definite picture: the lexeme can be documented with remarkable frequency in North West Hungary. The regional spread can indicate that the use of the lexeme may not have been general among Ancient Hungarians either, rather it may have been limited to a certain group within the Hungarian-speaking population. After the settlement in the Carpathian Basin this probably manifested in a distinct geographical separation, that is, similarly to the names of other fishing tools, *vejsze* may have existed as a regional word in the Hungarian language.



Vejsze (Source: OTTÓ HERMAN, *A magyar halászat könyve*. [The Book of Hungarian Fishing] Budapest, 1887. 157.)

10. Sound History, History of Ortography and Place Names

Csilla Katona

A Typical Tendency in Sound Changes: Vowel Dropping from the Second or Third Open Syllable

In my research I examine the Old Hungarian sound changes modifying the phonological structure of Hungarian common words and toponyms. Such a change occurs when a vowel is dropped from the second or any other subsequent open syllable in a word consisting of three or more open syllables.

I carried out my research in two phases. First I summarized the results presented in literature about this change, and then I compared the results of previous research to my own observations. In the course of the analysis I examined such characteristics of the sound change as the phonological structure of the lexemes involved and the chronological and regional characteristics of the change. Since Hungarian philology uses different terms for this process (defining it as a phonological rule or tendency in phonological changes), I have also discussed issues of terminology.

I based my research on the database which I compiled from Old Hungarian toponyms and modern dialectal lexemes: this change affected the structure of 1250 toponyms and 1300 dialectal words in the corpus examined. Characterizing the phonological change, I took those phonologic and phonetic attributes into consideration which can influence the change. Analysis has shown that we can presume the effect of phonotactic patterns inherited from Finno-Ugric behind the change. We can also presume that criteria of optimality also have a huge role in the process of the change. These schemes are mostly featured in the structure of consonant relations which come about due to vowel dropping.

The *jo-/ju-* ~ *i-* Change Reflected in Old Hungarian Toponyms

This paper introduces a phonetic duality observable only in a small number of instances, to name the possible cause of this duality, and to analyse its history with the help of dialectal variants, common words and toponyms.

Based on the linguistic geographical distribution of the words *juhar* ~ *ihar*, *juhász* ~ *ihász* and *iszalg* ~ *juszalg*, we can state that the variants beginning with *i* are typical in the region west of the River Danube and, to some extent, north, while the forms beginning with *ju* are typical east of the River Danube. It is no accident that the standard language (which is based on eastern dialects) also uses the *juhar*, *juhász* variants. Based on dialectal data, the *ju* ~ *i* equivalence at the beginning of words seems like a stabile variant. It does not present any movement, it is only subject to general tendencies of change: the standard language affects the dialect and regulates it to its own characteristics. Since the number of words involved in the phenomenon is low and they belong to the peripheral layer of vocabulary, significant changes are not expected in this area. In contrast to the contemporary stabile variant, *A magyar nyelv történeti-etimológiai szótára* ([The Historical-Etymological Dictionary of the Hungarian Language] LORÁND BENKŐ ed., 1–3. Budapest., 1967–76. 4. Mutató. Budapest, 1984.) does mention a *jo/ju* > *i* change, unambiguously defining the direction and even the time of the change. My assumption is that the phonetic basis of the change lies in the articulation of the *i*: due to the movement between the palatal and velar places of articulation, the *i* can alternate with a velar sound as well (*gyilkos* ~ *gyolkos*, *ort/arat* ~ *irt*). A presumed process (with however limited efficacy) has a time and a place. That is why it was useful to examine the linguistic geographical spread of data. Based on the dialectal distributions mentioned at the beginning of the article, we can designate the River Danube as the eastern border of this change: we have to draw the isogloss of the spread here. Besides spatiality, chronology is also an important factor. The assumed process must have a starting point, a period of intensification and a winding down. However, in the case of common words, their late documentation and their lack of localization do not lead us closer to the hoped for accurate recording of the start and progression of the process.

Can toponyms help this process, and if so, how? I have chosen such names for the database which present examples of the *jo/ju* ~ *i* alternation, based on the historical data of GYÖRGY GYÖRFFY (*Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történeti földrajza* 1–4. [The Historical Geography of Hungary in the Árpád-age] Budapest, 1963–1998.) and DEZSŐ CSÁNKI (*Magyarország történelmi földrajza a Hunyadiak korában* 1–3., 5. [The Historical Geography of Hungary in the Hunyadi Era] Budapest, 1890–1913.). I have found 17 toponyms illustrating the *jo/ju* ~ *i* alternation.

After an introduction of the database, I divided the data of the 17 settlements by centuries and historically organized maps were constructed in three synchronic sections: synchronic sections of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries (which I have included in the paper as appendices). Conclusion: if we regard the data of the three centuries as a process, then it seems that the number of words beginning with *jo/ju* is decreasing and the number of words beginning with *i* is increasing. It is typical of the second synchrony (14th century) that often both variants can be found. Therefore we can infer some transition, a process which took place in the given time frame (13–15th centuries). However, we can also sense that in the case of contemporary (later) *Jolsva* names in Slavic environments, the *jo* form prevailed as some kind of reaction and it did not let the *i* variant gain strength (probably due to the influence of the Slavic name form). This fact shows the weak nature of the change, which seems to be justified by the existence of the stabile variant in the current dialect.

The wider context of the phenomenon may possibly also include the change of *-jú* at the end of words to *-i* in Hungarian dialects (*sarjú* ~ *sari*, *hoszjú* > *hosszú* ~ *hosszi*, etc.).

Evelin Mozga

The Incidence of the *h* Grapheme among the Anthroponyms of the Census of the Abbey of Tihany

I examine the orthographical characteristics of the Census of the Abbey of Tihany, conducted in 1211, during the reign of Andrew II of Hungary. Although in the beginning of the 13th century the unifying processes of chancery orthography showed significant improvement, due to the specificities of phonetics, the charter differs to some extent from other legal documents of the era. Since the charter was written shortly after Andrew II was crowned, it bore those features which characterized written texts during the reign of King Emeric. The special philological status of the charter, that is, the fact that both the draft and the authenticated copy have survived, provides us opportunities to examine different orthographical specificities.

I then discuss the incidence of one grapheme, *h*, in different positions. In the census the letter *h* is featured rather frequently. Out of the nearly 2000 anthroponyms mentioned in the charter, more than one fifth, 403 mentions of persons feature the letter *h* in the name in some form. In almost half of these cases (in 176 anthroponyms) there is a difference between the written form used in the authenticated charter and in that of the draft. This difference is manifest in more than 100 cases in connection with the letter *h*, especially in its presence or lack

thereof. By examining the anthroponyms of the charter, I try to shed light on the so far unexplained problems with the letter *h* in various positions and sound values.

The analysis revealed that the intricate situations of the *h* grapheme show that a grapheme can occur in diverse positions due to the recording of the scribes. To clarify the sound value of *h* as first grapheme as a word, we can rely on the word's etymological background as a point of reference. When *h* occurs after consonants, it usually fulfils an orthographical role without a sound value. As to the *-eh* pairing, which occurs with outstanding frequency in the charter, we can establish that is probably merely a unique usage within words and after digraphs, and the *h* is unlikely to have had a sound value. In word-ending positions we can suppose that the pairing may have had *-é* or *-ō* sound values, but even the *γ* sound value of the letter *h* is still possible in this era.

11. Present-Day Toponymic Studies

Katalin Reszegi

On the Concept of Name Community

Hungarian onomastic research defines an environment in which an individual learns names as a name community. There are various definitions of the concept. According to VALÉRIA TÓTH (*A személynévadás és a személynévhasználat névelméleti kérdései* [Theoretical questions of personal name-giving and personal name usage], 2014. *Helynévtörténeti Tanulmányok* 10: 179–204), in relation to toponyms the concept can be defined spatially since names are linked to regions. In contrast, in the case of personal names, we are dealing with socially (or genetically) organised groups. In my view usage of place names and personal names takes place within the very same communities with whom an individual is in a communicative relationship and, in the course of conversations, personal and place names as well as other types of names naturally occur. In terms of toponyms ERZSÉBET GYÖRFFY (*A helynévismeretről* [About the place name competence], 2015. *Magyar Nyelvjárások* 53: 5–33) uses the term name-using community to refer to groups whose members are in an actual communicative relationship with each other. However, Hungarian onomastics seeks to map the name competence of larger scale, and really regionally organised groups. This is the basis that researchers use to interpret the concept of name community, too. They regard settlements as the natural unit of onomastic research hence they consider the population of a smaller settlement, a village a name community.

The term “name community” also appears in a wider meaning: we can encounter it in socioonomastics with regard to a language or a linguistic area. The Hungarian-speaking name community is a network of smaller or larger, more or less closely knit name communities.

The different-level approaches to name communities can be illustrated as a network and this model is capable of reflecting the functioning of name models serving as a basis for the name community as well as name competence. One level of the network reflects the organisation of the different-scale groups (the actual name-using communities, the settlement-level name communities, the larger settlements and finally the given linguistic area). The other level shows

the mental name systems of individuals and the overlaps between them. The network approach can also model the dynamics of name communities as these communities are not static, closed or homogeneous systems.

In conclusion: name communities are existing, diverse and dynamic groups that can also be characterised based on their name knowledge and name usage. In other words, when we refer to them as name communities, we are simply applying a name knowledge and name usage-based approach to them.

Erzsébet Győrffy

Research Fields and Tasks of Toponym Sociology

This study aims to determine the fields of research of toponym sociology starting from the Trudgillian definition of sociolinguistics.

One of Trudgill's major concerns is that in accordance with what does usage of variants of place names denoting the same place (practically synonyms) occur and can this be linked to the different types of names, in other words, typical groups of toponyms showing different semantic and linguistic structures? To answer this question we rely on broadly interpreted dialectological studies. We can assume that the linguistically, historically, and geographically different regions also differ in terms of toponymy. To investigate the latter, we use the geolinguistic approach (regionally based dialectology using quantitative methods). The approach and methodology of discourse analysis helps us learn more about the roles of toponyms in society. The aspect of linguistic social psychology places value judgements, and attitudes linked to the individual toponym variants at its centre. Sociolinguistics takes a broader view of the relationship between social factors and language usage: with reference to names, issues of toponyms and language planning as well as multilinguality belong here.

Through their approach and way of posing questions these disciplines make it possible to investigate toponyms from new aspects. One of the most important of these aspects is investigating toponyms and toponym usage together with their social aspects. Due to the diverse ways of posing questions, this research trend is rather complex and comprises multi-faceted investigations that complement and intersect each other.

Toponym sociology can be further divided into sub-types. During micro-socioonomastic analysis focus is placed on the relationship between language and society while during macro-socioonomastic analysis we investigate toponym usage to find out as much as possible about society.

On the Aspect of Socioonomastics in Connection with Slang Toponyms

During onomatosystematical investigations the onomastic corpus is traditionally regarded as a homogeneous one and only rarely do researchers have regard for the fact that the collected name corpus contains names that do not belong to the same linguistic layers. However, if we fail to make this distinction, we have to renounce describing the layered nature of the onomasticon, which, in turn, will lead to our inability to examine the role of the name corpus in social interaction.

Investigation of name variants previously occurred along the lines of *natural*, *artificial*, and *official* names but later, as a counterpoint to *official name*, the technical terms *community* or *folk name* also appeared. This study attempts to re-think these technical terms with the inclusion of pragmatic and cognitive aspects as well.

From the aspect of the stratification of the Hungarian toponym system names used in formal situations are called *normative name variants*. Toponyms that are used in public life or formal linguistic situations belong here. A counterpoint to this is the group of *non-normative* or *unofficial names*: the names that belong here tend to be linked to conversational style but show a rather diverse picture from the aspect of communicative situations.

This approach to toponyms can resolve a problem of sociology that classified toponyms into different categories according to their attachment to linguistic layers and their morphological and phonological features. In fact, such a sharp distinction between social and regional variants is possible in theory only, and the reality of language use is remarkably more diverse and complex than this. Also the basic name types listed here are rather different from the aspect of toponymic knowledge. The normative variant can be regarded as the most widespread within the narrower toponymic community while non-normative variants, or unofficial names, are used in the toponym system of only a few toponymic communities.

If we are to apply the cognitive aspect in the categorisation, too, we can say that normative toponyms and unofficial names without reference to group character can be regarded as *referential names*. A counterpoint to these are *names referring to identity*, including slang toponyms as well.

Polyonymy in a Contemporary Toponym System

It is a frequent and natural phenomenon in old and contemporary onomatosystems alike that one denotate is simultaneously referred to by several names. These names with the same meaning can come from similar or different languages as well, they present onomatosystematical, that is, morphological or lexical differences, but it is not unheard of either to find mere phonetic differences between the name forms.

The present paper examines a contemporary toponym corpus, focusing on the phenomena of the polyonymy. The corpus was provided by the onomastic stock of the Sásd district of Baranya County (12 575 items of data from 7 945 denotates in 61 settlements). The following results can be enlightening in the study of early onomatosystems.

In the current onomatosystem the polynymy of names is more frequent than charters would suggest about old onomatosystems. The reason is, on the one hand, the contemporary practice of charter writing, and, on the other hand—in the absence of bilingual name pairs—we cannot dismiss the possibility of a lack of bilingualism at the time of recording the data in the charters. Any conclusions about the ethnic composition of the name users based on the settlement data of charters must be treated with great care and within a very wide time frame. Names referring to denotates outside settlements, especially the names of terrain configurations and smaller rivers reflect the linguistic and ethnic composition of name users at the time of recording more realistically than settlement names: in monolingual areas we have to account for a majority of names originating from the same language, while in bilingual areas we always have to account for names originating from two languages.

In bilingual onomatosystems there is usually a lexical correspondence between names with similar meanings, most frequently it is a full equivalence. Other types, such as partial equivalence and loan words are less frequent, and the least typical are those name pairs where there is no detectable connection between the two components of the pair. Based on our data, we can claim that in a bilingual environment, besides characteristics of the denotate, a new name could be motivated by its already existing name in another language. The adapted name forms often fit into the onomatosystem of the adapting language with so minimal phonetic changes that only modern name databases can record them, while the writers of old documents had neither the reason nor the means to reflect such changes.

Polyonymy and River Section Names among Hungarian Hydronyms

The study focuses on names of river sections that are names of the same river in different settlements: e.g., hydronyms referring to the river sections of *Által-ér*: *Kühtreiber-patak*, *Tatai-folyó*, *Totoja-ér*, *Szent János-patak*, *Tatai-patak*, and *Tatai-víz*. However, this group does not comprise the names of the branches of larger rivers or the morphological variants of a hydronym. The aim of my study is to find answers to the question as to whether in the Old Hungarian period the various names of rivers and streams may be regarded as synonyms belonging to the same toponym system or are members of different toponym systems independent of each other.

For a thorough analysis I consider it indispensable to distinguish between the names of different-sized waterflows: thus we can speak about names of large (several hundred kilometres long river), medium-sized (up to a couple of hundred kilometres), and small water (water flowing through a few settlements) and micro-water (water flowing through one settlement). To find a solution to the question I introduce the concept of a mental or cognitive map.

In the Old Hungarian period names of river sections belonged to the mental map of individual closed communities, i.e., these names were not related in any way since name users are not likely to have been aware that the same referent was named differently in a different place. This is understandable since the population's toponymic competence and related knowledge of place names did not go beyond the borders of their settlements. Thus these names were, in fact, names of the same referent in different toponym systems that came from different name-giving and name-using communities, in this way, they were independent referents not related as synonyms. From this it follows that during the investigation of the system of hydronyms they need to be regarded as separate objects.

The study also seeks to answer the question how, from among all the names of a longer river even possibly connected to different languages, a single name is chosen which then spreads as a name for the entire denotatum. Underlying these processes we can detect issues of linguistic prestige and they can be equally influenced by the development of a robust settlement structure as well. In connection with the official names of river sections and the rivers themselves it is important to mention that these name variants may occur in different fields of name-usage and different situations hence they can be characterised by a certain kind of functional split.

Toponymic Synonymy on the Basis of the Synchronic Microtoponym Systems in Csík County

Lexical synonymy, being one peculiar type of paradigmatic relations in the language system, is also a characteristic structural phenomenon of the toponym system. Toponymic synonymy in the spoken language has been examined in the relevant Hungarian literature since the 1970s; not just lexical semantics, name theory but descriptive and historical toponomastics have also dealt with it. The first studies attempted to explore its characteristic features from various aspects; however, they took no notice of the taxonomical connections between them. Recent toponomastics, nevertheless, is based on model theory and it approaches the question of toponymic synonymy with the combination of taxonomy, name semantics, sociolinguistics, diachrony and stylistics, reviving its investigation.

Toponymic synonymy is a relatively frequent phenomenon in the spoken language of the microtoponym systems in Csík County. The microtoponym system of five settlements constituted the foundation of the analysis and, out of the 1839 toponyms of these settlements, only 1490 were identified as an object name denoting a place. Three-quarters of the objects are one-name objects, one quarter of them are multiple-name objects identified with synonym name pairs. The most typical version of a multiple-name object is a two-name object, while the phenomenon of consisting three, four or five names is sporadic. Having two or three names is a characteristic of all types of microtoponym systems; however, the names of terrain configurations completely lack the phenomenon of having four or five names.

Synonyms in the microtoponym systems of Csík are name pairs having both general and specific characteristics. Their typology can be built according to the relation between their lexical elements and it can be further modulated based on the two alternate relation types of their structure. We can distinguish between two main categories relying upon the lexical equivalence of their name element structures and their synonymy: 1. a divergent synonym without a relation type (*Bakacs–Akasztó/hegy*) and 2. a convergent synonym with a relation type (*Láncozó–Láncozók*). Convergent synonyms are very common; two types can be differentiated. Simplex synonyms belong to the first subtype; they are very frequent and can be easily separated from the other, more peculiar, types of synonyms that reduplicate their elements inside one word (*Kőd–Szentmihályi/Kőd*) or, in a rather atypical way, can be an immanent alternate of each other (*Aranyos/kút–Csorgó*). Complex synonyms fall under the other, infrequent, subtype. They can usually be characterized with two relations as well (*Bor-réti/kút–Bor-réti/borvíz*).

12. Methodological Issues in the Study of Place Names

Melinda Szőke

Toponymic Remnants in Charters Issued at *Loca Credibilia* and Their Use in Linguistics

When analyzing charters, one has to consider the Latin context of Hungarian proper names, also. The writers of charters used various means to integrate Hungarian elements into the Latin text. Place names often appear accompanied by a Latin word that refers to a denomination (1075/+1124/+1217: *aquam, que vocatur Tiza*) or a Latin geographical common noun (1055: *lacu Bolatin*). It is not uncommon either that a place name would be included in the charter in Latin (1075/+1124/+1217: *Nove Civitatis*) or having a Latin suffix (1282: *Zegedinum*). In other cases there is only a Latin preposition before the Hungarian name (1075/+1124/+1217: *in Sari*) and rarely, place names are included in the text of charters using Hungarian linguistic features (e.g. a Hungarian postposition: 1055: *exinde Mortis uuasara kuta rea*).

Charters issued at *loca credibilia* (places of authentication) have so far received less attention in linguistic research, however, they could serve as excellent additions to studies of founding charters.

The institution of *loca credibilia* that used to act as places of authentication in Hungary was unique in all of Europe. These places included such church institutions, canonical or monastic bodies that also issued charters besides performing their common duties. They were established pursuant to a measure of Béla III enacted in the 12th century, which stated that a charter should be issued for each legal case discussed at the royal court. The king's measure boosted literacy in Hungary to a great extent. From the beginning of the 13th century, however, the royal chancellery could not cope with the greatly increased workload on its own, thus more and more places of authentication were established in different parts of the country.

Research on charters issued at *loca credibilia* should be carried out as part of comparative studies. There is significant variation in the territorial scope of *loca credibilia* established in the eastern and western parts of the country. Thus it has

to be studied whether these differences are present on the level of language also. It would also be essential to compare the charters issued by chapters and convents as places of authentication from a philological perspective.

Melinda Szőke

Chronological Layers of the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek

In my paper I introduce the chronological layers of the Founding Charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek dated 1075, along with those aspects that enable us to distinguish the parts of the charter originating from different centuries.

Based on the dates of the document (1075/+1124/+1217), three chronological layers could be distinguished in the charter. We might suppose that there could be parts in the charter that originate from the 11th, 12th, and the 13th centuries. Based on what we know currently, however, the copies of the original charter (1075) dated 1124 and 1217 were recorded only after 1270. In the first and second half of the 13th century the text of the charter was amended (interpolated) with parts not included in the original. Thus in the case of the charter of Garamszentbenedek we need to consider two chronological layers in principle: the century when the original charter was written, i.e., the 11th century, as the earlier layer, and the age of the amendment and copies, i.e., the 13th century, as the later layer.

One of the cues when distinguishing the chronological layers could be the presence or absence of vowels of word-final position in place names. Studies in Hungarian philology date the complete disappearance of this sound to the middle of the 13th century. Thus the place names in the studied charter having this vowel, faithfully preserved the form of the original charter. This, however, does not necessarily mean that the original form of place names without this sound were changed. By the middle of the 11th century this alteration was already at an advanced stage. Thus place names without this sound could already appear in the original charter of the Abbey of Garamszentbenedek.

The analysis of the orthography of place names can also help us distinguish between the layers. The analysis of place names added subsequently has shown that the spelling of these place names basically reflect 13th-century conditions. The charter also includes such place names that partly preserved their original form, while also being partly modified, thus revealing the orthography and sound system of two eras. Due to the presence of a vowel in a word-final position, the place name *Scilu* has to be considered to be from the 11th century, however, the marking of the initial sound reveals changes of the 13th century as the symbol *sc* as the sign of the sound *sz* first appeared at the turn of the 11th and 12th centuries.

An Analysis of Loan Anthroponyms in the Census of the Abbey of Tihany

In my paper I discuss the difficulties of identifying the etymological background of Early Old Hungarian anthroponyms and I list the methods which can help us explain a name form.

Due to cultural and demographic-linguistic encounters, we can find mostly names of Latin, Slavic, German and Turkish origin among the loan anthroponyms of the Census of the Abbey of Tihany. Since an etymological dictionary of the Árpád-age anthroponyms has not yet been completed, I also discuss the literature which can be effectively used to unravel the origin of each name. When identifying the etymology of a name, first we have to recognize the root of the name and link it to a linguistic stratum, then we need to explore the processes of name adaptation during which the name was integrated into the Hungarian anthroponym system.

In case of very short names comprised of 3-4 sounds or one syllable, the fact that the same string of sounds can be detected in several languages can be problematic. If more than one source language emerges, it is not always necessary to commit to either adaptation direction, but it is worth highlighting and introducing those aspects which can help us eliminate entirely faulty assumptions and favour one or more possible etymons based on different arguments. I introduce some methods which can often be successfully utilized in separating etymological strata. In charters of the Árpád age, certain groups, family members often have names connected to one another. The connection between the names can be both semantic and morphological. The morphological connection can manifest in the repeated occurrence of formants as well as name roots.

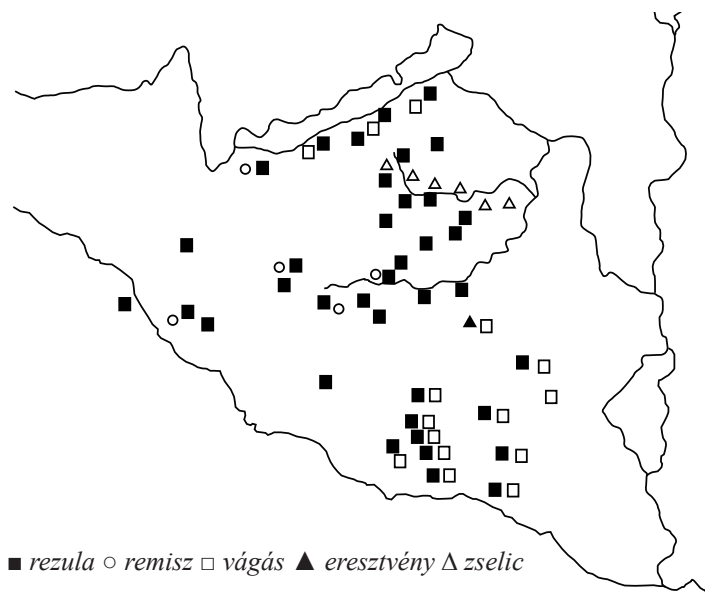
I use some anthroponym examples to illustrate how the family relations outlined in the context of the charter and circumstances relating to family relations can help us explain a certain name form. The consistent use of this method can successfully contribute to an even more accurate exploration of the internal relations of the system of Old Hungarian anthroponyms.

Possibilities and Methods of Examining Geographical Common Words from a Semantic Geographical Aspect

In my paper I examine on the one hand the different distribution of the semantic field among dialects, which I illustrate with the lexemic group meaning ‘young forest’ in the group of geographical common words meaning ‘forest’, examined from semantic geographical aspect. Considering the meaning of the lexemes within this group of words, there are frequent occurrences of not only co-ordinating but subordinating relations as well. Therefore what is named in one dialect using several words bearing specific meanings, that is, lexemes representing several subordinated concepts (hyponym), may in another dialect appear in a less distributed form, that is, a generic term (hypernym) covering the entire concept. The relations of the words denoting co-ordinating concepts (co-hyponyms) also point towards the complexity in the structures of meaning in the lexical field, as meanings often overlap. That is why we can rarely find words in different fields which are identical in each and every semantic aspect.

A comparative examination of regional subsystems can yield information about the cognitive background of names as well. If we project the data onto a map, we find that dialectal lexemes denoting the notion of forest are rarely found, since in most subsystems we encounter its sub-meanings. This phenomenon supports the claim that within the field coherence the notions at the top of the hierarchy—which have the most essential functions in everyday life—are not distributed.

Since the semantic meaning reflects the way reality is categorized and, as such, highlights certain aspects in contrast to others, examining the different nuances in the semantic field we can discover which aspects seem so important to the speakers of the language that they apply separate words to certain types of referents. The frequency of the examined lexemes presents relatively great differences: the special signs referring to vegetation and age occur more frequently than other semantic signs. In my opinion, this illustrates the notion that speakers of a language deem factors concerning the trees of the forest the most important.



Occurrence of the Lexemes Belonging to the Semantic Field 'young forest'
in Areas of Transdanubia

Eszter Ditrói

A Possible Method for the Explanation of Regional Differences between Toponyms

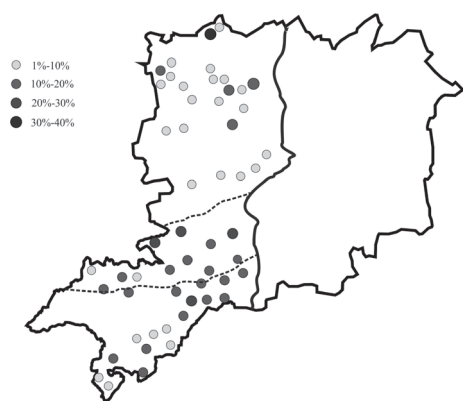
How toponym forms are created is fundamentally determined by the already existing toponym system of the given language. The members of a community learn a certain toponym system and go through the same socialization process, so they are likely to formulate new toponyms in the framework of this system. Thus, we can speak about only toponym systems of certain regions, and these systems may differ from region to region. This idea has been the prompt for writing the present study.

Linguistic separation may have various sources: geographical, economical, migrational and foreign language influences, for instance. As toponyms are parts of the broader linguistic system, these separating factors might equally affect them too. This study investigates the influence of the geographical reasons for toponym variability.

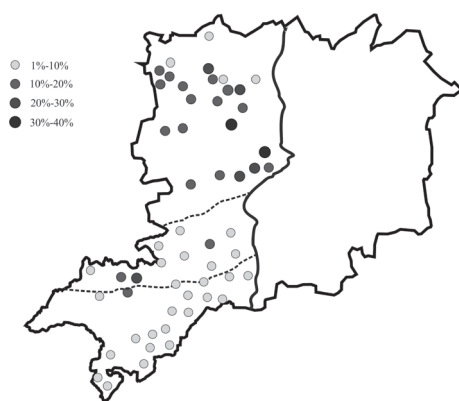
I focus on the toponyms of the western region of a Western Hungarian county, Vas County using the toponym examination model devised by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN

(*Helynevek nyelvi elemzése* [Linguistic Analysis of Toponyms], Debrecen, 1993). I have analyzed the toponyms from a functional-semantic and lexical-morphological perspective. The data for the analysis have been settlements with an average number of toponyms, so I have overviewed 61 settlements and 5 000 microtoponyms of them.

The results of the analysis suggest that the major river of the region, Rába, acts as an obstacle in the spreading of toponym structures. Let us take possessive structures as an example. In Hungarian, these may be expressed by a personal name (*József*), a common noun denoting a person (*Vitéz* ‘valiant’), a personal name + geographical common word combination (*Simon-tag* ‘Simon farm’) or a common noun denoting a person + geographical common word combination (*Pap-tag* ‘churchman farm’). Generally, we can observe that structures involving a personal name are used north of the Rába to a larger extent than to the south. In turn, the southern regions predominantly use structures with a common noun denoting a person. Consequently, the spreading of these toponymic types is hindered by a geographical factor. In my study, I have shown through further examples that the River Rába acts as a geographical obstacle of sorts for the diffusion of toponym structures.



Map 1. Two-Constituent Toponyms—with a Common Word as First Constituent Denoting a Possessor



Map 2. Two-Constituent Toponyms—with a Personal Name as First Constituent Denoting a Possessor

Possible Usage of Statistical Methods in Onomastics

The usage of statistical methods in scientific inquiry has a long tradition. In my work, I intend to introduce mathematical and comparative statistical methods to onomastics. I believe that this will enable us to gain a more detailed and sophisticated picture of linguistic phenomena.

I have analyzed the toponyms of 125 western Hungarian settlements (more than 8000 toponymic items) from functional-semantic and lexical-morphological perspectives. Then, I have used the Bray–Curtis index (BRAY, J. ROGER–CURTIS JOHN. T. 1957. An Ordination of Communities. *Ecological Monographs* 27: 325–349) in order to get a similarity matrix. This gives us a similarity level between 0 and 1. The smaller the similarity between the onomastic systems of two settlements, the closer the number is to 0, and vice versa.

Comparing the onomastic systems of settlements has resulted in the discovery of a large number of differences. Just one example: the further usage of toponyms as bases for novel toponyms is characteristic of the western part of the investigated region, while this pattern is quite limited in the eastern part. An example for this is *Nyársas alja* ‘lower part of Nyársas’, where *Nyársas* is an existing toponym, and *Nyársas alja* refers to the lower part of this settlement.

The matrix-based approach summarizes these results. The research has shown that Nemeskocs and the nearby settlement of Jánosháza have a similarity index of 0.9, while Nemeskocs and Zanat (which is much further away) only have a similarity index of 0.3. Analyzing such data collected from all 125 settlements indicates that this part of western Hungary shows a stripe pattern with 4 sub-regions. Such results validate the concept of onomastic dialect. It is important to point out that, while dialectology focuses on the phonological and lexical layers of language, onomastics concentrates on the structures of toponyms. This is the fundamental difference between the two fields of inquiry.

	N.csó	Zanat	Meszlen	Ispánk	Szőce	Halastó	N.kocs	J.háza	Keléd
Nemescsó	NA	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3
Zanat	NA	NA	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,1
Meszlen	NA	NA	NA	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Ispánk	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,2
Szőce	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,2
Halastó	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,4	0,4	0,2
Nemeskocs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,9	0,6
Jánosháza	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,6
Keléd	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Similarity Matrices of Some Settlements in Vas County

Valéria Tóth


Hungarian Digital Toponym Registry: Results of a Research Programme

In the summer of 2010, a research programme was launched under the title *Hungarian Digital Toponym Registry* with the long-term objective of recording and analysing the complete stock of toponyms of the Carpathian Basin. The programme has been implemented with the co-operation of experts working at various Hungarian and foreign research facilities, and it aims at the exploration of the history of toponyms reaching back to the Middle Ages and up to our time. The *Hungarian Digital Toponym Registry* is suitable for research purposes and may at the same time be of interest to the general public. The database encompasses two separate modules: the *Modern Toponym Registry*, which basically contains 18th–20th century toponyms, and the *Early Toponym Registry*, dedicated predominantly to storing place names dating back to before 1350. The IT background architecture is provided by the 4D database management system which also encompasses a GIS component thus making visualisation of toponymic data on maps possible (modern toponymic data are projected onto the aerial photographs of Google Earth, while historic data are placed on reconstructed medieval maps).

My paper aims at describing the general objectives and research purposes of the *Hungarian Digital Toponym Registry*, as well as the results achieved so far.

See also: Hungarian Digital Toponym Registry. Results of a research programme. In *Namenkundliche Informationen* 103/104 [2014]: 491–502.


(The actual Toponym Registry is available at <http://mdh.unideb.hu>.)



MAGYAR DIGITÁLIS HELYNÉVTÁR

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Name or name data searched for


The name searched for occurs as a name for 19 object(s).

County	Settlement	Standard
Tolna		Disznókút
Somogy	Balatonszabadi	Disznó-kút
Somogy	Gölle	Disznókút
Somogy	Görgeteg	Disznó-kút
Hajdú-Bihar	Hajdúdorog	Disznókút
Hajdú-Bihar	Hajdúhadház	Disznókút

The name searched for occurs as a name for 0 object(s).

County	Settlement	Standard
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Disznókút



Toponym in Hungarian language in settlement Hajdúdorog of Hajdú-Bihar county in Hungary.

Data

2011: *Disznoukút*
1986: *Disznókút*
1972: *Disznókút*
1965: *Disznókút*
1938: *Disznókút*
1937: *Disznókúti*
1936: *Disznó kút*
1913: *Disznókúti*
1875: *Disznó kút*

The locals use the derivational type below
Disznoukútba

Other names
Disznókút-járás
Disznókúti-dűlő
Disznókúti-járás
Disznókúti-kert
Kilinkút
Kilinkúti-járás
Kilinkúti-járása

Information about the place

A községnnek, mer akkor még nagyközség vout Dorog, nem város, vout ott egy sertéistelepé... oszt azeír nevezték Disznókútnak. Kéirdezték: Hun lakol? A Disznoukútba. Határrész Hajdúdorog belterületétől északra. Északon a Görögkúttal és a Szállásfölddel határos, keleti oldala egyben az újfelhértői határ, délen a Csontosig nyúlik, nyugati része a Tokaji úton át egészen a hajdúnási határnál végződik. 1843-ban a határt négy járásra (azaz határrésze) osztották: Görögkúti, Kilinkúti, Zajgatói és Gyúási járásra. Ezek közül a Kilinkúti-járás a ma ismert Disznókút. Feltehető, hogy ez a terület vagy egy része egy Kilin nevű ember tulajdonában volt. Ilven személynév azonban nincs a jelenkori doroci

Explanation of the name

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Nyelv- és Névtörténeti Műhely

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1. *Helynévtörténeti adatok a korai ómagyar korból. 1. Abaúj–Csongrád vármegye* [Data on toponymic history from the early Old Hungarian Era, Vol. 1. Abaúj and Csongrád counties]. Published by HOFFMANN, ISTVÁN–RÁCZ, ANITA–TÓTH, VALÉRIA. Debrecen, 1997. 156 pages + 33 maps.
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