

## **English-language summary of the dissertation**

The study of regional variation in toponym systems has only recently come to the forefront of toponomastics. Previous studies have explained the regional differences in name systems mainly based on the effects of the geographical environment, internal migration, and the foreign-language context. In my dissertation, I explore the role of an additional factor, namely the impact of the borders drawn after the Treaty of Trianon on toponym systems. In relation to this factor, I start from the premise that the long-standing division, as in language in general, has reinforced separation in toponym systems as well. I try to prove this by means of a comparative onomatosystematic analysis of the toponym systems of neighboring border settlements in Hungary, Romania and the Ukraine.

My dissertation consists of three major units. In the second chapter, I deal with a problem that has hardly been studied before, the issue of toponym density. After a review of relevant literature, I examine the toponym density of settlements and explore the factors that determine name density. First, I discuss the impact of toponym synonymy on name density, then I compare the name density of settlements with the size of their area, country by country, also addressing other factors that may influence the development of name density. My analysis has shown that name density is significantly influenced by the size, population density, ethnic composition of settlements and type of agricultural activity there.

In the third chapter of my dissertation, I deal with a comparative analysis of the toponym patterns of the three regions I study. For this purpose, I use the toponym analysis model developed by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN (1993), i.e. I discuss the differences in names prevalent on the functional-semantic and lexical-morphological levels. My investigations focus on the two most important groups of names, river names and boundary names, rather than the name system as a whole. My comparative analysis of the name patterns of areas that have been separated for about a century has revealed a number of differences. A review of the toponym structure revealed the greater prevalence of single-component names in the eastern areas beyond the Hungarian border. Other significant differences were found in the use of structures expressing ownership and names reflecting local conditions.

In the fourth chapter, I provide a historical overview and analyze the boundary names of the area concerned from the pre-Trianon period. The comparison of the name patterns from the

19<sup>th</sup>-century and contemporary toponym corpuses provides an opportunity to shed more light on the extent to which the regional differences in the name systems can be explained by the role of the border facilitating separation.

In addition to the published toponym registries from the most recent period, I have also used place names from my toponym collection work carried out in 17 settlements in the Romanian region. Supplementing the collected name corpus with the name records of certain historical sources, I arranged it in a dictionary form, which is included in my dissertation as well, and which will be published in the Hungarian National Toponym Registry Program after further collecting work in the region.