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Agenda Item No. 9

Toponymic Guidelines for Hungary

(Submitted by Mr. Földi, Hungary)

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR HUNGARY³⁶

I. Languages

/1/ General remark

Hungarian is the only nation-wide official language. Minority languages have only local importance, especially in preserving cultural traditions.

/2/ National language

A/ The alphabet

Hungarian /in Hungarian: magyar/ is written in the Roman alphabet with diacritical marks for vowels. The Hungarian alphabet is given here showing the sound represented by each letter with the help of the IPA phonetic transcription:

A a, Á á	[ɒ, a:]	J j	[j]	Sz sz	[s]
B b	[b]	K k	[k]	T t	[t]
C c	[ts]	L l	[l]	Ty ty	[c], [tj]
Cs cs	[tʃ]	Ly ly	[j]	U u, Ú ú	[u, u:]
D d	[d]	M m	[m]	Ü ü, Ű ű	[y, y:]
Dz dz	[dz]	N n	[n]	V v	[v]
Dzs dzs	[dʒ]	Ny ny	[ɲ], [nj]	³⁶ W w	[v]
E e, É é	[ɛ, e:]	O o, Ó ó	[o, o:]	³⁶ X x	[ks]
F f	[f]	Ö ö, Ő ő	[ø, ø]	³⁶ Y y	[i]
G g	[g]	P p	[p]	Z z	[z]
Gy gy	[ʃ], [dj]	³⁶ Q q	[k]	Zs zs	[ʒ]
H h	[h]	R r	[r]		
I i, Í í	[i, i:]	S s	[ʃ]		

Letters marked with ³⁶ occur in foreign words, traditional and foreign family names only. Other letters considered as obsolete but occurring in traditional family names, and sometimes in geographical names are as follows:

ch = cs, cz = c, eö = ö, ew = ő, th = t, ts = cs

Long consonants are doubled. Doubling of digraphs and the trigraph is carried out only for the first character, so, long consonants are as follows:

bb, cc, ccs, dd, ddz, ddzs, ff, gs, ggy /its obsolete, traditional form: dgy/, hh, jj, kk, ll, lly, mm, nn, nny, pp, rr, ss, ssz, tt, tty, vv, zz, zzs.

The alphabetic sequence of Hungarian words and names usually follows the above table where each unit /given in the same item/ is considered as an independent letter, while short and long vowel pairs are taken as one letter, for example:

Balaton	Cibakháza	Zirc
Bálvány	Concó	Zók
Bana	Cuha	Zubogy
Bánfa	Csabacsúd	Zsadány
Baracs	Csákvár	Zsédény
etc.	etc.	etc.

In some publications a slightly different alphabetic sequence is used as the letters á and é are considered as being independent of a and e, e.g.

³⁶A draft, not for publication

usual sequence

Adács
 Adánd
 Adony
 Ág
 Ajka
 Álmosd
 etc.

exceptional sequence

Adács
 Adony
 Ajka
 Adánd
 Ág
 Álmosd
 etc.

B/ Spelling rules of Hungarian geographical names

The rules summarized here were adopted by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and are in accordance with the general spelling rules of the language.

a/ The first or only word of a geographical name 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 final word is -ország /country/, e.g. Magyarország, Franciaország, etc.
- names of physical and ethnic regions, e.g. Dunántúl, Kisalföld, Nagykunság, etc.
- names lacking a generic term and a geographical attribute, e.g. Köember, Széplány, Nekaszárd, etc.
- names of cities, towns, communes /villages/, their inhabited parts, and usually of all inhabited places, irrespective of their constituent words, e.g. Hódmezővásárhely, Nagyút, Sárospatak, Újfehértó; Alsóbélatelep, Feketebokormajor, Alsókirálytanya, etc.

c/ Geographical names consisting of two or more words /elements/ are hyphenized in case of

- 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.
- names consisting of a final word other than a generic term, and an initial geographical attribute, e.g. Alsó-Lőverek, Felső-Figura, Kis-Erebe, Nagy-Patkó, Holt-Pisza, etc. In such cases the final word is capitalized.
- names being the combination of the previous two categories, e.g. Rohonci-Arany-patak, Alsó-Diós-völgy, Kis-Hosszú-dűlő; Er-tól-rét, Forgács-tagi-dűlő, Hosszú-szigeti-dűlő, Holt-tiszai-csatorna, etc. The second word of such names is either capitalized, or written with 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, Győr-Ménfőcsanak, Erd-Ófalu, Hajdú-Bihar, Borsod-Ábauj-Zemplén, etc.

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

- full names of countries, where all words are capitalized, e.g. Magyar Népköztársaság, Német Demokratikus Köztársaság, Szovjet Szocialista Köztársaságok Szövetsége, etc.
- names of administrative units, e.g. Baranya megye, Budai járás, Veszprémi városkörnyék, etc., where the generic term referring to the type of entity has a lower case initial.
- names designating streets, roads, avenues, squares, where the generic term has a lower case initial, e.g. Üllői út, Marx tér, Váci utca, Mártírok útja, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út, etc.

the decision making authority/ is carried out in the Institute for Surveying and Mapping:

Földmérési Intézet
H-1373 Budapest
Cuszev utca 19.
P.O.Box 546

Geographical names of local importance /names of streets, inhabited parts of settlements, outskirts areas, such as meadows, forests etc./ are decided upon by the Executive Committee of the competent Local Council. As a rule, official maps, as well as the Gazetteer of Hungary contain certain categories and a limited number of these names.

As to names of artificial water courses and reservoirs, decisions are made by the National Hydrological Office. These names are also given on official maps and in the Gazetteer of Hungary.

III. Source material

1. Maps

County maps scale 1 : 150 000 in 19 sheets. Published by Kartográfiai Vállalat /Cartographia/. First edition 1977.

Inhabited places have standardized names, in other categories names are now being revised as to reach uniformity with the Gazetteer of Hungary.

2. Gazetteers

A Magyar Népköztársaság helységnévtára /Gazetteer of Inhabited Places of the Hungarian People's Republic/ 1973.
Statistikai Kiadó Vállalat /Statistical Publishing House/
Budapest, 1973

Contains the name of communes, towns, cities as well as smaller inhabited places with population, area, and other data as of 1970. 1 : 400 000 scale map supplement. The next edition of this gazetteer will not be published before 1983. Names of communes, towns, cities, districts and counties are in the standardized form, but names of inhabited places inside of settlements are not necessarily given in the standardized form as shown in the county volumes of the Gazetteer of Hungary. In case of divergence, the latter is to be considered for map use.

A Magyar Népköztársaság városainak és községeinek névtára /Gazetteer of the towns and communes of the Hungarian People's Republic/. 1977
Statistikai Kiadó Vállalat
Budapest, 1978

This is an abridged version of the previous gazetteer, includes only the independent administrative units with population and area data as of 1976.

Magyarország Földrajzinévtára I. Fontosabb domborzati, táj- és víznevek /Gazetteer of Hungary I. The More Important Names of the Relief, Regions and Hydrography/.

MÉM Országos Földügyi és Térképészeti Hivatal
Budapest, 1971

Contains more than 700 standardized geographical names as given in the title. Copies are available from the Institute for Surveying and Mapping /Földmérési Intézet/. A revised edition with a 1 : 500 000 scale map is due to appear in 1982.

Magyarország Földrajzinévtára II./Gazetteer of Hungary II./
Kartográfiai Vállalat
Budapest, 1978--1981.

This is a series of county gazetteers in 19 volumes with the title as given above and the county name added. Four volumes appeared in 1978 /Győr-Sopron, Vas, Veszprém, Zala/, seven volumes in 1979 /Somogy, Baranya, Tolna, Fejér, Komárom, Pest-Budapest, Csongrád/, six volumes in 1980 /Bács-Kiskun, Nógrád, Heves, Borsod-Abaúj-

- 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 díló, etc.

e/ Geographical names are sometimes combined of the types described in the previous paragraphs, e.g. József-hegyi út, József Attila-telep etc.

C/ Dialects in Hungary

There are six main dialects in Hungary, but Hungarian dialects represent no significant differences as compared to each other or to the common speech.

Standardized geographical names, or names applied on official maps, usually disregard dialect forms /i.e. they are modified according to the common speech/ only if they reflect a general phonological tendency in deviating from the common speech, characteristic to the given area.

On the other hand, dialect words not known in the common speech, or words with different meaning in the dialects, are used without alteration. Out of the dialect words that are differing from the common speech only in pronunciation, those are kept in which the different pronunciation is caused by sporadic phenomena not characteristic to the given area.

/3/ Minority languages

Minority languages have very few or no significance in the use of geographical names. Cities or communes with a considerable number of minorities /Croatian, German, Romanian, Slovakian, Slovenian/ are usually designated by an additional sign-post on the road in the minority language. Names of official institutions are also given in the minority language.

Minority language names of topographic features on official maps are written in the Hungarian alphabet. Exceptions occur in geographical names containing a family name.

II. Names authorities and names standardization

A/ Administrative names

As to names of communes, towns, cities, districts, and counties, decisions are made by the Presidential Council. The standardized form of this group of names is regularly published by the publisher of the Central Statistical Office:

Statisztikai Kiadó Vállalat
H-1300 Budapest III.
Kaszás utca 10--12.
P.O.Box 99

B/ Other names

As to other geographical names of national importance /i.e. names of regions, mountains, rivers, significant peaks, outskirts settlements with more than 50 inhabitants/ decisions are made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. To help in making decisions a consultative committee is acting in the framework of the Office of Lands and Mapping, Ministry of Food and Agriculture:

Földrajzinév-bizottság /Committee on Geographical Names/
MÉM Országos Földügyi és Térképészeti Hivatal
H-1860 Budapest
Kossuth Lajos tér 11.

Compilation and continuous revision of the Gazetteer of Hungary /containing all kinds of standardized geographical names irrespective of

Zemplén, Szolnok, Békés/, and two will appear in 1981 /Hajdú-Bihar and Szabolcs-Szatmár/. The county gazetteers contain standardized geographical names of all type. Each volume is supplemented by a 1 : 150 000 scale map.

IV. Glossary of generic terms, designations, geographical attributes appearing on maps

ág	branch, arm of a river or creek	erdő	forest, wood
akna	shaft, pit of a mine	észak/i/	north/ern/
alföld	lowland, plain	fa	tree
állami	state farm	fal	wall
gazdaság		falud/,	village
állás	resting place for grazing animals	falva	
allé	alley, walk /lined with trees/	fasor	1. row of trees; 2. avenue, alley
alsó	lower	fehér	white
alszeg	lower or southern part of a village	fej	1. head; 2. summit, top of a hill or mountain; 3. upper section of a valley
alvég	= alszeg	fekete	black
árok	ditch, canal, ravine	felső	upper
aszó	ravine, dry valley, gully	felsőzeg	upper or northern part of a village
bánya	1. mine, quarry; 2. pit, pot-hole	félsziget	peninsula
barlang	cave, cavern	félvég	= felszeg
belső	inner	felvidék	highland, upland
beltérület	a designation and legal entity: continuously built up central area, or several discontinuous areas of a commune, town, city, or of a district of the capital	fennsík	plateau
		fok	1. cape, promontory; 2. brook, rivulet; 3. dry river-bed
bőro	1. peak, crag, rock; 2. hill	forlyó	river
borok	1. grove, copse; 2. reedy marsh	forrás	spring, well, source
bokor	1. bush; 2. group of farmsteads	fő	1. main; 2. = fej
bozót	thicket, scrub	főcsatorna	rain canal
csapás	1. path, trail; 2. track of grazing animals with its surroundings	föld	field, arable land
csárda	wayside inn	galya	1. bare or naked top of a mountain or hill; 2. clearing or opening in a forest or wood
csatorna	canal	gát	1. dam, dike, levee; 2. brook, creek
csúcs	peak, summit	gazdaság	farm, farmstead
fél.	1. south; 2. southern slope	gerinc	ridge, crest
féli	southern	gödör	pit, hole, pot-hole
delelő	place where grazing animals have a rest at noon	görbe	curved, bent, twisted
domb	hill, hump, knoll	gyep	grass, lawn
dombcság	range of hills, chain of hills	hágó	/mountain/ pass
dűlő	1. a unit of cultivated fields in a commune, usually bordered by roads, an obsolete legal entity; 2. farm road, cart road	kálás	place where grazing animals spend the night
		halastó	fish-pond
elő	fore, the front part of a feature	halom	hill, hillock, knoll, mound
egyház/a/	church	karaszt	brushwood, undergrowth
ér	brook, rivulet	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 final 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	mál	adret, southern or western slope of a hill
hegytető	= tető	malom	mill
hely	place, ground, site	medence	basin
híd	bridge	megye	county, a first order administrative unit
holtág	dead channel, stagnant water, cut-off arm of a river or creek	mellék	1. environs, surroundings, region; 2. subsidiary, side-
homok	sand	mély	deep, low, hollow
hosszú	long	mező	field, meadow
irtás	clearing, cutting down, deforestation	mocsár	swamp, marsh
iskola	school	nádas	reeds, reed-bank
itató	watering place, place where grazing animals are watered	nagy	big, large
járás	1. district, a second order administrative unit; 2. place where animals graze	nemzeti park	national park, natural reserve of national importance
kanyar	bend, curve, elbow	nyereg	saddle, /mountain/ pass
kápolna	chapel	nyiladék	cutting /in forest/, glade, clearance
kapu	gate	nyugat/i/	west/ern/
karám	sheep-fold, stock-yard	ó	old
kastély	manor-house, residence	oldal	1. side; 2. slope
kaszáló	hayfield, meadow	orr	1. nose; 2. protruding, overhanging part of a hill or mountain
kereszt	crucifix, crosswise	öreg	1. old; 2. big, large
kert	garden	ösvény	path/way/, trail
kerület	1. district, ward of a town; 2. = dűlő 1.	parlag	waste, uncultivated field
kilátó	look-out /tower/	part	shore, bank, riverside
kis	small, little	páskom	pasture
kő	1. stone; 2. rocky peak, summit of a mountain	patak	brook, creek, stream
kőfejtő	quarry, stone-pit	puszta	1. lowland plain; 2. waste; 3. = major; 4. surrounding fields of a farmstead
környék	surroundings, environs	rész	1. part; 2. = dűlő 1.
köz	intermediate space between roads, creeks etc.	rét	meadow, grass-land, pasture
középhegység	mountain range of medium height	rév	ferry, harbour, haven
közép/ső/	central, middle	rom	ruin
község	commune, a third order administrative unit	rövid	short
kunyhó	hut, hovel, cottage	sánc	1. rampart; 2. = árok
kút	well, fountain, source, spring	sár	1. marshy water-course; 2. pond, pool; 3. marshy or boggy meadow
külső	outside, external, outward	sarok	1. corner; 2. small inlet of a lake
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	séd	brook, creek, stream
lakótelep	building estate, residential quarter	sík	plain
láp	moor, marsh, bog	síkság	plain, lowlands, flat
lapály	flat, lowland, level	sima	smooth, flat /adj./
lapos	flat /adj./, even	sor	1. row; 2. street with houses on one side only
legelő	pasture	sóstó	salt lake
lejtő	slope, gradient, dip	szállás	1. = tanya; 2. sheep-fold, stable, cow-shed
liget	grove, park	szántó/föld/	plough-land, arable land
lyuk	hole, cave, cavern	szék, szik	alkali flat, saline
magas	high, tall	szélső	outside, outermost, extreme
major	farm, farmstead, a group of farm buildings	szer	1. part or street of a village; 2. row of plough-lands
		szérü	1. threshing floor; 2. an enclosed area for storing straw and fodder
		sziget	island, islet
		szikla	rock, cliff

szirt	= szikla	temető	cemetery
szoros	strait	tér	place, square
szőlő/hegy/	1. vineyard; 2. hill or hillside with vines	tető	summit, peak of a mountain or hill
tábla	1. field, patch, plot, strip; 2. a large cultivated field	tó, tavak	lake, lakes
tag	= tábla	új	new
tájvédelmi körzet	natural reserve district, a natural reserve of minor importance	út	road
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 buildings	utca	street
társközség	associat. commune, a commune without local council	vár	castle
telek	1. piece of ground, allotment; 2. a small cultivated field or pasture in the surroundings of a farm	várhegy	1. castle hill; 2. mountain, hill
telep	1. settlement, premises; 2. = lakótelep	város	town, city
település	a designation: all kinds of inhabited places	városkörnyék	town district, a second order administrative unit consisting of a town as center, and several communes
településkörzék	a designation: named part of inhabited places	városrész	quarter, district or ward of a town
		városmegye	ruins of a castle or fortress
		vasútállomás	railway station
		vasúti megállóhely	railway halt
		víz	1. water; 2. = patak
		vízfolyás	water course
		víztározó	reservoir
		völgy	valley
		zátony	sandbank, shallow
		zug	corner, rook

V. Abbreviations

This list includes abbreviations appearing on maps as well as designations given in the Gazetteer of Hungary. An English translation or definition is given only for terms and designations not included in the previous glossary

A.	alsó	el.	erdészlak	forester's lodge
á.	árck	eml.	emlékmű	monument
Á.G.	Állami Gazdaság	F.	felső	
áll.	állami	f.	forrás	
b.	bérc	fk	fővárosi kerület	district or ward of the capital
bg.	barlang			
bny.	bánya	h.	hegy	
btr	belterületi településrész	hg.	hegység	
		hlm.	halom	
		j.	járás	
		K	kelet/i/	
		k.	a/ kút; b/ község	
cs.	csúcs	káp.	kápolna	
csat.	csatorna	kil.	kilátó	
D	dél/i/	kny.	konyhó	
d.	domb	kő	közlekedési létesítmény	a designation for the features of the transport /road, station etc./
e.	erdő	ks.	kastély	
É	észak/i/	ktr	külterületi településrész	a designation for inhabited or uninhabited, single, grouped or scat-
Egazd.	Erdőgazdaság			
Egy.	Egyetem			

		tered buildings outside of the continuously built-up area of a commune, town, etc.	szan.	szanatórium	sanatorium, health resort
			szí.	szikla	
			t.	tető	
			te	terület	a designation: different kinds of areal features /e.g. <u>dűlő</u> , <u>föld</u> , <u>mező</u> , <u>rét</u> , etc./
m.	malom				
mo.	mocsár				
mv	megyei város	town of county right			
ne	nevezetesség	a designation: point of inter- est	tny.	tanya	
			Tsz,	termelő-	farmers agricultu-
			tsz	szövetkezet	ral co-operative, co-operative farm
nk	nagyközség	major commune, a third order administrative unit	tt	természetvé-	natural reserve, a designation
				delmi te-	
				rület	
ny.	nyereg		TVK	tájvédelmi	
ő.	őrház	watch-house, guard-house		körzet	
			TVT	természetvé-	a designation: na-
p.	patak			delmi terü-	tural reserve
psz.	puszta			let	of national im-
sz.	sziget				portance