

PhD Dissertation Theses

**A Research on Settlement Names in the
Historic Comitatus of Ugocsa**

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1 Aims of the Dissertation, Delimitation of the Topic

1.1 From the beginning of the 20th century, Hungarian research on settlement names focused on two fields. One field is constituted by the description of the ethnic composition of the Carpathian Basin on the basis of settlement names as of the earliest known times; and the other field, closely linked to this one, is the historical and classification-purpose research of settlement names. My Dissertation is linked to both of these fields: it deals with the corpus of historical settlement names of a smaller area of the historical Hungary, that of the Comitatus of Ugocsa. On the one hand, the stratum examination and the multifocal analytical description of the corpus of the above settlement names have been concluded; and, on the other hand, the relationships holding between, and the tendencies present, in the late-to-develop system of the toponyms of the Comitatus of Ugocsa have been described. 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.

The corpus of the Dissertation is composed of Old and Middle Hungarian settlement names of the Comitatus of Ugocsa, which corpus has been used to compile a historical and etymological dictionary. This dictionary, nonetheless, is not featured in the Dissertation due to limitations of space. The current data contained in the dictionary is approximately 5,000 name entries (including reference entries), and the research presented in the Dissertation focuses exclusively on the Old and Middle Hungarian entries, which gives nearly 2,000 entries in total.

1.2 My research attains two research objectives. The principal objective was to describe and prove the presence of certain ethnicities in the Comitatus of Ugocsa on the basis of the characteristics of the Comitatus' settlement names, and to outline what temporal changes these ethnicities show during history. 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 – in the name giving practice of settlement names has also been analysed. In contrast with earlier results of population and settlement historical research, such data may shed light on whether such linguistic and onomastic analysis of settlement names is capable of providing any additional results concerning the mapping of the ethnic composition of the area.

The second objective of my research was to portray the general onomatosystematical characters of the Comitatus' entire corpus of names. Are settlement name type specific features of any significant tendency recognisable and present in the corpus? Can such 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? This second objective featured in the Dissertation is underscored by the fact that even if the Comitatus' toponymicon has been partly identified by some studies, no modern database has been compiled and no linguistic-onomastic analysis based on such a database has been performed since the first half of the 20th century.

2 Research Methods

2.1 In the applied name analytical framework, ISTVÁN HOFFMANN's multilayer model developed for microtoponyms has been applied, and in addition later works concerning this descriptive framework have also been consulted. Settlement names are not analysed at a lexical-morphological level, as my intention was to avoid any overlaps due to functional description. At the same time, the orientation and perspective offered by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN's studies on name reconstruction have also been observed when compiling and analysing the corpus of names.

According to main historical sources, the Comitatus has been inhabited by mixed ethnicities since the earliest times. In my descriptions, I heavily and very fruitfully relied on the methodological principles used in RITA PÓCZOS' works: PÓCZOS also analysed areas of a mix of languages from a historical perspective. PÓCZOS' methods for modelling current multilingual name systems have also been adopted: mainly her observations in connection with the roles of settlement name types in ethnic research have been observed, which help to review the results of earlier ethnic research.

2.2 The Dissertation is structured in the following way. 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. These data are supplemented with the results of the name reconstruction I carried out. This Chapter 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 constitute the focal parts of the Dissertation. 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 classified into language strata through differentiating between the main three types of settlement names (names of stream waters, oikonyms, microtoponyms), which is followed by demonstration of the ethnic and onomastosystematical usability of such strata. When analysing the types of settlement names according to language strata, both the Hungarian and loan toponyms are described using a unified system of classification based on the conceptual framework provided by HOFFMANN's typology. This methodological principle is justified by the fact that the strata of settlement names presented this way, including their description on the basis of structural, genetic and linguistic criteria, seem to be more clearly visible, and, in addition, the comparison of the diverse language strata and strata of names is likewise conceivable. For instance, concerning the system of hydronyms of the Comitatus, it is noteworthy that the Old Hungarian names of *Verbőc* and *Rekettyés* have also been formed using the names of the referent plants but there is an important difference to note here: 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 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 and development 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.

3 Results of the Dissertation

3.1 *The population history of the Comitatus of Ugocsa*

Historical data attest that the Comitatus of Ugocsa in the 11th century was an organised area. However, with a view to providing a full picture of the ethnic composition of the area later to become the Comitatus, the population historical data related to the era before the settlement of the Hungarians in the area are reviewed. The Dissertation features interdisciplinary foundations: concerning the changes in ethnic composition, only rough data are available, which are provided primarily by the results of archaeological, historical, (historical) linguistic-onomastic research.

With reference to the pre-Hungarian Conquest ethnic composition of the north-eastern edge of the Carpathian Basin, a lot of uncertainty prevails as the presence of the Celt, the Dacians, the German and the Turk peoples has not been

verified beyond doubt by social sciences. According to archaeologists, Slavic peoples inhabited the area even before the Hungarian Conquest, presumably from as early as the 7th century AD. Nevertheless, there is no unanimous agreement concerning the time of the settlement of the Slavic peoples and their respective population groups, which issue is rooted in the problems generated by the chronological and ethnic definitions of the Slavic corpus culture. Early Slavic settlements were located on the plains and along water streams and marshlands of the area later to become the Comitatus of Ugocsa. Based on the results of name reconstructions so far, concerning the ethnic composition of the period before the Hungarian Conquest, it may be concluded that the unquestionable presence of the pre-Conquest Slavic substratum cannot be proved on the basis of the single hydronym of the River Tisza, which can be traced back to Indo-European roots and which entered the Hungarian language via Slavic languages, as this hydronym is the only representative of this period.

When providing a linguistic portrayal of the Old and Middle Hungarian periods, the continued presence of early Slavic peoples in the Comitatus of Ugocsa is a factor one must definitely take into consideration. Still, the previous chronological boundary (11th century) suggested by the literature needs to be reconsidered with a view to historical and linguistic findings.

According to historical findings, the Comitatus of Ugocsa is characterised by a late and continuous infiltration of a second group of Slavic peoples, that of the Rusins. The first Ruthene groups settled only as late as between 1336 and 1351 in the Szőlősi Mountains, the only uninhabited part of the Comitatus so far.

The first traces of the appearance of the Hungarians in the area are somewhat unclear. On the basis of deed sources, historical studies date the first Hungarian settlements back to the second half of the 12th century. On the basis of the preserved nasal of the Slavic settlement name of *Long* located in the Comitatus of Ugocsa, linguistic and onomastic research in the first half of the 20th century dates the appearance of the Hungarians to the beginning of the 11th century. This supposition, however, is questioned by the following: the settlement name appears only once in sources, this source documentation by FEJÉR is inappropriate and the chronological data associated with the preservation of the Slavic nasal vowel also seem to undermine the above assumption.

On the basis of references in deeds and later personal name remnants, Hungarian historians have also justified the presence of Saxon settlers. The pre-Mongol Invasion layer of the early Saxons may have been constituted by the Flemish settling in the south-western part of the Comitatus along the River Batár and royal hospes forming the uninterrupted post-Mongol Invasion enclave of the Tisza Valley. Apart from this, the southern part of the Comitatus, Terebes witnessed a smaller-scale wave of German settlers in the 1760s.

Besides the Slavic and German peoples, the presence of Romanians is also notable. The Romanian ethnicity, who are not an indigenous people in the Carpa-

thian Basin, appeared in the middle of the 14th century in the southern part of the Comitatus of Ugocsa, settling from the direction of Transylvania and occupied the woody sides of the Avas Hills almost unnoticed. On the basis of main historical sources, ISTVÁN SZABÓ highlights that the middle part of the Avas Hills in the second half of the 18th century functions as the boundary of the ethnic mixing of the Rusins and Romanians. In fact, this line of ethnic mixing also constitutes the outermost boundary of Romanian ethnic occupancy. The results of archaeological, historical and onomastic research do not suggest the presence of any other ethnic group (e.g. Turks) in the Comitatus of Ugocsa.

3.2 The linguistic stratum of the Old and Middle Hungarian settlement toponymicon of the Comitatus of Ugocsa

The linguistic-onomastic analysis of settlement names shows that besides the dominant Hungarian stratum of names the ratio of names linked to other ethnicities or of unknown and uncertain origin is quite low.

3.2.1 The Old European stratum of names

Only one water stream hydronym belongs to that category (the name of *Tisza*), and in fact even this hydronym may originate in another area due to the extensive length of the River. The Indo-European water stream hydronym is most likely to originate in the central area of the Comitatus, where early Slavic hydronyms also prevail.

3.2.2 Slavic stratum of names

Within the entire corpus of names, the number of names of Slavic origin is very low, but even so this stratum boasts of the highest ratio besides Hungarian names. Two Slavic strata can be differentiated: archaeological findings date the early Slavic people to the 7-9th centuries; however, with the help of settlement names (micronyms) it is only possible to prove that traces of Slavic people date back to the period before the 11th century as evidenced by the sound changes of the Slavic nasal vowel (with the exclusion of the uncertainties caused both by the documentary value of references to settlement names and the temporal development of the above phonetic tendency). Microtoponyms that can be connected to the early Slavic people can be localised in the area of the northern marshlands (with the earliest data originating only from as late as the 13th century). In the 14th century, this stratum of Slavic names are found along the right and left banks of the River Tisza, with scattered traces of Slavic settlement names in the area constituted by the floodplains of the River Tisza and its tributaries in later centuries. Obviously, the traces of early Slavic peoples' settlement names are found on plains, predominantly in the central area of the Comitatus broken by patches of moorlands and forests, i.e. on the same area where the newly-settling Hungarians also leave their numerous traces of settlement names. Slavic-Hungarian bilingualism is certain to have existed in this area. For in-

stance, this is signalled by the different linguistic features of Slavic and Hungarian names scattered around the area, by the early Slavic-Hungarian name pairs (H: *Rakasz* ~ Sl: *Rakaszov*), by the mutual inter-language loans (Sl: **Kriva* > H: *Kirva* > Sl: *Kriva*), and by the so-called dual name structures (*Karna-Kadarcs*). Yet, the date or the process of the disappearance of the early Slavic peoples cannot be identified beyond doubt. According to the current views held by historic onomastics, it is only on the basis of linguistic features that any observation concerning this issue can be formulated. From a methodological perspective, it is a noteworthy and very emphatic characteristic of the entire stock of toponyms of Slavic origin of the Comitatus of Ugocsa that these names can predominantly be classified into two distinct categories: 1. the identity of the users of a high number of names is unclear (they could be both Slavs and Hungarian alike), 2. on the other hand, about three dozen names feature Hungarian sound structures contrasting with their Slavic origin. The members of this last group, even if they can be traced back to Slavic lexemes, have often been affected by some Hungarian sound tendency concerning their morphology, which underscores the Hungarian name usage of such name bodies, thus these data suggest the likelihood of Hungarians' settling next to or in place of Slavic peoples. Another important issue here is that Slavic name usage and language use are suggested exclusively by changes in the adaptation of some oikonyms from Hungarian (*Rakaszov*, *Bábonya*, *Kupánya*, etc.). On the basis of the stream water hydronyms and micronyms, the meeting points of the two ethnic groups fall on the central water catchment area of the Comitatus and on the north-western, north-eastern and southern border regions. This also seems to reinforce the recognition that the research of history of the two peoples in the Comitatus of Ugocsa is effective only if it covers both peoples and such research is inseparable from the history of both of these peoples: the members both of strata of names yield useful information concerning the other stratum.

As evidenced by the literature, the second Slavic stratum appeared in the middle of the 14th century in the north-eastern mountainous area and occupied territories moving from north to northeast. On the basis of the ethnic features of settlement names, the presence of Rusins is observable on the north-eastern mountainous area, as evidenced by water stream hydronym and micronym data originating from the 17th century the earliest. As opposed to this, based on the appearance in written records of *Kriva* in the middle of the 15th century and *Szaszova* ~ *Szaszovo* in the first decade of the 18th century, Slavic name users are likely to have dwelled also in the eastern and middle parts of the Comitatus, with possible impacts from the second Slavic layer of the Rusins in both cases (based on the phonetic or integrational degree of the toponyms).

The linguistic feature of the Slavic toponyms of all three types of names is characterised by one constituent only and these toponyms all show morphemic formation. When studying the names of the region, productive Slavic formants are

revealed (e.g. *-ova*, *-ьса*, *-ьна*, etc.), in many cases obviously with the formants already showing adjustments to Hungarian (c.f. Hungarian-sounding *-óc/-őc*, etc.). The name constituent function expressing uniqueness seems the most frequent and another characteristic category appears to be the feature referring to plants, animals, materials, etc. It is conspicuous that in the case of certain Slavic hydronyms and oikonyms (e.g. *Csenge* > *Csong[о]va*, *Sárd* > **Sárdik*, etc.) the former Hungarian settlement name was integrated — and concurrently adjusted to the elements of the Slavic system of settlement names — into the Slavic stock of hydronyms, which signals contacts between Slavic peoples and Hungarians.

3.2.3 Hungarian stratum of names

Our name reconstruction studies suggest that the Hungarian toponymicon dominates as far as toponym figures are concerned from the earliest period of the formation of the Comitatus up to the end of the Middle Hungarian period. The corpus of names underwent a period of incredible growth, in which the Hungarian stratum of names dominated. As opposed to earlier views expressed in the literature, even the earliest data on Hungarian water stream hydronyms originate as late as the third quarter of 13th century, in which period the name system of other areas seems more advanced. All the types of names underpin the domination of names of Hungarian origin; nonetheless, it is with respect to microtoponyms that the role of Hungarian name giving is especially marked. This may also be due to the fact that this group of names is less retentive in its character than for instance the strata of oikonyms or hydronyms. Hungarians occupied first (presumably approaching from the west) the valley of the River Tisza and the plain areas along the River's tributaries, where Hungarians also found arable lands. In the northern mountainous areas of the Comitatus, Hungarian settlement names also prevail. Even so, contrary to the views expressed by historians, remnant Hungarian settlement names have been found to exist from a somewhat earlier period, i.e. the beginning of the 14th century, and later such names prevail in scattered forms (mostly with respect to microtoponyms). Contrary to this, Hungarian toponyms were identified to exist at the foot of the Avas Hills in a scattered form already as of the earliest period.

In the early stage of the period under scrutiny, with respect to the stock of water stream hydronyms and oikonyms one-constituent names dominate. As far as water stream hydronyms are concerned, two-constituent names prevail in the 14th century, while in the case of oikonyms the same phenomenon is observable in the 15th century. Hungarian microtoponyms — from the very beginning to the end of the examined period — are characterised by the prevalence of two-constituent names. Related processes can almost certainly be attributed to the tendency to adapt to the name models exhibited by the individual types of names.

Concerning individual types of names, the genesis categories of Hungarian settlement names suggest quite diverse toponym development types. Within syntagmatically formed water stream hydronyms and oikonyms, structures with attributives seems more frequent than genitive structures, while within micronyms genitive structures are more apparent. In the group of two-constituent water stream hydronyms and oikonyms, there is a significant number of names formed through structural change; nevertheless, among microtoponyms such a change seldom affected the form of settlement names. Concerning the previously mentioned two types of denotatum, a frequent method of name formation is addition. This as well as the chronological diversity characterising the model types described below are presumably attributable to the following characteristic feature of name types: in the landscape recognition of Hungarians, hydronyms constituted very important points of orientation from the very early periods, thus at the time of land occupancy such bodies of the landscape were likely to be named soon, and later it is simply modifications in the morphological structure of hydronym name models that take place. This process is more marked in the case of oikonyms, as the oikonym system beyond the early Old Hungarian period — and, in our case, at the end of the early Old Hungarian period —, recognised as the period of the formation of this name type, did not produce a high number of new names in the Comitatus. In opposition to this, the forms of the already existing name bodies were made popular by the name formation tendencies impacting the given period (e.g. names could receive type identification-purpose constituents).

Concerning the genesis of one-constituent Hungarian settlement names, name types show diverse tendencies. The prototypical category of the genesis of oikonyms is metonymy and the high number of microtoponyms may also be attributable to this type of name formation. The formation of settlement names (mainly using the -s formant) and name splits are significant types among water stream hydronyms and micronyms, and, in opposition to this, the latter genesis historical category does not at all surface in the group of settlement names. It is also obvious that in the case of all three name types, with reference to one-constituent names, C function seems to be a conspicuous type. A prototypical name model is the C+V structure, but it is also remarkable that this structure appears in oikonyms up to the 17th century. For instance, in the groups of microtoponyms and oikonyms, structures expressing possession and possessive relationship are common within this model; however, in the case of water stream hydronyms this category is less frequent. With respect to all name types, the role of referencing to other places seems outstandingly important, e.g. in the case of micronyms referencing is most frequently effected to hydronyms and names of borderlands, which illustrates the process of the loosening and development of the name system. A unique feature of the temporal spread of name patterns is that the C+V structure in hydronyms and oikonyms is perceptible already as of

the 13th century, while it is concurrently noticeable that in micronyms the appearance of this structure not only dates to a late date (14th century) but is also sporadic. Another phenomenon worthy of attention is that D+V model in name types is present only from the 14th century and that the later fostering of this very model is also quite apparent in the group of water stream hydronyms as opposed to the other two groups.

3.2.4 Stratum of names referring to the German ethnicity

German language elements cannot be identified in the name system of the Comitatus of Ugocsa, it is only oikonyms generated by Hungarian name giving and containing name constituents referring to ethnicity (and partly micronyms) that signal the presence of this ethnicity in the middle area of the Comitatus, along both banks of the River Tisza. Such names were identified to exist from the second half of the 13th century the earliest, thus it can be concluded that chronology and localisation in this case verify historical findings.

3.2.5 Romanian stratum of names

Settlement names of Romanian origin, even if in a very low number, can be identified — featuring one unquestionable item in all three name types — in the south-eastern part of the Comitatus as well as in the area of the Avas Hills along both banks of the River Torna. References to the earliest Hungarian settlement names containing name constituents referring to the ethnicity of Romanians were verified to date back only to the 17th century, with the earliest occurrences among hydronyms, and a century later also among other name types. According to historical findings, the first ethnic wave of Romanians may have appeared in the middle of the 14th century in the area of the Avas Hills, and Romanians are likely to have spread towards the north. ISTVÁN SZABÓ claims that definitive traces of the ethnicity no longer surface in the analysis of 16th century personal names.

Concerning the onomatosystematical characteristics of Romanian names, it can be attested that in terms of chronology they are present at a late age: an inferred hydronym form has been identified to exist at the beginning of the 17th century at the earliest. Probably an even more significant finding is that the members of these ethnic groups did not generate independent settlement names in the Comitatus, which may be put down to their low number or their prestige status.

3.3 The onomatosystematical interconnectedness of place names of the Comitatus of Ugocsa

This part of the Dissertation deals with the internal interconnectedness of the name system. What is addressed primarily here is the question of to what extent the stock of names itself is responsible for its own extension and development. The issue of using settlement names in new settlement names has been given little attention in earlier onomastic research. My study focuses on those names

the forms of which remain unaltered even if their denotative meaning changes or in case it changes, it actually broadens. The reason why I deal exclusively with this very approach concerning this quite complex topic is that my primary aim was to uncover the inner “self-organising” and “self-developing” mechanism of the name system of the Comitatus of Ugocsa. That is, the genesis of new names was in my focus rather than the analysis of structural changes in already existing names. It follows from this that out of the name formation processes three are addressed here: semantic name giving, the formation of settlement names and syntagmatic formation. The hypothesis of my analysis was that, as far as settlement name type (e.g. hydronyms, oikonyms, microtoponyms) is concerned, the names serving as the basis of other names did not contribute to the generation of new names in equal ways and that this scenario surfaces both in the type and the structure of newly formed settlement names.

3.3.1 Theory underlying the study

The investigation of the interconnectedness of settlement names commences with a literature review with respect to surveying each of the types of settlement names. This is followed by an introduction to the complex process of name clustering and the description of the terminology of my coinage. Next, it is reviewed what phenomena the terms I use traditionally refer in the literature and what meanings these terms actually possess in the literature. I call *basic names* those settlement names out of which new names denoting other denotatum have been formed either through morphological change or through no change in morphology, i.e. basic names are those names that feature as sources of secondary names. *Secondary names* in turn are names that have been formed from basic names. The above processes are collectively called *name clustering*, which is a complex onomatosystematical tendency that is focused at all times on one single basic name.

Before executing the analysis of the corpus of names, the method derivable from the systematic description of name clustering processes is also addressed; that is, it is described in what way the incorporation of the (basic and secondary) names with no prior data can be evaluated and effected (on the basis of the context of names, analogies of settlement names, types of settlement names, the semantic content and morphological structure of names) concerning individual name clusters. This method is called *inferring*, the settlement names thus generated are called *inferred* or *supposed (basic and secondary) names*. Actually, such names are distinguished from names underpinned by onomastic data and detail by way of using an asterisk (*) before the actual name. Finally, the main methodological principles concerning inferring are outlined and relevant references to prior results in the literature are also made here.

3.3.2 Onomatosystematical interconnectedness in the Old Hungarian period

Within the name stock of the Old Hungarian period, the phenomenon of name giving based on existing geographical proper names is described in the context of the interconnectedness of basic and secondary names. In the Old Hungarian period, there exists a significant portion (12%) of names based on settlement names, and this group of names gradually kept extending in size. Actually, it is probably due to the relatively late establishment of settlements in the Comitatus of Ugocsa that the stock of names here started to evolve and develop in a period when the toponymicon was in the position to develop through the inheritance of widespread name patterns.

The multipurpose analysis of basic names has also yielded invaluable results: within the basic names, there is a “place type specific” stratum of names, that of hydronyms (45%), as these have served as the basis of more than half of the secondary names (53%). This may be explained by two things: on the one hand, by the ancient character of hydronyms, and, on the other hand, by the extension of the object type (extensive scope of coverage).

3.3.3 Onomatosystematical interconnectedness in the Middle Hungarian period

The analysis of basic and secondary names of the Comitatus of Ugocsa in the Middle Hungarian period and their comparison with the data originating from the earlier name stock of the corpus show that name clustering is a quite decisive internal organisational method as far as the nearly 500 years under scrutiny is concerned: this may well be a general and typical tendency characterising the entirety of the Hungarian toponymicon.

The role of secondary name giving has somewhat increased as compared to the previous period: in the Old Hungarian period, basic and secondary names accounted for 31% of all settlement names, while in the Middle English period they totalled 35%. On the basis of the process of name clustering, it can also be concluded that the older a name is, the more likely it is that it becomes the basis of a secondary name. Concerning basic names, it can be observed that the productivity of hydrographic basic stratum of names, as compared to the Old Hungarian period, shows a slight decrease in ratio (falling from 45% to 34%); nevertheless, nearly half (41%) of all secondary names in the Middle Hungarian period was generated through the use of such hydronyms. From this, it can be concluded that this type of name preserved its specific basic name character even beyond the Old Hungarian period albeit the number of micronyms substantially increased in the Middle Hungarian period as compared to the previous period: rising from 29% to 46%. The dominance of hydronyms within the primary names of the two periods can be explained by the fact that language users often used hydronyms as points of reference. In the Middle Hungarian period, 10% of all secondary names was hydronyms, which figure shows a considerable drop from the referent ratio of 25% in the Old Hungarian period. The explanation for this is that waters in the area had their well-established and stable names by this

period. The analysis of secondary names by name type reveals a great increase of the microtoponym stock (89%). When reviewing the process of name clustering from a chronological point of view, it can be attested that the same tendencies of change can be observed as the ones characteristic of the Old Hungarian period: in the face of the gradual decline of the scope of basic names, the increase of the number of secondary names is observable up to the 18th century.

The shift in ratios in the two periods under scrutiny concerning the genesis history types of secondary names is, in my interpretation, also connected to general language development tendencies. In the Middle Hungarian period, formation dropped to 1%, with metonymy falling to 3%, as opposed to their earlier relatively active roles. However, the decisive role played by two-constituent names derived through syntagmatic formation is shown by the fact that 94% of secondary names belong to that category, which is mostly to be put down to model impact and model observation.

4 Publications Related to the Topic of the Dissertation

Research article:

1. Kocán, Béla: Aklihegy helynevei. *Névtani Értesítő* 26 (2004), 101–5.
2. Kocán, Béla: Nevetlenfalu földrajzi nevei. *Acta Hungarica* Vol. 12, 2001. Uzhhorod, 2004, 32–6.
3. Kocán, Béla: Akli helynevei. *Névtani Értesítő* 27 (2005), 188–91.
4. Kocán, Béla: Ugocsa megye korai ómagyar kori szláv eredetű helynevei. *Helynévtörténeti Tanulmányok* 2 (2006), 107–28.
5. Kocán, Béla: Ugocsa vármegye korai ómagyar kori településneveinek nyelvi rendszere. *Magyar Nyelvjáráások* 44 (2006), 69–82.
6. Kocán, Béla: A középmagyar kori Ugocsa vármegye helyneveinek névrendszeri összefüggései. *Helynévtörténeti Tanulmányok* 3 (2008), 95–105.
7. Kocán, Béla: A folyóvíznevek típusai és változásaiak Ugocsa vármegye ó- és középmagyar kori névanyagában. *Helynévtörténeti Tanulmányok* 4 (2009), 115–30.
8. Kocán, Béla: Ugocsa vármegye ó- és középmagyar kori településneveinek nyelvi rétegei. *Helynévtörténeti tanulmányok* 9 (2013), 19–29.

Conference publication:

1. Kocán, Béla: Az Árpád-kori Ugocsa vármegye helyneveinek nyelvi rétegei. In: Hoffmann, István–Juhász, Dezső (eds.): *Nyelvi identitás és a nyelv dimenziói*. Debrecen–Budapest: Nemzetközi Magyarságtudományi Társaság, 2007, 97–112.
2. Kocán, Béla: Az ómagyar kori Ugocsa vármegye helyneveinek névrendszeri összefüggései. In: Bölcseki, Andrea–N. Császi, Ildikó (eds.): *Név és valóság. A VI. Magyar Névtudományi Konferencia előadásai*. Budapest: Department of Hungarian Linguistics, Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, 2008, 182–9.
3. Kocán, Béla: Ugocsa vármegye ó- és középmagyar kori folyóvízneveinek nyelvi rétegei. *Acta Hungarica* Vol. 18, 2007. A XV. Nemzetközi Tudományos Konferencia corpusai. Uzhhorod, 2008, 122–34.