



The Evolution of Toponyms in a Bilingual Context. Original and Current Forms of Oikonyms in Covasna County, Romania

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Abstract. One of the major encounters of identity and otherness one could witness is coming across names of places in a country, which appear in two languages. This situation can be witnessed in bilingual territories or in circumstances where there is a different official language than the one of the indigenous people. The aim of this paper is to gather the first official appearance of the names of human establishments in Covasna County, to establish their source language and examine their current forms, their translations into target language and to summarize the applied translation techniques in order to find the most common one among those applicable to the translation of toponyms.

Keywords: toponyms, oikonyms, translation techniques, etymology

Introductory notes, objectives of the research

Covasna County is located in Romania, where the official language is Romanian, but the area is inhabited by Hungarian minority. However, Covasna County is situated on the border between former Hungary and Romania, so the objective of this study is to issue a diachronic analysis in order to establish the original etymon from which later forms are derived, its modifications and translations throughout centuries. By analysing the original, first documented oikonyms, we can establish the source language of these place names, their translation into the target language, and, finally, the currently existing forms of the oikonyms in Covasna County, Romania. In order to do so, we rely on papal registers, official documents that contain first appearances of oikonyms and current, official names provided by administrative legal documents. As a result of this study, we will

have a more precise image of toponymic formation and evolution in a bilingual context, which may serve for further scientific approaches of similar situations.

1. Historical, geographical, and ethnographic facts about the researched area

Covasna County is located in the heart of today's Romania and in the eastern part of Transylvania, its vicinity including the counties of Braşov, Harghita, Bacău, Buzău, and Vrancea. However, around a hundred years ago, up to 1918, it was part of Hungary and had been located in the vicinity of the frontier between Hungary and Romania, resulting an interesting mix from the perspective of local toponyms.

Being part of Hungary for centuries, Covasna County has a strong Hungarian ethnic composition based on Szekler¹ traditions, ancestry, language, history, society, and culture, but due to its position, the contact between Romanian and Hungarian areas and cultures has made its mark on the evolution of the marginal areas. In the 1920s, due to historical events following World War I, Transylvania was incorporated in Romania, and Romanian became the official language. Naturally, names of places had to be translated in the official language of the country, so Hungarian toponyms were adapted to the new system. However, since the communities have not changed their ethnicity, both forms of toponyms are in circulation, usually the Romanian ones being used in official matters and the Hungarian ones in everyday communication, depending on the ethnic majority of the area.

In order to examine toponymic evolution in such a challenging situation, researchers have to rely on scientifically acceptable sources, such as etymological, historical, and geographical data, to obtain veritable results that can serve as basis for further investigations or similar studies.

2. Names of places. Form and content

Toponyms represent language units denoting elements of topographic environment, specifically names given to geographical locations such as towns, cities, rivers, mountains, and other features of the Earth's surface. They serve as labels to identify and distinguish different places from one another. Within this major category, every geographical location has its subcategory, for example, mountain and hill names are oronyms, the names of aquatic features are hydronyms, those of travelways, roads, and streets are hodonyms. This research examines the

1 Subgroup of Hungarians living in the eastern parts of Transylvania, a region within Romania.

evolution of oikonyms, which are names of human establishments such as towns, cities, villages, and other countryside establishments. The importance of these place names relies in the precious historical and linguistic information within, because toponyms and anthroponyms are linguistic elements that freeze in time and remain preserved throughout centuries.

Based on their form and content, Hungarian and Romanian toponyms (Hoffmann 2003, Moldovanu 2014) can be classified as:

a. toponyms formed by direct transfer between onomastic and toponymic systems. This procedure transfers the name of the founder or of the owner onto the place without any linguistic mark, for example: (hu) Zoltán – (ro) Zoltan.² Direct transfer is a Hungarian specificity, since no other language in the European area transposes names from the onomastic system into the toponymic one without linguistic marking (Hoffmann 2003). This type of toponym formation is frequent in areas with a Hungarian majority, but, according to Iordan (1963: 157), some Romanian place names in the Transylvanian area also derive from anthroponyms by direct transfer. We believe this phenomenon is due to the contact of cultures since the Romanian toponymic system does not operate without linguistic marking.

b. toponyms formed by affixation. Affixation is a linguistic process whereby affixes, which are bound morphemes, are added to a base word to create a new word with a different meaning or grammatical function. Affixes can be prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes. In toponymy, affixes usually mean suffixes, morphemes that are added to the end of the base word, and they can be inflectional, derivational, comparative, diminutive, and agentive ones, and they may suggest a feature of the place, a dominant occupation, or majority, ownership, etc. The main suffixes in Romanian toponymy are diminutive and derivational, usually showing a characteristic feature: -eni, -ești, -ari, -os, -easa, -uți, -iță, -aș, -șor, -el, -ău, -eu. In Hungarian toponymy, suffixation is also a dominant way of creating place names; the most frequent ones are diminutive, inflectional – showing possession –, and derivational suffixes, referring to abundance in something, characteristic of the place: -i, -e, -d, -s, -ó, -ő, -ság/ség, etc. However, due to adaptation to the toponymic system of the target language, the original semantic content of the suffixes in the source language is rarely transferred into the target language. Another frequent phenomenon in toponymic translation is the use of suffixation when translating compound place names.

(1) Hungarian place names formed by suffixation	Romanian translation
Barátos	Brateș (phonetic translation)
Vargyas	Vârghiș (phonetic translation)
Borosnyó	Boroșneu (phonetic translation)

2 All toponyms in this paper are existing ones in Covasna County.

(2) Romanian place names formed by suffixation	Hungarian translation
Floroaia (base word: <i>floare</i> ‘flower’)	Virágospatak (‘flower creek’) ³
Barcani (base word: <i>barcă</i> ‘boat’)	Zágonbárkány (phonetic translation and concretization by indicating the vicinity of the place)
Brădet (base word: <i>brad</i> ‘pine tree’)	Bredét (phonetic translation)
(3) Compound place names translated by suffixation in the target language:	
Hungarian	Romanian
Olasztelek (Italians’ estate)	Tălișoara (diminutive suffix)
Miklósvár (Fortress of Miklós)	Micloșoara (diminutive suffix)

c. toponyms formed by composition: Compound place names are toponyms formed by combining two or more words to create a single name for a geographical location. These compound names often reflect significant features, characteristics, or historical associations with the place they represent. They can include combinations of various elements such as:

1. natural features: abundance in different natural resources like plants, fruits, animals, even dangerous features;
2. built heritage: bridges, roads, castles;
3. geographical landmarks: valley, creek, hill, mountain, forest, river, etc. or names of different areas within the region: Sepsî, Orbai, Kászón, usually lost in translation;
4. anthroponyms, mainly showing founder- or ownership: fortress of, city of, village of, marketplace of, etc.;
5. biblical names: names of saints, deities;
6. dimensions: big, little;
7. positions: upper, lower;
8. social or cultural references: occupation, ethnicity, religion.

Examples

(1) Hungarian compounds	Romanian translation	English translation
Sepsiszentgyörgy	Sfântu Gheorghe	Saint George
Szárazpatak	Valea Seacă	Dry Creek
Kisborosnyó	Boroșneu Mic	Little Borosnyó/ Boroșneu

3 The translations from Hungarian/Romanian literature and/or specialist literature are my own throughout the article.

(2) Romanian compounds Întorsura Buzăului	Hungarian translation Bodzaforduló	English translation Turn of Buzău/Bodza ⁴
(3) Romanian compounds and their translation in English Lunca Ozunului ('Ozun's Meadow')	Hungarian compounds and their translation in English Vesszőstelep ('a place with wicker')	

3. The etymological question in toponymy

Studying the etymology of toponyms can provide valuable insights into the history, geography, and cultural heritage of a particular region. When two languages are involved, etymological research can shed light on the original toponym, its source language, and its variations throughout history.

The problem with the etymological approach is that it has to rely strictly on scientific basis. Nevertheless, etymological explanations of local communities are often romantic, based on mythology, which does not contain scientific concreteness. On the other hand, nationalist tendencies tend to bend reality in order to justify national continuity. Hence, the etymology of a toponym must be examined from more than one point of view. In order to do so, we apply the set of criteria developed by the Romanian scholar, linguist, and toponymist Dragoş Moldovanu (2010: 30). He stated that the etymology of a toponym has to fulfil the following conditions: socio-geographical verisimilitude, historical probability, and linguistic possibility.

3.1. Socio-geographical verisimilitude

Whether a toponym is reliable from the socio-geographical point of view is determined by its social and geographical reality. For example, if a toponym is formed from a common noun, with correspondent terms in both languages, researchers have to examine its demographic data, its position in the area and its vicinity. In order to establish socio-geographical verisimilitude, we examine different maps such as the Josephine Cartography from 1769–1773, censuses conducted in relevant periods of time such as the Klein Census from 1733 or the Nomenclature of the Crown of Hungary from 1873 based on the 1869 Census. The latter contains valuable data, including the number of households in a village, the number of people belonging to different nationalities and religions, and data regarding possessions.

⁴ Bodza is a river which passes through Covasna County.

3.2. Historical probability

Historical data play a crucial role in etymological research because by examining written records, manuscripts, inscriptions, and other historical documents, researchers can uncover the earliest occurrences of words and identify their linguistic roots. For this research, the uttermost importance bears the following: the papal register of 1332 called *Rationes collectorum pontificorum in Hungaria 1332–1337*, containing medieval documents such as establishment papers, testaments, jurisprudence, freedom letters issued by royals, military lists of participants in different events, and, finally, historical dictionaries of places, both in Hungarian and in Romanian language.

3.3. Linguistic possibility

Iordan (1963: 7) states that the source of toponyms must be searched for in the lexicon of the current language, since they had existed as common words before they were used to identify geographical objects. Hence, only those toponyms may be considered indigenous that are included in the lexicon of the language because they are its creations. Those which present foreign linguistic material must belong to populations that were able to leave their mark on the given territories, in other words, to populations that were the majority in the area in different historical times. Several toponyms of Covasna County bear such linguistic content, such as the words borrowed from the Cuman, Pecheneg, Uzbek, Italian, etc. languages.

A special interest regards those anthroponyms which were originally foreign, deriving from Greek or Latin, and became highly popular along with the spreading of Christianity. In the case of these names, we study the rules of phonetic adaptation to the first target language. For example, the Hungarian name *Miklós* is derived from the name of Saint Nicholas, an anthroponym of Greek origin, containing the words ‘victory’ *nikē* and ‘people’ *laos*. The name *Nikolaos* had infiltrated into Latin under the form *Nicolaus*, which later spread all over in the Christian culture. In Hungarian, Nikolaus was a popular name, and it was adapted to the Hungarian phonetic system: the first “o” vowel has been eliminated according to the rule of the two open syllables,⁵ and the “au” diphthong has become a monophthong, transforming into “ó”. The mutation of the initial consonant may have occurred due to Slavic influence (Hajdú 2010: 243).

5 According to the rule of the two open syllables, words with two or more syllables must be shortened, so one of the neighbouring open syllables loses its vowel.

4. The research: Methodology and results

In Covasna County, there are one hundred twenty-eight oikonyms, which have been examined from linguistic, historical, and socio-geographical perspective in order to establish the etymon on a scientific basis. From the socio-geographical perspective, we used the Josephine Cartography from 1769–1773, the Klein Census from 1733, the Bielz census called *Handbuch der Landeskunde Siebenbürgens: eine physikalisch-statistisch-topographische Beschreibung dieses Landes*, written by Eduard Albert Bielz, and the Nomenclature of the Crown of Hungary from 1873, 1882, 1892, and 1900 based on previous censuses.

For correct historical data, the relevant documents are: the papal register of 1332 called *Rationes collectorum pontificorum in Hungaria 1332–1337*, *Székelv Oklevéltár* [Sekler Chartulary], volumes I–VIII, containing medieval documents such as establishment papers, testaments, jurisprudence, freedom letters issued by royals, military lists of participants in different events, and, finally, historical dictionaries of places: *Erdély, Bánság és Partium történeti és közigazgatási helységnévtára* [Historical and Administrative Dictionary of Localities from Transylvania and Banat, Crișana, Maramureș Counties] by Attila M. Szabó from 2003 and *Dicționar istoric al localităților din Transilvania* [Historical Dictionary of Transylvanian Place Names] from 1967–1968 by Suciú Coriolan. The source language of the toponym was the one in which the toponym first occurred, according to official documents.

The linguistic content of lexemes was verified in etymological dictionaries in both Hungarian and Romanian languages and in collections of ancient names and surnames.

5. Results

The results of the research reveal that out of the one hundred twenty-eight analysed oikonyms, one hundred twelve were found to be Hungarian or to be phonetically adapted to Hungarian after borrowing from Latin, Greek, or Slavic; hence, their source language is Hungarian and sixteen are of Romanian origin, so the source language is Romanian.

Furthermore, after a thorough etymological analysis, we have found eighty Hungarian, twenty-three Slavic, thirteen Romanian, four Latin, two German, two Greek, two Turkish, and two unknown etymons. Based on these findings, the research has shown that the etymological distribution of oikonyms in Covasna County displays a Hungarian majority, followed by a higher Slavic presence and Romanian etymons.

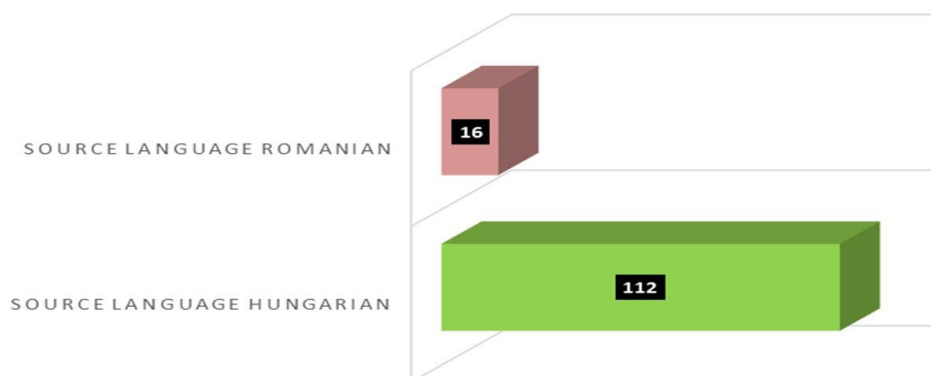


Figure 1. *Source language of toponyms*

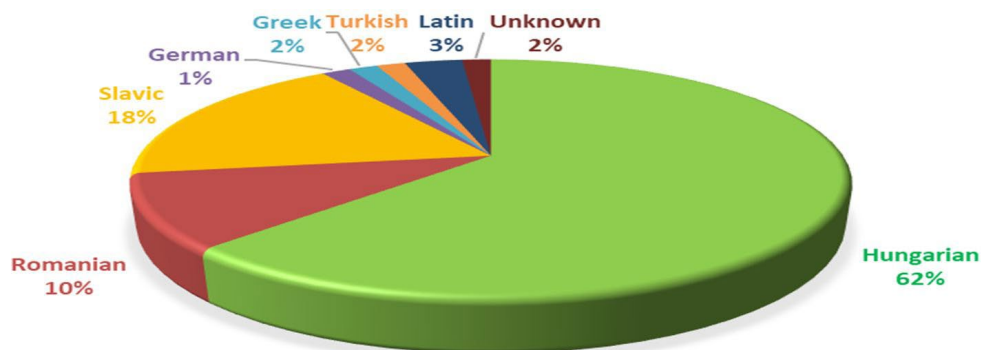


Figure 2. *Percentual display of the original etymons*

The source language being established, we can also determine which translation technique has been used to transpose the toponym into the target language.

a. Semantic translation involves semantically transparent elements, usually a geographical term and a circumstantial or a qualifier. Semantic translation occurred in the case of thirteen oikonyms, or 10% of the total number, e.g.:

- | | | |
|----------------|------|-------|
| (1) Nagypatak: | nagy | patak |
| Valea Mare: | mare | vale |
| 'Big Creek' | big | creek |

b. Phonetic translation involves semantically not transparent elements; it usually preserves the original form, using phonetic transcription. Phonetic translation occurred in the case of eighty-eight oikonyms, or 69% of the total number, e.g.:

(2) Székelytamásfalva:	székely	tamás	falva
Tamaşfalău:	secuiesc	Toma	satul lui
'Village of Thomas'	Szekler	Thomas	village of

c. Combined translation means that one of the elements of the toponym is semantically transparent, while the other one is not, so there is a translatable and a non-translatable element. Combined translation occurs in twenty-one cases (16%), e.g.:

(3) Kiskászon:	kis	kászon
Caşinu Mic:	mic	Caşin
'Little Casin'	little	Casin ⁶

d. Non-equivalence means neither semantic nor phonetic translation, and it occurs in cases of artificially modified toponyms by force of state or demanded by the community. Non-equivalence appears in five cases (4%), e.g.:

(4) HU:	Sepsibesenyő:	sepsi	besenyő
	'Pecheneg village'	Sepsi ⁷	Pecheneg
RO:	Pădureni:	pădure	-eni
	'Forestry'	forest	Romanian toponymic suffix

e. Substitution, or cultural translation, involves finding a culturally appropriate term for the word of the target language. The example is the only oikonym translated by substitution:

(5) HU:	Kézdiszentlélek:	kézdi ⁸	szent	lélek
	'Kézdi Holy Spirit'	kézdi	saint	soul, spirit
RO:	Sânzieni	sânziene		
	'Fairies'	fairies		

⁶ Casin is a hydronym which has been phonetically translated.

⁷ Sepsi is the name of a former administrative authority of the Szeklers, and it is usually omitted in translation.

⁸ Kézdi is the name of a former administrative authority of the Szeklers, and it is usually omitted in translation.

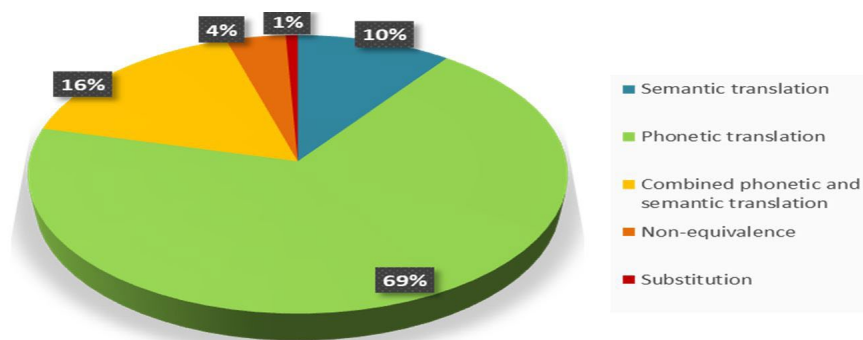


Figure 3. *Percentage display of translation techniques*

Conclusions

Toponymic research is always interdisciplinary, as it gathers insights from history, linguistics, geography, anthropology, archaeology, and cultural studies, whether the aim of the research is only one of the topics mentioned above or not. As we can see, the discovery of the source language of 128 oikonyms reveals historical, geographical, and linguistic information regarding at least two different languages, in our case mainly Hungarian and Romanian. We managed to establish that in this particular bilingual context the majority of place names in Covasna County are originally Hungarian, based on correct, scientifically justified historical, geographical, and linguistic data. We have also found traces of different nations passing through the area of Covasna County, such as Cumans, Pechenegs, Germans, Slavs, Turks, and Uzbeks, since toponyms preserve the presence of people and important events, along natural features.

As far as the translation of toponyms is concerned, we found that the main technique is phonetic translation, since nearly 70% of the toponyms, regardless of the source language, were transposed into the target language by this translational procedure. First of all, the application of phonetic translation is congruent with the function of toponyms, i.e. identification of a place, in the eyes of both the indigenous people and that of strangers. Since semantic translation does not come with an explanation, recognition in another language may be affected by those who are not familiar with the places in question. Phonetic translation is therefore important from a functional point of view, since a toponym can only function as a toponym if it is integrated in the toponymic system of the target language.

Further investigations may expand to other regions of similar context in order to establish whether the toponyms of two different languages are treated in the same manner in translation, or there are different choices translators made during the translation process.

Annex

No.	Romanian, official name	Hungarian name	Source language	Etymon and meaning	Translation technique (t. = translation)
1.	Sfântu Gheorghe	Sepsiszentgyörgy	Hungarian	<i>Saint George</i> (anthroponym)	combined t.
2.	Chilieni	Killyén	Hungarian	<i>Kilian</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
3.	Coşeni	Szotyör	Hungarian	<i>szatyör</i> 'bag'	equivalation
4.	Târgu Secuiesc	Kézdivásárhely	Hungarian	<i>vásár</i> 'market' <i>hely</i> 'place'	equivalation
5.	Lunga	Nyújtód	Hungarian	<i>nyújtani</i> 'to extend'	equivalation
6.	Baraolt	Barót	Hungarian	<i>Bárót</i> (anthroponym) or <i>Boralten</i> (oronym)	phonetic t.
7.	Biborţeni	Bibarcfalva	Hungarian	<i>Tiburc</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
8.	Bodoş	Bodos	Hungarian	<i>Bodos</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
9.	Căpeni	Köpec	Hungarian	<i>Köpec</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
10.	Micloşoara	Miklósvár	Hungarian	<i>Miklós</i> (anthroponym) <i>vár</i> 'fortress'	phonetic t.
11.	Racoşul de Sus	Felsőrákos	Hungarian	<i>felső</i> 'upper' <i>rákos</i> 'with crabs'	combined t.
12.	Covasna	Kovászna	Hungarian	<i>kvasnij</i> 'sour' (Slavic)	phonetic t.
13.	Chiuruş	Csomakőrös	Hungarian	<i>Kőrös</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
14.	Întorsura Buzăului	Bodzaforduló	Romanian	<i>Buzău</i> (hydronym) <i>întorsura</i> 'turning'	combined t.
15.	Brădet	Bredét	Romanian	<i>brad</i> 'pine tree'	phonetic t.
16.	Floroaia	Virágospaták	Romanian	<i>floare</i> 'flower'	equivalation
17.	Scrădoasa	Szkredősza	Romanian	<i>scradă</i> 'type of grass'	phonetic t.
18.	Aita Mare	Nagyajta	Hungarian	<i>nagy</i> 'big' <i>Aita</i> (hydronym)	combined t.
19.	Aita Medie	Középajta	Hungarian	<i>közép</i> 'middle' <i>Aita</i> (hydronym)	combined t.
20.	Arcuş	Árkos	Hungarian	<i>Árkos</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
21.	Barcani	Zágonbárkány	Romanian	<i>barcă</i> 'boat' or <i>borcan</i> 'can, jar'	phonetic t.
22.	Lădăuţi	Ladóc	Romanian	<i>Lădăuţi</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
23.	Sărmaş	Saramás	Hungarian	<i>sárma</i> 'grass lily'	phonetic t.
24.	Belin	Bölön	Hungarian	<i>bölény</i> 'buffalo'	phonetic t.
25.	Belin-Vale	Bölönpatak	Hungarian	<i>bölény</i> 'buffalo' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	combined t.
26.	Bixad	Sepsibükkszád	Hungarian	<i>bükk</i> 'beech' <i>szád</i> 'hole'	phonetic t.
27.	Bodoc	Sepsibodok	Hungarian	<i>Bodok</i> (oronym)	phonetic t.
28.	Olteni	Oltszem	Hungarian	<i>Olt</i> (hydronym) <i>szem</i> 'eye'	phonetic t.
29.	Zălan	Zalán	Hungarian	<i>Zalán</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.

No.	Romanian, official name	Hungarian name	Source language	Etymon and meaning	Translation technique (t. = translation)
30.	Boroşneu Mare	Nagyborosnyó	Hungarian	<i>nagy</i> 'big' <i>Borosnyó</i> (hydronym)	combined t.
31.	Boroşneu Mic	Kisborosnyó	Hungarian	<i>kis</i> 'little' <i>Borosnyó</i> (hydronym)	combined t.
32.	Dobolii de Sus	Feldoboly	Hungarian	<i>fel</i> 'upper' <i>dob</i> 'drum'	combined t.
33.	Leţ	Lécfalva	Hungarian	<i>les</i> 'forest' (Slavic) <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
34.	Valea Mică	Kispatak	Hungarian	<i>kis</i> 'little' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	equivalation
35.	Ţufalău	Cófalva	Hungarian	<i>Czó</i> (anthroponym) <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
36.	Brateş	Barátos	Hungarian	<i>barát</i> 'friend'	phonetic t.
37.	Pachia	Páké	Hungarian	<i>Páké</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
38.	Telechia	Orbaitelek	Hungarian	<i>Orbai</i> 'society' <i>telek</i> 'plot, property'	phonetic t.
39.	Breţcu	Bereck	Hungarian	<i>bereck</i> 'landmark'	phonetic t.
40.	Mărtănuş	Kézdímartonos	Hungarian	<i>mart</i> 'rive' <i>Márton</i> (anthroponym) <i>Martonos</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
41.	Oituz	Ojtoz	Romanian	<i>oltuz</i> 'thirty' <i>ottuz</i> 'fraternity'	phonetic t.
42.	Brăduţ	Bardóc	Hungarian	<i>Bardóc</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
43.	Doboşeni	Székelyszáldobos	Hungarian	<i>székely</i> 'Sekler' (ethnonym) <i>száldob</i> 'basswood'	phonetic t.
44.	Filia	Erdőfüle	Hungarian	<i>erdő</i> 'forest' <i>fül</i> 'ear'	phonetic t.
45.	Tălişoara	Olasztelek	Hungarian	<i>olasz</i> 'Italian' <i>telek</i> 'plot, property'	phonetic t.
46.	Băţanii Mari	Nagybacon	Hungarian	no information	combined t.
47.	Aita Seacă	Szárazajta	Hungarian	<i>Dry Aita</i> (hydronym)	combined t.
48.	Băţanii Mici	Kisbacon	Hungarian	no information	combined t.
49.	Herculia	Magyarhermány	Hungarian	<i>Magyar</i> 'Hungarian' <i>érmány</i> 'spring'	phonetic t.
50.	Ozunca-Băi	Uzonkafürdő	Hungarian	<i>Uzon</i> (anthroponym)	combined t.
51.	Catalina	Szentkatolna	Hungarian	<i>Katalin</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
52.	Hătuica	Hatolyka	Hungarian	supposed Slavic origin, linked to water	phonetic t.
53.	Imeni	Imecsfalva	Hungarian	<i>Imecs</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
54.	Mărcuşa	Kézdímarikosfalva	Hungarian	<i>Márk</i> (anthroponym) <i>mărcuş</i> 'mare' <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
55.	Mărtineni	Kézdímartonfalva	Hungarian	<i>mart</i> 'rive' <i>Márton</i> (anthroponym) <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
56.	Cernat	Csernáton	Hungarian	<i>cerna</i> 'black' (Slavic)	phonetic t.
57.	Albiş	Kézdialbis	Hungarian	<i>Albert</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.

No.	Romanian, official name	Hungarian name	Source language	Etymon and meaning	Translation technique (t. = translation)
58.	Icafalău	Ikafalva	Hungarian	<i>Ika</i> (anthroponym) <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
59.	Chichiș	Kökös	Hungarian	<i>kök</i> 'blue'	phonetic t.
60.	Băcel	Kökösbácstelek	Hungarian	<i>kök</i> 'blue' <i>bács</i> 'shepherd' <i>telek</i> 'plot, property'	phonetic t.
61.	Comandău	Komandó	Hungarian	<i>Grentzkommando</i> German military term	phonetic t.
62.	Dalnic	Dálnok	Hungarian	<i>Dálnok</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
63.	Dobârlău	Dobolló	Hungarian	<i>dob</i> 'drum'	phonetic t.
64.	Lunca Mărcușului	Bélmező	Romanian	<i>lunca</i> 'meadow' <i>mărcuș</i> 'mare'	nonequivalence
65.	Mărcuș	Márkos	Hungarian	<i>Márk</i> (anthroponym) <i>mărcuș</i> 'mare'	phonetic t.
66.	Valea Dobârlăului	Dobollópatak	Hungarian	<i>dob</i> 'drum' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	combined t.
67.	Estelnic	Esztelnek	Hungarian	<i>stol</i> 'table' (Slavic)	phonetic t.
68.	Cărpinenii	Csángópatak	Hungarian	<i>csángó</i> (etnonym) <i>patak</i> 'creek'	nonequivalence
69.	Valea Scurtă	Kurtapatak	Hungarian	<i>kurta</i> 'short' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	equivalation
70.	Ghelința	Gelence	Hungarian	<i>glina</i> 'clay' (Slavic)	phonetic t.
71.	Harale	Haraly	Hungarian	<i>har</i> 'mountain' <i>alj</i> 'under'	phonetic t.
72.	Ghidfalău	Gidófalva	Hungarian	<i>gidó</i> 'baby goat'	phonetic t.
73.	Angheluș	Angyalos	Hungarian	<i>angyal</i> 'angel'	phonetic t.
74.	Fotoș	Fotosmartonos	Hungarian	<i>fotos</i> (hydronym) <i>mart</i> 'rive' <i>Márton</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
75.	Zoltan	Étfalvazoltán	Hungarian	<i>Zoltán</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
76.	Hăghig	Hídvég	Hungarian	<i>híd</i> 'bridge', <i>vég</i> 'end'	phonetic t.
77.	Iarăși	Nyáraspatak	Hungarian	<i>nyár</i> 'poplar', <i>patak</i> 'creek'	phonetic t.
78.	Ilieni	Illyefalva	Hungarian	<i>Ilyés</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
79.	Dobolii de Jos	Aldoboly	Hungarian	<i>dob</i> 'drum' <i>alj</i> 'under'	combined t.
80.	Sâncraiu	Sepsiszentkirály	Hungarian	<i>szent</i> 'saint' <i>király</i> 'king'	equivalation
81.	Lemnia	Lemhény	Hungarian	<i>Lemhén</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
82.	Malnaș	Málnás	Hungarian	<i>málna</i> 'raspberry'	phonetic t.
83.	Malnaș-Băi	Málnásfürdő	Hungarian	<i>málna</i> 'raspberry' <i>fürdő</i> 'bath'	combined t.
84.	Valea Zălanului	Zalánpatak	Hungarian	Zalán (anthroponym) <i>patak</i> 'creek'	combined t.
85.	Mereni	Kézdialmás	Hungarian	<i>alma</i> 'apple'	equivalation

No.	Romanian, official name	Hungarian name	Source language	Etymon and meaning	Translation technique (t. = translation)
86.	Micfalău	Mikóújfalu	Hungarian	Mikó (anthroponym) új 'new' <i>falv</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
87.	Moacșa	Maksa	Hungarian	Maksa (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
88.	Pădureni	Sepsibesenyő	Hungarian	<i>besenyő</i> 'Pecheneg'	nonequivalence
89.	Ojdula	Ozsdola	Hungarian	<i>Ozsdola</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
90.	Hilib	Hilib	Hungarian	<i>hirib</i> 'bolete'	phonetic t.
91.	Ozun	Uzon	Hungarian	<i>Uzon</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
92.	Bicfalău	Bikfalva	Hungarian	<i>bükk</i> 'beech' <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
93.	Lisnău	Lisznyó	Hungarian	<i>Lisznyó</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
94.	Lisnău-Vale	Lisznyópatak	Hungarian	<i>Lisznyó</i> (hydronym) <i>patak</i> 'creek'	combined t.
95.	Lunca Ozunului	Vesszőstelep	Romanian	<i>lunca</i> 'meadow' <i>Ozun</i> (anthroponym)	nonequivalence
96.	Măgheruș	Sepsimagyarós	Hungarian	<i>mogyoró</i> 'peanut'	phonetic t.
97.	Sântiolumca	Szentivánlabor- falva	Hungarian	<i>Iván</i> (anthroponym) <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
98.	Poian	Kézdíszentkereszt	Hungarian	<i>szent</i> 'saint' <i>kereszt</i> 'cross'	nonequivalence
99.	Belani	Bélafalva	Hungarian	Béla (anthroponym) <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
100.	Reci	Réty	Hungarian	<i>rét</i> 'meadow'	phonetic t.
101.	Aninoasa	Egerpatak	Hungarian	<i>eger</i> 'alder' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	equivalation
102.	Bită	Bită	Hungarian	<i>Bită</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
103.	Săciova	Szacsva	Hungarian	<i>Szacsva</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
104.	Sita Buzăului	Szitabodza	Hungarian	<i>szita</i> 'sifter'	phonetic t.
105.	Crasna	Bodzakraszna	Hungarian	<i>crasna</i> 'beautiful'	phonetic t.
106.	Merișor	Almás	Hungarian	<i>alma</i> 'apple'	equivalation
107.	Zăbrătau	Zabrató	Romanian	<i>zabrá</i> 'species of herbs'	phonetic t.
108.	Sânzieni	Kézdíszentlélek	Hungarian	<i>szent</i> 'saint' <i>lélek</i> 'spirit'	substitution
109.	Cașinu Mic	Kiskászon	Hungarian	<i>kis</i> 'little' <i>kvasnij</i> 'sour' (Slavic)	combined t.
110.	Petriceni	Kézdikővár	Hungarian	<i>kő</i> 'rock' <i>vár</i> 'fortress'	nonequivalence
111.	Valea Seacă	Kézdíszárazpatak	Hungarian	<i>száraz</i> 'dry' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	equivalation
112.	Turia	Torja	Hungarian	<i>Torja</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
113.	Alungeni	Futásfalva	Hungarian	<i>futás</i> 'running' <i>falva</i> 'village'	nonequivalence
114.	Valea Crișului	Sepsikőrőspatak	Hungarian	<i>Kőrös</i> (hydronym) <i>patak</i> 'creek'	equivalation
115.	Calnic	Kálnok	Hungarian	<i>kálnok</i> 'muddy' (Slavic)	phonetic t.

No.	Romanian, official name	Hungarian name	Source language	Etymon and meaning	Translation technique (t. = translation)
116.	Valea Mare	Nagypatak	Hungarian	<i>nagy</i> 'big' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	equivalation
117.	Vâlcele	Előpatak	Hungarian	<i>elő</i> 'in front' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	equivalation
118.	Araci	Árapatak	Hungarian	<i>árva</i> 'orphan' <i>patak</i> 'creek'	phonetic t.
119.	Aliuşd	Erősd	Hungarian	<i>erős</i> 'powerful'	phonetic t.
120.	Hetea	Hete	Hungarian	<i>hét</i> 'seven'	phonetic t.
121.	Vârghiş	Vargyas	Hungarian	<i>varjú</i> 'crow'	phonetic t.
122.	Zagon	Zágon	Hungarian	<i>zagon</i> 'behind the ground' (Slavic)	phonetic t.
123.	Păpăuţi	Papolc	Hungarian	<i>Papolc</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
124.	Zăbala	Zabola	Hungarian	<i>Zabola</i> (hydronym)	phonetic t.
125.	Peteni	Székelypetőfalva	Hungarian	<i>Pető</i> (anthroponym) <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
126.	Surcea	Szörce	Hungarian	<i>Szörce</i> (anthroponym)	phonetic t.
127.	Tamaşfalău	Székelytamásfalva	Hungarian	<i>Tamás</i> (anthroponym) <i>falva</i> 'village'	phonetic t.
128.	Băile Balvanyos	Bálványosfürdő	Hungarian	<i>bálvány</i> 'idol' <i>fürdő</i> 'bath'	combined t.

Notes

The sources of the anthroponyms are the works of Tamás Farkas and Mihály Hajdú, collections of Hungarian names and their origins, both mentioned among the references.

The sources of the hydronyms are the works of Lajos Kiss and István Kniezsa, both mentioned among the references.

Sources for etymological findings are the works of Gábor Zaicz and Dragoş Moldovanu, both mentioned among the references.

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