

THE TIHANY LAND SURVEY AS AN ONOMASTIC SOURCE

The aim of this dissertation is the historical linguistic and onomastic processing of all the Hungarian elements scattered in the 1211 land survey of the Abbey of Tihany. I intend to join a trend in Hungarian historical linguistic studies by the investigation of this corpus of place names, that makes efforts to gain more precise and a greater amount of information about language users of the decades following the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin. The subject of the present inquiry is the 1211 land survey of the Abbey of Tihany that contains perambulations and a listing of the servantry by town and craft. The document contains more than two thousand Hungarian elements — 140–142 place names and about two thousand personal names — from the Zala and Somogy shore of the Balaton, the Tolna–Bodrog region of the Danube, and the Torontál region of the Tisza.

Next to its sizable corpus of names, a network of internal and external interrelations also makes this document valuable. It is not only the 1055 founding charter that this land survey can be compared to, but also the other Tihany charters (e.g. the interpolated version of the deed of foundation (1055>1416), the charter falsified to the time of Saint Ladislaus (+1092/+1274/1399), and the papal charter concerning Tihany from 1267/1297)). The philological significance of the inner associations in the document are also important to emphasise, since the fact that both a draft and the authentic charter survived and are available for study provides a special opportunity for investigation.

This dissertation includes five chapters. In the first chapter, the linguistic significance of the 1211 land survey is discussed, alongside with a justification of why it is necessary to process this document. The second chapter contains a literal copy of the Latin text of the charter based on LÁSZLÓ ERDÉLYI's edition of the text (PRT. 10: 502–17), and its Hungarian translation by RUDOLF SZENTGYÖRGYI (2009). In the third chapter, the philological significance of the charter is discussed in detail, and the Hungarian place names occurring in the draft and the sealed charter are described. The fourth, central chapter contains an analysis of the Hungarian place names appearing in the Tihany land survey. During this analysis, the following issues were discussed. 1) Etymologization is traditionally considered as the most important part of place name analysis in historical linguistics; therefore, the historical-etymological study of the data is very emphatic in this paper as well. In connection with the description of the linguistic elements, I referred to general historical phonetic and orthographic factors, and also to more recent historical linguistic findings. 2) Not only the etymol-

ogy, the linguistic origin of the words, was examined in the dissertation, but other points of interest of name analysis as well, in accordance with the method called place name reconstruction by ISTVÁN HOFFMANN. The central aim of this method is localization, because it helps in the identification of linguistic elements from a spatial aspect, and it connects them to earlier (and sometimes subsequent) occurrences of the given place. The association of the Hungarian place name data with the corresponding physical space is of high importance both in the course of name reconstruction (i.e. the historical-etymological analysis) and because of the territorial relations of ethnic reconstruction. 3) In the course of the comparison of the 1211 Tihany land survey with other sources (first and foremost the earliest authentic Hungarian written record, the 1055 founding charter of the Abbey of Tihany), I had the opportunity to explore the differences and similarities in the Hungarian place names in the documents. This comparison was justified by the fact that these documents were both issued by the same institution, the Abbey of Tihany, and their orthography and use of place names show considerable similarities, despite certain differences. 4) Furthermore, the relation of the Hungarian place names to the Latin text is also studied. The traditional methods of analysis hardly ever considered the texts from this respect: the Hungarian elements were usually just taken out of context mechanically. The consideration of this angle, however, enables us to gain more information about the morphological structure of the Hungarian elements from the text, and also about the spoken variants underlying the written forms. The closing, comprehensive chapter of the dissertation discusses more general aspects of the studied document, since here, the ways the place names are integrated into the Latin text, issues of localization, and onomastic taxonomical characteristics are overviewed.

References

- PRT. = ERDÉLYI LÁSZLÓ–SÖRÖS PONGRÁC eds. (1912–1916): *A pannonhalmi Szent Benedek-rend története I–XII*. Budapest.
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