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National standardization

Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors

Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, Hungary

Submitted by Hungary**

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**TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS
HUNGARY**

4th Edition

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS
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A. LANGUAGES

Hungarian is the only nation-wide official language in Hungary. Minority languages have only local importance, but minority toponyms are shown on some type of maps (see under item A.5, Minority languages). Hungarian is written in the Roman alphabet with the addition of diacritical marks for vowels, and character combinations for consonants as against the original Roman alphabet.

1. The Hungarian alphabet

The alphabet is given here showing the sound represented by each character or combination of characters with the help of the IPA phonetic alphabet.

1. A a Á á	[ɑ, a]	14. J j	[j]	27. Sz sz	[s]
2. B b	[b]	15. K k	[k]	28. T t	[t]
3. C c	[ts]	16. L l	[l]	29. Ty ty	[tʃ]
4. Cs cs	[tʃ]	17. Ly ly	[j]	30. U u, Ú ú	[u, u:]
5. D d	[d]	18. M m	[m]	31. Ü ü, Ú ú	[y, y:]
6. Dz, dz	[dz]	19. N n	[n]	32. V v	[v]
7. Dzs, dzs	[dʃ]	20. Ny ny	[nj]	33. *W w	[v]
8. E e, É é	[ɛ, e:]	21. O o, Ó ó	[o, o:]	34. *X x	[ks]
9. F f	[f]	22. Ö ö, Ő ő	[ø, ø:]	35. *Y y	[i]
10. G g	[g]	23. P p	[p]	36. Z z	[z]
11. Gy gy	[ʃ]	24. *Q q	[k]	37. Zs zs	[ʒ]
12. H h	[h]	25. R r	[r]		
13. I i, Í í	[i, i:]	26. S s	[ʃ]		

* occurs in foreign words, in names originating from other languages, or in traditional family names.

Other letters considered as obsolete, occur in traditional family names, and in very few cases, in place names

aa	[a:]	eö	[ø]	th	[t]
ch	[tʃ]	ew	[ø]	ts	[tʃ]
cz	[ts]	oó	[o:]		
eé	[e:]	s	[ʒ]		

Long consonants are doubled. Doubling of digraphs and the trigraph is carried out only for the first character. Therefore, long consonants originating from single characters become digraphs, those from digraphs become trigraph, and the trigraph becomes a tetragraph. Long consonants are as follows: *bb, cc, ccs, dd, ddz, ddzs, ff, gg, ggy* (its obsolete, traditional form: *dgy*), *hh, jj, kk, ll, lly, mm, nn, nny, pp, rr, ss, ssz, tt, tty, vv, yy, zzs*.

2. Alphabetic sequence

The alphabetic sequence of Hungarian words and names usually follows the above table where each of the 37 unit is considered as an independent letter, while short and long pairs represent only one and the same sequential element. Double consonants always follow the short ones. Some examples:

<i>Balaton</i>	<i>Cibakháza</i>	<i>Zákány</i>
<i>Bálvány</i>	<i>Concó</i>	<i>Zala</i>
<i>Bana</i>	<i>Cuha</i>	<i>Zubogy</i>
<i>Bánfa</i>	<i>Csabacsúd</i>	<i>Zsadány</i>
<i>Baracs</i>	<i>Csákvár</i>	<i>Zsédeny</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

* occurs in foreign words, in names originating from other languages, or in traditional family names.

3. Spelling rules of Hungarian geographical names

The rules summarized here, were adopted by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and published in *A magyar helyesírás szabályai, 11. kiadás* (Rules of Hungarian orthography, 11th edition, first printed in 1984).

- a) The first or only word of geographical names is always capitalized.
- b) Geographical names consisting of two or more words (elements) are written together in case of
 - short names of countries where the last element is *-ország* (=country), e.g. *Magyarország, Franciaország*, etc.
 - compound names of physical and ethnic regions, e.g. *Dunántúl, Kisalföld, Nagykunság* etc.
 - names without a generic term and an attribute of geographical character, e.g. *Kőember, Széplány, Nekaszáld*, etc.
 - names of cities and towns, communes (villages), their inhabited parts, and usually, names of all inhabited places irrespective of their constituent words, e.g. *Hódmezővásárhely, Nagyút, Sáropatak, Újfehértó, Alsóbélatelep, Feketebokormajor, Alsókirálytanya*, etc.
- c) Geographical names consisting of two or more words (elements) are hyphenized (with the exception of names of large physical and ethnic regions, of streets, of cities, towns, communes and of their parts).
 - names containing a final generic term, where the generic term has an initial lower case character, e.g. *Arany-patak, Diós-völgy, Első-tábla, Csepel-sziget, János-hegy* etc. Most of the geographical names fall into this category.
 - Remark:* the term *attribute of geographical character* refers to words like *alsó* (=lower), *felső* (=upper), *nagy* (=great), *kis* (=little), etc.
 - names consisting of a final word other than a generic term, being capitalized, and having an initial attribute of geographic character, e.g. *Alsó-Lőverek, Felső-Figura, Kis-Erebe, Nagy-Patkó, Holt-Tisza*, etc.

– names being the combination of the previous two categories, e.g. *Rohonci-Arany-patak*, *Alsó-Diósvölgy*, *Kis-Hosszú-dűlő*, *Ér-tói-rét*, *Forgács-tagi-dűlő*, *Hosszú-szigeti-dűlő*, *Holt-Tiszai-csatorna*, etc. The second word of such names is either capitalized or written with a lower case initial.

– names which consist of two or more geographical names used also independently, where the capitalization of the second or third word is preserved, e.g. *Kál-Kápolna*, *Érd-Ófalu*, *Hajdú-Bihar*, *Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén* etc.

d) Geographical names consisting of two or more words (elements) are written separated in case of

– full (or official) names of countries, where all words are capitalized: *Francia Köztársaság*, *Német Szövetségi Köztársaság*, *Srí Lanka Demokratikus Szocialista Köztársaság*, etc.

– names of administrative regions only with respect to the final generic term, e.g. *Baranya megye*, *Heves megye*, *Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye* etc.

– names designating streets, roads, avenues, squares, only with respect to the final generic term, e.g. *Üllői út*, *Váci utca*, *Margit körút*, *Andrássy út*, *Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út*, etc.

– names containing an accusative ending, a postposition, a possessive or adverbial suffix, where the second or last word is written in lower case initial, e.g. *Keveset érő*, *Rétek alatt*, *Urak asztala*, *Pozsonyiné kertje*, *Duna mente*, *Székre járó*, *Rétre dűlő* etc.

e) Geographical names are sometimes combined of the types described in the previous paragraphs, e.g. *Dél-afrikai Köztársaság*, *Józsefhegyi út*, etc.

4. Dialects

Hungarian dialects represent no significant differences as compared to each other or to the standard language. Six so-called dialect types are represented inside Hungary: *Western*, *Transdanubian*, *Southern*, *Tiszai* (the central part of the Hungarian Plain), *Palóc* (part of North West), and *North Eastern*.

There are two rules followed in using dialect geographical names. According to the first one, dialect forms are preserved also in the standardized geographical names. This applies to dialect words unknown to, or known with different meaning in the standard language, as well as in the case of dialect forms representing a rather strong and unusual deviation as compared to the standard language. Sporadic dialect phenomena not characteristic to the area of the dialect type are also preserved.

On the other hand, in applying the second rule, dialect geographical names are modified according to the standard language. This method is applied in cases where the dialect forms reflect a widely known general trend, and they are characteristic to a given area.

5. Minority languages

The Fundamental Law (Constitution) of Hungary states in Article XXIX that " (1) Nationalities living in Hungary shall be constituent parts of the State. Every Hungarian citizen belonging to any nationality shall have the right to freely express and preserve his or her identity. Nationalities living in Hungary shall have the right to use their native languages and to the individual and collective use of names in their own languages, to promote their own cultures, and to be educated in their native languages."

According to the Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the rights of Nationalities in Hungary (further: Act), the following qualify as nationalities: Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Polish, German, Armenian, Roma, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene and Ukrainian. Though no recent research has been made on the impact of minority languages on geographical names, it can be still stated that only Croatian, German, and Slovak may appear in a considerable number on detailed topographic maps.

6. § of the Act states: " (1) In localities where the ratio, as registered in the census, of a nationality reaches ten per cent, at the request of the local nationality self-government concerned operating in its territory of jurisdiction, the local municipality shall ensure that:

...

d) the inscriptions of signs displaying locality and street names shall, in addition to Hungarian wording and writing, also display the traditional nationality names in the mother tongue of the nationality, or in the absence thereof, the names thereof shall also be displayed in the mother tongue of the nationality with the same contents and in the same form as the Hungarian names. "

Besides those above, the Act states the collective rights of nationalities. Some of them relevant to geographical names:

"17. § It is the inalienable collective right of nationalities

a) to preserve, foster, reinforce and pass on their identity,

b) to preserve and develop their historical traditions and mother tongue and to foster and enrich their material and spiritual culture.

18. § In exercising their rights attached to the use of communal names, nationalities have the right to use historically established locality names, street names and other geographical designations intended for the community. "

A more detailed regulation can be found in § 5 of Gov. Decree No. 303/2007. (modified by Gov. Decree No. 36/2011): "... (4) A minority language name can also be established based on the rules given in the previous point (1). A minority language name for features belonging to points a), c) and e) to j) of § 3, can be established parallel with the Hungarian name." This means that in case of names of the relief, nature conservation, transport and communication, names of built-up areas of cities and communes, names of outskirt settlements, and street names only parallel minority language names can be applied. In all other types of geographical names a single minority language name can be given as an official name.

Minority language geographical names appear on the present topographical and other large scale maps, written in the Hungarian alphabet. Preparations have been made to change minority geographical names into the respective orthography. Difficulties arise from the fact that some minorities use the names in a dialect form, while in most cases standard forms are required.

B. NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

1. Administrative names

As to names of communes, towns, and cities, decisions are made by the President of the Republic, as to names of counties, by the Parliament. The standardized form of this group of names is regularly published by the Central Statistical Office, and can be accessed at the following website: <http://www.ksh.hu/gazetteer?lang=en>

2. Other names

As to other geographical names, responsibility is split between the local governments (street names, names of the parts of cities, towns and communes, including the names of outskirt settlements), and the

Committee on Geographical Names = Földrajzinév-bizottság (all other names). The Committee is an inter-ministerial body situated in the Ministry of Rural Development at the following address:

Földrajzinév-bizottság
Vidékfejlesztési Minisztérium
H-1860 Budapest 55, P.O. Box 1.
Secretary: bela.pokoly@vm.gov.hu
President: tamas.koos@vm.gov.hu

Registration and maintenance of standardized geographical names is carried out in the Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing. Its address:

Földmérési és Távérzékelési Intézet, 1149 Budapest XIV. Bosnyák tér 5.
Postal address: H-1592 Budapest P.O.B. 585, Hungary
Website: www.fomi.hu

Also in the framework of this Institute, the Database Gazetteer of Hungary (FNT) is under development, containing 105 000 records. See below: C. Source materials, point 3.

C. SOURCE MATERIALS

1. A Magyar Köztársaság helységnévtára (Detailed Gazetteer of the Republic of Hungary) 2011. Contains the names of communes, towns, cities as well as smaller inhabited places with population, area and other data as of 2010. As to names inside cities, towns and communes, this is the most recent source available at present. Központi Statisztikai Hivatal/ Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Budapest, 2011. Website: <http://www.ksh.hu/apps/cp.hnt2.gazetteer>
2. A Magyar Köztársaság helységnévkönyve 1st January 2011. január 1. (Gazetteer of the Republic of Hungary, 1st January, 2011). Contains summary data on different type of administration, detailed data of localities, changes in regional structuring, etc. Only the names of cities, towns, and villages are given without outskirt settlements. Központi Statisztikai Hivatal/ Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Budapest, 2011. Website: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/hnk/hnk_2011.pdf
More information: <http://www.ksh.hu> by clicking on „Publications” then „Gazetteer”.

3. Database Gazetteer of Hungary (FNT)

This information is based on the <http://www.fomi.hu> website, where the database can be found by using the English language option, by clicking on the British flag on the left margin, then Product/Hungarian Gazetteer (FNT1).

The database of the Gazetteer contains the names of settlements, parts of settlements, landscapes, smaller units (ridges, forests etc.) nature conservation areas, relief and hydrography, names of conspicuous points (ruin, lookout tower, castle etc.) usually marked on the maps as well as the names of the most important objects of traffic, altogether 40 types of geographic names.

A name record determines the location of an object marked with geographic name together with the names of the county, the settlement and an EOV and/or geographic coordinate pair. The name record contains the type of the geographical name and its variations both with their sources. Other attributes:

population, elevation, connecting points of watercourses. In the field of Notes there are remarks on the changes of public administration, the parent or subordination relations among names or about the case if the name extends over the area of another settlement.

By its content, the database is structured by settlements (excepted landscapes and counties), which means that a geographical object - extending over more settlement - can be found as many times as the number of the settlements. By logic, the structure of the database consists of name records; there is no hierarchy among the records.

Upgrading the Database-Gazetteer of Hungary

A revision of microtoponyms through field work has been going on in Hungary for over two decades. The programme will cover the entire area of Hungary with the added aim of delineating the extent of each small areal feature on map at scale 1:10.000. Performed by the Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, nearly half of the country's area has already been revised. Though work has slowed recently, 126 communes were completed this way in the past 5 years, plus several dozen villages with their wine-producing field names. Involvement of local self-governments are indispensable in this programme.

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D. GLOSSARY OF GENERIC TERMS, DESIGNATIONS, AND ATTRIBUTES OF GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTER

ág	branch , arm of a river or creek
akna	shaft, pit of a mine
alföld	lowland, plain
állami gazdaság	state farm
állás	resting place for grazing animals
allé	alley, walk (lined with trees)
alsó	lower
alszeg	lower or southern part of a village
alvég	= alszeg
árok	ditch, canal, ravine
aszó	ravine, dry valley, gully
bánya	1. mine, quarry; 2. pit, pot-hole
barlang	cave, cavern
belső	inner
belterület	a designation and legal entity: continuously built-up central area, or several discontinuous built-up areas of a commune, or of a district of the capital
bérc	1. peak, crag, rock; 2. hill
berek	1. grove, copse; 2. reedy marsh
bokor	1. bush; 2. group of farmsteads
bozót	thicket, scrub
csapás	1. path, trail; 2. track of grazing animals with its surroundings
csárda	wayside inn
csatorna	canal
csúcs	peak, summit
dél	1. south; 2. southern slope
déli	southern
delelő	place where grazing animals have a rest at noon
domb	hill, hump, knoll
dombság	range of hills, chain of hills
dűlő	1. a unit of cultivated fields in a commune, usually bordered by roads,an obsolete legal entity, but the most frequently used generic term; 2. farm road, cart road
elő	fore, the front part of a feature
egyház(a)	church
ér	brook, rivulet
erdő	forest, wood
észak(i)	north(ern)
fa	tree
fal	wall
-falu(d), -falva	(as last element in compound names) village
fasor	1. row of trees; 2. avenue, alley
fehér	white

fej	1. head; 2. summit, top of a hill or mountain; 3. upper section of a valley
fekete	black
felső	upper
felszeg	upper or northern part of a village
félsziget	peninsula
felvég	= felszeg
felvidék	highland, upland
fennsík	plateau
fok	1. cape, promontory; 2. brook, rivulet; 3. dry river-bed
folyó	river
forrás	spring, well, source
fő	1. main; 2. head
főcsatorna	main canal
föld	field, arable land
galya	1. bare or naked top of a mountain or hill; 2. clearing or opening in a forest or wood
gát	1. dam, dike, levee; 2. brook, creek
gazdaság	farm, farmstead
gerinc	ridge, crest
gödör	pit, hole, pot-hole
görbe	curved, bent, twisted
gyep	grass, lawn
hágó	(mountain) pass
hálás	place where grazing animals spend the night
halastó	fish-pond
halom	hill, hillock, knoll, mound
haraszt	brushwood, undergrowth
hát	1. ridge; 2. (mountain) pass; 3. an elongated elevation
hátság	1. table-land; 2. chain of hills
hátsó	back, rear
ház(a)	1. house; 2. (as last element in compound names) village
hegy	mountain, hill
hegyes	peak, top of a mountain or hill
hegyalja	foot of a mountain or hill
hegység	(mountain) range
hegytető	= tető
hely	place, ground, site
híd	bridge
holtág	dead channel, ox-bow lake, stagnant water, cut-off arm of a river or creek
homok	sand
hosszú	long
irtás	clearing, cutting down, deforestation
iskola	school
itató	watering place, place where grazing animals are watered

járás	1. district, a second order administrative unit (obsolete); 2. place where animals graze
kanyar	bend, curve, elbow
kápolna	chapel
kapu	gate
karám	sheep-fold, stock-yard
kastély	manor-house, residence
kaszáló	hayfield, meadow
kereszt	crucifix, crosswise
kert	garden
kerület	1. district, ward of a town; 2. = dűlő 1.
kilátó	look-out (tower)
kis	small, little
kő	1. stone; 2. rocky peak, summit of a mountain
kőfejtő	quarry, stone-pit
környék	surroundings, environs
köz	intermediate space between roads, creeks, etc.
középhegység	mountain range of medium height
közép(ső)	central, middle
község	commune, a village as administrative unit
kunyhó	hut, hovel, cottage
kút	well, fountain, source, spring
külső	outside, external, outward
külterület	a designation and legal entity: area of a commune, town or of a district of the capital lying outside of the continuously built-up area, mostly cultivated lands
lakótelep	building estate, residential quarter
láp	moor, marsh, bog
lapály	flat, lowland, level
lapos	flat (adj.), even
legelő	pasture
lejtő	slope, gradient, dip
liget	grove, park
lyuk	hole, cave, cavern
magas	high, tall
major	farm, farmstead, a group of farm buildings
mál	adret, southern or western slope of a hill
malom	mill
medence	basin
megye	county, a first order administrative unit
megyei város	city with county rights
mellék	1. environs, surroundings, region; 2. subsidiary, side-
mély	deep, low, hollow
mező	field, meadow
mocsár	swamp, marsh

nádas	reeds, reed-bank
nagy	big, large
nagyközség	large commune, a commune of major local importance
nemzeti park	national park, natural reserve of national importance
nyereg	saddle, (mountain) pass
nyiladék	cutting (in forest), glade, clearance
nyugat(i)	west(ern)
ó	old
oldal	1. side; 2. slope
orr	1. nose; 2. protruding overhanging part of a hill or mountain
öreg	1. old; 2. big, large
ösvény	path(way), trail
parlag	waste land, uncultivated field
part	shore, bank, riverside
páskom	pasture
patak	brook, creek, stream
puszta	1. lowland, plain; 2. waste land; 3. = major, 4. surrounding fields of a
farmstead	
rész	1. part; 2. = dűlő 1.
rét	meadow, grass-land, pasture
rév	ferry, harbour, haven
rom	ruin
rövid	short
sánc	1. rampart; 2. = árok
sár	1. marshy water-course; 2. pond, pool; 3. marshy or boggy meadow
sarok	1. corner, 2. small inlet of a lake
séd	brook, creek, stream
sík	plain
síkság	plain, lowlands, flat
sima	smooth, flat (adj.)
sor	1. row; 2. street with houses on one side only
sóstó	salt lake
szállás	1. = tanya; 2. sheep-fold, stable, cow-shed
szántó(föld)	plough-land, arable land
szék, szik	alkali flat, saline
szélső	outside, outermost, extreme
szer	1. part or street of a village; row of plough-lands
szérű	1. threshing-floor; 2. an enclosed area for storing straw and fodder
sziget	island, islet
szikla	rock, cliff
szirt	= szikla
szoros	strait

szőlő(hegy)	1. vineyard; 2. hill or hillside with vines
tábla	1. field, patch, plot, strip; 2. large cultivated field
tag	= tábla
tájvédelmi körzet	natural reserve district, a natural reserve of local importance
tanya	detached farm(stead), a small detached settlement in the fields of a village or town consisting of a residential and one or more farm building
társközség	associate commune, a commune without local council [obsolete]
telek	1. a piece of ground, allotment; 2. a small cultivated field or pasture in the surroundings of a farm
telep	1. settlement, premises; 2. = lakótelep
település	a designation: all kinds of inhabited places
településrész	a designation: named part of inhabited places
temető	cemetery
tér	place, square
tető	summit, peak of a mountain or hill
tó, tavak	lake, lakes
új	new
út	road
utca	street
vár	castle
várhegy	1. castle hill; 2. mountain, hill
város	town, city
városkörnyék	town district, a former second order administrative unit consisting of a town as a center, and several communes [obsolete]
városrész	quarter, district or ward of a town
várrom	ruins of a castle or fortress
vasútállomás	railway station
vasúti megállóhely	
railway stop	
víz	1. water; 2. = patak
vízfolyás	water course
völgy	valley
zártkert	an obsolete designation and former legal entity: a part of the area outside of the inhabited centre of a commune or town, cultivated in small strips by individual farmers as opposed to other lands cultivated (previously) by cooperatives or state farms
zátony	sandbank, shallow
zug	corner, rook

E. ABBREVIATIONS

This list includes abbreviations appearing on Hungarian maps as well as designations given in the Gazetteer of Hungary, and included in the Database FNT.

A.	1. agyag; 2. aszfalt	1. clay; 2. asphalt
A.-	Alsó	[part of a name]
a.	alja	the lower part of something
-á..	árok	ditch, canal, ravine
ab.	ablak	window
Á. G.	Állami Gazdaság	state farm
Agt.	alagút	tunnel
Ak., ak.	akna	shaft, pit of a mine
Áll., áll.	állami	state (adjective)
Art.	artézi kút	artesian well
Ásv.	ásványvíz	mineral water
(át.)	állattenyésztés	animal husbandry
Átk.	átkelőhely	crossing point on a river
AU.	Ausztria	Austria
B.	beton	concrete (road surface)
B.-	Balaton-	[part of a name]
-b.	bérc	1. peak, crag, rock; 2. hill
BÉ. M.	Békés megye	[part of a name]
Bg., bg.	barlang	cave, cavern
Bi.	bitumen	bitumen (road surface)
B.-K. M.	Bács-Kiskun megye[name]	
B. M.	Baranya megye	[name]
Bny., bny.	bánya	1. mine, quarry; 2. pit, pot-hole
B.-A.-Z. M.	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye	[name]
Bp.	Budapest, budapesti	[name]
(bt.)	baromfityésztés	poultry-farming
Btp.	baromfitelep	poultry-farm
btr	belterületi településrész	a designation: named part of a commune, town etc. in the built up area
C.	ciszterna	cistern, water tank
-cs., cs	csúcs	peak, summit
Cs. M.	Csongrád megye	[name]
-csat., csat	csatorna	canal
Csó.	csónak	boat
Cskny.	csőszkunyhó	watch hut
Csr., -csr.	csárda	way-side inn
Csatő.	csatornaórház	watch house for canals
Csill.	csillagászati	astronomical
CSSZ.	Csehszlovákia	[name, now obsolete]
D	dél, déli	south(ern)
D.-	Duna-	[part of a name]

<i>-d., d</i>	domb	as a designation: hill with a height of less than 400 m
<i>Dar.</i>	daráló	grinder
<i>Dhsz.</i>	dohányszárító	tobacco drying-shed
<i>(dht)</i>	dohánytermesztés	tobacco growing
<i>DK</i>	délkelet(i)	southeast(ern)
<i>DNy</i>	délnyugat(i)	southwest(ern)
<i>-DŐ.</i>	-dűlő	1. a unit of cultivated fields; 2. farm road, cart road
<i>Dt.</i>	derítőtelep	clarifying basin
<i>-E., -e.</i>	erdő	forest, wood
<i>É</i>	észak(i)	north(ern)
<i>Egazd.</i>	erdőgazdaság	forestry
<i>Egy.</i>	egyetem	university
<i>Eh.</i>	erdőhivatal	forestry
<i>ÉK</i>	északkelet(i)	northeast(ern)
<i>El.</i>	erdészlak	forester's lodge
<i>Élm. (élm.)</i>	élelmiszer	food processing
<i>Eml., -eml.</i>	emlékmű	monument
<i>Emű.</i>	erőmű	power station
<i>ÉNy</i>	északnyugat(i)	northwest(ern)
<i>F.</i>	fogaskerekű vasút	cog-wheel railway
<i>F.</i>	földalatti vasút	underground railway
<i>F.-</i>	Felső-	[part of a name]
<i>F., -f.</i>	forrás	spring, well, source
<i>f.</i>	felső foka, felső széle	the upper part of something
<i>Fa.</i>	föld alatti	underground
<i>Faf.</i>	fafeldolgozó	sawmill
<i>fcs.</i>	falicsap	bench mark on walls
<i>Féj.</i>	fényjelző	light signal
<i>Fémf.</i>	fémfeldolgozó	metal works
<i>Fg.</i>	földgáz	natural gas
<i>FH</i>	Fővárosi Polgármesteri Hivatal	Office of the Chief Mayor of the Capital
<i>Fi.</i>	figyelőtorony	watch tower
<i>fk</i>	fővárosi kerület	district or ward of the capital
<i>FKH</i>	fővárosi kerületek	office of a mayor of a capital district
	polgármesteri hivatala	
<i>FKT</i>	fővárosi kerületi tanács	district or ward council of the capital [now obsolete]
<i>F. M.</i>	Fejér megye	[name]
<i>FT.</i>	Fővárosi Tanács	Council of the Capital [now obsolete]
<i>ft.</i>	falitábla	wallboard
<i>ftcs.</i>	falitárcsa	bench mark on walls
<i>Fúr.</i>	fúróluk	drill-hole
<i>Fő-, -fő.</i>	fürdő	bath
<i>Fű., -fű.</i>	fűrésztelep	sawmill
<i>G.</i>	gáz	gas
<i>Gab.</i>	gabonatóroló	granary, elevator
<i>(gab.)</i>	gabonatermelés	grain-farming
<i>Gátő.</i>	gátórház	dike-reeve's house
<i>Gazd..</i>	gazdaság	farm, farmstead

<i>gb.</i>	gomb	ball (on top of church towers)
<i>Geol.</i>	geológia	geology
<i>Gépi.</i>	gépipari	machine industry
<i>Gj. á.</i>	gépjavító állomás	machine repair station (in agriculture)
<i>Gk. j.</i>	gépkocsijavító	car repairs
<i>Gl.</i>	gázló	ford, shallows
<i>Gy., -gy.</i>	gyár	factory
<i>Gyero.</i>	gyermekotthon	orphanage
<i>Gy.-M.-S. M.</i>	Győr-Moson-Sopron megye	[name]
<i>Gy.-S. M.</i>	Győr-Sopron megye	[name, now: Győr-Moson-Sopron megye]
<i>(gyümt.)</i>	gyümölcsstermesztés	fruit-farming
<i>H.</i>	homok	sand
<i>-h., h</i>	hegy	mount, mountain [also part of a name]; as a designation: hill with a height above 400 m
<i>Há.</i>	hajóállomás	ship landing place
<i>(halt.)</i>	haltenyészet	fish-breeding
<i>Hang.</i>	hangár	hangar
<i>H.-B. M.</i>	Hajdú-Bihar megye	[name]
<i>Hemű.</i>	hőerőmű	power station
<i>HÉV</i>	helyiérdekű vasútsuburban railway	
<i>-hg., hg</i>	hegység	(mountain) range
<i>Hgazd.</i>	halgazdaság	fish-breeding
<i>Hgl.</i>	hidroglóbusz	spherical water-tower
<i>Hip.</i>	helyiipari üzem	local industries workshop
<i>(hiz.)</i>	hizlalás	fattening
<i>Hl.</i>	harangláb	belfry, campanile
<i>-hlm.</i>	halom	hill, hillock, knoll, mound
<i>H. M.</i>	Heves megye	[name]
<i>Hop.</i>	határoszlop	border sign-post
<i>HP</i>	háromszögelési pont	trigonometric point
<i>Hűt.</i>	hűtőtorony	cooler-tower
<i>Id.</i>	időszakos	periodical
<i>Int.</i>	intézet	institute
<i>(ipt.)</i>	ipari növénytermesztés	plant-farming for industrial purposes
<i>Isk.</i>	iskola	school
<i>Ist.</i>	istálló	stable
<i>J., j.</i>	járás	district, an obsolete administrative unit
<i>Járv.</i>	járványkórház	contagious hospital
<i>JH</i>	járási hivatal	district office [obsolete]
<i>Jh.</i>	járási hivatal épülete	district office building [obsolete]
<i>J.-N.-Sz. M.</i>	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye	[name]
<i>(juh.)</i>	juhászat	sheep-farming
<i>JUG.</i>	Jugoszlávia	Yugoslavia [now partly obsolete]

K	kelet(i)	east(ern)
K.	1. kút; 2. kavics	1. well; 2. gravel, pebble
K., -k.	1. kút;	[also part of a name]
K.-	Kis-	[part of a name]
k	község	a designation: commune
k.	közepe, középső része	the middle part of something
<i>Káp., -káp.</i>	kápolna	chapel [also part of a name]
<i>Kar.</i>	karám	sheep-fold, stock-yard
<i>Kcs., -kcs.</i>	kocsma	public-house, tavern, pub [also part of a name]
Ke.	keramit	road-brick
<i>ké.</i>	kémény	chimney
<i>Kes.</i>	keserű	bitter (water)
<i>Kemp.</i>	kemping	camping site
<i>Kf.</i>	kőfejtő	quarry
KH	községháza, községi polgármesteri hivatal	office of a commune mayor
<i>Kh.</i>	kulturház	cultural centre
<i>Kil.</i>	kilátó	look-out (tower)
K.-E. M.	Komárom-Esztergom megye	[name]
KKT	Községi Közös Tanács	joint commune council [now obsolete]☞
K. M.	Komárom megye	[name, now: Komárom-Esztergom megye]
<i>Knz.</i>	konzerv	canned food production
<i>Kny., -kny.</i>	kunyhó	hut, hovel, cottage
<i>Ko.</i>	komp	ferry
<i>Kol., -kol.</i>	kolostor	monastery, cloister
<i>Koll.</i>	kollégium	students' hostel
<i>Kop.</i>	kőoszlop	stone column
<i>Kórh.</i>	kórház	hospital
kö	közlekedési létesítmény	a designation for features of the transport (road, station, ect.)
Kő	kockakő	cobblestone
<i>Kő.</i>	kikötő	harbour, port, landing place
<i>Közp.</i>	központ(i)	centre, central
Kp.-	Közép-	central, middle [part of a name]
<i>Ks., -ks.</i>	kastély	[also part of a name]
<i>Kss.</i>	keserűsós	bitter-salt water
KT	községi tanács	commune council [now obsolete]
<i>Kt., -kt.</i>	kereszt	crucifix [also part of a name]
ktr	külterületi településrész	a designation: inhabited or uninhabited, single, grouped or scattered buildings outside of the continuously built-up area of a commune, town
<i>Kuint.</i>	kutatóintézet	research institute
L.	ladikátkelőhely	crossing by small barge
Lég.	szellőző akna	ventilation-shaft
Lev.	levegő	air
LESZ	leszállóhely	landing ground
(ló)	lótenyésztés	horse breeding
Löv.	lőtér	shooting-ground

<i>M., .m.</i>	malom	mill
<i>M.</i>	megye	county [part of a name]
<i>M.</i>	makadám	macadam (road surface)
<i>M</i>	metró	underground railway ²
<i>Magy.-</i>	Magyar-	[part of a name]
<i>MBi</i>	makadám-bitumen	tarmac (road surface)
<i>Mé.</i>	mészégető	lime-burning
<i>Méh.</i>	méhészet	bee-keeping
<i>Mgazd.</i>	mezőgazdaság(i)	agriculture, agricultural
<i>Mgt.</i>	magtár	granary
<i>MH</i>	megyeháza, megyei közgyűlés	place of a county council
<i>Mh., -mh.</i>	menedékház	tourist hostel
<i>Mhó.</i>	meddőhányó	waste stockpile, rock-debris, rock-dump
<i>Mjr., -mjr</i>	major	farm [also part of a name]
<i>M. k. á.</i>	mezőgazdasági kísérleti	agricultural research station állomás
<i>Mlh.</i>	melegház	green-house
<i>MN</i>	Magyar Néphadsereg	Hungarian People's Army [obsolete]
<i>MO.</i>	Magyarország	Hungary
<i>-mo.</i>	mocsár	swamp, marsh
<i>M. T.</i>	megyei tanács	county council [obsolete]
<i>Mt.</i>	marhatelep	cattle farm
<i>(mt.)</i>	marhatenyésztés	cattle-farming
<i>Mtcsh.</i>	megyei tanácsház	county council building [obsolete]
<i>Mu.</i>	murva	gravel
<i>Múz.</i>	múzeum	museum
<i>Műsz.</i>	műszaki	technical
<i>mv.</i>	megyei város	city with county rights
<i>MVH</i>	megyei jogú város polgármesteri hivatala	office of the mayor of a city with county rights
<i>MVT</i>	megyei város tanácsa	council of city with county rights [obsolete]
<i>N.-</i>	Nagy-	[part of a name]
<i>ne</i>	nevezetesség	a designation: point of interest
<i>NK.</i>	népköztársaság	people's republic [obsolete]
<i>nk</i>	nagyközség	large commune, a commune of major local importance
<i>nkk.</i>	nagyközségkörnyék	major commune district [obsolete]
<i>NKKK</i>	nagyközségkörnyék központ	seat of major commune district [obsolete]
<i>NKKT</i>	nagyközségi közös tanács	joint major commune council [obsolete]
<i>NKT</i>	nagyközségi tanács	major commune council [obsolete]
<i>N. M.</i>	Nógrád megye	[name]
<i>NP.</i>	nemzeti park	national park, natural reserve of national importance
<i>(nt.)</i>	növénytermesztés	plant-farming
<i>Ny</i>	nyugat(i)	west(ern)
<i>-ny.</i>	nyereg	saddle, (mountain) pass
<i>O.</i>	ország	country
<i>o.</i>	olaj	oil
<i>ORSZ.</i>	ország	country

Ő., -ő.	őrház	watch-house, guard-house [also part of a name]
ÖB.	öböl	bay, bight
P.	parkoló	car-park
-p.	patak	brook, creek, stream
Ph.	posta- és távíró hivatal	post and telegraph office
P. M.	Pest megye	[name]
-psz.	puszta	1. lowland plain; 2. waste land; 3. farm; 4. surrounding fields of a farmstead
Pu., -pu.	pályaudvar	railway station
R.	rom	ruin
Rád.	rádióállomás	transmitter
REPTÉR	repülőtér	airport
Rkt.	raktár	storehouse
Ró.	rakodó	loading platform
ROM.	Románia	Romania
S.	sír	grave, tomb
Sa.	salak	slag
Sav.	savanyú	sour (water)
Si.	siló	silo
Siu.	síugró sánc	ski jump
S. M.	Somogy megye	[name]
Sp., -sp.	sportpálya	sports ground
St.	stadion, sporttelep	sports stadium
(st.)	sertéstenyésztés	pig-farming
Stp.	sertéstelep	pig farm
Sz.-Sz.-B. M	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye	[name]
Sz.-Sz. M.	Szabolcs-Szatmár megye	[name, now: Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye]
Sz., -sz.	sziget	island
Szá.	szárító	drier
Szan., -szan.	szanatórium	sanatorium, health resort
Szeszf.	szeszfőző	distillery
Szi., -szi.	színház	theatre
szi	szikla	rock, cliff
Sziv.	szivattyú	pump
SZ. M.	Szolnok megye	[name, now: Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye]
Szó., -szó.	szálló, szálloda	hotel
Szoc. o.	szociális otthon	old people's home
Šzöv.	szövetkezet	cooperative
Szt.	Szent	Saint [part of a name]
SZU.	Szovjetunió	Soviet Union [obsolete]
T.	terméskő	ragged stone
T.-	Tisza-	[part of a name]
t.	teteje	the top of something
-t.	-tető	summit, peak of a mountain or hill
Tang.	tangazdaság	model farm (for educational purposes)

<i>Tart.</i>	tartály	tank, reservoir
<i>Tcsh.</i>	tanácsház	council building [obsolete]
<i>te</i>	terület	a designation: different kinds of areal features (e.g. <i>dűlő, föld, mező, rét</i> , etc.)
<i>Té.</i>	téglaégető	brick-kiln
<i>(teh.)</i>	tehenészet	cow-house
<i>Temp.</i>	templom	church
<i>Tex.</i>	textil	textile
<i>Tgy.</i>	téglagyár	brick-yard
<i>TK</i>	see TVK	
<i>Tkő.</i>	téli kikötő	winter harbour
<i>T. M.</i>	Tolna megye	[name]
<i>-tny.</i>	tanya	detached farm(stead), a small detached settlement in the fields of a village or town consisting of a residential and one or more farm building
<i>Tő.</i>	tőzgefejtő	peat-digging
<i>-tp.</i>	telep	1. small settlement; 2. smaller industrial plant
<i>Tr., -tr.</i>	táró, tárna	adit (in mining)
<i>Trh.</i>	transzformátorház	electric substation
<i>Tsz, -tsz</i>	termelőszövetkezet	farmers' agricultural cooperative farm
<i>Tt.</i>	terménytároló	granary
<i>tt</i>	természetvédelmi terület	a designation: all kinds of natural reserve
<i>Tud.</i>	tudományos	scientific
<i>Tuh.</i>	turistaház	tourist hostel
<i>Tűz.</i>	tűzfigyelő torony	fire-watch tower
<i>TV</i>	televízió	television transmitter
<i>TVK</i>	tájvédelmi körzet	natural reserve district, a natural reserve of local importance
<i>TVT</i>	természetvédelmi terület	a designation: natural reserve of local importance
<i>U.</i>	uszoda	swimming-pool
<i>URH</i>	URH rádióállomás	FM transmitter
<i>Útő.</i>	útőrház	road-master's house
<i>Ü., -ü.</i>	üzem	factory, workshop
<i>Üa.</i>	üzemanyag	fuel
<i>Üd., -üd.</i>	üdülő	rest house
<i>Üze., -üze.</i>	üzemegység	a specialized unit of a large farm or factory
<i>V.</i>	víztartály	water tank
<i>Vá.</i>	vasútállomás	railway station
<i>Váll., váll.</i>	vállalat	enterprise, company
<i>Vámh.</i>	vámhivatal	custom-house
<i>Vb.</i>	vasbeton	ferro-concrete
<i>Ve.</i>	vízesés	waterfall
<i>VE. M.</i>	Veszprém megye	[name]
<i>Vemű.</i>	vízermű	hydroelectric power station
<i>Vfó.</i>	vendégfogadó	hostel
<i>Vgh.</i>	vágóhíd	slaughter-house

-vgy.	völgy	valley
VH	városháza, városi polgármesteri hivatal	office of a city mayor
Vi.	villámhárító	lightning-rod
Viz.	vizenyős	damp, swampy
Vízl.	vízlépcső	dam
Vízm.	vízmérce	water-gauge
Vk.	vasúti kitérő	railway shunt
vk.	városkörnyék	town district [obsolete]
VKK	városkörnyék központ	seat of town district [obsolete]
VKT	városkörnyéki tanács	town district council [obsolete]
Vko.	vaskohászat	metallurgy of iron
Vl.	vadászlak, vadászház, vadászkunyhó	shooting lodge, keeper's lodge
Vles.	vadászles	watch-tower (for hunting)
V. M.	Vas megye	[name]
V. m., v. m.	vasúti megálló	railway stop railway stop
Vm. á.	vízmérő állomás	water-gauging station
V. m. k., v. m. k.	vasúti megálló kitérővel	railway stop with shunt
V. m. r.	vasúti megálló rakodóval	railway stop with loading platform
V. rt.	vasúti rakterület	railway storing-ground
VT	városi tanács	city council, town council [obsolete]
V. t. m.	vasúti táblás megálló	railway stop without building
Vtp.	villanytelep	power station
(zdst.)	zöldségtermesztés	vegetable-growing
Z. M.	Zala megye	[name]
Zó.	zúgó	rapids
Zs.	zsilip	sluice