

SUMMARY

This volume is published in honour of Dezső Pais on the occasion of hundredth anniversary of his birth.

In the column Studies, Articles, Data /Tanulmányok, Cikkek, Adatok/ L. BENKŐ deals with the etymologies of two names: Pais and Dezső. He points out that the origin of the word pais is from Italian, but the turning into name of the word is a Hungarian development. On the name Dezső he establishes that it is not related to name Deus 'God' but it is connected to Desiderius, in the old Hungarian pronuntiation Dešideriuš. E. RÁCZ writes on two Hungarian common nouns: csép and maca. He proves that the very early data of TESz /Historical and Etymological Dictionary/ are misinterpretations because the data of csép are proper names in connection with csép. On the other hand the data of maca in the TESz are not petnames, so we can ask the origin of the common noun /'mistress, flame'/ in the Slavonic languages. M. HORVÁTH presents the language- and name-usage of an ancient Hungarian family /Batthány/ in the 17. century. She establishes that the family used Hungarian language at home, ^{to}the indoor servants had German names but outdoor servants bore German and Hungarian names. M. KÁZMÉR deals with the Hungarian family names. There are Hungarian family names, which are unexplainable unless known the dialectological words. The author explains the following names: Bice, Bocéros, Bődör, Csempesz, Csia, Csula, Eszterág, Kajcsa, Kajtár, Kajtor. Gy. KRISTÓ deals with the Hungarian place name ending -grad -grád. He verifies that all these names came from Bulgarian-Slavonic languages and theirs second parts mean 'fortress', first parts mean the quality, feature of the fortress /tall, white, black, small, whole etc./. M. HAJDÚ gives the first part of his article which examines the word szer 'the

part of a village' in the place names. The original meaning of the word was 'row, line; orderliness'. B. KÁLMÁN presents the new place names in Hungary in the 15--18. centuries. There were adoptions, translations, collateral namings from or by Turkish, German, Slavonic and Hungarian. Á. SZABÓ T. writes on the collateral name giving of a Transylvanian town, Brassó by Hungarian, Rumanian and German. C. REUTER gives etymologies of two Hungarian place names in Temesköz /in Rumania/: Agyagos and Menyes. He enumerates a lot of data from 15--19. centuries and establishes that the new name Agadics ~ Agacsics came from Hungarian agyag 'clay' on the other side Menyes came from a fish name: burbot 'Lota vulgaris'. D. JUHÁSZ writes on a Hungarian geographical common noun: bürü 'foot-bridge, small bridge', and from this word by compound bürü + hid 'foot-bridge + bridge' > bórhid which means today /bőr + hid/ 'skin' + 'bridge' because the meaning of the first word was glossed. K. J. SOLTÉSZ examines the unusually formed place names in which the each part of the names are in plural, in genitive, in adverbial case etc.

In the column Debate /Vita/ A. HEGEDŰS shows two polemics of Dezső Pais on proper names /Kecskemét and Bendegúz/. Á. SZABÓ T. writes on new street names at Budapest and joins with it a short article of M. HAJDÚ.

In the column Memory /Emlékezés/ K. KOROMPAY publishes from letters Dezső Pais and János Horváth. E. ZELLIGER publishes the memoirs of Géza Bárczi on Dezső Pais. B. BÜKY enumerates the names of men which were used by Dezső Pais.