

Onoma 56

Journal of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences

ISSN: 0078-463X; e-ISSN: 1783-1644

Journal homepage: <https://onomajournal.org/>

Anikó Szilágyi-Kósa, *Bewegte Eigennamen: Namenintegration and Namentranslation im Sprachenpaar Deutsch-Ungarisch* [Moving proper names: name integration and name translation in German-Hungarian language pair], Hamburg: Verlag Dr. Kovač, 2021, 231 pp., ISBN 978-3-339-12498-2

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To cite this article: Hauber, Kitti. 2021. Anikó Szilágyi-Kósa, *Bewegte Eigennamen: Namenintegration and Namentranslation im Sprachenpaar Deutsch-Ungarisch* [Moving proper names: name integration and name translation in German-Hungarian language pair], Hamburg: Verlag Dr. Kovač, 2021, 231 pp., ISBN 978-3-339-12498-2. *Onoma* 56, 311–315. DOI: 10.34158/ONOMA.56/2021/18

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.34158/ONOMA.56/2021/18>

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Article history

Received on 10 November 2021.

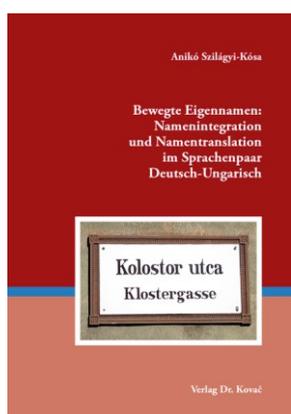
Final form accepted on 11 December 2021.

Published online on 13 December 2021.

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<https://www.verlagdrkovac.de/978-3-339-12498-2.htm#pop12498>

Name theory and applied onomastics are two edges of the linguistic scale, yet they are strongly connected by their subjects: proper names. Questions about translatability of names or the existence of name pairs and allonyms in multilingual environments as results of spontaneous cultural and linguistic connections or of conscious translation are two of the many fields where theory and practice walk side by side. In the newly published book of Anikó Szilágyi-Kósa, the two ends join with meticulously analyzed empirical data to fulfill the enormous task of presenting the general idea of the integration and transmission of names in the light of German-Hungarian linguistic connections that have been continuous in the Carpathian Basin since the 10th century. Besides the theoretical aspects, it focuses on name pairs that were created historically, the questions of the translation of proper names, and the reasons and ways of appearance of proper names in lexicological works.

The book starts with a “Vorwort” (‘Preface’) by the author, containing the motivations for the study and the summary of the issues included in the work (pp. 7–8). The book is divided into six chapters (where chapter five gives conclusions and chapter six contains the references) which are subdivided into various subchapters.

The first chapter, “Eigennamen als besondere sprachliche Zeichen” (‘Proper names as special linguistic signs’), deals with the acceptance of proper names as practical linguistic universals and the central question of name theory, that is, the meaning of proper names (pp. 9–14). The issue stands primarily on the distinction of *nomen appellativum* (*Gattungsnamen*, ‘generic names’ or ‘common nouns’) and *nomen proprium* (*Eigennamen*, ‘proper names’). Szilágyi-Kósa also sheds light on the problems and different methods of categorization of proper names that can be based on language dependent or extralingual aspects.

The second chapter, “Namenintegration als Ergebnis von Sprachenkontakten” (‘Name integration as the result of language contacts’), begins with theoretical questions regarding linguistic allonyms (e.g. German *Plattensee* ~ Hungarian *Balaton*, name pairs of Lake Balaton) and propriality synonymy (e.g. German *Transsylvanien* ~ German *Siebenbürgen*, the German names of Transylvania) as historically emerged interlingual phenomena (pp. 15–74). After the detailed summary of the literature on the subject, the author puts the emphasis on geographical names and personal names while presenting case studies about both name types (pp. 23–57, 59–68).

German geographical names were documented on the territory of the Hungarian Kingdom since the Middle Ages. But their real emergence started in the 18th century, when masses of German speaking settlers arrived in Hungary after the final expulsion of the Ottoman occupiers in the 17th century. Based on maps from 1996, 2004 and 2014, Szilágyi-Kósa presents the qualitative and quantitative study of 373 toponym pairs of seven counties in northwest Hungary (pp. 24–37). The author also adds the study of 193 bilingual micro-toponyms of Barnag/Ponak (99 data) and Vöröstó/Wereschtul (94 data), two settlements in Veszprém county following the functional-semantic and lexical-morphological categorization developed by István Hoffmann (pp. 38–57). In this case, data were extracted from an oral collection from 1981–1982, and the result of the analysis is shown in diagrams and tables (pp. 52–56).

In the case study of Hungarian family names in Germany, the analysis is based on the family names that appear as entries in the dictionary of *Duden Familiennamen* (pp. 59–61). The spatial distribution of names such as *Nagy* and *Nemeth* are shown on maps (p. 60). In the case of Hungarian family names in Austria data is provided by the collection of László Vincze, and various cases of written variants are explained (pp. 62–68). German family names in the Hungarian speaking area were documented since the 11th century following the arrival of Gisela, the Bavarian princess who became the first queen consort of Hungary, but the mass appearance of German family names started in the 18th century. A trinity is characteristic in their case: family names can show phonemic, graphematic and orthographic variations according to standard German, dialects of High German or Middle German (the vernacular language variants of the name bearers) and Hungarian. At the end of the chapter, there is a short summary of the positive consequences of the latest political decisions regarding the linguistic landscape in Hungary (pp. 69–74).

In the third chapter, “Namentranslation im Sprachenpaar Deutsch-Ungarisch” (‘Name translation in the German-Hungarian language pair’), Szilágyi-Kósa first discusses the theoretical questions of the translation of proper names with detailed literature review (pp. 75–152). From an onomastic point of view, proper names cannot or can only partly be translated, while from the point of view of translation studies, proper names are linguistic realities

that are untranslatable. However, even the exact meaning of translation can be defined in different ways. Through the presentation of various typology of strategies for translation, Szilágyi-Kósa points out that the translatability of proper names depends on extralingual aspects and is highly affected by the distance of the proper name in question from the *nomen proprium* in the scale of prototypicality.

The subchapter “Übertragung von Personennamen” (‘Transmission of personal names’) counts the possibilities of the translation of personal names that are generally not translated, yet in some cases the common practice is different: name of rulers (e.g. German *Franz Josef* ~ Hungarian *Ferenc József*), popes (e.g. German *Papst Benedikt XVI.* ~ Hungarian *XVI. Benedek pápa*), saints (e.g. German *der Heiligen Elisabeth aus dem Árpádenhaus* ~ Hungarian *Árpát-házi Szent Erzsébet*) and other personalities of the church or history (e.g. German *Martin Luther* ~ Hungarian *Luther Márton*) are to be translated. The types of translation are illustrated with various examples (pp. 89–92). The possible change of the sequence of the first name and the family name according to rules of the target language (e.g. German *Angela Merkel* ~ Hungarian *Angela Merkel*; German *Béla Bartók* ~ Hungarian *Bartók Béla*) or the case of quasi names (e.g. German *Max Mustermann* ~ Hungarian *Minta János*) are also discussed in this section.

In the subsection “Übertragung von geographischen Namen” (‘Transmission of geographical names’), the author underlines the importance of territorial knowledge in the existence of allonyms (pp. 94–103). The strategies of translation of names of macro- and micro-toponyms are analyzed and illustrated with examples in both German and Hungarian.

The subchapter “Empirische Untersuchung zum Umgang mit Eigennamen in der Translationsarbeit” (‘Empirical investigation of the handling of proper names in the working process of translation’) contains the detailed explanations and analyses of an investigation carried out in March 2021, with the participation of 53 specialized translators (pp. 108–123). It included questions about the attitude of translators towards the translatability of proper names and about their methods of translating names. Tasks of translation of geographical names from Hungarian to German then from German to Hungarian (pp. 117–119, 121–122) were also given to the participants. The results show that the transability of names depends highly on their type and whether they have allonyms in the target language.

In the subchapter “Zur Übertragung von literarischen Namen” (‘On the transmission of literary names’), the author underlines that literary names possess a certain poetical function as well. It can affect the name bearer or the entire milieu of the literary work. The intention for the categorization of this type of names goes back to Aristotle. Szilágyi-Kósa provides the categories (pp. 126–127) used in the two case studies included about the method of translation of personal and geographical names. In the first one she analyses the names

that appear in the novel *Esti Kornél* by Dezső Kosztolányi and in its German translation *Ein Held seiner Zeit – Die Bekenntnisse des Kornél Esti* (pp. 128–143). In the second, the analysis is focused on the names in the earliest works of Thomas Mann (*Der kleine Herr Friedemann; Tobias Mindernickel; Wie Jappe und Do Escobar sich prügelten*) and their Hungarian translations (*Friedemann úr, a törpe; Mindernickel Tóbiás; Hogyan verekedett meg Jappe és Do Escobar?*) (pp. 143–151).

Chapter four, “Eigennamen in Wörterbüchern” (‘Proper names in dictionaries’) introduces the problems regarding the codification of names and also their handling and issues in the lexicological practice (pp. 153–206). As bilingual dictionaries generally target language learners and translators, the appearance of proper names in these works depends mostly on the cultural importance of the name bearers. In the subchapters, Szilágyi-Kósa analyzes eight bilingual (Hungarian-German and German-Hungarian) dictionaries, regional cultural dictionaries, as well as German-Hungarian dictionaries on geographical names according to the name types they include, the possible reasons why and how specific proper names became entries, and what kind of linguistic and encyclopedic information is provided in them (pp. 158–181, 181–199, 200–205).

The book ends with conclusions (pp. 207–213) and the references (pp. 213–231). It carries out a detailed summary of name theory regarding the integration and translation of names, while also providing a fresh and inspiring overall view of the applied aspects of it with examples taken from the rich source of the long-lasting connection between the German and the Hungarian languages.