

## Az értekezés angol nyelvű összefoglalója

Castle and fortress names make a special group within place names. These fortresses had highly important roles in both the European and, within that, the Hungarian history. By the investigation of castle names not only the naming methods could be better understood, but in some cases they can serve with information about the history of the castle.

Castle names are considered as a group of names of man-made places unlike natural names that denote mountains, rivers, etc. In Hungarian onomastics some name categories of these two main groups had already been extensively investigated. Among natural names, based on historical name collections monographies were published (GYÖRFFY 2011, RESZEGI 2011, MEZŐ 1996, in European aspects TÓTH ed. 2011, RÁCZ 2016, KÁZMÉR 1970). Although it is clear that certain parts of these naming groups had been already investigated well, castle names, a larger part of the name base that is important both for onomastics and history, have not been in the focus of such research yet. The aim of my work was to investigate this special group of medieval names using on linguistic and onomastic aspects, while also considering the views of historians.

The name corpus of the study contains the castle names of the Carpathian Basin from the Árpád-era (1000-1301) to 1526. For constructing early castle name corpus, the work of GYULA KRISTÓ, *A vármegyék kialakulása Magyarországon* (1988) was used, while for the two era of new type castles the work of ERIK FÜGEDI, *Vár és társadalom a 13–14. századi Magyarországon* (1977) was applied. These monographs serve as good base for collecting the main name set for my study, however it should be noted that due to their older publication dates, newer source materials and archaeological results are not included. Therefore, concerning the Árpád-era, beside the work of KRISTÓ, I included the newest review of the topic, the work of ATTILA ZSOLDOS, *Magyarország világi archontológiája 1000–1301* (2011). For the names from the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the work of PÁL ENGEL, *Magyarország világi archontológiája* (1996) was also taken into consideration. These works were mainly dedicated to historians; therefore, they provide exact information about the types of castles, owners, castellans, however, only little knowledge that is strongly related to linguistics is provided. The main difficulty when using these source works for linguistic purposes is that they are prepared by historians for historical researches and therefore the name forms they use do not reflect the original name use (the original spelling), but rather a more recent version.

It can be seen that the presented works could be used for reconstructing the base set of castle names, however for collecting the name data of the castles, different sources had to be found.

For the castle names of the Árpád-era I primarily applied the work of GYÖRGY GYÖRFFY, *Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történeti földrajza* (Gy.), the *Korai magyar helynévszótár* (KMHsz.), and the *Árpád-kori új okmánytár* (ÁÚO.). Concerning the later periods, I primarily used the *Anjou-kori oklevéltár* (AOKl.), the *Anjoukori okmánytár* (A.), the *Zsigmondkori oklevéltár* (Zs.), for the Hunyadi-era (15<sup>th</sup> century) the works of DEZSŐ CSÁNKI (Cs.) and ANTAL FEKETE NAGY (FEKETE NAGY). Beside these materials, I also included the data of other publications in order to construct the name corpus. During the collecting process, I also examined the copy of the charters cited by these publications. To discover the etymology of the investigated castle names, I applied the *Földrajzi nevek etimológiai szótára* (FNESz.) of LAJOS KISS.

The collected name set contains nearly 780 castle names. Among these there are more that refer to castles located in Croatian and Slavonian territories, and a few are located in Serbian or Bosnian territories, that have Hungarian relations.

My work consists three major parts. In the first part, I collected the scientific assumptions and views concerning castle names have been made so far. At first, I introduce the Hungarian and international linguistic and onomastic literature, then give an overview on the related results of history and archaeology on castles, that could have an effect on their name origins.

In the second part, the concept of castle names as a category of place names is determined, as it is necessary for selecting the names that should be included in the research process. Besides the distinctive characteristics of this conceptual category, the problems of determining proper name status are also discussed, including the problems encountered during the evaluation of dating.

The third part of my work is the largest chapter, where I conducted the onomastic investigation of the castle names of medieval Hungary. First, I discussed the names of early castles (from 11<sup>st</sup> century to the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century) that played a central role in the new administrative system (*várispánság* in Hungarian, *Burggespanschaft* in German) established by Stephan I in the Carpathian Basin. In the first half of this chapter I discussed and evaluated the historical and linguistic theories concerning this castle name category and the specific names. After this, the onomastic investigation of the names of new type of castles that became dominant from the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century was conducted. At the end, the naming procedures of the two era are compared.