Kinship in the Altaic World

Proceedings of the 48th PIAC

Edited by Elena V. Boikova
and Rostislav B. Rybakov



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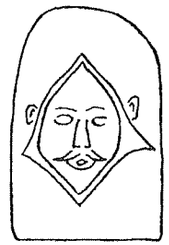
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The signet shows a stone sculpture from Ubsunur aimag, Mongolia.

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Preface

The 48th annual Meeting of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference, the was held at the Center for International Cooperation "Olimpiets" in the outskirts of Moscow, Russia, from the 10 to the 15 of July, 2005. The first-ever PIAC Meeting in Russia was held by the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Director of which Rostislav R. Rybakov was the President of the 48th Meeting.

73 specialists, who represented Canada, Czechia, China, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Russia, Turkey and the U.S.A., took part in the conference. 54 papers were read in 20 sessions. The general theme of the 48th Meeting of the PIAC was "Kinship in the Altaic World." Most papers presented at the conference, were dedicated to this theme.

The participants of the conference had an excursion by bus to Moscow where they visited the State Historical Museum of Russia and were present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition of Oriental Books in the State Library of Foreign Literature. They also had a boat trip on the Moskva River.

The Secretary General of the PIAC, Professor Denis Sinor, was awarded the rank of "Honorary Professor" presented to him by the Academic Council of the Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS.

The Indiana University Award for Altaic Studies went to Professor Sergei Klyashtorny, the head of the Department of Turkic and Mongolian Studies of the St.-Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies.

The organizers of the 48th Meeting of the PIAC were financially supported by the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Russian Foundation for Humanities. The conference itself was carried out thanks to the active participation of the members of the Institute of Oriental Studies – Dr. Ilya Zaitsev, Dr. Tatiana Pang, Dr. Edward Efimov, Dr. Zoya Anaiban, Galina Kuznetsova and others. We express special thanks to Dr. Zoya Shalyapina, Professor Anna Dybo, Professor Dr. Barbara Kellner-Heinkele, Dr. Tamara Pogibenko, Dr. Charles Carlson and Dr. Alexander Kostyrkin who helped to prepare this volume for publication.

We are thankful to Michael Langfeld and Dr. Barbara Krauss who supported our efforts to publish the Proceedings of the 48th PIAC Meeting in quite a short period of time.

Moscow, April 2006

Elena V. Boikova Rostislav R. Rybakov

Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences

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On the Ethnic Names of the Cumans of Hungary

Imre Baski

By the eve of the Mongol conquest, all the Turkic states and tribal confederations of Central Asia were in decline and fragmenting. The Chinggisid invasions of the early 13th c. caused the migration of Kipchak-Cumans and destroyed the traditional tribal and confederational patterns that had been inherited from the Türk era.[1]

The Mongol invasion put an end to the control of the Cuman over the Pontic steppes, and after the final defeat in 1239, a part of them sought refuge in Hungary. Some 17-20,000 Kipchak families, it is estimated, took refuge in Hungary whither, in 1239, they arrived under their chieftain Köten. They were settled around the country, especially in regions that had been devastated by the Mongols during their raids of 1241/42. Some remnants of the Cuman language are also found in Hungarian. About 200 proper names (anthroponyms, toponyms, ethnonyms) and dozens of common nouns of the Hungarian language are of Cumanian origin. We have certain newer results in the investigation of the linguistic inheritance of the Cumans of Hungary but they are less known by the international scientific circles.

As is known from the written sources, seven tribes of the Kipchak-Cumans settled down in Hungary.[2] More correctly, we can speak about fragments of tribes or clans (Latin *generatio, genus*) as the Hungarian sources mention them. The seventh "tribe" was the non-Turkic group of Iassins (Alans of Iranian origin) who had been wandering with the Cumans for long.

The aim of the paper is to present the known ethnic names of the Cumans living in Hungary. Earlier J. Németh,[3] Gy. Györffy,[4] L. Rásonyi,[5] I. Mándoky[6] dealt with this field.

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[1] See the related titles in: Bearman, P.J., Bianquis, Th., Bosworth, C.E., Donzel, E. van, Heinrichs, W.P. (eds.), *The Encyclopaedia of Islam.* New Edition. Glossary and Index to Vols. I-IX. Leiden – Boston – Köln, 2000.

[2] Even today, the representatives of the Modok family from Kiskunhalas claim that their ancestors originate from the "seventh tent", that is from the seventh clan of the Cumans (I. Mándoky's and A. Szakál's communication, cf. also Horváth, F., *A csengelei kunok ura és népe.* Budapest, 2001, p. 36 [Lord and folk of the Cumans of Csengele]). The *Babuds*, the members of another family of the same settlement, seem to trace their origins back to the "fourth tent" (cf. Horváth, F., loc. cit.).

[3] Julius Németh, Die Volksnamen *quman* und *qûn*. In: *Kőrösi Csoma Archivum*. Vol. III. Budapest, 1941, pp. 95-109; Gyula Németh, A kunok neve és eredete. In: *Századok* LXXVI (1942), pp. 166-178. [Name and Origin of the Cumans].

The matter is that the names of all the seven tribes have not been established yet. Five tribes or clans are known by name and can be attached to a concrete area so far. These are the following: 1. *Borcsol* (read borčol), county Temes, 2. *Csertán* (read čertān), Lesser Cumania, 3. *Olás* (read olāš), Greater Cumania, 4. *Iloncsuk* (read ilončuk), Lesser Cumania, 5. *Kór* (read kōr), county Csanád. The 6th is *Köncsög* (read könčög) which seems very problematic so far.

Some more ethnic names remained in different toponyms and anthroponyms of Cumanian origin. A part of them stemmed directly from the name of the clan which settled down in the territory in question. Other ethnonyms became anthroponyms in time or to the contrary, the name of the chief of the clan was used as clan-name, which is frequently observed with the Nogays and Crimean Tatars. Such names could be preserved as reminders of the person or clan living in the area.

In our paper we try to examine these data comparing them with the ethnonymical system of the past and present-day related Kipchak peoples. Also the etymological explanation of each name will be given.

Borcsól [read borčōl] "Pepper-son(s)" (1266-1300: *Borchol* [read borčol], 1288: *Borchoul* [read borčoul], *Borchovl* [read borčoul]), a clan in County Temes, between the rivers Temes and Maros.[7]

Cf. 1127, 1169 etc. Kipchak (Polovets) EN *Burĵogli*[8] *(Burčevič)* (mentioned in Russian chronicles),[9] 13th c. Mameluk EN *Burč-oylu*, native tribe of a Mameluk sultan, 15th c. PN *Bourçula* [Burčul] in Rouman sources.[10]

< Cumanian and Middle Kipchak *burč* 'Karabiber' (pepper) + *-oyul* 'Oğul, erkek çocuk' (son, son of) (KTS).[11] In Z.V. Togan's oppinion it should be interpreted as *Boroç oğlu*,[12] although the word *boroč* cannot be found anywhere.

[4] György Györffy, A kun és komán népnév eredetének kérdéséhez. In: *Antiquitas Hungarica* II. Budapest, 1948, pp. 158-176 (= Györffy 1948) [To the question of the origin of ethnonyms kun and komán]; New edition in: *A magyarság keleti elemei*. Budapest, 1990, pp. 200-219. [Oriental elements of the Hungarians].

[5] László Rásonyi Nagy, Borcsol és Csertán. In: *Magyar Nyelv* XXII (1926), pp.132-133. [Cuman ethnical names].

[6] István Mándoky, A kunok ulas törzse és törökségi kapcsolatai. In: *Jászkunság* XXII/1-2 (1976), pp. 54-59. [The Ulas tribe of the Cumans and its Turkic relations]; István Mándoky Kongur, *A kun nyelv magyarországi emlékei*. Karcag, 1993 [The Remains of the Cumanian Language in Hungary].

[7] Gyárfás II, 418, 456 pp. (Gyárfás = István Gyárfás, *A jász-kunok története*. Vol. I-IV. Kecskemét-Budapest 1870-1885 [A History of the Iassins (Alans) and Cumans].

[8] Because of technical reasons, we had to use letter *ĵ* for denoting sound *dž*.

[9] Baskakov 1984, p. 63. (= A.N. Baskakov. Imena polovcev i nazvanija poloveckih plemen v russkih letopisjah. In: *Tjurkskaja onomastika*. Moskva, 1984).

[10] L. Rásonyi, KÖA p. 96. (KÖA = Cuman Özel Adları. In: *Türk Kültürü Araştırmaları*. Ankara, Yıl III-VI (1966-1969)).

Csertán [čertān] "Pike; Carp(?)" (1347/1367: *Cherthan* [read čertān]),[13] a clan giving the basic population of the former Halas-szék (town Kiskunhalas and its district). Beyond the two Cumanias, we can find several *Csertán* [read čertān], *Csertyán* [read čert'ān], *Cserta* [read čerta] names (both personal and placenames) in the country.[14] Most scholars relate them to the names *Csorton* [read čorton], *Csortyán* [read čort'ān], *Csurtyán* [read čurt'ān] of the same period. Among the (Western) Kipchak tribes, we can find *džortan*[15] *(jortan)* which must be interpreted as *čortan*, because the Arabic letter *džim* was often used for denoting the Turkic consonant *č*. According to L. Rásonyi, the transformation *o>e* occured in Hungarian.[16]

The *Csorton~Csortan*-type proper names can easily be explained as stemming from the Kipchak wordforms *čurtan, čorton, čortan* 'pike, eel'.[17] Unfortunately, we have only one apropriate original form (etymon) for the *Csertán*-type names, though there are several toponyms in Bashkiria and Tataristan, e. g. *Čertanla* (<**čertanlï* 'abundant in carps/pikes'?), affluent of the river Bol'šaja Üzen; *Čertanla*, a Tatar village in the territory of the former province of Saratov) and also in Kazakistan, in the territory of the Middle Horde there is a river called *Čertanlïq* ('abundant in carps/pikes').

< Middle Kipchak *çerten (čerten)* 'Sazan balığı' (carp) (KTS).

Iluncsuk [ilunčuk] ~ **Iloncsuk** [ilončuk] "Little snake" (1343-1447: Ilunchuck),[18] a clan in the territory of Kecskemét-szék (town Kecskemét and its district in Lesser Cumania). Cf. also Cuman PN *Illan* (1266) and *Iloncsi* (1546). On the outskirts of the Cumanian village Bugac, there is a field called in fun

[11] Kıpçak Türkçesi Sözlüğü. Ed. by R. Toparlı, Hanifi Vural, Recep Karaatlı. Ankara 2003. (shortened: KTS).

[12] Togan, UTT p. 158. (= A. Zeki Velidî, Togan, *Umumî Türk Tarihi'ne Giriş*. İstanbul 1981, 537 pp.)

[13] Gyárfás III, p. 503; Rásonyi, KÖA p. 101.

[14] E.g. a person in 1571 called *Csertán Máté* from the settlement Csongrád (L. Györffy, *Adatok az Alföld törökkori településtörténetéhez. Az 1571-es szolnoki defter fordítása*. Szolnok, 1956, p. 34.) [Data to the History of Settlements of the Great Hungarian Plain in Turkish era. Translation of the defter of 1571 from Szolnok]; 15th-16th c. *Csertan (Csertő)* in the territory of Ottoman realm in Hungary.

[15] S.G. Kljaštornyj – T.I. Sultanov, *Gosudarstva i narody evrazijskih stepej. Drevnost' i srednevekov'e*. 2-e izd. Sankt-Peterburg, 2004, p. 218. (= Kljaštornyj – Sultanov).

[16] Rásonyi, Nagy L., *Borcsol és Csertán* [Cuman ethnical names]: *Magyar Nyelv* XXII (1926), pp. 132-133; Rásonyi, KÖA p. 101.

[17] Rásonyi, KÖA p. 101; cf. also Turk. *čortan* 'der Aal' (Radl. III, 2021), Altay Trk., Kirghiz *čorton* 'der Hecht' (Radl. III, 2021), Kazak, Hakas *šortan* 'der Hecht' (Radl. IV, 1029) (Radl. = W. Radloff, *Versuch eines Wörterbuches der Türk-Dialekte*. I-IV. SPb. 1893-1911.)

[18] Gyárfás III, 65, 482.

Illancs-puszta [read illanč-pusta (puszta=waste)] ~ *Illancs-falu* [read illanč-falu (falu=village)] by the local people. In this case, perhaps the unintelligible Cumanian placename was interpreted with the help of the Hungarian verb *illan* 'volatilize; disappear' which refers to the fast altering sandy lands.

Both the PNs and the EN may be of totemistic origin. Their close equivalents are the names of the Tatar village *Yïlančïq*(ovo) ('Little snake') and that of the Bashkir village *Yïlanlï* ('Abundant in snakes'), and the placenames *Žïlanšïq* ('Little snake') found throughout Kazakistan. There is a Kazak river called *Žïlan* ('Snake') on the territory of the Middle Horde.

<Cuman EN **Ïlančïq* < PN **Ïlančïq* ('Little snake') < Middle Kipchak *ılan (ïlan) ~ yılan (yïlan) ~ cılan (jïlan)* 'Yılan' (snake) (KTS) (+ dim. suff. *-čïq*) which is widely used in Trk. PNs. We have plenty of anthroponyms meaning 'snake' as well, e. g. *Jïlan, Yïlan, Yïlan-pí, Ïlan-bik, Ïlan-buyu.*[19]

Kór ~ Kól [kōr ~ kōl] "Little, few; stunted"? (1315-1385: Koor, Kool, Koos?), a clan which had its settlement in county Csanád south of the river Maros. If the correct form is *Koor*, it may be related to Türk (Uyghur) *qoyur ~ qo-qur* 'pustoj, ničtožnyj' (empty, unimportant) (DTS).[20] In this case the EN goes back to a protective PN **Qoyur*.[21] If *Kól (Kool)* is the right form, the etymon is *qol* 'arm; wing of the army'[22] or *qul* 'slave' which is known from the EN of the Polovets of Donets *Qol-aba ~ Qul-aba* (1183, 1185).[23]

Olás [olāš] "Unite!; Union, Federation" (1328-1329: Cumani de genere *Olas*; 1344: generatio *Olas*),[24] a clan settling down between the rivers Tisza and Kőrös, in the counties Heves-Újvár and Külső-Szolnok, the later territory of Kolbaz-szék, today's Nagykunság (Greater Cumania). In other regions of Hungary too there were villages called *Olas* [olaš].[25] Maybe, the village *Kis-Ulas* (1727) [read kiš-ulaš = 'little-Ulaš'], the former dominion of prince Rákóczi, belongs here as well.[26]

Cf. Cuman (Polovets) EN *Ulaševiči* (1185);[27] Yürük (of Anatolia): EN *Ulaš*: a tribe of the Bayïndïr taife (=tribe); PN *Ulaš*, TN *Ulašlu*; Trkm. (of Anatolia):

[19] *Onomasticon Turcicum.* Turkic Personal Names, Collected by L. Rásonyi, Edited by I. Baski. [Manuscript].
[20] DTS = Drevnetjurkskij slovar'. Leningrad, 1969.
[21] This possibility was suggested by L. Rásonyi in KÖA p. 115.
[22] Cf. Middle Kipchak *qol* 'el; kol; taraf' (KTS).
[23] PSRL II, 128, 319, Baskakov 1984, p. 69.
[24] Gyárfás III, 470; Monumenta Ecclesiae Strigoniensia. Strigonii, III, 1924, p. 432.
[25] *Olas*: a dominion of prince Rákóczi at the end of the 17th c. in county Baranya (UC 37:47, UC 90:92); a village in county Tolna mentioned in 1630 (UC 91:72). (UC = Urbaria et Conscriptiones/found in the National Archives of Hungary)
[26] UC 39:3.
[27] Baskakov 1984, p. 76.

TN *Ulašlu*; EN *Ulašlu*, a clan (cemaat); TN *Ulaš*, a village in the province of Ankara.[28]

I. < Cuman *ula-* 'verbinden' (CC), + denominal suff. *-š*,[29] cf. also Mameluk *ulaş* 'muttasil, karip' (adjoining, close, relative) (AH).

II.< *ulaš ~ üläš* 'dolja' (Baskakov);[30]

There are further ideas concerning the etymology, e. g. < *alaš* < *alač* < *ala* 'pied; piebald' + dim. suff. *-č*; < *alaš* I. 'common EN of the Kazak, Kirghiz and Tatar peoples'; 'a Kazak clan'; *alaš* II. 'alien, stranger', cf. Kirghiz *alaš* 'id.' (Jud.).[31]

Bajandor [bayandor] a place between the towns Kisújszállás and Túrkeve; an old family name mentioned among the ancestors of the families Czuczony Pólusz and Hagymásy in Kisújszállás (Greater Cumania).[32]

< Kipchak (Cuman?) EN (name of tribe or clan) *Bayandïr ~ Bayïndïr*. Consider Kimek EN *Bayandïr*.[33] Another part of *Bayandïr*s lived together with the Oghuz.[34] Consider also the later Oghuz EN (Türkmen tribe) *Bayïndïr*.[35]

< PN *Bayandur* ' very rich' < *bayan* 'rich' + suff. *-dur* (Rásonyi);[36] < *bay* 'rich, lord, gentleman';[37]

Bodoglár [read bodoglār] "Branches, Offsprings" (1699: *Bodoglár*, a settlement belonging to town Kiskunmajsa, Lesser Cumania).[38]

< Cuman EN **Budaqlar* < Cuman *butaq* 'Zweig' (CC) + plur. *-lar*, which is a fairly characteristic morpheme of Turkic ENs. This EN may also be related to Turkish *Budaklar*, the name of four villages in Anatolia.

Cf. also Hungarian family names of Cuman origin *Butak* (1735), *Bodog* (1739) ~ *Bodok* (1748) ~ *Budak* (1562) in Greater and Lesser Cumania.

PNs *Butaq ~ Budaq* were very frequent from Central Asia to Anatolia, they meant "born by" a Sheybanid sultan and several ordinary Turks of Turkey. E.g.

[28] Onomasticon Turcicum, p. 941.
[29] I. Mándkoy: A kunok ulas törzse és törökségi kapcsolatai. In: *Jászkunság* XXII/1-2 (1976), pp. 54-59.
[30] Baskakov 1984, p. 76.
[31] Kirgizsko-russkij slovar'. Sost. K. K. Judahin. Moskva, 1965.
[32] Mándoky 1993, pp. 147.
[33] Togan, UTT pp. 160 (from Gardīzī/Barthold), 484.
[34] Togan, UTT p. 160 (from Dede Korkut / Orhan Şaik); Mándoky 1993, p. 152.
[35] Togan, BTT 75 (= A. Zeki Velidi Togan, *Bugünkü Türkili Türkistan ve yakın tarihi. Cilt I: Batı ve Kuzey Türkistan.* İstanbul, 1981).
[36] Onomasticon Turcicum, p. 120.
[37] Mándoky 1993, pp. 148.
[38] Pentz János: Conscriptio Jazygum et tam Majorum quam Minorum Cumanorum. (Országos Levéltár U et C Fasc. 71. No. 4 (1699) [National Archives]).

16th c. Turk. *Budak*, 17th c. Turk.(Yürük) *Budak*, Turk. *Budak-beg*, 19th c. Kazak *Budaq-pay*.[39]

Cuman ~ Komán [komān] ~ **Komány** [komān'] "Cuman(ian)" (*Cuman ~ Komán ~ Komony*, personal names;[40] 1369: *Comanfalua* [=Cuman's village / village of the Cuman], South-East of Temesvár (Transylvania), 1439: *Kományfalva* [=Cuman's village / village of the Cuman], county Zaránd, 1358: *Cumanpataka* [=Cuman's brook / stream of the Cuman], *Kumán*, a settlement near Törökbecse and Tiszatarros in the former county of Torontál). We have some data from non-Cuman territories of (past and present-day) Hungary, too.[41] An EN is preserved in placenames going back to ethnical and/or personal names: 12th c. Selj. *Quman*, a governor of Haleb, 13th c. Mameluk *Quman*, 14th c. *Quman*, a noble Bulghar, 18th c. Kazak *Quman-χoĵa*, 19th c. Kazak *Quman ~ Qoman*, 19th c. Uzb. *Quman-bay* etc.[42]

EN: Kipchak (Polovets) *Quman ~ Qunam* (1103);[43]

< EN *quman ~ qoman* 'Cuman(ian)'denoting the Kipchak Turkic tribes / tribal federation or peoples that are closely related to the Cumans of Hungary. Thus it is their self-designation. < I. *quman ~ qoman* 'yellowish grey' < *qu* 'pale, cream-coloured' + suff. *-man*.[44] Knowing the nomadic social structure and tactics, it can be supposed that *quman* is a special colour of the horses bred by the folk in question. For the Kazak names cf. also *quman* 'Wasserkanne'[45] (= pitcher); < II. EN *qun* + suff. *-man*; Equivalent patterns are the ENs *Türkmen* < *Türk* + suff. *-men*, *Toqman* < *toq*?'full, satisfied' + suff. *-man*; e. g. 19th c. Kazak *Toqman* tribe.[46]

Becsene-sziget [bečene-siget (Hung. *sziget* 'isle')] ~ **Pecsene-sziget** [pečene-siget] ~ **Pecsenei-sziget** [pečenei-siget] "Pecheneg-isle", a place on the outskirts

[39] Cf. headword *Butaq* in Onomasticon Turcicum, p. 206

[40] I. Mándoky, A Hantos-széki kunok. In: *Székesfehérvár évszázadai*. 2. Középkor. Székesfehérvár, 1972, p. 74, footnote no. 4 [Cumans from Hantos-szék. Centuries of Székesfehérvár. The Middle ages].

[41] 1762: Komanovcze, Captol (oppidum), county Pozsega (UC 152:103), after 1692: *Komanyesd ~ Cumanyesd*, (UC 145:29), 1732: *Komonyest* (UC 17:10(a), *Cumanyest ~ Kumányest* (UC 125:1(b) the same village in county Bihar.

[42] Onomasticon Turcicum, p. 492.

[43] PSRL VII, 20 (= *Polnoe sobranie russkih letopisej*. I-XXIII. Sankt-Peterburg / Petrograd 1868-1916. (New Edition: Vols. I-X, Moskva, 1962-1970).); Baskakov 1984, p. 69.

[44] In Baskakov's oppinion this EN can be traced back to *quw* 'swan' and suffix *-man* (loc. cit.).

[45] Radl. II, 1944.

[46] Onomasticon Turcicum, p.769, 887.

of town Kisújszállás, Greater Cumania.[47] *Pecsene* is the name of a village in county Trencsén.[48]

< Cuman (Pecheneg?) EN **bečene~pečene* (maybe a clan of Pecheneg origin).[49] It is known that Pechenegs were defeated by the Cumans and a part of them united with the Cumans.[50] At other times Cumans and Pechenegs were allied.

Tázlár [tāzlār] "Baldheads" (1429: *Tazlarzallas* [read Tāzlārsāllāš] = settlement of Tazlar]), a village in Lesser Cumania, county Bács-Kiskun.[51]

< Cuman EN **Tazlar* < Middle Kipchak (Cuman) *taz* 'Dazlak, kel' (bald, naked, bare) (KTS), the same in several Trk. languages. Its plural was used as EN and then as a name of village originating in EN.

EN: *Taz ~ Tazlar*, one of the oldest Bashkir clans which lived in the Southern Ural in the 5th century. A clan of the Kazak tribe *Bay-ulï* was also called *Tazlar*.

TN: Tatar and Turkish *Tazlar*, Kazak *Tazdar*, Bashkir *Taðlar, Taðlar auülï* are names of villages.

PN: Polovets *Taz* (1107) 'Baldhead'.[52]

Teke "He-goat; Widder" (anthroponym *Teke*, Kunhegyes, Greater Cumania),[53] represented in several proper names and toponyms of Cumania and other regions of Hungary.[54]

TN: *Tekehalom* (*Teke* + Hung. *halom* 'hill') a hill; *Tekehalom dülö* (*Tekehalom* + Hung. *dülö* 'balk'), a large unite of fields; *Tekeszék*, a meadow on the outskirts of Szabadszállás (Lesser Cumania),[55] *Teke* a territory outside Kunhegyes, Greater Cumania.

In I. Mándoky's opinion these names may go back to the ancient Kipchak tribal name *Teke*.[56]

[47] Mándoky 1993, p. 151.

[48] Nagy Iván, Magyarország családai czimerekkel és nemzedékrendi táblákkal. Vol. X. p. 257. [Families of Hungary with crests and genealogical tables].

[49] Mándoky 1993, p. 151.

[50] Mándoky 1993, p. 152.

[51] L. Rásonyi, Les noms toponymics comans du Kiskunság. In: *Acta Linguistica* VII (1957-58), pp. 131-133. (Shortened: Rásonyi: ALingu.)

[52] Baskakov 1984, p. 73.

[53] Mándoky 1993, pp. 146, 148.

[54] Cf. *Tege~Teke* in M. Kázmér, Régi magyar családnevek szótára. XIV-XVII. század. Budapest, 1993 [Vocabulary of Old Hungarian Family-names] and K. Fehértói, Onomasticon Hungaricum. Nomina propria personarum aetatis Arpadianae (1000-1301). Budapest, 2004. Cf. also *Teke*, a village in county Zemplén (UC 4:3)

[55] Pesty Frigyes kéziratos helynévtárából. I. Jászkunság. Közzéteszi Bognár András. Kecskemét-Szolnok, 1978, p. 174 [From the archive of Frigyes Pesty edited by A. Bognár].

[56] Mándoky 1993, p. 148.

SZTE Klebelsberg Könyvtár SZEGED 1.

< Cuman EN **Teke* < Middle Kipchak *teke* 'Teke, erkek keçi' (he-goat) (KTS); cf. also Oghuz EN *teke*, a Türkmen tribe;[57]

Tokszaba [toksaba] ~ **Tokszabó** [toksabō] ~ **Tokszoba** [toksoba] "Plump leather bottle" (*Toksoba, Toxoba, Takszaba, Tokszoba*) clan, family and place belonging to town Karcag, Greater Cumania.[58]

PNs: Kazak *Toq-saba*,[59] Tatar *Tuq-saba*;[60]

ENs: Kipchak *Toq-saba* ~ *Toq-soba*, a tribe of the Kipchaks (Polovets *Toksoba* ~ *Toksobiči*) in the 12/13th c.[61]

I. < Cuman EN < PN **Toq-saba* 'Full (satisfied) leather bottle' cf. Middle Kipchak *toq* 'Tok, aç olmayan' (KTS) + *saba* 'leather bottle' cf. Shor, Kazak, Tatar *saba* 'ein Ledersack zum Bereiten des Kumiss, ein Lederschlauch; (Shor) grosses Birkenrindengefäss' (Radl. IV, 411).

II. < Cuman EN **Toq-saba* 'Nine-clan(s), Nine-forefathers'? cf. Cuman (Polovets) EN *Toqs-oba* < *toqus/toquz* '9' + *oba* 'clan, tribe',[62] cf. also Tatar *Tuqsaba* 'nine-father(s)'.[63]

According to I. Mándoky's explanation, the original name *Toq-saba* has changed to *Tokszabó* under the influence of Hungarian folks etymology, since Cumanian *saba* was interpreted as the very popular Hungarian family name *Szabó* [read sabō] 'Tailor'.

Törtel "Four folks (countries), (Lord) of four folks?" one of the murderers of king László (Ladislaus) IV (1290: *Turtel* [read Türtel or Törtel] ~ *Turtul* [read Türtul or Törtul] ~ *Turtule* [read Türtulï or Törtulï]),[64] a person in later sources (1402: *Törtély* [Törtēl']).[65]

TNs: *Törtel* ~ *Tertel-szállása* [-szállása (read sāllāša) = settlement of] ~ *Terter-szállás* ~ *Törter-szállás* [-szállása (read sāllāš) = settlement], (1436: *Thewrterzallas* [read Törter-sāllāša = Törter's settlement]; 1469: *Therterzallas* [read Terter-sāllāša = Terter's settlement],[66] 1475: *Therthelzallasa* [read Tertel-sāllāša = Tertel's settlement];[67] 1567: *Törtel*;[68] 1628: *Törtél* (Thurtei)[69]), a settlement belonging to former Halas-szék (Lesser Cumania); today a village called *Törtel* near Nagykőrös in county Pest.

< I. Cuman EN **Tört-el*, cf. *tört* ~ *türt* 'four' + *il* ~ *el* 'folk, country';[70] II. < Cuman PN **Tört-ul*, cf. Middle Kipchak (Cuman) *tört* ~ *türt* (KTS) 'four' + *oγul* (KTS) 'boy, son'.[71]

Considering the later variants *Törtöl* ~ *Törtöll* ~ *Törtel*, we suppose *Türtel* to be the original form, and agree with Gombocz's interpretation. The name *Törtel* ~ *Türtel* seems to be an ethnic name. Ethnical names with such structure and meaning were frequently used by the Turks. Let us think of the names of the tribal confederations *Toquz-oγuz* 'Nine Oghuz' and *Otuz-tatar* 'Thirty Tatar'. In Kazak we can find EN *Türt-uul* ~ *Türt-oul* 'Four sons' and *Üč-uul* 'Three sons', in Karakalpak *On-tört-uruγ* 'Twelve clans'. With the Yürüks of Anatolia there is a clan called *Onikili* '(Consisting of) Twelve?'.

Gyalajér [d'alayēr] ~ **Sallajér** [šallayēr] **Zsalajér** [žalayēr] family names found in family records of towns Karcag and Kunmadaras, Greater Cumania. **Csalaj-ér** [čalayēr] ~ **Csalajír** [čalayir] is the name of a field on the outskirts of Kunmadaras, Greater Cumania.[72]

< EN *Džalayir*, Kipchak tribal name[73] of Mongolian origin.[74] Cf. also Bashkir PN *Yelayïr* ~ *Yelair* (1675).[75]

Kapcsog ~ **Kopcsog** [read kapčog ~ kopčog] "Kipchak", preserved as a by-name of a Kovács-family in Karcag (*Kapcsog Tojásos Kovács*). In Kunmadaras, Greater Cumania, there is a family called *Eszenyi Kopcsog*.[76]

EN: In fact, there are several old and present-day *Qïpčaq* ~ *Qïpšaq* ~ *Qïpsaq* and *Qapčaq* names that prove the use of the EN *qïpčaq* in anthroponyms and toponyms. E. g.: 1594: Lit. Tatar *Qïpčaq* (*Qïpčaq Qaračí*), the clan of the prince;[77] 20th c. Aq-Nogay *Qupšaq*, a clan;[78]

[57] Togan, BTT p. 75.
[58] Mándoky 1993, p. 143
[59] T. Žanuzakov – K. S. Esbaeva, *Qazaq esimderi – Kazahskie imena.* Anïqtama sözdik – Slovar'-spravočnik. Alma-Ata, 1988, 480 pp.
[60] G.F. Sattarov, *Tatar isemnäre süzlege*. Kazan, 1981. [Vocabulary of Tatar names].
[61] Baskakov 1984, p. 74.; Kljaštornyj – Sultanov, p. 218.
[62] Baskakov 1984, p. 74.
[63] Sattarov, op. cit. p. 182.
[64] SRH I, 474, II, 45. (= Scriptores rerum Hungaricarum tempore ducum regumque stirpis Arpadianae gestarum. Ed. Emericus Szentpétery. Budapestini, 1937-1938).
[65] L. Kiss, *Földrajzi nevek etimológiai szótára*. II. Budapest, p. 678 [An Etymological dictionary of toponyms].
[66] The Polovets EN *Tert'troba~Tortroba* (read *Terter-oba* ~ *Tört-er-oba*?) (1185) seems to be very similar to the names in question.
[67] Gyárfás III, pp. 354, 426, 596, 676.
[68] UC 1:2.
[69] UC 62:33.
[70] Z. Gombocz, *Árpádkori török személyneveink*. Budapest, 1915, p. 38 [Turkic anthroponyms of the age of the Arpad-dynasty].
[71] L. Rásonyi, Les anthroponyms comans de Hongrie. In: *Acta Orientalia* Ac. Sc. Hungaricae XX (1967), p. 146.
[72] Mándoky 1993, p. 148.
[73] Ibid.
[74] cf. *Calayur boyu* (Togan UTT, p. 425).
[75] Onomasticon Turcicum, p. 343.
[76] Mándoky 1972, p. 74.
[77] Dobrjanskij, F. (ed.), *Akty o Litovskih Tatarah.* Akty Izdavaemye Vilenskoju Kommissieju Dlja Razbora Drevnih Aktov. Tom XXXI. Vil'na, 1906. P. 230.

PN: Karakhanid *Qïpčaq*;[79] Modern Gagauz *Qïpčaqlï*, family name[80] and we have many more anthroponyms in Onomasticon Turcicum. The leader of the Mongol tribe Jalair in the 13th c. was called *Qïpčaq* as well.[81]

< I. EN *qïpčaq* 'Kipchak'; II. < *qapčuq* 'little bag', is another possible etymology.[82]

Kun "Nomad; Cuman, Kipchak", anthroponym (e.g. 1171: *Cun*, 1388: Georgius *Kun* dictus, 1473: Kun Mihály (Hontos-szék); a component of placenames (e. g. 1335: *Kun*gudur [Cuman-pit], 1398: *Kwn*falwa [Cuman-village]).

The EN *qun* (in Latin *Cuni*) was perhaps the name of a part of the Cumans (or) Kipchaks. In those times the Hungarian common noun *qun* meant 'nomad' in general. The ethnic name *qun* ~ *qūn* did not occur much earlier even in eastern sources (in Marwāzī, Aufī). Otherwise, it is hard to prove its use as an EN and a common noun. For using it as a proper name, apart from the ones from Hungary, we do not have reliable data.

< I. EN *qun* ~ *qūn* < *qu* 'pale, cream-coloured' + denom. suff. *-n*, refers to the colouring of the face;[83] II. Pecheneg ~ Cuman EN *qun* ~ *qūn*;[84] III. Cuman *qun* [cun, kun] 'Kraft, Macht, 'forcia' (CC).

Tatár [read tatār] "Tatar" (1176: Petro *Tathar* de Senfalwa, 1333: *Tatar* filius Vgudey ~ Vgodey[85]), personal name. As an EN, it could get into Hungarian via Pecheneg and/or Cumanian.

TN (<PN/EN): *Tatárszállása* [read tatār-sāllāša = Tatar's settlement / settlement of the Tatar], a settlement in Greater Cumania.[86] Until 1620, Kunszentmiklós (Lesser Cumania) was called *Tatárszentmiklós* [read tatār-sentmiklōš = Saint Nicolaus].[87] *Tatárszentgyörgy* [read tatār-sentd'örd' = Saint Georg] is another village in the same region.[88] We also have a settlement called *Tatárfalva* [= Tatar's village or village of the Tatars] mentioned in 1570.[89] Presumably, these names have preserved the memory of a Cuman clan or a chief of a clan. However, in a diploma dated from 1439, the Tatars are listed together with the Cumans and Alans.

< Cuman EN *tatar* 'Tatar' (CC) < Mongol *tatar* 'Mongols who lived at the Onon' (Doerfer). EN *tatar* is widely used in different kinds of Turkic proper names.

Kongrolu rétje [read kongrolu rēt'e] "Kongrolu's meadow / Kongrolus' meadow" [cf. Hung. *rétje* 'meadow of'], a place on the outskirts of Karcag, Greater Cumania.[90]

The Cumanian *qongur* has been preserved in anthroponymes as well, e. g. *Kangur* is the byname of one of the Mándoky families of Karcag.

< Cumanian PN/EN **qongur-ulu*, cf. Middle Kipchak *qongur* I. 'Koyun gözlü' (sheep-eyed) or Middle Kipchak *qongur* II. 'Üstü kırmızı, altı beyaz' (KTS) + *ulu~ulï* 'son of'). Cf. Kipchak EN (tribe) *Kangur-oğlu*;[91] Kipchak (Polovets) EN *Qangar-oglï* ~ *Qanu-oglï (=Qangur-oglï?)* the name of the federation of Kipchak tribes and names.[92]

Köncsög [read könčög] ~ **Küncseg** [read künčeg] 'Leather trousers' (1333: *Kuncheg*; 1347: *Kumczeg*, a captain of the clan Čertan)[93] personal name; (1371: *Kuncheg*, the clan of the King Ladislaus the IV),[94] ethnic name; (1509: *Kenchekzallasa* [read kenčeksallaša = Kenček's settlement], *Köncsög* [könčög], today it is a settlement south of Kecskemét in Lesser Cumania),[95] placename.

Consider Trk. PNs: Kipchak 1178, 1185, 1203: *Končak* (read Könčäk) Otrakovič, a Polovets prince,[96] Mameluk 1363: *Könček*,[97] Khorezmian *Könček*, New Uyghur *Künček-qan-bek* etc.[98]

< Cuman TN < PN < EN < PN < Cuman *könček* 'Hosen' (CC), cf. Karakh., Kazak, East. T. *kön* 'curried leather' + dim. suff. *-ček* ~ *-čik*.

Demonstrating the above-mentioned ethnical names of the Cumans of Hungary, we wanted to enlighten their relations to the Kipchak (Cuman, Polovets) tribes which remained outside Hungary. Doing that, we have drawn the following conclusion:

[78] Baskakov, N.A. *Nogajskij jazyk i ego dialekty.* Grammatika, teksty i slovar'. Moskva, 1940. P. 133.
[79] DTS.
[80] Gagauzsko-russko-moldavskij slovar'. Pod red. N.A. Baskakova. Moskva, 1973. P. 608.
[81] Togan UTT, p. 240.
[82] A.N. Kononov, K êtomologii êtnonimov kypčak, cuman, kumyk. In: *Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher.* 3 d. 48 (1976), pp. 159-166.
[83] J. Németh, Die Volksnamen *quman* und *qûn*... (see above).
[84] Mándoky 1993, p. 96.
[85] Gyárfás IV, p. 476.
[86] Mentioned in 1550 (UC 88:2). Gyárfás IV, p. 132.
[87] Mentioned in 1567 (UC 1:2) and after 1568 (UC 62:33).
[88] Mentioned in 1568 (UC 62:33).
[89] UC 76:18(a).
[90] Pesty Frigyes kéziratos helynévtárából. Vol. XXII [From the archive of Frigyes Pesty].
[91] Togan, UTT p. 160 (taken from Marquart's work).
[92] Baskakov 1984, p. 67.
[93] Gyárfás III, 476, 484. It is interesting that 100 years after the Cumans had moved to Hungary, there were some people among them who still were living in tents.
[94] Gyárfás III, pp. 476, 506.
[95] Ibid., p. 727.
[96] Baskakov 1984, p. 68. He traced this name back to *qongčaq* 'kol'čužnye nabedrenniki i nakolenniki' (Ibid.).
[97] Rásonyi KÖA p. 117.
[98] Onomasticon Turcicum, p. 380.

Tribes *Qïpčaq*, *Tatar* and *Bayandur* were together in the Kimäk federation. The tribe *Bayındır (Bayandur)* separated from the Kimäk federation and joined the Oghuz, then falling apart, half of them united with the Kipchaks. The same happened to some fragments of the Pechenegs. Thus Pechenegs too were members of the Kipchak union. That's why it is not surprising that places (outskirts) in Cumania (Hungary) called *Bayandor* and *Bečene (Pečene)* are only 7 km apart from each other.[99]

Ulaš and *Bayındır (Bayandur)* were related in the Oghuz federation: *Ulaš* was a tribe of *Bayındır*. Cumanian *Olas* [read olaš] (<Ulaš) and *Bayandor* too, can be found in the region where Cumans settled down and lived in Hungary.

The names of clans *Qongur* and *Qarsaq* occur together only with the Kazaks and Kirgiz. In the Manas epos, for example, *Kongur-bay* (lord of the Kalmyks) and *Kongrōlū* are listed among the warriors of the epic.[100] We have other parallel relations as well. E. g. the places *Bay-konur* and *Karsak-pay* in Kazakistan are very close to each-other. In Greater Cumania, too, family-name (originally byname) *Kangur* (<*Qongur*) is used in town *Karcag* (<*Qarsaq*). Out of 49 clans of Kipchak tribe of the Kazaks, one is *Qongur*, another one is *Qarsaq*. In I. Mándoky's opinion, among the Turkic tribes and clans this combination (relation) nowhere else occurs.[101]

[99] Mándoky 1993, p. 152.

[100] Mándoky 1975, pp. 53-54; Radloff, Proben V, pp. 40-41, 184, 189.

[101] I.M. [Mándoky] Kangur, Bajkonur, Karszakpaj és a Nagykunság. In: *Jászkunság* 21 (1975), pp. 51-54. [Cumanian proper names from Greater Cumania].