

The Restoration of the Historical Hungarian Names of Hungarian-Populated Settlements in the Territory of the Present-Day Transcarpathia from 1989 to 2000

SÁNDOR DOBOS

Transcarpathia is the western region of Ukraine, officially called Закарпатська область/Zakarpatszka oblaszty¹ (See Map 1 and Map 2 in the Appendix, which show the administrative divisions of Ukraine and the territorial structure of Transcarpathia).² Its administrative centre is Uzhgorod and the official language is Ukrainian.³ It is a multi-ethnic territory. According to the Ukrainian census data of 2001, the population of Transcarpathia is about 1 254 614 people. The majority of the population is Ukrainian (80.5%). We can also find people of several other nationalities: Hungarians, Russians, Romanians, Ruthens, Slovaks and some others. The largest national minority is the Hungarian community, about 151 516 Hungarians (12.1% of the population) live near the border between Hungary and Ukraine.⁴

During the 20th century several territorial and governmental changes occurred in the Carpathian Basin that caused several regularizations of settlement names by the authorities in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia – especially because of political and ideological purposes, without taking the cultural traditions and historical backgrounds of the local Hungarian community and other ethnic groups into consideration. In this way, settlement names have been changed about five times in the region (See

- 1 Latin alphabet versions of Slavic words are written in their Hungarian-based transliterations throughout this study.
- 2 MOLNÁR József: *Természeti környezet. Természeti áttekintés, tájszerkezet. Földrajzi fekvés = Kárpátalja*, ed.: BARANYI Béla, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Regionális Kutatások Központja – Dialóg-Campus Kiadó, Budapest-Pécs, 2009, 107–108. [MOLNÁR József: *The Natural Environment. The Natural Review, Landscape Structure. Geographical Position = Subcarpathia*, ed.: BARANYI Béla, Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Dialóg-Campus Publisher, Budapest-Pécs, 2009, 107–108.]
- 3 MOLNÁR D. István: *Településrendszer. Városhálózat. A megye városai = Kárpátalja*, ed.: BARANYI Béla, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Regionális Kutatások Központja – Dialóg-Campus Kiadó, Budapest-Pécs, 2009, 239–242. [MOLNÁR D. István: *The Settlement System. System of Cities and Towns. Cities and Towns of the Region = Subcarpathia*, ed.: BARANYI Béla, Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Dialóg-Campus Publisher, Budapest-Pécs, 2009, 239–242.]
- 4 MOLNÁR József: *A népesség összetétele. A népesség nemzeti és nyelvi összetétele = Kárpátalja*, ed.: BARANYI Béla, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Regionális Kutatások Központja – Dialóg-Campus Kiadó, Budapest-Pécs, 2009, 187–193. [MOLNÁR József: *Composition of Population. Composition of Population by Nationality and Language = Subcarpathia*, ed.: BARANYI Béla, Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Dialóg-Campus Publisher, Budapest-Pécs, 2009, 187–193.]

Table 1 in the Appendix that includes several settlement names showing the changes of place names during the 20th century in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia):⁵

- the first regularization of settlement names took place between 1898 and 1912 when the territory of present-day Transcarpathia belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy;
- the second one was during the period between the two World Wars, when the region was integrated to the first Czechoslovak Republic from 1919 to 1938;
- the names of the settlements were modified for the third time between 1938 and 1944 when the region became part of Hungary again;
- after the Second World War the settlement names were changed again, for the fourth time, when the territory of present-day Transcarpathia was attached to the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1991;
- the fifth changing of city-, town- and village-names began after the collapse of the Soviet Union, when the region became part of the independent Ukraine (1991).

The subject of the given study is connected to the fifth regularization of settlement names in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia that began in the Soviet era, at the end of 1980s, but its official approval occurred in the time of independent Ukraine. It differed from earlier regularizations of place names because the local Hungarian minority initiated the restoration of traditional and historical Hungarian names of settlements populated by them based on updated international and Ukrainian contracts and laws relating to the rights of national minorities.

As a first step, Hungarian names of Transcarpathian settlements began to be used in the local Hungarian-language press, first mentioning their Ukrainian names as well, later only the historical Hungarian names.⁶ However, that did not solve the problem of the usage of historical Hungarian place names because Ukrainian place names approved in 1946 remained official.⁷

5 DOBOS Sándor: *Changes of Place Names in the Territory of Present-Day Transcarpathia from 1898 to 2000 = Nyelvhasználat, kétnyelvűség: Tanulmányok a Hodinka Antal Nyelvészeti Kutatóközpont kutatásából II.*, ed. HIRES-LÁSZLÓ Kornélia, Autdor-Shark, Ungvár, 2016, 187–206. [DOBOS Sándor: *Changes of Place Names in the Territory of Present-Day Transcarpathia from 1898 to 2000 = Language Usage, Bilingualism: Studies of the Antal Hodinka Linguistic Research Centre of Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute. Volume II*, ed. HIRES-LÁSZLÓ Kornélia, Autdor-Shark, Uzhgorod, 2016, 187–206.]; DOBOS Sándor: *Magyar helységnevek Kárpátalján. Kodifikációs kísérletek és eredmények (1989–2000) = Határhelyzetek VII.: Közösség és identitás a Kárpát-medencében*, eds. FEDINEC Csilla, SZOTÁK Szilvia, Budapest, Balassi Intézet Márton Áron Szakkollégium, 2014, 454–479. [DOBOS Sándor: *Hungarian Place Names in Transcarpathia. Codifying Attempts and Results from 1989–2000 = Community and Identity in the Carpathian Basin. Border-Situations VII.*, eds. FEDINEC Csilla, SZOTÁK Szilvia, Márton Áron Specialized College of Balassi Institute, Budapest, 2014, 454–479.] (Hereafter: DOBOS: *Magyar helységnevek Kárpátalján*[*Hungarian Place Names in Transcarpathia*]..., *op. cit.*)

6 SEBESTYÉN Zsolt: *Magyar helynévkutatás Kárpátalján*, Névtani Értesítő 30(2008), 198. [SEBESTYÉN Zsolt: *Research on Hungarian Toponyms in Transcarpathia*, Névtani Értesítő, 30(2008), 198.]

7 LIZANEC Péter: *A nép kultúráját, hagyományait őrzik*, Kárpáti Igaz Szó, 1991. január 19, 4. [LIZANEC Péter: *They preserve the people's culture and traditions*, Kárpáti Igaz Szó, 19th January 1991, 4.] (Hereafter: LIZANEC: *A nép kultúráját*[*They preserve*]..., *op. cit.*)

In addition, the use of the Hungarian names of settlements in the written language raised another problem because journalists, editors of publishing houses, proof-readers, teachers and all meticulous and conscious users of their Hungarian native language often wavered when they had to write the Hungarian names of settlements. Such questions were raised: *How is this then? Which one is the correct form? What suffix shall I connect to the name of this or that village or town?* Consequently, there were journalists and reporters who wrote the name of “Nagyszőlős” as “Nagyszöllős”, the name of “Tiszaágtelek” as “Ágtelek” or “Telek” and so on. Their confusion and perplexity came from the fact that the Hungarian place names had disappeared from the written language during the last few decades, they were used only in everyday conversations where there was not a problem to use the different versions of Hungarian names of settlements.⁸

Thus, the restoration of settlement names was not an easy task. On the one hand, the Transcarpathian Hungarians had to decide which versions of historical Hungarian place names should be restored, and on the other hand, they also had to achieve that the use of the chosen historical Hungarian place names would be approved officially by authorities. These tasks were also mentioned by Anikó Beregszászi who wrote the followings: “The task was two-fold. Status planning had to be instituted to make the use of the Hungarian names of Subcarpathian places *legal* in *written* language use, and corpus planning tasks had to be carried out by *choosing* among the variants that existed in *spoken* discourse.”⁹

Two institutions dealt with the restoration of the historical Hungarian names of Hungarian-populated towns and villages: a) Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association,¹⁰ founded in 1989, as the main initiator of holding referendums to change names of Hungarian settlements;¹¹ b) Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union (now Uzhgorod Hungarian Studies Institute), established in 1988, as the linguistic

8 MÓRICZ Kálmán: *Hogyan helyes? Megérkezett az MTA Nyelvtudományi Intézetének állásfoglalása a kárpátaljai magyar helységnevekről*, Kárpáti Igaz Szó, 1990. december 2, 3. [MÓRICZ Kálmán: *What is correct? The official opinion of the Linguistics Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on “Transcarpathian Hungarian place names” has arrived*, Kárpáti Igaz Szó, 2nd December 1990, 3.] (Hereafter: MÓRICZ: *Hogyan helyes?*[*What is correct?*]..., *op. cit.*)

9 BEREGSZÁSZI Anikó: *Language Planning Issues of Hungarian Place Names in Subcarpathia*, Acta Linguistica Hungarica, 49(1995/1996)/3-4, 374.

10 Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association is the English name-version of the official Ukrainian name of the institution: Товариство Угорської Культури Закарпаття/Tovarisztvo Uhorszkoji Kulturi Zakarpattya. It can also be translated into English as Subcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association based on the Hungarian name of the institution: Kárpátaljai Magyar Kulturális Szövetség. The author of the cited paper uses the latter English name-version of the institution.

11 BEREGSZÁSZI Anikó: *Magyar helységnevek Kárpátalján a nyelvi tervezés tükrében = A Magyar névtani kutatások legújabb eredményei. I. kötet*, ed.: B. GERGELY Pirooska, HAJDÚ Mihály, Gondolat Kiadó, Budapest, 1997, 358. [BEREGSZÁSZI Anikó : *Language Planning Issues of Hungarian Place Names in Subcarpathia = The Latest Results of the Researches of Hungarian Onomastics. Volume I.*, ed.: B. GERGELY Pirooska, HAJDÚ Mihály, Gondolat Kiadó, Budapest, 1997, 358.] (Hereafter: BEREGSZÁSZI: *Magyar helységnevek Kárpátalján*[*Language Planning Issues of Hungarian Place Names*]..., *op. cit.*)

scientific institute of Uzhgorod State (now: National) University that was asked by the authorities to check and form an opinion on the results of the referendums.¹²

Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union considered itself competent to control the way of the restoration of historical Hungarian place names. It formed its own scientific opinion about it by emphasizing that the usage of place names should be based on historical, cultural and linguistic principles. The following principles considered to be the most important by it:¹³

- We should keep those names of settlements that could be found in historical documents, withstood the different governmental and administrative changes and preserved their original forms, for example: *Bilki, Zahattya, Kusnica, Oszij, Dorobratovo and so on.*
- We should reconsider those names of towns and villages that changed during history and choose versions that are based on historical and linguistic principles, while also taking into the local inhabitants' usage.

The Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union in agreement with the Department of Hungarian Philology at Uzhgorod State (now: National) University established the following principles of changing the names of Hungarian-populated settlements into historical Hungarian place names:¹⁴

- We should write the place names in Hungarian as they are accepted in linguistic usage and as they can be found in historical documents. Cyrillic alphabet should be used in the case of transliteration of them into Russian and Ukrainian languages by taking into consideration phonetic and morphological rules of the languages, for examples: *Császlóc – Часлівці/Csaszlivci, Barkaszó – Баркасово/Barkaszovo, Bökény – Бекень/Bekeny and so on.*
- The multi-element place names should be written in accordance with the orthography of the Hungarian language. In the case of the transliteration of them into Russian and Ukrainian languages the first element of them (that is an attributive common noun) should be translated, for example: *Feketepatak – Чорний Потік/Csornyij Potyik, Kisbégány – Мала (Малая) Бийгань/Mala (Malaja) Begany, Nagydobrony – Велика (Великая) Добронь/Velika (Velikaja) Dobrony and so on.*
- The names of Ukrainian-inhabited settlements should be used in Hungarian in accordance with phonetic and morphological rules of the Hungarian language, for example: *Воловець/Volovec – Volóc, Квасово/Kvaszovo – Kovászó, Свалява/Szvaljava – Szolyva, Веряця/Verjaca – Veréce and so on.*
- In the case of the transliteration of multi-element Ukrainian place names into Hungarian the first element of them (that is an attributive common noun) should be translated, for example: *Мала Копаня/Mala Kopanya – Kiskopány, Верхні Ремети/Verhnyi Remeti – Felsőremete and so on.*

12 LIZANEC Péter: *Helységnevek Kárpátalján*, Ung-vidéki Hírek, 1990. december 25, 3. [LIZANEC Péter: *Place names in Transcarpathia*, Ung-vidéki Hírek, 25th December 1990, 3.]

13 LIZANEC: *A nép kultúráját[They preserve]...*, *op. cit.*, 4.

14 LIZANEC: *A nép kultúráját[They preserve]...*, *op. cit.*, 4.

- Several place names in Ukrainian literary language usually get a suffix “-e”: Арданове/*Ardanove*, Берегове/*Berehove*, Мукачеве/*Mukacseve* etc. However, in Transcarpathia Ukrainian place names became widely used with suffix “-o”: Арданово/*Ardanovo*, Берегово/*Berehovo*, Мукачеве/*Mukacsevo* etc. In this way, we should take this into consideration and must not insist on the usage of Ukrainian place names with suffix “-e” except those ones that were established from the old versions of place names with suffix “-oe”: Вербовое/*Verbovoje* – Вербо́ве/*Verbove*, Глубокое/*Hlubokoje* – Глубо́ке/*Hluboke*, Ділове/*Gyilovoje* – Діло́ве/*Gyilove*, Дубовое/*Dubovoje* – Дубо́ве/*Dubove* and so on.

At the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association the Mother Tongue and Language Policy Committee dealt with the issues and questions of the usage of Transcarpathian Hungarian place names. To get closer to the solutions to the problems and the answers to the disputed questions it sent a letter to the Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 25th of September, 1990 requesting the Institute’s opinion on the following questions:¹⁵

- In the case of the multi-element place names the shorter forms of them are widely used in the spoken language. Which one is recommended in the formal and semi-formal written language: the longer or the shorter form (for example: *Beregdéda* or *Déda*, *Mezőkasszony* or *Kasszony*, *Sárosroszi* or *Oroszi*, *Makkosjánosi* or *Jánosi*, *Tiszaújlak* or *Újlak*, *Nevetlenfalva* or *Nevetlen*, *Kisrátság* or *Nagyrátság* and so on)?
- Would it be appropriate to use the historical Hungarian place names in those settlements where there is not an ethnic Hungarian population or the number of them is very low (for example: *Beregszentmiklós* – Чинадієво/*Csinagyijevo*, *Ökörmező* – Міжгір’я/*Mizshirja*, *Királymező* – Усть-Чорна/*Uszty-Csorna*, *Bercsényfalva* – Дубрініч/*Dubrinyics* and so on)?
- Which one is recommended in the case of place names that have more than one variant in spelling (local Hungarian inhabitants prefer mainly the first variant: *Bátyú* or *Bátyu*, *Borzsova* or *Borzsa* and so on)?
- Transcarpathian Hungarians use place names that can receive both *in*-cases and *on*-cases in a different way from those Hungarian speakers who live outside the given linguistic area. Local Hungarian population prefers mainly the *in*-cases (for example: *Beregszászba* for “to *Beregszász*”, *Beregszászban* for “in *Beregszász*”) instead of the suitable *on*-cases (for example: *Beregszászra* for “to *Beregszász*”, *Beregszászon* for “in *Beregszász*”). Which variants of place names are recommended to use?

On 20th of November, 1990 the Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences sent its position and recommendations on the usage of Tran-

15 Letter to the Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences sent by the Mother Tongue and Language Policy Committee of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association. Ungvár (officially called Uzhgorod), 25th September, 1990. It can be found in the *Antal Hodinka Linguistic Research Centre of Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute in Beregszász* (officially called Berehove).

scarpethian Hungarian place names to the Mother Tongue and Language Policy Committee of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association. They are the followings:¹⁶

- Hungarian place names should be written in accordance with the rules of the standard Hungarian orthography. Thus, multi-element place names should always be written as one word (for example: *Tiszaújlak*, *Makkosjánosi* and so on); common words and nouns as components of place names should be usually used in colloquial forms (for example: *szőlős*, *kút*, *víz* and so on)
- From the point of view of the exact identification those place names that consist of one element and are used for representing more than one settlement in the Hungarian linguistic area should get attributive components (distinctive prefixes) and be used in the longer forms. Thus, in the case of the settlements *Oroszi*, *Újlak*, *Jánosi* etc. the longer forms of their names: *Sárosoroszi*, *Tiszaújlak*, *Makkosjánosi* etc. are recommended for use. This procedure is likely to cause a situation where the place names known and used by the local Hungarian community would differ from the official ones used in the local Hungarian press but it would not be a unique problem. In Hungary we can find several examples of this situation like in the case of the settlement *Balatonszabadi*: its official name is *Balatonszabadi* but most of the local inhabitants call it just *Szabadi*.
- It is natural to use the historical Hungarian place names as official and administrative names of settlements and to show them on place name signs at entrances and exits of settlements, in towns and villages where Hungarian inhabitants are in a majority. However, it is recommended to use a Hungarian name with a long history as a nonofficial name in the Hungarian press and in everyday conversations even if the official administrative name of the settlement is not its Hungarian name, for example: in the case of *Ökörmező*.¹⁷ From this point of view it is acceptable that alongside with their official names, ethnic Hungarians refer to villages Чинадієво/Csinagyijevo and Усть-Чорна/Uszty-Csorna as *Szentmiklós* and *Királymező* (see the example of the official place name Bratislava that is used in Hungarian as *Pozsony*). It is possible that the younger generation would not know the historical Hungarian names of settlements which can cause difficulties in the identification and usage of place names. But it is believed that by the continuous reuse of the Hungarian place names in everyday conversation difficulties would disappear in a short time.
- Between suffixes that can be connected to the names of settlements both *in*-cases and *on*-cases are acceptable, neither of them can be considered nonstandard

16 Letter to the Mother Tongue and Language Policy Committee of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association sent by the Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Budapest, 20th November, 1990. It can be found in the *Antal Hodinka Linguistic Research Centre of Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute in Beregszász* (officially called Berehove).

17 Its official name is Міжгір'я/Mizshirja.

colloquial language. The norms of the local linguistic usage show which place names get *in*-cases and which ones get *on*-cases. The language of the press should follow the standards of local usage as well.

- It is important to make and publish the list of the Hungarian names of Transcarpathian towns, villages, mountains and rivers in the interest of the proper and correct use of place names. That list also should show which Hungarian place names can be used as official and administrative names of settlements (in Hungarian-majority towns and villages) and which ones can be used as nonofficial names in the Hungarian press and in everyday conversations (in towns and villages populated by non-Hungarians).

After the recommendations of the Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the usage of Transcarpathian Hungarian place names – according to Móricz – the Mother Tongue and Language Policy Committee of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association immediately started making the list of Hungarian geographical names of Transcarpathia in order to publish a source for the right and correct use of Hungarian place names in Transcarpathia.¹⁸

Unfortunately, the Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union and Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association disagree on several points of the restoration of the historical Hungarian names of Hungarian-populated towns and villages in Transcarpathia. For instance, both institutions emphasized that the main task is the restoration of historical names of settlements, but they defined the notion differently.¹⁹ The Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association stated that historical place names should be the longer-forms of Hungarian names of settlements approved in accordance with the 4th article of the 1898 Act,²⁰ while Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union stressed that traditional place names should be the shorter-forms of Hungarian names of settlements used before the first place name regularization.²¹ The Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association also stated that the opinion of local inhabitants should be the primary decisive factor in selection of traditional place names instead of the rather science-oriented view of Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union.²²

Moreover, the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association disagrees with Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union on the transliteration of the names of several Transcarpathian settlements into Hungarian and Ukrainian as well. Thus, the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association saw the solution in the use of

18 MÓRICZ: *Hogyan helyes? [What is correct?]*..., *op. cit.*, 3.

19 BEREGSZÁSZI: *Magyar helységnevek Kárpátalján [Language Planning Issues of Hungarian Place Names]*..., *op. cit.*, 359.

20 MÓRICZ: *Hogyan helyes? [What is correct?]*..., *op. cit.*, 3.

21 MÓRICZ Kálmán: *Térjünk vissza a természetes állapotokhoz! Kárpátalja*, 1991. május, 9. sz. (II. évf.). 4. [MÓRICZ Kálmán: *Let us return to the natural state*, Kárpátalja, 2(May 1991)/9, 4.]

22 MÓRICZ Kálmán: *Csak kellő tisztelettel...* Kárpáti Igaz Szó, 1991. február 6, 2. [MÓRICZ Kálmán: *Only with due respect*, Kárpáti Igaz Szó, 6th February 1991, 2.] (Hereafter: MÓRICZ: *Csak kellő [Only with]*..., *op. cit.*)

dual bilingual place names, that is, each settlement should have an official name in the state language (in Ukrainian) and another official name in Hungarian.²³ The use of dual bilingual place names for towns was supported by the Institute for Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union.²⁴ However, the usage of dual bilingual place names was not possible in accordance with the 1989 law “*On the languages in the Ukrainian SSR*” because it said that each settlement could have only one official name which should be established and used in Ukrainian.²⁵ On the other hand, it is worthy of attention, that while the authorities were against the use of dual bilingual place names, in practice each settlement in Transcarpathia had two official names: a Russian and a Ukrainian one,²⁶ for example: Минеральное/Mineralnyoje–Мінеральне/Mineralyne,²⁷ Берегово/Berehovo–Берегове/Berehove,²⁸ Узловое/Uzlovoje–Вузлове/Vuzlove,²⁹ Межгорье/Mezsgorje–Міжгір’я/Mizshirja,³⁰ etc.

To resolve the disputed questions of restoring historical Hungarian place names, the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association, Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union and the Institute of Hungarian Studies (Budapest) held a professional meeting in Ungvár (officially called Uzhgorod), on 11th of May, 1991.³¹ The result of the meeting was an eight-point statement. The statement mainly considered desirable: a) the official place names should be used parallelly in the state language and in the languages of Transcarpathian minorities in accordance with the international practice of the usage of settlement names in multinational regions; b) the minority population of a town or a village should be allowed to officially use their own form of the name of the place if they constitute at least 5% of the total local population or number at least 1000 people; c) the official names are to be formed according to the

23 MÓRICZ: *Csak kellő [Only with]...*, *op. cit.*, 2.

24 Here we can only refer to the press. We should find other sources to reveal more details. Source: MÓRICZ: *Csak kellő [Only with]...*, *op. cit.*, 2.

25 Закон Української радянської соціалістичної республіки Про мови в Українській РСР (in Hungarian: *Az Ukrán Szovjet Szocialista Köztársaság törvénye az Ukrán SZSZK-beli nyelvekről*). *Küib*, 28 жовтня 1989 року. Джерело: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/8312-11> (2016.05.21) [*The law of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic “On the languages in the Ukrainian SSR”*. Kyiv, 28th October 1989. Source: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/8312-11> (21.05.2016)]

26 MOÓR: *A vita még nem dőlt el. Beregszász VAGY Beregovo? – Beregszász ÉS Beregovo!* Kárpátalja, 2(1991. június)/11, 10. [MOÓR: *The debate is not over. Beregszász or Beregovo? – Beregszász and Beregovo!* Kárpátalja, 2(June 1991)/11, 10.]

27 Hungarian name of this settlement is: Tiszaásvány. Source: BOTLIK József, DUPKA György: *Ez hát a hon...*, Mandátum – Universum Kiadó, Budapest–Szeged, 1991, 261. [BOTLIK József, DUPKA György: *This is our homeland...*, Mandátum – Universum Publisher, Budapest–Szeged, 1991, 261.] (Hereafter: BOTLIK, DUPKA: *Ez hát a hon [This is our]...*, *op. cit.*)

28 Hungarian name of this settlement is: Beregszász. Source: BOTLIK, DUPKA: *Ez hát a hon [This is our]...*, *op. cit.*, 261.

29 Hungarian name of this settlement is: Bányú. Source: BOTLIK, DUPKA: *Ez hát a hon [This is our]...*, *op. cit.*, 261.

30 Hungarian name of this settlement is: Ökörmező. Source: BOTLIK, DUPKA: *Ez hát a hon [This is our]...*, *op. cit.*, 264.

31 *Kárpátalja településneveiről (Állásfoglalás)*, Kárpátalja, 2(1991. május)/9, 4. [*Participants of the meeting: Official opinion on Transcarpathian Hungarian place names*, Kárpátalja, 2(May 1991)/ 9, 4.]

rules of the formation of proper nouns in each language; d) the historical index of Transcarpathian place names should be completed.

However, differences remained on some points even after the meeting, and the historical index of Transcarpathian place names was never completed either.³²

To make the traditional, historical Hungarian place names officially approved local Hungarians with the help of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association initiated referendums in villages. The results of local referendums were confirmed by councils of villages and districts that forwarded them to the council of the Transcarpathian region. The council of the region, before making its official decision on the historical Hungarian place names supported by local referendums, asked the Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union to form an opinion on them.³³ On that level of the administration the process of restoration and official authorization of the traditional names of Hungarian-populated settlements were slowed by the above mentioned differences between the opinions of Transcarpathian Hungarian Cultural Association and Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union on the historical Hungarian names of settlements.³⁴

Fortunately, in most cases the council of the Transcarpathian region approved the historical Hungarian place names supported by local referendums instead of the place names variants suggested by the Hungarian Studies Centre of the Soviet Union.³⁵ Based on the 1978 Constitution³⁶ (article 108, paragraph 6) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the 1996 Constitution³⁷ (article 85, paragraph 2) of Ukraine, the results of the local referendums were forwarded to the Supreme Council of Ukraine (also known as: Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine) for approval (See Figure 1 in the Appendix, which shows the way of initiating local referendums, forming scientific opinion on them and approving the results of them).

Finally, thanks to the initiation of the Transcarpathian Hungarian minority, the parliament of Ukraine made a positive decision on the official restoration and use of the traditional names of Hungarian-populated settlements four times between 1991 and 2000. Consequently, about fifty Hungarian settlements got back their traditional,

32 BEREGSZÁSZI: *Magyar helységnevek Kárpátalján [Language planning issues of Hungarian place names]...*, op. cit., 360.

33 ДОВОС: *Magyar helységnevek Kárpátalján [Hungarian place names in Transcarpathia]...*, op. cit., 467–468.

34 *Ibid.*, 471.

35 *Ibid.*, 471.

36 Конституція (Основний Закон) Української Радянської Соціалістичної Республіки (in Hungarian: *Az Ukrán Szovjet Szocialista Köztársaság Alkotmánya*). Київ, 20 квітня 1978 року. Джерело: <http://gska2.rada.gov.ua/site/const/istoriya/1978.html> (2016.05.21) [*Constitution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*. Kyiv, 20th April 1978, Source: <http://gska2.rada.gov.ua/site/const/istoriya/1978.html> (21.05.2016)]

37 Конституція України (in Hungarian: *Ukrajna Alkotmánya*). Київ, 28 червня 1996 року. Джерело: <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80/page4> (2015.12.21) [*Constitution of Ukraine*. Kyiv, 28th June 1996, Source: <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96%D0%B2%D1%80/page4> (21.05.2016)]

historical names, for example: Яворове/Javorove became Есень/Eszeny, Заставне/Zasztavne –Запсонь/Zápszony, Юлівці/Julivci – Дюла/Gyula, Дрисіна/Driszina – Дерцен/Dercen etc. But, in the case of two villages: Бодолів/Bodoliv and Вузлове/Vuzlove the historical Hungarian names *Badaló* and *Bátyú* were not given back because the parliament of Ukraine changed Бодолів/Bodoliv into Бадалово/Badalovo and Вузлове/Vuzlove into Батьово/Batyovo. (See Figure 2 and Table 2 in Appendix, which show the results of the fifth place name changes in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia based on the relating decrees of Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine).

Furthermore, the Transcarpathian Hungarian minority also made attempts to restore the historical name of a Hungarian-majority town officially called Берегове/*Berehove*. In the town two referendums were held on the official restoration of the historical town-name *Beregszász*. On the first referendum that took place in 1990 66% of the eligible voters participated in it and 89.9% of them were in favour of the replacement of the official town name Берегове/Berehove with the historical place name *Beregszász*.³⁸ However, the result of the referendum was not approved by the Supreme Council of Ukraine with reference to the lack of law on referendums. The second referendum was held in 2010 51.4% of the eligible voters took part in it and only 46.6% of them supported to restore the historical town name *Beregszász*. Thus, based on the law of national and local referendums³⁹ accepted in 1991 the second referendum was also unsuccessful. However, it is suspicious that many ballots were invalid.⁴⁰

38 FOGARASI: *Berehovo=Beregszász*, Beregi Hírlap, 2010. július 26, Forrás: http://www.beregihirlap.uz.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=679:berehovo-beregszasz&catid=4:kozelet&Itemid=4 (21.05.2016) [FOGARASI: *Berehovo=Beregszász*, Beregi Hírlap, 26th July 2010. Source: http://www.beregihirlap.uz.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=679:berehovo-beregszasz&catid=4:kozelet&Itemid=4 (21.05.2016)]

39 Закон України Про всеукраїнський та місцеві референдуми (in Hungarian: *Ukrajna törvénye az országos és helyi népszavazásokról*). Kiiv, 3 липня 1991 року. Джерело: <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1286-12/page2> (2016.05.21) [*The law of Ukraine "On the national and local referendums"*, Kyiv, 3rd July 1991. Source: <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1286-12/page2> (21.05.2016)]

40 I. Gy.: *Eredménytelen volt a referendum*. Kárpátinfo, 14(2010. november 18.)/46 (14. évf.), 2. Forrás: http://www.karpatinfo.net/hetilap/2010/info_201046.pdf (2016.05.21) [I. Gy.: *It was an unsuccessful referendum*. Kárpátinfo, 14(18th November 2010)/46, 2. Source: http://www.beregihirlap.uz.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=679:berehovo-beregszasz&catid=4:kozelet&Itemid=4 (21.05.2016)]; Берегівці таки не підтримали перейменування Берегова на Бергсас. Закарпаття онлайн, 09.11.2010. Джерело: <http://zakarpattya.net.ua/News/75177-Berehivtsi-taky-ne-pidtrymaly-pereimenuvannia-Berehova-na-Berehsas> (2016.05.21) [*Inhabitants of Berehove did not support to change Berehove into Beregszász*, Zakarpattya online, 09th November 2010. Source: <http://zakarpattya.net.ua/News/75177-Berehivtsi-taky-ne-pidtrymaly-pereimenuvannia-Berehova-na-Berehsas> (21.05.2016)]

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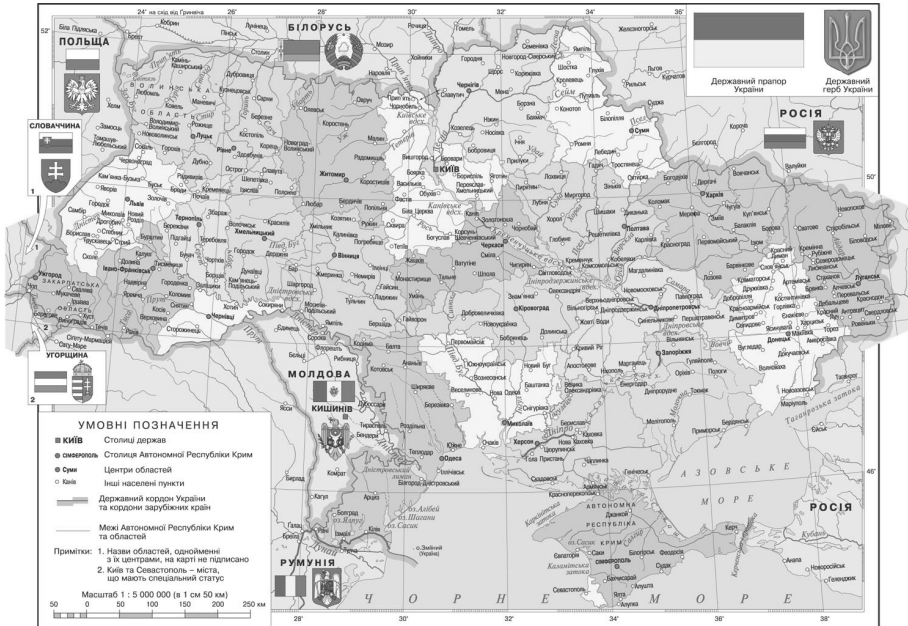
Maps:

Political and Administrative Map of Ukraine. Source: Raster Maps: http://www.raster-maps.com/images/maps/rastr/ukraine/atlas/political_and_administrative_map_of_ukraine.jpg (21.05.2016)

Administrative Map of Present-day Transcarpathia (officially called Закарпатська область/Zakarpatszka oblaszty). Source: Ukrmap: <http://ukrmap.su/en-gr/497.html> (21.05.2016)

APPENDIX

Map 1 Political and Administrative Map of Ukraine



Source: Raster Maps: www.raster-maps.com/images/maps/rastr/ukraine/atlas/political_and_administrative_map_of_ukraine.jpg (2016-05-21)

Map 2 Administrative Map of Present-day Transcarpathia (officially called *Закарпатська область/Zakarpatszka oblaszty*)



Source: Ukrmap: <http://ukrmap.su/en-gr/497.html> (2016-05-21)

Table 1 Changes of Settlement Names during the 20th Century in the Territory of Present-Day Transcarpathia (illustrating with several names of settlements)

No.		Regularizations of Settlement Names				
Country		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1898–1912)	First Czechoslovak Republic (1919–1938)	Hungary (1938/39–1944)	Soviet Union (1944/45–1988)	Soviet Union (1989–1991) Ukraine (1991–2000)
No.		Place names in 1900 before the first planned place name changes	Czech place names according to the second planned place name changes	Names of settlements according to the third planned place name changes (Hungarian and Hungarian-Russian [Русьні])	Russian and Ukrainian names of settlements according to the fourth planned place name changes	Names of settlements after the fifth place name changes (in Ukrainian/Hungarian)
1		Beregszász	Berehovo	Beregszász	Берегово, Берегове	Берегове ⁴¹
2		Munkács	Mukačevo	Munkács	Мукачево, Мукачеве	Мукачеве
3		Nagy-Szőllős	Sevluş	Nagyszöllős	Виноградів, Виноградів	Виноградів
4		Ungvár	Užhorod	Ungvár	Ужгорода, Ужгорода	Ужгорода
5		Ágtelek	Agovo	Tiszaágtelek	Тисянка, Тисянка	Тисянка (02.03.1995) Тисаагтелек/Тисзаагтелек
6		Ásvány	Ašvan	Tiszaasvány	Мінеральное, Мінеральне	Мінеральне (22.02.1991) Тисашвань/Тисзаасvány
7		Badaló	Bodolovo	Badaló	Бодолов, Бодолов	Бодолов (21.09.1991) Бадалово/Badalovo
8		Bátyú	Bátovo	Bátyu	Узлове, Узлове	Узлове (02.03.1995) Батьово/Batyovó
9		Bereg-Ujfalu	Nové Seló	Beregújfalu	Новое Село, Нове Село	Нове Село (21.09.1991) Берегуйфалу/Beregújfalu

41 To restore the historical name (*Beregszász*) of the town Берегове/Berehove was unsuccessful.

No.	Country	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1898–1912)	First Czechoslovak Republic (1919–1938)	Hungary (1938/39–1944)	Soviet Union (1944/45–1988)	Soviet Union (1989–1991) Ukraine (1991–2000)
No.		Place names in 1900 before the first planned place name changes	Czech place names according to the second planned place name changes	Names of settlements according to the third planned place name changes (Hungarian and Hungarian-Russian [Rusyn])	Russian and Ukrainian names of settlements according to the fourth planned place name changes	Names of settlements after the fifth place name changes (in Ukrainian/Hungarian)
10		Bökény	Bekeň	Tiszabökény	Бобовое	Бобове (19.10.2000) Тисобикень/Tiszabökény
11		Déda	Dědovo	Beregdéda	Делово	Ділове (02.03.1995) Дийда/Déda
12		Derczen	Drysina	Derczen	Дрисина	Дрисина (02.03.1995) Дерцен/Derczen
13		Eszeny	Eseň	Eszeny	Яворово	Яворове (22.02.1991) Есень/Eszeny
14		Fertős-Almás	Fertőalmás	Fertőalmás	Заболотье	Заболоття (19.10.2000) Фертешолмаш/Fertőalmás
15		Fornos	Fornoš	Fornos	Ліскове	Ліскове (02.03.1995) Форнош/Fornos
16		Gyula	Dula	Szöllősgyula	Юлівці	Юлівці (02.03.1995) Дюла/Gyula
17		Makkos-Jánosi	Janošovo	Makkosjános	Ивановка	Іванівка (02.03.1995) Яноші/János
18		Nevetlenfalu	Dakova	Nevetlenfalu	Дьяково	Дьякове (19.10.2000) Неветленфалу/Nevetlenfalu
19		Péterfalva	Petrovo	Tiszapéterfalva	Петрово	Петрове (19.10.2000) Пийтерфалво/Péterfalva
20		Som	Šom	Beregsom	Деренковец	Деренковець (02.03.1995) Шом/Som

No.	Country	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1898–1912)	Place names according to the first planned place name changes	First Czechoslovak Republic (1919–1938)	Hungary (1938/39–1944)	Soviet Union (1944/45–1988)	Soviet Union (1989–1991) Ukraine (1991–2000)
No.		Place names in 1900 before the first planned place name changes	Czech place names according to the second planned place name changes	Names of settlements according to the third planned place name changes (Hungarian and Hungarian-Russian [Русын])	Russian and Ukrainian names of settlements according to the fourth planned place name changes	Names of settlements after the fifth place name changes (in Ukrainian/Hungarian)
21		Szernye	Serně	Szernye	Ровное, Рівне	Рівне (02.03.1995) Серне/Szernye
22		Szürte	Surty	Szürte	Струмковка, Струмківка	Струмківка (02.03.1995) Сюрте/Szürte
23		Holibina	Holibinné	Holibina/Голубинное	Голубине, Голубине	Голубине
24	Kis-Kurány (Mála Koppany)	Alsóveresmart	Malá Koráňa	Alsóveresmart/Мала Копаня	Малая Копаня, Мала Копаня	Мала Копаня
25		Kőrösmező	Jasňa	Kőrösmező/Ясния	Ясния, Ясния	Ясния
26		Német-mokra	Németká Mokra	Németmokra/Ньюмецька Мокра	Комсомольськ, Комсомольськ	Комсомольськ (04.02.2016) Ньюмецька Мокра
27		Ökörmező	Volové	Ökörmező/Воловое	Воловое, Волове (1953) Межгорье, Міжгір'я	Міжгір'я
28		Tisova	Tisov	Tiszova/Тисова	Тиснев, Тисів	Тисів
29		Veresmart (Velikou Kopanyon)	Veliká Koráňa	Felsőveresmart/Велика Копаня	Великая Копаня, Велика Копаня	Велика Копаня

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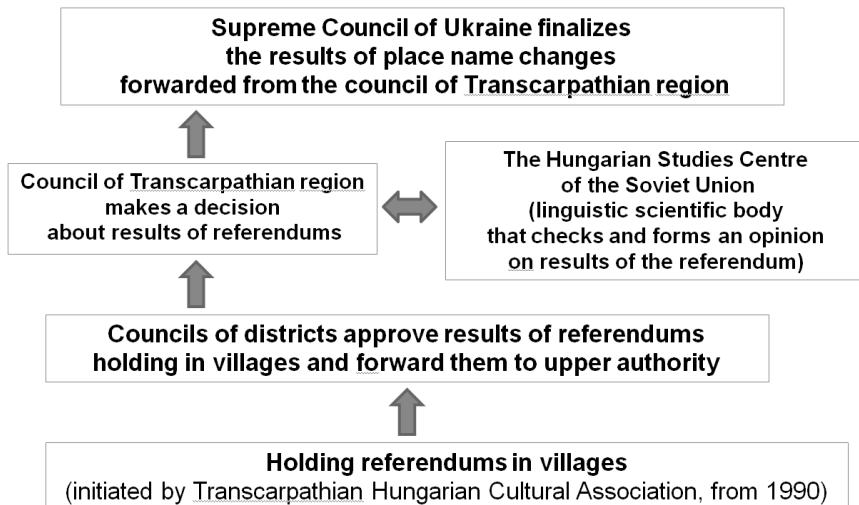
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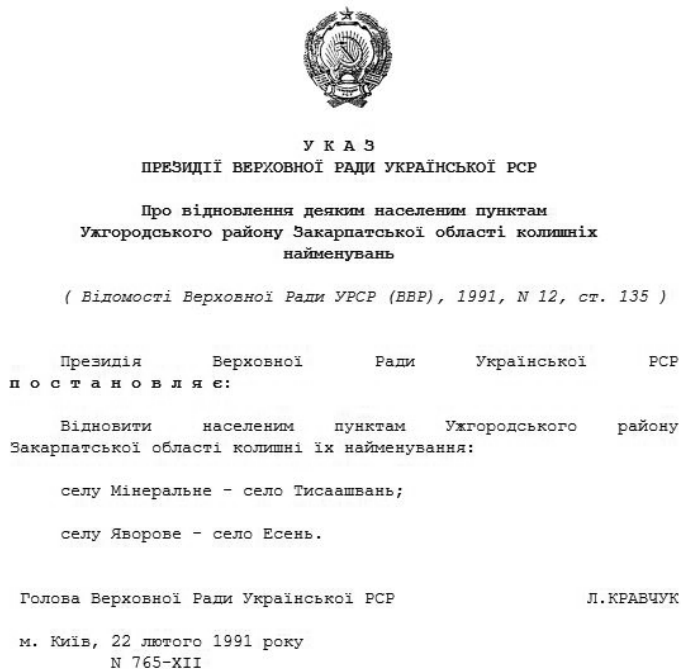
Історія міст і сіл Української РСР: В 26 т. ЗАКАРПАТСЬКА ОБЛАСТЬ / Ред. кол. тому: Белоусов В. І. (гол. редкол.), Балега Ю. І., Балла Л. К., Гончаренко А. О., Гранчак І. М., Коструб Г. М. (заст. гол. редкол.), Магарита В. І., Мельникова І. М., Міщенко С. О., Пітра Ю. Ю., Попович Д. П., Пруниця С. Ю. (відп. секр. редкол.), Русин О. І., Співак Б. І., Федоренко В. Г., Хайнас В. В., Чепур Д. В. (заст. гол. редкол.), Шульга І. Г. АН УРСР. Інститут історії. – К.: Голов. ред. УРЕ АН УРСР, 1969. 810 с. [History of the Cities, Towns and Villages in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Volume 26., Transcarpathian Region, ed.: Bjelouszov V. I., The Institute for Historians of the Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR, 1969, 810.]

Figure 1 The Way of Initiating Local Referendums, Forming Scientific Opinion on Them and Approving the Results of Them



Source: Edited by the author of this study – © Sándor Dobos (2016)

Figure 2 Some Decrees of the Verkhovna Rada(Parliament) of Ukraine Relating to the Changes of Names of Hungarian-Populated Settlements





**ПОСТАНОВА
ПРЕЗИДІЇ ВЕРХОВНОЇ РАДИ УКРАЇНИ**

**Про відновлення окремих населених пунктам
Берегівського, Виноградівського, Мукачівського
та Ужгородського районів Закарпатської області
колишніх найменувань**

(Відомості Верховної Ради (ВВР), 1995, N 14, ст. 98)

Президія Верховної Ради України постановляє:

Відновити колишні найменування населених пунктам
Закарпатської області:

у Берегівському районі: селищу міського типу Вузлове -
селище міського типу Батьово, селу Гараздівка - село Гут, селу
Деренковець - село Шом, селу Дзвінкове - село Горонглаб, селу
Ділове - село Дийда, селу Добросілля - село Бене, селу Іванівка -
село Яноші, селу Косини - село Косонь, селу Липове - село Гетен,
селу Сонячне - село Мале Попово, селу Четове - село Четфалва;

у Виноградівському районі: селу Юлівці - село Діла;

у Мукачівському районі: селу Бородівка - село Варбово, селу
Дрисіна - село Дершен, селу Ліскове - село Фornoш, селу Нове Село
- село Шенборн, селу Рівне - село Серне;

у Ужгородському районі: селу Антонівка - село Анталовці,
селу Дереші - село Ватфа, селу Комарівці - село Паладь-Комарівці,
селу Лемківці - село Ляхівці, селу Павлове - село Палло, селу
Прикордонне - село Вотфалва, селу Солонці - село Малі Селменці,
селу Струмківка - село Скрте, селу Тисянка - село Тисааттелек,
селу Цеглівка - село Тийглаш.

Голова Верховної Ради України

О.МОРОЗ

м. Київ, 2 березня 1995 року
N 137/95-ПВ



**ПОСТАНОВА
ВЕРХОВНОЇ РАДИ УКРАЇНИ**

**Про відновлення окремих населених пунктам
Виноградівського району Закарпатської області
колишніх найменувань**

(Відомості Верховної Ради України (ВВР), 2000, N 49, ст.433)

Верховна Рада України постановляє:

Відновити колишні найменування окремих населених пунктам
Виноградівського району Закарпатської області:

селу Бобове - село Тисобикень, селу Братово - село Ботар,
селу Дівичне - село Форголань, селу Дяково - село Неветленфолу,
селу Заболоття - село Фертешолмаш, селу Клинове - село Оклі, селу
Клиновецька Гора - село Оклі Гедь, селу Петрово - село
Пийтерфолво.

Голова Верховної Ради України

І.ПЛЕШЧ

м. Київ, 19 жовтня 2000 року
N 2060-III

Source: Офіційний веб-портал Верховної Ради України. Джерело: www.rada.gov.ua/ (2016-05-21) [Official web portal of Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine. Source: www.rada.gov.ua/ (2016-05-21)]

Table 2 Results of the Fifth Place Name Changes in the Territory of Present-Day Transcarpathia Based on the Relating Decrees of Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine

No.	Date	Districts	Names of Hungarian settlements before the fifth place name changes	Names of Hungarian settlements after the fifth place name changes (in Ukrainian/Hungarian)
1	22th February 19911	Ужгородський/ Uzhgodszkij (in Hungarian: Ungvári)	1) Яворове (Javorove) 2) Мінеральне (Mineralne)	Есень/Eszeny Тисаашвань/Тисзаашвань
2	21st September 19912	Берегівський/ Berehivszkij (in Hungarian: Beregszászi)	1) Грабарів (Hrabariv) 2) Заставне (Zasztavne) 3) Зміївка (Zmijivka) 4) Лужанка (Luzsanka) 5) Нове Село (Nove Szelo) 6) Бодолія (Bodolya)	Галабор/Галáбор Запсонь/Zápszony Кідьош/Kígyós Астеї/Asztely Берегуйфалу/Beregújfalu Бадалово/Badalovo
3	2nd March 19953	Берегівський/ Berehivszkij (in Hungarian: Beregszászi)	1) Вузлове (Vuzlove) 2) Гаразівка (Harazgyivka) 3) Деренковець (Derenkoves) 4) Дзвінкове (Dzvinkove) 5) Дідове (Gyidove) 6) Добросілля (Dobroszilja) 7) Іванівка (Ivanivka) 8) Косини (Koszini) 9) Ліпове (Lipove) 10) Сонячне (Szonyacsne) 11) Четове (Csetove)	Батьово/Batyovó Гут/Gút Шом/Som Горонглаб/Harangláb Дийда/Déda Бене/Bene Яноші/Jánosi Косонь/Kaszony Гетен/Hetyen Мале Погоро/Киспороро Четфалва/Csetfalva
		Виноградівський/ Vínogradivszkij (in Hungarian: Nagyszőlősi)	1) Юлівці (Julivci)	Дюла/Gyula
		Мукачівський/ Mukacsivszkij (in Hungarian: Munkácsi)	1) Арісіна (Drizsina) 2) Ліскове (Liszkove) 3) Рівне (Rivne)	Дерцен/Dercen Форнош/Fornos Серне/Szertnye

No.	Date	Districts	Names of Hungarian settlements before the fifth place-name changes	Names of Hungarian settlements after the fifth place-name changes (in Ukrainian/Hungarian)
3	2nd March 1953	Ужгородський/ Uzhgodszkij (in Hungarian Ungvári)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Деревці (Derevci) 2) Комарівці (Komarivci) 3) Павлове (Pavlove) 4) Прикордонне (Prikorodonne) 5) Солонці (Solonci) 6) Струмківка (Strumkivka) 7) Тисянка (Tiszjanka) 8) Цеглівка (Cehlivka) 	<p>Батфа/Bátfa</p> <p>Паладь-Комарівці/Palágykomoró</p> <p>Палло/Palló</p> <p>Ботфалва/Botfalva</p> <p>Малі Селменці/Kisszelmenc</p> <p>Сюрте/Szürte</p> <p>Тисаагтелек/Tiszaágtelek</p> <p>Тийлаш/Téglás</p>
4	19th October 2004	Виноградівський/ Vinogradivszkij (in Hungarian Nagyszőlősi)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Бобове (Bobove) 2) Брагово (Bratovo) 3) Дівичне (Gyivicsne) 4) Дяково (Gyakovo) 5) Заболоття (Zabolottya) 6) Клинове (Klipove) 7) Клиновецька Гора (Klipovetska Hora) 8) Петрово (Petrovo) 	<p>Тисобикень/Tiszabökény</p> <p>Ботар/Batár</p> <p>Форголаш/Forgolány</p> <p>Неветленфолу/Nevetlenfalu</p> <p>Фертешоллаш/Fertőszalmás</p> <p>Оклай/Akli</p> <p>Оклай Теаь/Aklihegy</p> <p>Пийтерфолва/Péterfalva</p>

Sources:

Указ Президії Верховної Ради Української РСР Про відновлення деяким населеним пунктам Ужгородського району Закарпатської області колишніх найменувань (in Hungarian: *Az Ukrán SZSZK Legfelsőbb Tanácsa Elnökségének rendelete Kárpátalja Ungvári járásához tartozó települései történelmi neveinek visszaállításáról*). Kiiv, 22 лютого 1991 року. Джерело: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/765-12> (2015-12-21) [The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the restoration of historical names of settlements belonged to the Ungvári district (officially called Uzhgorodszkij rajon). Kyiv, 22nd February 1991, Source: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/765-12> (2015-12-21)]

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