

Tanulmány

Katalin Pelczéder

The Onomatosystematical Study of Toponyms in the Bakonybél Census

Abstract

The study provides an onomastic data analysis of toponymic remnants of the Bakonybél Census. The findings are compared with the characteristics of the toponymic material of four 11–13. century linguistically explored charters (TA, TÖ, SZA, GA). The settlement names in terms of their origin, collected according to their functional-semantic and structural features, will also be presented. Based on the examined corpus, it can be confirmed that the dominant settlement name type of the early Old Hungarian period was the one-component name formed from an anthroponym; among natural names, however, two-component names are also represented, most often with a geographical common word constituent. With regard to the genesis of names, it is possible to state that Hungarian name-giving dominated in the given period.

Keywords: historical toponomastics, medieval charters, early Old Hungarian period, linguistic-onomastic features

1 Introduction

In the last decade or two, ample new knowledge has been accumulated in the history of language and names, and additionally, a significant amount of early onomastic corpus has also become available to researchers. In the analysis of names, a more comprehensive approach than the traditional etymological view appeared, paying more attention to the name-giving and name-using communities, as well as to the relationship between text and diaspora (Hoffmann 2004, 2007; Szentgyörgyi 2010, 2014). All the factors mentioned, undoubtedly shed new light on the study of our linguistic remnants, which, as a result, heightened interest in the chartered sources left to us from the early Old Hungarian period. This is also indicated by a series of recent linguistic remnants of monographs (Hoffmann 2010; Szentgyörgyi 2014; Kovács, É. 2015, 2018; Szőke 2015 etc.).

Over the latter years, I have been involved in the linguistic and onomastic study of the Bakonybél census (= BÖ), which was previously unheeded by linguistic research. In the following, I will summarise the results of the onomastic exploits based on toponymic remnants of the charter, then compare my results with the characteristics of the toponymic corpus of further 11–13. century charters linguistically explored lately (the Founding Charters of Tihany, Százd and Garamszentbenedek, and the Tihany Census). Of these, the authentic

and original Founding Charter of Tihany (= TA) was created in 1055; the Founding Charter of Százd (= SZA) in 1067, which was later interpolated with insertions in the 13th century; the Founding Charter of Garamszentbenedek (= GA) survives in the form of a transcript, and was devised in 1075 in addition to also being amended in the 13th century; and the Tihany Census (= TÖ) was written in 1211. Such comparisons are important on the one hand because general conclusions can be drawn concerning 11–13. century toponymy; while they also contribute to relative chronological studies based on the actual data of place names (cf. Hoffmann–Rác–Tóth 2018: 183–185). A contrasting examination of linguistic remnants of the parts of the Bakonybél census created at different times can also be instructive. Similar collations were made earlier by Éva Kovács when examining the place names of the Founding Charter of Százd (2016) as well as in Csilla Kovács’s research on the Founding Charter of Garamszentbenedek (2019), therefore I will also be mindful of their findings in the comparative study. In the course of my investigation, I apply the principles of the toponym analysis model developed by István Hoffmann: I describe the toponym as an element of its name type both from the perspective of its origin, as well as from its functional-semantic and structural features (2007).

One of my former studies outlines the Census of the Benedictine monastery estate in Bakonybél (1086/12. e./+12. v.–13. e./+13.) with reference to the conditions, duration, parts and linguistic historical source value of its creation (Pelczéder 2015). The 1086 section of the Charter is authentic — it is the most voluminous, including the most remnants —, which was later supplemented with three further additions. The Charter can be relied upon from philological aspects, but of course the falsity of certain parts, the different circumstances of its origin, time and sources must be considered. Prior to the analysis, it is necessary to locate the places mentioned in the Charter briefly. The sites are situated in a fairly large area, although a significant part of the estate surrounds the abbey clustered around Bél within a radius of about 30–35 kilometres (*Koppány, Szücs, Farkashegy, Ketellaka, Kajár, Tarján, Tevel, Noszlop, Borsod, Bódé, Csepel, Paloznak, Márton, Akol, Tés, Gyón, Hangony*). The slightly more distant estates are primarily found in the neighboring counties — Vas, Sopron, Győr, Fejér, Zala, Somogy — close by and adjacent to Veszprém comitat (*Peresztég, Magas; Szalmád; Árpás, Ponyvád, Nyúl; Árki; Kolon, Vindornya, Sümeg; Földvár*). However, some of the customs and fishing places of the abbey lie further away: for example, on the Vág, next to the river Drava (*Zuualin, Burzi, Toplóca*), along the Danube in Tolna comitat (*Madocsa, Tanya*) and on the Tisza, in Csongrád comitat respectively (*Nándor, Fenyér ere*).

2 The source of the analysis

A detailed analysis of the individual toponyms will be incorporated in the volume underway and entitled „The Bakonybél Census as a philological source”, hence the study presented hereby provides only the most important bibliographic references. The source of data in the study is based on the critical edition about the Charter devised by György Györffy (DHA. 1: 250–255).

In the Census there are occurrences of linguistic remnants for a total of 95 places: 90 of them are place names, the other 5 are common words (*aruk, gemilsen buqur, hatar, hotar, ikirbucur*). The 90 place names are used to denote 75 different referents, some names appear more than once to indicate the same place. *Cupan* and *Quiar* ~ *Kyar* settlement names and the

Arpas hydronym occur three times in Part I.; while *Forkosig* ~ *Forcosig*, *Ketel loca* ~ *Ke'telloca* and *Pan[auuadi]* settlement names, as well as the *Lessu* name of hill and the *Kýris* hydronym are mentioned twice. In addition to Part I. of the Charter, the following names are repeated in one of its subsequent interpolations: *Mogos* (I., III.), *Murzol* (I., III.), *Uuertis* (I.) ~ *Vertus* (IV.) and *Uuindirn(a)* (I.) ~ *Uindurna* (IV.). The distribution of remnants among the parts of the Charter is as follows: the richest in linguistic records is Part I., where 66 place-names can be found, further 14 of them are mentioned in Part II., as opposed to only 2 in Part III. although another 8 remnants ensue in Part IV.

Name structures identifiable with lesser certainty such as *pontem Iba*, *agrum Potu* were excluded from the onomastic study. These structures, which often consist of Latin geographical common words and anthroponyms, can apply to one- or two-component place names in Hungarian, yet the toponymic status of most of them is questionable. Toponyms appearing in Latin (for instance *rus Bessenorum*, *Andreeꝑ episcopi*) or in Latinized forms (*Beliensis*) were also omitted from the onomastic investigations, as neither do we know the later Hungarian toponymic data for some of these (for example, *mercato Regine*), nor can their common or proper name qualities be readily discerned (for example, *rus monachi*). Although some other toponyms later emerge in Hungarian, but in some cases with an alternating form (for example, „*Predium, quod Martinus canonicus Sancto Mauricio dedit*”, which became *Márton* ~ *Mártonházaföld*), and it is not possible to determine with certainty whether the later name form correlates with the specific time the Charter was written.

Based on the above, the 75 place names integrated into the toponomastic inquiry are the ones we know from the Bakonybél Census as Hungarian toponymic remnants. The list below only entails data incorporated in the study. I will indicate the sequential number of the name for the same denotate with a sign (=); and I will refer back to the sequential number of the first mention of the given denotation with a sign (→).

I. Part

1. *Cupan*, villa (= 60., 65.)
2. *Qumlouozou*, caput vallis
3. *Chigisti*, culmen
4. *theluch*, rus
5. *Greniceꝑ*, torrens
6. *Tugut*
7. *Tuhut sedu*, fons
8. *Tuhut* (→ 6.)
9. *Purua*
10. *Quiar*, villa (= 61., 66.)
11. *Churchufeu*, caput voraginis
12. *Hassag*
13. *Fizeg*
14. *Panauuadi*, villa (= 64.)
15. *huzeu brazda*
16. *Arpas*, fluvius (= 18., 19.)
17. *Veieztue*, exitus rivuli
18. *Arpas* (→ 16.)
19. *Arpas*, fluvius (→ 16.)

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20. *Murzol*, alveus (= 83.)
21. *Scequ*, alveus
22. *humuch aruk*, munimentum
23. *Seę sec fehe*, caput montis
24. *Ketel loca*, predium (= 63.)
25. *Lessu*, mons (= 26.)
26. *Lessu* (→ 25.)
27. *Forkosig*, predium (= 62.)
28. *Qupis uta*, via
29. *Kiguoida*
30. *Bokon*
31. (*Q*)*uoasseg*, mons
32. *Nemti*
33. *Bik zadu*, introitus fagorum
34. *Brezprem*
35. *Kigouis*, predium
36. *Soriul*, villa
37. *Kyris* (= 38.)
38. *Kyris*, fluvius (→ 37.)
39. *Keseih*, villa
40. *Dinna*, predium
41. *Zalamadi*, predium
42. *Vrtem*, palus
43. *Ocol*, villa
44. *Felduuar*
45. *Tuel*, villa
46. *Mogos* (= 82.)
47. *Prezteg*
48. *Bulda*
49. *Nulu*
50. *Tarian*
51. *Clun*
52. *Uuertis* (= 89.)
53. *Zaczardi*
54. *Hongin*
55. *Ploznic*
56. *Brihin*
57. *Sumig*
58. *Nandurdi*
59. *Uuindurn(a)* (= 88.)
60. *Cupan* (→ 1.)
61. *Kyar* (→ 10.)
62. *Forcosig* (→ 27.)
63. *Ke'telloca* (→ 24.)
64. *Pan[auuadi]* (→ 14.)
65. *Cupan* (→ 1.)

66. *Kyar* (→ 10.)

67. *Arpas*

II. Part

68. *Zilu*

69. *Wag*

70. *Drawa*

71. *Zuualin*, piscina

72. *Burzi*, rivulus

73. *Toplouuiza*, piscina

74. *Zlip*

75. *Modosa*

76. *tana*

77. *Nandur*, piscina

78. *Tener here*, piscina

79. *Sar*, predium

80. *Borsodi*

81. *Ernel*, predium

III. Part

82. *Mogos*, predium (→ 46.)

83. *Murzol*, aqua (→ 20.)

IV. Part

84. *Nuztupc*, predium

85. *Tehes*, predium

86. *Goun*, predium

87. *Zelch*, predium

88. *Uindurna*, predium (→ 59.)

89. *Vertus* (→ 52.)

90. *Chepel*

91. *Arqui*, predium

3 Analysis

In line with István Hoffmann's toponymic typology the analysis is performed according to toponym types. Two large groups of place names can be distinguished: the categories of natural and civilizational names. They differ in terms of their linguistic nature and origin, as well as their sociological and designative status (cf. Hoffmann, Rác & Tóth 2018: 116–117). Natural names are frequently defined as the names of places unaffected by human activities, whereas cultural in other words, civilizational names include the names of places created and shaped by men's work (cf. Hoffmann 2007: 51). Altogether there are only two names in the Charter — *Tuhut* and *Zlip* — for which the type of place indicated by the name cannot be determined with absolute certainty, in both cases the possibility of denotation of an oikonym

and hydronym arose. 37% (27) of the place names considered in the complete Charter are natural names while 63% (46) are artificial names. It is worth mentioning that the non-examined Latin geographical place names designated by common + personal names, as well as all the names appearing in Latinized form could be classified as civilizational names regarding their toponymic status.

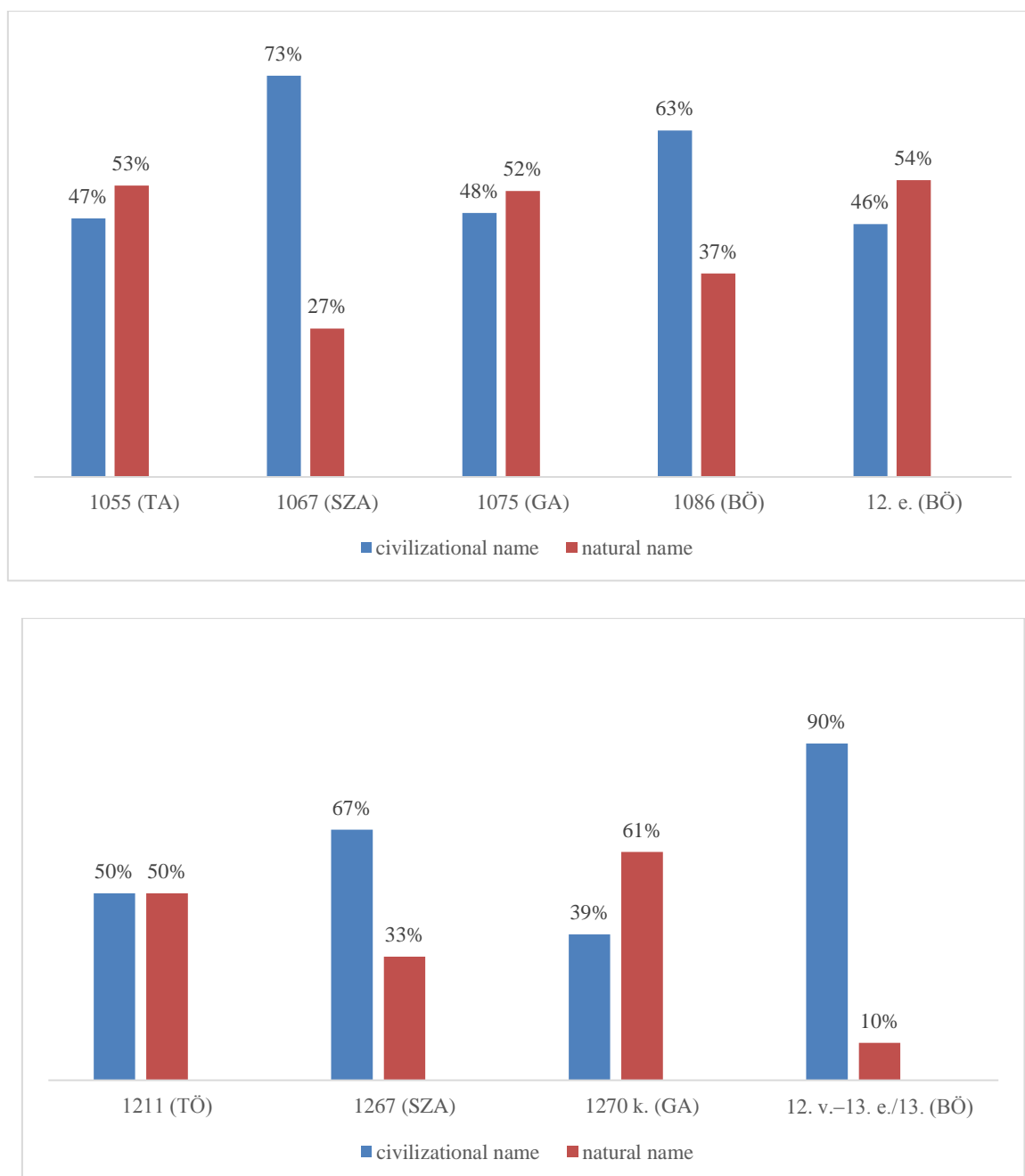
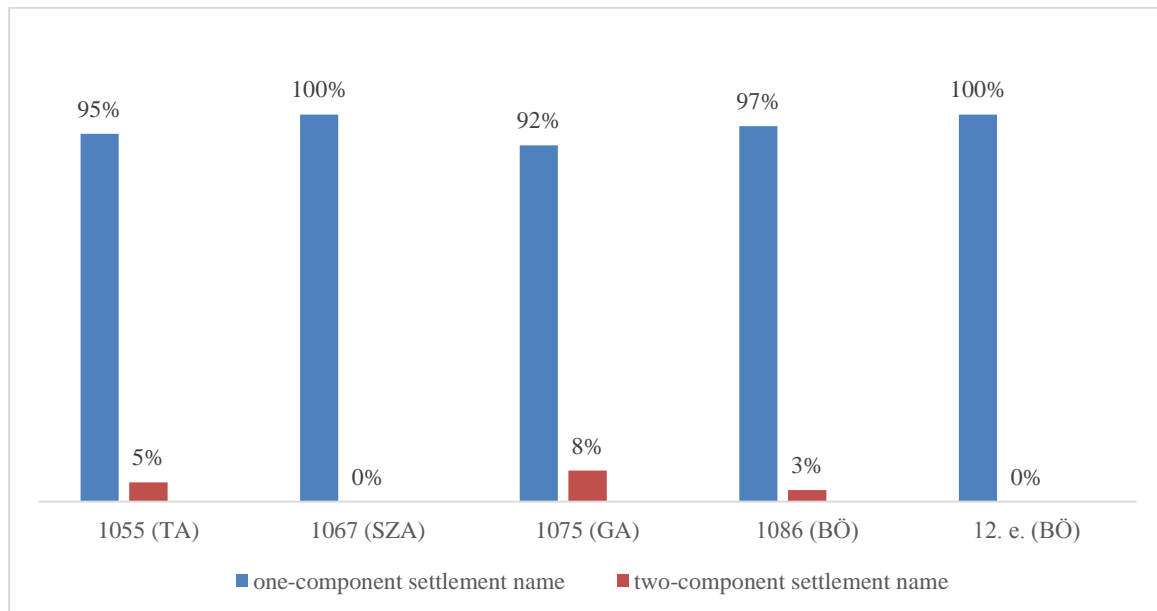


Figure 1. The ratio between civilizational names and natural names in the charters examined (cf. Kovács Cs. 2019: 102)

3.1 Analysis of civilizational names

Among the civilizational names, the names of settlements are present in the largest number, that is 91% of the name cluster can be included here. Among the 42 oikonyms, the only two-component name is *Ketel loca* in Part I, which consists of an anthroponym (cf. ÁSz. 461) and the oikonym form *laka*. In comparison with other early charters, we can establish that the two-component formations were exceptional among the 11th century settlement names. In fact, only one such name was detected in the Founding Charter of Tihany (*feheruuaru*) (Hoffmann 2010a: 227), and equally, only a single occurrence of a two-component name was noted in the Founding Charter of Százd (namely in its interpolated section) (Kovács É. 2016: 290). Finally, merely 8% of the cultural names are two-component formations in the 11th century section of the Founding Charter of Garamszentbenedek (Kovács Cs. 2019: 98).



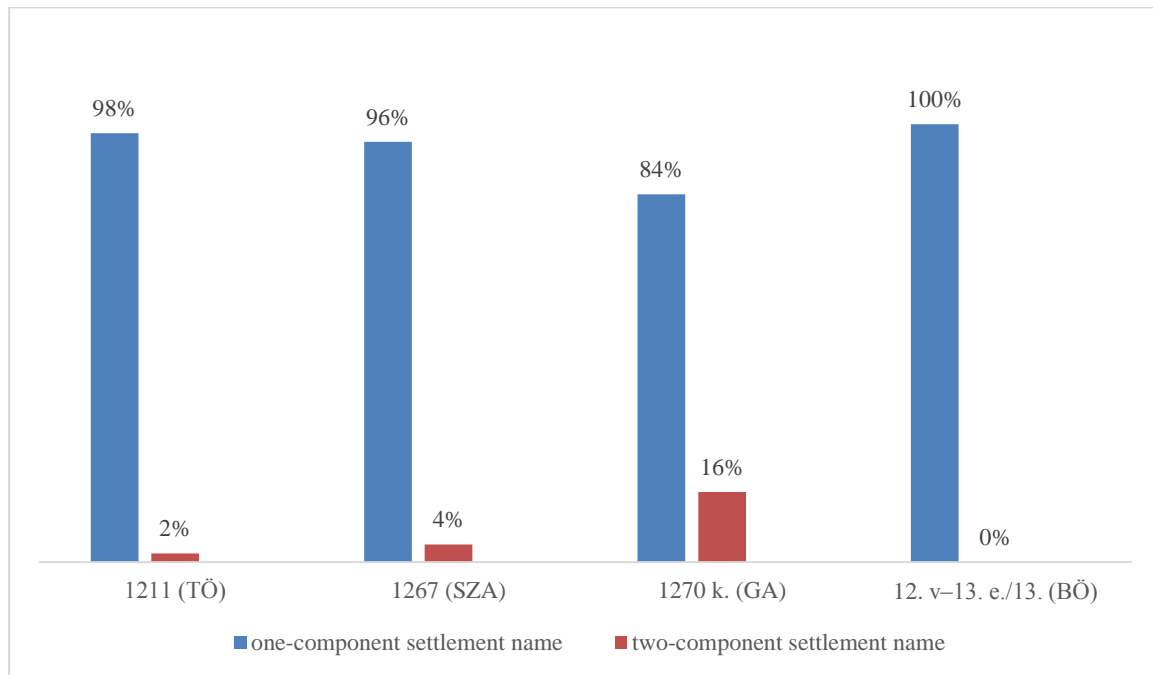


Figure 2. The ratio between one-component and two-component settlement names in the charters examined
 (cf. Kovács Cs. 2019: 102)

Among the settlement names, the most populous group (15 names, 37%) is of personal origin, similarly to the Tihany Charters, the Founding Charter of Százd (66%, Kovács É. 2016: 290) and the Garamszentbenedek Charter (in the 11th century section of the charter 51%, in the interpolated part 31%; Kovács Cs. 2019: 98–99). Most of them were constructed without a suffix, with metonymic name transfer. Two settlement names, on the other hand, were most likely created with the *-d* topoforant: *Borsodi* (cf. *Bors* personal name, *ÁSz.* 144) and *Zalamadi* (cf. *Szalma* personal name, *ÁSz.* 838, RMCsSz.). However, *Borsodi* could in principle have evolved metonymically from the anthroponym *Borsod*, since we have personal name data of both *Bors* and *Borsod* from the age of Arpad. Evidence from the *ÁSz.*, however, reveals that *Bors* was far more common as an anthroponym (including the more than sixty suffixed *Borsu* name in the directory) than *Borsod* (which has only two entries) (*ÁSz.* 144–145), so formation through morphological derivation would be highly probable. The names that the toponyms are rooted in belong to different genetic strata of the Hungarian personal name stock. These comprise Slavic: *Brezprem*, *Tehes* (FNESz. *Veszprém*, *Tés*); Turkish: *Cupan* (Pelczéder 2020: 378), *Goun* (FNESz. *Gyón*); Hungarian: *Modosa*, *Nulu*, *Pan[auuadi]*, *Zalamadi* (FNESz. *Madocsa*, *Nyúl*, *Ponyvád*); as well as anthroponyms of obscure or unknown origin: *Bulda* (FNESz. *Bódé*), *Ernel* (cf. *ÁSz.* 290), *Quiar* (Pelczéder 2017: 211–213), *Tuel* (FNESz. *Adásztevel*). In addition to the aforementioned, the possibility of deriving from a personal name was also contemplated in some other settlement names: such is *Soriul* presumably, which cannot be adequately linked to either the place name or a sufficient number of anthroponyms of the era for that matter (Mikos 1935: 294; FNESz. *Sarvaly*, *Söréd*). Regarding *Nuztupc* (FNESz. *Noszlop*) and *Purua* (Pelczéder 2019: 226–227) beside the adaption of Slavic toponymy, the possibility of deriving from a Slavic anthroponym may also arise. *Brihin* (Mikesy VeszprHtLex. 1: 141, FNESz. *Berhida*, *Berend*, *Berénd*) and

Keseih (cf. ÁSz. 460: *Kesei, Keseih*) are likely to have developed from a personal name rather than a tribal name.

Two oikonyms were created from ethnonyms with a place name suffix: *Nandurdi*, namely with the modifier *-d* from the word *nándor* that was used to refer to the Danube Bulgars (cf. Rácz 2016: 65), and *Nemti* with the modifier *-i* from the German ethnonym (cf. Rácz 2016: 67). As regards *Nandurdi*, however, there is a likelihood of it evolving from the anthroponym through morphological derivation, since the *nándor* ethnonym, similarly to most ethnonyms, also functioned as a personal name and can be documented back — as a personal name — to the age of Arpad (cf. ÁSz. 576). Indeed, *Tarian* is represented in the Charter (FNESz. *Tarján*) as the only tribe's name toponym.

Another 9 settlements in the Bakonybél Census were given their names after the natural environment. Some of them stemmed directly from a common word. While others were used primarily as a natural name (i.e., a proper name), and later they were also employed as a settlement name. Presumably the vegetation is referred to in the names of *Arpas*, *Dinna* and *Zilu* (FNESz. *Árpás, Vasdinnye, Szil*). Theoretically, it is also conceivable that with respect to *Arpas* the settlement received its name of the watercourse on the boundary of the village mentioned by the same name in the Charter (1086: *iuxta fluvium Arpas*, DHA. 1: 251). Notwithstanding, both semantic arguments (the plant refers to the occupation of the inhabitants of the village according to the Census) and onomastic arguments (it is not possible to present analogies related to the given hydronym, moreover the watercourse is named differently aside from the name-giving place) would instead support the direction of change from an oikonym → to a hydronym. *Kigouis*, with its problematic interpretation, insofar as it is a *kígyó* 'snake' + *-s* morphematic structure, may perhaps also fall into this group, among the names referring to the animal kingdom.

A word denoting vegetation, which is also used as a geographical common word, forms the basis of the name of the settlement of *Chepel*: *cseplye ~ csepely* 'sprouting forest; bushy, shrubby place' (Benkő 1998: 56–57, TESz.). Whilst the name of *Arqui* was forged from a geographical common word with the topoformant *-i* (FNESz. *Árkipuszta*).

In connection with *Forkosig*, *Hongin*, *Mogos* and *Sar* we can assume a primary name (oronym and hydronym, respectively), from which the settlement name was fashioned via metonymy expressing a local relationship. This supposition can be concluded partly from the semantic characteristics of the names, partly from the natural names and settlements that can be certified. The incorporation of oronyms into oikonyms was a typical process in the Old Hungarian era: *Forkosig* (cf. Pais 1975: 67, Pelczéder 2017b: 107–108) and *Mogos* (cf. Reszegi 2011: 61, 94–95) are classifiable as such per se. In these instances, the primacy of the oronym is probable not only due to the meaning of the names, but also the later appearance of names of terrain configurations like *Farkas-hegy* (MKF, VeMFN. 2: 163) and *Magasi* (Kat., HKFT) in various sources. Although the genesis of the estate name *Uuertis* in Fejér county is unclear, it is decidedly feasible to be derived from an occupational or personal name, or else the primacy of *Vértes* hill or forest name could equally be reckoned with (cf. FNESz. *Vértes, Vérteskeresztúr*). The *Sar* settlement name was generated in a well-documented way with the semantic change from hydronym → estate name → oikonym (Kiss–Zágorhidi Czigány 2011: 112). Concerning *Hongin*, semantic arguments and hydronymic analogies may also reinforce the transformation of the oikonym from hydronym, although the existence of a watercourse with an identical or similar name cannot be verified nearby (cf. FNESz. *Hangony, Domaháza*). The settlement name *Uuindirna ~ Uindurna* of uncertain origin is viewed to be

of Slavic origin by academic literature (FNESz. *Vindornyaszlős*), nonetheless, from the beginning of the 13th century a stream by the same name is noted on the border of the village (cf. 1227: *Vundurna*, FNESz. *Vindornyaszlős* etc.), therefore the hydronym → to oikonym pattern of genetic process ought not to be ruled out either.

Two settlement names were created without name derivatives: *Felduuar* in Somogy county from the common word 'ruined castle place, castle ruins, castle remains' (Benkő 1998: 128–131), and *Ocol* from the common word *akol* 'paddock, corral, enclosure, pen' (cf. FNESz. *Balatonakali*).

Three settlement names are probably of foreign origin, namely Slavic loan toponyms: *Ploznic* (Pelczéder 2019: 229–231), *Prez(t)eg* (FNESz. *Peresztég*) and *Zelch* (FNESz. *Bakonyszücs*). As for *Paloznak*, the potential of originating from a Slavic personal name is also conceivable (Melich 1931: 151–152). Three additional settlement names of debatable genesis are also suspected of Slavic origin (*Nuztupc*, *Purua*, *Uuindirna* ~ *Uindurna*), yet as we have seen above, in these cases we might suggest other types of proper names (ethnonym, hydronym) to be their root.

In the production of settlement names, even if not substantially, but toponymic formants also participated: *-di* (*Borsodi*, *Nandurdi*, *Zalamadi*), *-i* (*Arqui*, *Nemti*), *-s* (*Arpas*). *Kigouis*, of vague origin, was perhaps also formed by the derivational suffix *-s*. However, metonymy played a definitive role in the genesis of the vast majority of oikonyms.

In addition to settlement names, we can also find the names of further types of place names among the civilizational names. These entail the names of two fishing grounds and a road: *Veieztue*, *tana*, *Qupis uta*. Alongside *theluch* with an uncertain toponymic status we encounter the Latin word *rus* 'field; village place', and probably the latter meaning corresponds more accurately to the intended message recorded in the Charter, so this name may also be included (Pelczéder 2020: 380–381).

3.2 Analysis of natural names

In the complete Charter one third of the natural names (27 names) are two-component names (9 names), so this type of name structure represents a much higher proportion than detected within settlement names. A comparison with charters of the era also proves that the two-part structure is fairly typical among natural names, as opposed to settlement names. Moreover, their occurrence in other charters is even higher than in the Bakonybél Census: thereby in the Tihany Census 66%, in the 11th century part of the Founding Charter of Százd 47%, and in the Tihany Census 46% (Kovács, Cs. 2019: 103) consist of two-component names. Only in the original, 11th century part of the Garamszentbenedek Charter are one-component natural names in considerable mass (75%), which can be explained by the fact that the ratio of loan names in Hungarian are outstandingly high in the onomastic corpus of the Charter (Kovács Cs. 2019: 99). This may also be the reason for the higher proportion of one-component names (18 names, two-thirds of the name cluster) in the Bakonybél Census, as 5 (possibly 6) of these hydronyms are certainly Slavic borrowings or Slavic mediated names.

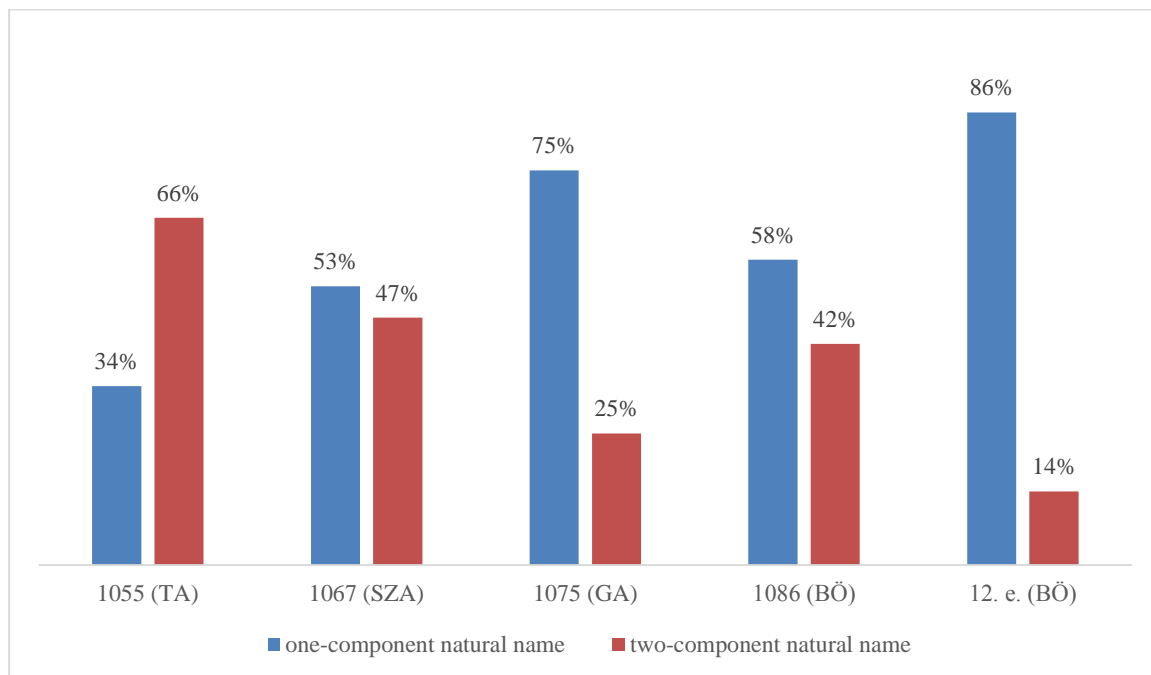


Figure 3. The ratio between one-component and two-component natural names in the charters examined (Kovács Cs. 2019: 102)

Among the natural names — as in the other four charters (Hoffmann 2010: 230; Kovács, É. 2015: 201, 2018: 111; Kovács Cs. 2019: 99) — hydronyms occur in the largest number (15 names), followed by names of terrain configurations (7 names) and forest names (2 names). Other types of places are hardly mentioned in the Charter: the boundary line is marked by *huzeu brazda* and *aruk*, which is most likely to be considered a common place designation, and *gemilsen buqur* and *ikirbucur* common words signal the border mark. The denotation of the name *Kiguoida*, which is a 'salt lick area' based on its Latin context, cannot be precisely defined. In the Charter, the names of region include *Bokon*, which designates hills and extensive forests.

Single-constituent names denoting water, with the exception of 4, constitute a colorful group in terms of both semantics and name formation. A significant part of the one-component hydronyms was adopted into our language. *Drawa*, *Murzol* and *Wag* are more widely acknowledged Slavic-loan words of Indo-European origin in terms of their ultimate source (FNESz. *Dráva*, *Marcal*, *Vág*); whereas *Greničę* and *Toplouuiza* are microtoponyms of Slavic ancestry (Pelczéder 2019: 227–229). *Kýris*, if compatible with *Körös* of ancient European origin, may also belong to this group (FNESz. *Körös*). In connection with *Burzi*, the idea of borrowing from the Slavs may also arise (cf. *bъръзъ* 'fast, rapid', Šmilauer 1970: 44; FNESz. *Borza*). *Scequ* is a hydronym formed from geographical common word, while *Lessu* is a name of terrain configuration referring to shielding and protective functions. The topographical name *Chigisti* is devised with a formant from the common word *hegy* 'mountain'. Two names were constructed with the -gy suffix from plant names: *Fizeg* brook- and *Hassag* forest names. The other single-constituent natural names were created by means of metonymy: the settlement name *Arpas* → to hydronym (see above), the *Bokon* estate name → to a name of

region (FNESz. *Bakony*), and the *Nandur* fishpond name can be traced back to an ethnonym or anthroponym.

The primary constituent of two-component names is in each case a geographical common word indicating the type of place. This onomastic feature can distinctly be observed in the two-component natural names of the Tihany Charters (Hoffmann 2010: 232; Kovács, É. 2015: 202–203) and the Founding Charter of Százd (Kovács, É. 2018: 112). In the Bakonybél Census, the following geographical common words manifest as primary constituents of the names: *ér* is a 'low-water natural watercourse, brook' (*Tener here*) and *séd* 'fount, spring; small mount- hillside watercourse' (*Tuhut sedu*) hydrographic common names; *árok* 'ditch, pit, valley, riverbed, water wash, small stream; water duct' (*humuch aruk*), *aszó* 'intermittent watercourse; valley' (*Qumlouozou*), *ség* 'hill' (*(Q)uoasseg*) orographic names and *barázda* 'plough, bound, furrow, small ditch at the two edges of the field' (*huzeu brazda*). In three of the nine two-component names of the Bakonybél Census, a part-whole relationship is expressed. These mark the head or top of the place: *Churchufeu*, *Seş sec fehe*; or the beginning: *Bik zadu*. Of these, only in the name *Seş sec fehe* does the possessive affix emphasize the relationship of possession. This grammatical structure can reveal not only a part-whole relationship, but also local relation, as stated afore in the name *Tener here*.

In the majority of names, the adjunct refers to some particularity of the place, which is conveyed by a noun (*humuch aruk*, *(Q)uoasseg*, *Qumlouozou*) or signified by an adjective (*huzeu brazda*). The antecedent of the following three names can be identified by a geographical common word: *Churchufeu* (*horh* 'deep road, awashed ditch'), *Bik zadu* (*bükk* 'beech, beech forest') and perhaps *Tener here* (*fenyér* 'grass-covered, waterlogged land'). Adjuncts that can be identified by a geographical common word can even be thought of as names with a proper noun value, but this cannot be validated by data. Two of the names exhibiting a part-whole or regional relationship presumably contain a designative antecedent: *Seş sec fehe* 'the top of a mountain called Sisek' *Tuhut sedu* 'the spring of a place called Tuhut'.

4 Summary

The onomastic survey of toponymic material of the Bakonybél Census shows similar characteristics as the toponymic corpus of the four 11–13. century charters cited several times so far.

The defining toponym types of the period are single-constituent settlement names generated chiefly from anthroponyms. Among natural names, however, in addition to one-component names, two-component, geographical common words with a posterior constituent are also more steadily represented. In truth, there are few names whose background can be explained from another language. The Bakonybél Census reveals that the proportion of place names of foreign origin is 10%. Toponyms of foreign descent are apparent on a smaller scale in the Founding Charter of Tihany and in the Founding Charter of Százd: in the former 2 out of 82 place names (2.5%), in the latter 1 out of 33 Hungarian remnants (3%) are of Slavic origin (Hoffmann 2010: 23; Kovács, É. 2018: 106–107, 110). In contrast, 16% of the toponymic material of the Founding Charter of Garamszentbenedek is of Slavic stock (Szöke 2015; Kovács, É. 2018: 110). Thus, on the basis of the examined charters of the period we can declare that inside the linguistic area principally Hungarian name users and name givers can

be accounted for, consequently Hungarian name-giving dominated. Discrepancies may be associated with the ethnic composition of the affected areas (for example, areas specified in the Founding Charter of Garamszentbenedek — e.g. the comitats of Bars, Nyitra, Esztergom, Komárom, Nógrád, etc. — contained a higher ratio of Slavic population).

The almost two hundred year span between the times of composing the four separate parts of the Charter is not reflected in toponymic peculiarities, therefore it does not display processes of change. This may also result from the fact that only the first, 11th century authentic part contains the amount of toponymic data that is suitable for diverse, multifarious research. Conversely, only three or eight place names are transcribed in the fake III. and IV. parts dated to the 13th century; which hinders our investigative efforts for comparison. On the other hand, during this time, there was no significant shift in name-giving. Éva Kovács also alluded to this when juxtaposing the place names of two related charters. She found that in the period that passed over 6-7 generations between the formulation of the Founding Charter of Tihany and the Tihany Census, it was at most the incidence rates of name types that altered slightly, but no serious changes occurred (2018: 113). In an earlier study, I concluded that the historical review in phonemic orthography, albeit to a small extent, provided an opportunity to mirror certain processes of change in language and to gain valuable insight about the effect of counterfeiting in this context (Pelczéder 2018); however, onomastic analysis is less likely to do the same.

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Pelczéder Katalin
Pannon Egyetem
Magyar és Alkalmazott Nyelvtudományi Intézet
H-8200 Veszprém
Pf. 1158
pelczederk@gmail.com