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## CHANGE TYPOLOGY OF TOPONYMS<sup>1)</sup>

### TYOLOGIE ZMĚN TOPONYM

V kontextu historického přístupu je důležité brát v úvahu kromě typologie tvoření jmen i procesy změn jmen, konkrétně pak typy těchto změn. Příspěvek se zabývá historickou typologií změn, která je založena především na typických vlastnostech maďarského toponymického systému, je však patrně bez obtíží aplikovatelná na popis toponymického systému jakéhokoli jazyka. Univerzální aplikovatelnost tohoto modelu je dokládána užíváním jiných než maďarských příkladů ilustrujících procesy změn, v úvahu jsou brány příklady z anglického oikonymického systému.

Typologie změn zahrnuje tři hlavní typy změn. 1. Pokud jde o komplexní změny, zkoumány jsou procesy, při kterých dochází ke změně jak sémantické a lexikálně-morfologické struktury jmen, tak jejich denotativního významu. 2. Změny významu zahrnují změny, při nichž dochází ke změnám denotativního významu jména, avšak jeho forma zůstává nezměněna. 3. Formální změny zahrnují procesy vedoucí ke změně formy jména, při kterých je zachovávan jeho původní denotativní význam.

### Keywords

onomastics, change typology, toponyms, Hungarian name system, English settlement name system

1. In my opinion we can successfully present the history of alteration to toponyms only if prior to that we pay attention to the taxonomic description of names. The change typology I will briefly discuss in my presentation is organically connected to the onym model which serves the description of toponym systems.<sup>2)</sup> A common characteristic of both theoretical frameworks is that they apply a structural approach. Consequently, they primarily focus on the structural construction of names (their semantic and lexical-morphological structure).

Before introducing the various change types I consider it important to define several concepts which are used in connection with taxonomic description and change typology. In determining the structure of toponyms the concept of *name constituent* plays a vital role. We consider as a name component every segment of a toponym which expresses a piece of information, a semantic feature of the denotatum at the moment of name genesis (Hoffmann 1993: 30, 43). The Hungarian *Apáti* (1256:

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<sup>2)</sup> I. Hoffmann, *Helynevek nyelvi elemzése*, Debrecen 1993.

*Appati*)<sup>3)</sup> settlement name for example (which has the structure *apát* ‘abbot’ + *-i* possessive toponym suffix) qualifies for a monocomponential, since it only states that the place is “in the abbot’s possession” (it cannot be concluded from the name that the given location is a settlement). The English *Gembling* name form is also monocomponential (dated as c. 1185: *Gemelinge* ~ 1229: *Gemeling*), which can semantically be determined as ‘Gamela’s people’.<sup>4)</sup> Whereas the more complex Hungarian *Apátfalva* (1541: *Apátfalva*)<sup>5)</sup> settlement name is composed of two constituents (*apát* ‘abbot’ + *falva* ‘village’); similarly, the English *Edwards/tone* (DB. *Eduardestuna*,<sup>6)</sup> DEPN. 161) name form (*Edward* personal name + *tone* ~ old: *tūn* ‘village; town’; cf. DEPN. 482), the former ‘village (1), in the abbot’s possession (2)’, the latter ‘village or town (1), in Edward’s possession (2)’ conform to this structure.

Place names – according to the descriptive frame applied here – can have two constituents at most, in other words, the binary structure is just as characteristic of them as that is of common words, even when certain name constituents themselves can naturally be complex. At this stage we need to introduce another term: *name element*. Name element is the lexeme within the name constituent and the suffix morpheme playing a role in name formation (Hoffmann 1993: 44). To illustrate this with the above examples, the Hungarian *Apátfalva* and the English *Edwardstone* both have two name constituents but three name elements: *apát* ‘abbot’/*falu* ‘village’ + *-a* possessive suffix, and *Edward* personal name + *-s* possessive morpheme/*tone* ‘village; town’.

In my opinion, with the *name constituent* – *name element* concepts we can describe any structure type of toponym. Since the bases of my change typology are the alterations within the name structure, I regard it suitable not only for Hungarian (as the principal language the typology was elaborated on),<sup>7)</sup> but for describing alteration processes concerning toponyms in general. To support this hypothesis, I will illustrate certain change types with examples from both Hungarian and English. Since there are such purely linguistic (language typological, genetic) differences between the two languages, this in itself justifies their choice as “test languages”: while Hungarian is an

<sup>3)</sup> V. Tóth, *Az Árpád-kori Abaúj és Bars vármegye helyneveinek történeti-etimológiai szótára*, Debrecen 2001, p. 18. (Later: Tóth 2001.)

<sup>4)</sup> Cf. E. Ekwall, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*. Fourth edition, Oxford 1960, p. 195. (Later DEPN.) In name structures like this the *-ing* ~ *-inge* ~ *-ingas* morpheme’s primary role was to express ‘people belonging to somebody’ (cf. DEPN. 263–264).

<sup>5)</sup> K. Nehring, *Comitatus Barsiensis. Die historischen Ortsnamen von Ungarn. Band 4*, München 1975, p. 35. (Later: ComBars.)

<sup>6)</sup> *Domesday Book*, London 1789–1816. (Later DB.)

<sup>7)</sup> Cf. V. Tóth, *Településnevek változástipológiája*, Debrecen 2008.

agglutinating language from the Finno-Ugric language family (and as such has a rich morphology), English is isolating and from Indo-European language family (and consequently carries a modest morphological element inventory). I believe purely language-internal differences are of such a degree that they cause necessary differences in the onomato-systems themselves. Apart from linguistic differences, there are many well-known language-external (cultural, historical, geographical, etc.) differences which also leave a mark on the onomato-systems. Naturally, when there are differences between onomato-systems, there are bound to be differences in the alteration processes of names.

We consider the basic ideas of change typology to be that toponyms, like to common words, are governed by the relationship between two components, name form and meaning. The regularities of name form alteration can be understood as changes in the lexical-morphological (and related to that, semantic) structure, whereas the modification in meaning can be described as a change in denotative meaning, which plays a crucial role in the semantic structure of names. I therefore determine the typological system of alteration rules affecting toponyms taking into account the changes in form and meaning. Consequently, I will talk about 1. complex changes, 2. changes in meaning, and 3. morphological changes. I will discuss these types primarily on using settlement name examples.

**2. Complex changes** in place names result in both an altered denotative meaning and an altered morphological structure. In the background of processes belonging to complex changes (name disappearance, name differentiation, name integration), we can mainly find language-external factors, especially factors related to the history of a settlement.

When a settlement is destroyed or depopulated, the most extreme effect is the **name disappearance**. This process can be in connection both with the process of destroying village found in the centuries of the Middle Ages across Europe and also due to different war events. The Hungarian settlement network was to a large extent rearranged by the Tatar invasion in the 13th century and later by the Turkish invasion in the 16th century, causing havoc in the settlements: for example, out of the 52 previous settlements of a southern comitat, Bodrog, after the Tatar invasion only half of them were known as inhabited locations and the others disappeared with their names.

It is readily apparent that there are alterations to a denotative meaning, despite the continuity of the denoted location, which can be considered to be a name change. The frequent split of villages in the Middle Ages resulted in **name differentiation**. The Hungarian *Apáti* settlement name became *Kisapáti* (*kis* ‘small’ *Apáti*, 1335: *maioris* et *minoris* *Apati*, Tóth 2001: 207, 220) and *Nagyapáti* (*nagy* ‘big’ *Apáti*) due to similar external processes, the English *Bardfield* (1191: *Berdefeld*, it means ‘feld on the bank’ DEPN. 25) also became *Great* and *Little Bardfield* (1238: *Berdefeuld Magna, Parva*

DEPN. 25). In all cases the denoting reference of the newly formed names was modified, since between the denotative meaning of primary *Apáti*, *Bardfield*, and secondary *Kisapáti*, *Little Bardfield* there is a partial–total relationship.

Merging of villages is a far less frequent process in the Middle Ages and on the level of names it resulted in **name integration**: this is how merging of *Szurdok* (1234/1243: *Zurduk*, Tóth 2001: 145) and *Bénye* (1293/1496: *Benye*, Tóth 2001: 26) neighbouring settlements resulted in *Szurdokbénye* (1326/1375: *Zurdukbenye*, Tóth 2001: 145). This type of complex change is a particularly frequent practice in the modern period of official name giving.

**3. The second large category of change typology is **changes in meaning**.**

With time, there may be changes in the denotative meaning of settlement names, without morphological change. These alterations are best described within the hierarchical relations among names. In speakers' minds toponyms are in a subordinate–superordinate and a partial-total relationship with each other, an approach stemming from mankind's view of space: a given place can only be determined or defined with respect to other places. And the choice of a given name as the denotation of a given place (i.e. which level and which element of the hierarchy will be used) depends on the speech situation.

During **extension of meaning** the settlement name develops a new meaning on a level above its original level but the denotatum does not change notion classes: it remains a settlement. This is what happened to the settlement names of *Debrecen* and *London*, when during the medieval period they merged with numerous small settlements surrounding them. The original *Debrecen* or *London* name form remained unchanged, but over time they came to denote far more extensive territories.

During **reevaluation of meaning** a once independent settlement is merged into another settlement for some reasons (depopulation, landowner's interest, merging) and its name falls to a lower level in the hierarchy (remains as a partial name of a village): these processes can be described by the scheme *Bánk* 'settlement' > *Bánk* 'part of Debrecen', *Westminster* 'settlement' > *Westminster* 'part of London'.

I use the term **narrowing of meaning** – as a term opposite to extension of meaning – to describe changes where a settlement name gets an additional meaning to an already existing one, leading to a denotative relation narrower than its original meaning. In the western part of Hungary, in the surroundings of Vasvár, in the 10–11<sup>th</sup> century, there was a unified block of properties called *Győr(vár)*, in the region, however, cores of the individual properties soon developed, among them *Győr(vár)* in a narrow sense. It remained a settlement name, however, its denotative meaning narrowed and actually fell to the level of properties which were separated from it, leading to a rather substantial loss of its original significance, and in the hierarchy of names it fell to the level of properties which were detached from it.

**4. Morphological changes** of settlement names can be very different, but a common feature is that these modifications change the morphological structure of toponyms while retaining the denotative meaning. I am not concerned with the phonological changes within the frame of change typology, since phonological alterations do not have an impact on morphological and syntactic structures, consequently, an analysis focusing on structural modifications need not take these into account. In what follows, therefore, I will only discuss systematic alterations in the lexical-morphological structure.

**4.1.** I refer to the alteration during which an existing toponym becomes part of another semantic class; in other words, compared to the primary name indicates a completely different functional content, this being **complete change** or **name replacement**. A change of this type is usually induced by external factors: a characteristic of the denotatum changes (this can be a modification of the landscape, the owner, or many other factors), or rather one of the characteristics becomes more emphasised, on the basis of which the name-giving community identifies the given place with a name from a different source. The name form *Lovászfölde* (1409: *Lowazfelde*),<sup>8)</sup> consisting of the first component referring to a profession name (*lovász* ‘horseman’) and the second component *föld(e)* meaning ‘settlement, land’ over time appears as *Szentmárton* (1409: *Zenthmarton*, Mező 1996: 154) ‘Saint Martin’ in the written documents, referring to the patron saint of the village. The primary name of the English settlement name *Cause* was *Alretone* (DB. *Alretone*, DEPN. 91) ‘old town; alder tūn’, later replaced by a Norman name form (cf. 1165: *Chaus*, DEPN. 91), which can be connected etymologically to the Norman settlement name *Caux*. (The owner of the property is assumed to be a person whose family was from Caux; cf. DEPN. 91)

**4.2.** We may consider the alteration type where only the linguistic form of the primary settlement name changes, and where the alteration is visible only in its components, a **partial alteration**. These may obey certain rules and may be categorised into types (i.e. they are predictable alterations), or they may be irregular and following no tendencies (i.e. unpredictable). (The latter ones are not to be detailed here; cf. Tóth 2008: 147–179, 281–282.) The **regular changes** may change the morphological structure of a settlement name both in a positive and in a negative way, in other words, the length of the name may increase or decrease. Both directions may modify the syntactic structure of the names (in which case both the semantic and lexical-morphological structure change) or it may only modify the morphological structure of settlement names (in which case the semantic level remains untouched).

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<sup>8)</sup> A. Mező, *A templomcím a magyar helységnevekben. 11–15. század*, Budapest 1996, p. 154.

#### 4.2.1. One of the **changes affecting the syntactic structure** is **complementation**.

It extends the name length with a name constituent. This can be carried out by a component with an adjectival function as well as with a geographical common name component. The latter is seen in the Hungarian *Szentandrás* (1331/1588: *Zent Andoryas*)<sup>9)</sup> ‘Saint Andrew’ > *Hernádszentandrás* (1864: *Hernád Szent András*, FNESz. 589) ‘*Hernád* hydronym + *Szentandrás* settlement name’. The semantic structure of this name form can be described as the following: ‘the settlement *Szentandrás* (1), which lies on the bank of *Hernád* (2)’. The primary *Morton* settlement (DB. *Mortone*, DEPN. 196) became the secondary *Gilmorton* (1249: *Aurea Morton*, 1327: *Gilden Morton*, DEPN. 196), where the prefix *Gil-* can be related to Old English *gylden* ‘golden’ lexeme, meaning ‘rich’ or ‘splendid’ (cf. DEPN. 196).

Another subtype of complementation is that with a geographical common name. The secondarily attached geographical common name’s function always denotes the type of the location. The Hungarian settlement name *Mikó* (1303/1378: *Miko*),<sup>10)</sup> which developed without a formant from the personal name *Mikó* a few centuries later appears as *Mikófalva* (1468: *Mikofalva*, Gy. 3: 116) ‘*Mikó*’s village’. The English *Carhampton*’s original form was *Carrum* (833: *Carrum*; DEPN. 87; cf. Old English *carrum* dat. plur. of *carr* ‘rock’ DEPN. 88), but was complemented by a geographical common name – *tūn* meaning ‘town’ at a very early stage (c. 880: *Carumtun*, DEPN. 87).

During **ellipsis**, which is the opposite of complementation, a primarily two-componential name form loses a name constituent, i.e. the change is also syntactic. Both the name constituent with adjectival function and the geographical common name component may be lost during ellipsis. The former case is illustrated by *Péterlaka* (1776: *Peterlaka*; *Péter* personal name + *lak* ‘village’ + *-a* suffix morpheme referring to the possessive relation, i.e. ‘*Péter*’s village’) > *Laka* (today),<sup>11)</sup> as well as an English example from around 890: *Legaceaster* (whose source was the Latin *Castra legonium*, DEPN. 101 and the geographical common name Old English *ceaster* ‘fort’, cf. DEPN. 92) > 1094: *Ceaster* (DEPN. 101). For the latter type of ellipsis, see the Hungarian *Remetefalva* (1395: *Remethefalua*; *remete* ‘hermit’ + *falva* ‘village’ + *-a* suffix morpheme referring to the possessive relation, i.e. ‘hermit’’s village’) > *Remete*

<sup>9)</sup> L. Kiss, *Földrajzi nevek etimológiai szótára I–II*. 4th edition, Budapest 1988, p. 589. (Later: FNESz.)

<sup>10)</sup> G. Györffy, *Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történeti földrajza I–IV*, Budapest 1963–1998, III, p. 116. (Later: Gy.)

<sup>11)</sup> Cf. G. Inczefi, *Szeged környékének földrajzi nevei*, Nyelvtudományi Értekezések 22, Budapest 1960, p. 71.

(1710: *Remete*),<sup>12)</sup> and the English *Blackheathfield* (1166: *Blackhehedfeld*, DEPN. 47, where *-feld* means ‘open country, land free from wood, plain’, cf. DEPN. 177) > *Blackheath* (1275: *Blakeheth*, DEPN. 47).

The process during which a name element of a primary name is replaced by a unit of the same function as a name constituent is rare even in morphologically rich languages. The Hungarian *Kereki* (1327/1335: *Kereky*, Gy. 1: 224) monocomponential name form is composed of *kerek* ‘forest’ (a geographical common name) and *-i* derivational suffix forming toponyms. With time the *-i* morpheme was replaced by *-egyház* ‘village with a church’ geographical common name, developing a two-componential name structure *Kerekegyház* (1459: *Kerekeghaz*).<sup>13)</sup> A similar alteration can be assumed in the case of English *Creeping Hall*, inasmuch as we consider the primary name form *Creepings* (1186: *Crepinges*; cf. Old English *Cryppingas* ‘Cryppa’s people’, DEPN. 129) and the *-s* element a morpheme (an element referring to plural). In this case, we register a **name element > name constituent replacement** from *-s* > *hall* ‘hall, residence’ (DEPN. 212).

Alteration in the opposite direction (**name constituent > name element replacement**) is also a peripheral process. The Hungarian *Kovácsstelke* (1320: *Kuachteleke*, Gy. 2: 76; *kovács* ‘smith’ profession name or *Kovács* personal name + *telek* ‘estate’ + *-e* suffix morpheme referring to the possessive relation) two-componential settlement name later appears as *Kovácsi* (1467: *Kowachy*, Gy. 2: 76) in written documents (i.e. the geographical common name *telke* is replaced by *-i* derivational suffix). During name constituent > name element replacement not only a suffix may replace the original name constituent, but also a lexeme. The English *Cottingwith* can primarily be documented as a name form of *Cottinga wīc* structure (1195: *Cottingwic*, DEPN. 125), and the meaning of the name is ‘the wīc (that is ‘dwelling; village; town’; cf. DEPN. 515–516) of Cott(a)’s people’. The suffix was later replaced with *with* (cf. OScaud. *wiðr-*) ‘wood’ lexeme and the semantic structure of the name changed as well: from the name structure ‘Cott(a) people’s settlement’ it became ‘Cott(a) people’s wood’, which as a settlement name is by no means a monocomponential name form and the *with* lexeme is a name element.

**4.2.2. Regular partial alterations may change the morphological structure of toponyms**, in other words, they may induce changes which do not affect the semantic structure of the name, only its lexical-morphological set-up. A structural alteration of this sort is **reduction**, during which the length of the primary place name is reduced by

<sup>12)</sup> M. Kázmér, A »falu« a magyar helynevekben. XIII–XIX. század, Budapest 1970, p. 292.

<sup>13)</sup> A zichi és vásoneői gróf Zichy-család idősb ágának okmánytára I–XII. Edited by Nagy Imre–Nagy Iván–Véghely Dezső–Kammerer Ernő–Lukcsics Pál. Pest later Budapest 1871–1931, X, p. 95–96.

a name element, inasmuch as the name element may be both a lexeme and a suffix. The Hungarian *Pusztá/újfalu* (1389: *Puztawyfalu*; *puszta* ‘plain’ + *Újfalu* toponym, derived from *új* ‘new’ adjective and *falu* ‘village’ geographical common name) later became *Pusztá/falu* (1454: *Pusthafalw*)<sup>14)</sup> by losing the lexeme *új* ‘new’. A similar type of alteration can be discovered in the case of English *Dormston*, whose primary version was ‘Dēormōd’s/old tūn’ (972: *Deormodesealdtun*, DEPN. 148), and losing the lexeme *old* became *Dormston* (1282: *Dormestun*, DEPN. 148).

We call it **extension** when the toponym’s length is increased by a name element. In the Hungarian toponymic system monocomponential names are usually extended by a toponymic suffix: *Halász* (1335: *Halaz*, Cs. 3: 680; settlement name derived from *halász* ‘fisherman’ profession name without a formant via the metonymic name giving method) > *Halászi* (1497: *Halazy*, Cs. 3: 680; the primary settlement name was extended by *-i* derivational suffix). In two-componential names the extension happened with a possessive suffix: *Tótfalu* (1366–1405: *Thothfalw*; toponym compound consisting of *tót* ‘Slavic’ ethnonym and *falu* ‘village’ geographical common name, with the semantic content ‘settlement inhabited by Slavic people’) > *Tótfalva* (1477: *Thothfalwa*; extended by *-a* possessive suffix).<sup>15)</sup> The study of English examples – if one can trust their morphological structure – also shows extension primarily by the suffix morpheme referring to the possessive relation: the appearance of *Edmonton* and *Emberton* in documents equally shows that the primary two-componential name form connected to the personal name first constituent does not contain a suffix morpheme referring to the possessive relation (DB. *Adelmetone*, 1130: *Edelmetona*, cf. ‘Eadhelm’s tūn’, DEPN. 161; DB. *Ambretone*, cf. ‘Eanbeorth’s tūn’, DEPN. 166), in the documents from the 13th century, however, this element is already present, although the name was extended by it only temporarily (1236: *Edelmestun*, DEPN. 161; 1227: *Eberdestone*, DEPN. 166). In other cases, such as *Comb* (1169, cf. Old English *camb* ‘crest of a hill’, DEPN. 119) > *Cambes* (1374, DEPN. 119) or *Fox(o)hole* (DB., cf. Old English *fox-hol* ‘foxes’ burrow’, DEPN. 186) > *Foxholes* (c. 1130, DEPN. 186) a grammatical element referring to plural appears in the secondary name forms.

There are toponyms in which it is not unusual to have a component of lexical-morphological function replaced by an element of the same function, without modification to the mono- or two-componential status. The alteration may happen at

<sup>14)</sup> D. Csánki, Magyarország történelmi földrajza a Hunyadiak korában I–III, Budapest 1890–1913, I, p. 215. (Later: Cs.)

<sup>15)</sup> Cf. A. Rácz, A régi Bihar vármegye településneveinek történeti-etimológiai szótára, Debrecen 2007, p. 286.

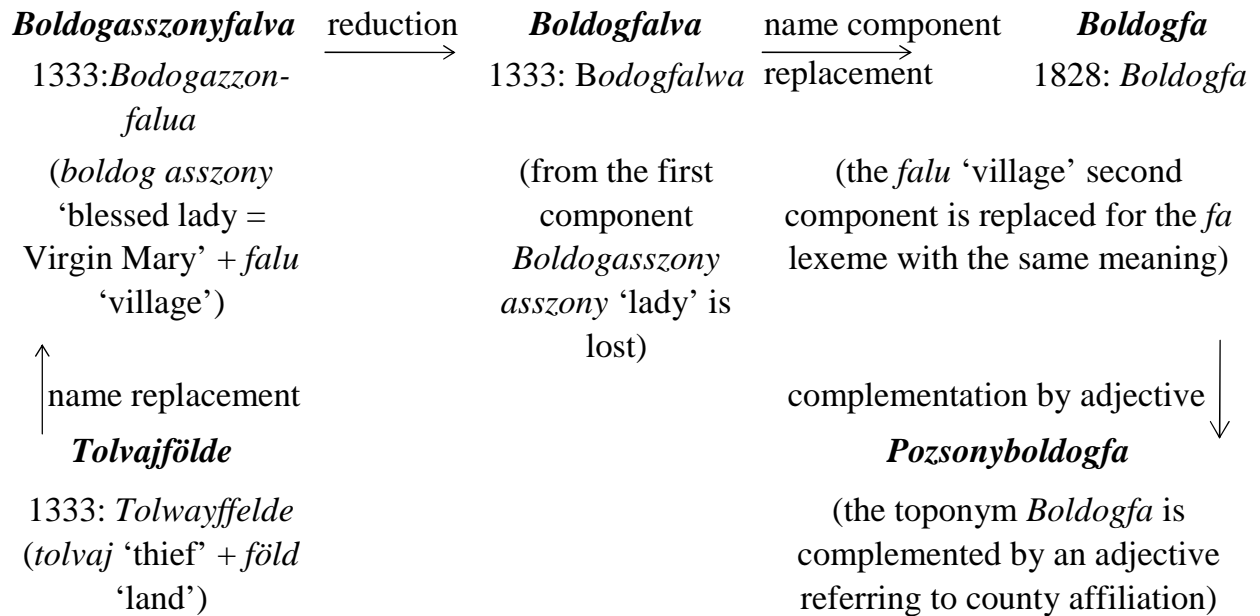
the level of name constituent, in which case we are talking about name constituent replacement, but it may also be realised at the level of name elements, when it is called name element replacement. A **name constituent replacement** is what went on in the case of the Hungarian *Szentmiklósfalva* (1197: *Zentmiklosfalwa*, Mező 1996: 173) ‘St. Nicolaus’s village’ > *Szentmiklósvára* (1441: *Zenthmikloswara*, Mező 1996: 173) ‘St. Nicolaus’s castle’ where *falu* ‘village’ (geographical common name second component) was replaced with *vár* ‘castle’ lexeme, and the possessive relation remained mark in the name structure. A similar name component replacement (although only occasional) involving geographical common name second component is visible in the English *Babthorpe* settlement name: *Babbethorp* (1200 k., ‘Babba’s thorp’, DEPN. 21, where the Old Danish *thorp* geographical common name refers to a primarily Danish settler, and its meaning is a ‘smaller village, due to colonization from a larger one’, cf. DEPN. 486) > *Babbewrth* (1294, ‘Babba’s worþ’, DEPN. 21, where the geographical common name means ‘homestead’, cf. DEPN. 535). A name constituent replacement may also of course involve an adjectival name constituent.

A **name element replacement** in the Hungarian toponymic system primarily involves replacement of derivational suffix forming toponyms, as visible in *Nyárágy* (1299: *Naragh*) > *Nyárád* (1317: *Narad*)<sup>16)</sup> derived from *nyár* ‘aspen’ tree name or *Peterd* > *Petri* derived from the personal name *Péter* (-gy, -d, -i are characteristic toponymic formants). Alterations of this kind are rare in English, although one may come across some studying historical data. We can find different toponym structures from the Old English *cot* ~ *cote* ‘cottage’ lexeme (DEPN. 124): without a formant, *Cote* (DB. *Cote*, DEPN. 124) or *Coat* (1225: *Kote*, DEPN. 124) name forms, *Coates* (1221: *Cotes*, DEPN. 124) toponym was created with the morpheme -s referring to plural (which DEPN. describes as analogue -s, 124), but there are also examples of dative ending: *Coton* (1327: *Cotene*, DEPN. 124), *Cotton* (1324: *Coten*, DEPN. 124). If we look at the historical data of toponyms, we may observe different alteration processes, among others names with ending -s replaced with datives: 1196: *Cotes* > 1324: *Coten*; 1209: *Cotes* > 1285: *Coton* (DEPN. 124). In the background of these changes we assume a special type of name element replacement.

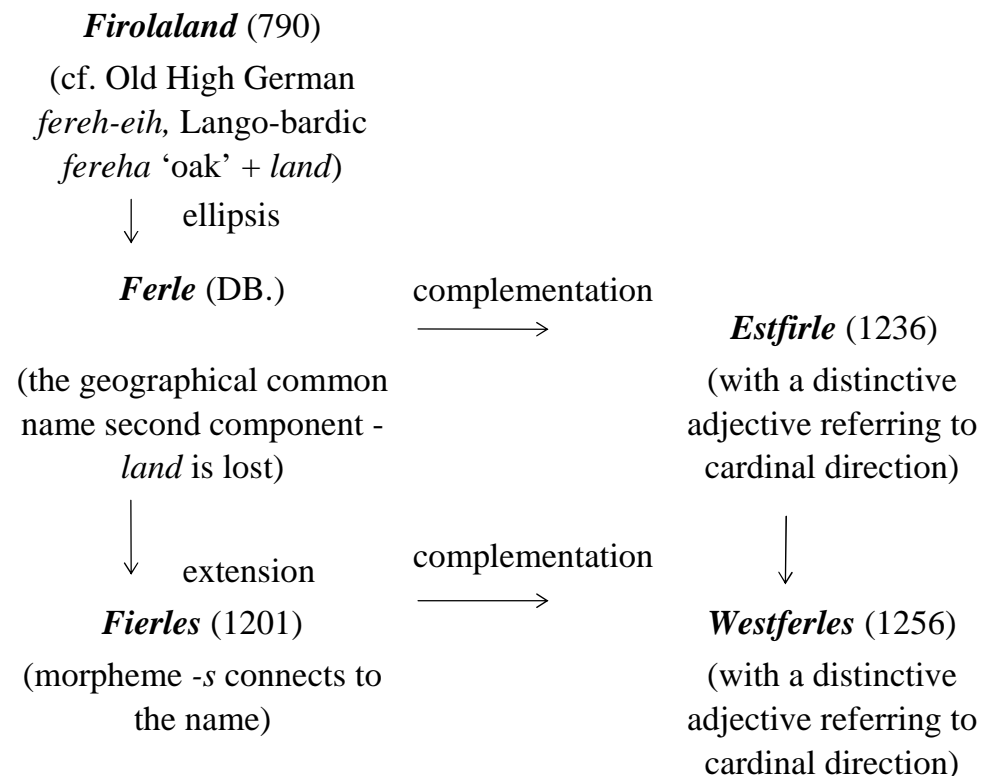
Certain alteration processes do not naturally happen isolated from one another, but rather combined with each other. As an illustration, let us have a brief look at an example from Hungarian and English settlement name systems. The following diagram shows the realisation of the change in the Hungarian settlement name *Pozsonyboldogfa* (the source of all the data is Mező 1996: 208):

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<sup>16)</sup> I. Hoffmann (ed.), *Korai magyar helynévszótár 1000–1350*. 1. Abaúj–Csongrád vármegye, Debrecen 2005, p. 202.



We can describe the alteration processes for the English settlement name *Firle* in the following way (cf. DEPN. 180):



I have elaborated the change typology detailed here on the basis of a Hungarian onomastic corpus and primarily using settlement names (Tóth 2008). However, due to its structural approach, it can be applied to toponyms in general, without language restrictions, in order to describe the toponyms' chronological alterations. Naturally, there can be big differences regarding the frequency of change types in certain

languages. This is due to the fact that toponyms usually have very strong cultural roots and language-specific features. These differences, however, do not affect the validity of the taxonomic descriptive framework outlined above.