

## Summary

The Dissertation describes and analyses the corpus of the Old and Middle Hungarian settlement names of one of the smallest comitatuses of the historical Hungary, that of the Comitatus of Ugocsa. The Dissertation relies for data on the stock of settlement names of the Comitatus of Ugocsa, which toponyms are collected in the form of a historical-etymological dictionary to be included in the settlement name dictionary of the Comitatus of Ugocsa presently under construction. The current data contained in the dictionary is approximately 5,000 name entries (including reference entries) and the dictionary contains the entire stock of settlement names of the Comitatus ranging from the Old Hungarian period to the present day. The research presented in the Dissertation focuses exclusively on the Old and Middle Hungarian entries, which gives nearly 2,000 entries in total. The important role of the area under scrutiny with reference to onomastic research is likewise worthy of attention. The Comitatus of Ugocsa is situated on the edge of the Hungarian language area, which fact is responsible for the following features of the Comitatus: this area has a retentive (archaic) character; it was less severely impacted by the Turkish rule; however, it has been a spirited and lively scene of ethnic and linguistic contact and exchange up to the present days.

My research attains two research objectives. The principal objective was to examine which ethnicities were present in the Comitatus of Ugocsa on the basis of the characteristics of the Comitatus' settlement names, and to outline the temporal changes in these ethnicities. A focal point was to describe the ways the corpus of settlement names verifies the roots of the Slavic-Hungarian contact and the later symbiosis of the two peoples in the different areas of the Comitatus. Furthermore, the role of lesser important ethnicities of the area – i.e. the Germans and Romanians – is also analysed. It was also deemed important to show what additional results a linguistic and onomastic analysis can provide concerning the mapping of the ethnic composition of the area in contrast with earlier results of population and settlement historical research. The object types of the linguistic strata provide more specific information on the chronological data concerning the appearance of ethnic groups. The second objective of my research was to portray the general onomatosystematical characters of the evolution and development of the Comitatus' entire corpus of names. Are settlement name type specific features of any significant tendency recognisable in the evolving and constantly developing corpus? Can an onomatosystematical processing of a large corpus (of names) provide more precise information to add to the existing data? Does such a research verify the results of other fields of science, whose findings sometimes actually oppose each other? The above approach is underscored by the fact that even if the Comitatus' toponymicon has been partly identified by some studies, no exhaustive modern database has been compiled and no linguistic-onomastic analysis based on such a database has been performed with respect to the Comitatus of Ugocsa since the first half of the 20th century.

Chapter 1 of the Dissertation deals with the evolution of the Comitatus of Ugocsa, its physical geographical features at the time of the Hungarian Conquest and the changes following that period.

Chapter 2 reviews the findings of diverse fields of science (history, archaeology, linguistics) with a view to offering a unifying and summary-purpose description of the history of the Comitatus. These data are supplemented in some cases with the results of name reconstruction I have performed. Chapter 2 is divided into two main parts: first the ethnic composition of the pre-Conquest period is described to be followed by that of the Old and Middle Hungarian periods, partly based on the findings of the above social sciences. The following two chapters of the Dissertation qualify as focal points. Chapter 3 features a logical continuation of the previous chapter: the stock of settlement names of the Comitatus of Ugocsa in the Old and Middle Hungarian periods is analysed according to language strata and, with a view to providing more reliable findings, the corpus is divided into three main types of settlement names: names of stream waters, oikonyms and microtoponyms. For the analysis of the types of settlement names of the individual language strata, the conceptual framework provided by HOFFMANN's typology is used, which thus provides a unified framework for the description of both Hungarian and borrowed names. This methodological principle is justified by the fact that the strata of settlement names presented this way, including their multifocal description, seem to be more clearly visible, and the comparison of the diverse language strata is likewise conceivable. For instance, as a member of the system of hydronyms of the Comitatus, the hydronym of *Beberke* (< Slavic: *bebrъ* ~ *bobrъ* 'beaver') used in the Old Hungarian period and the Hungarian *Hódos* (< Hung.: *beaver*) have also been formed from animal names, with the important difference that, on the basis of the first instance of name giving, the first name mentioned above belongs to the Slavic, while the latter to the Hungarian stratum of names. The last chapter of the Dissertation reveals the system-level inner relations of the object types classified on the basis of the above description. The first part of the chapter discusses the tendencies of the inner structuring of name systems, name clustering, as well as the methodological principle concerning clustering and the methods of inferring such names, while the second part of the chapter introduces the interconnectedness of the Old Hungarian name system through exposing a certain type of clustering and deals with the characteristics of this process in the Middle Hungarian period. The analysis of the phenomenon reveals that hydronyms constitute a dominant group within basic names during almost the entire period, and this scenario is followed by microtoponyms gaining a decisive role with respect to basic names in the Middle Hungarian period.