Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Response to the Ad-hoc Report N4110 about the Rovas scripts
Source: Gábor Hosszú (Hungarian National Body)
Status: National Body Contribution
Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2
Date: 2011-07-05

This document gives the position of the Hungarian Standards Institution (Hungarian National Body) evaluation of the report of the ad-hoc committee on Hungarian met in Helsinki on 2011-06-08. Please send any response regarding to this document to Gábor Hosszú (email: hosszu@eet.bme.hu).

Contents

1.   Agreement

The Hungarian NB agrees the following statements of the ad-hoc meeting:

- The encoding should be appropriate for the modern usage – it is a key result.

- Accepting the punctuation characters "reversed comma" and "double low reversed-9 quotation mark".

- Encoding the digit "five hundred" based on evidence from modern usage.

- The COMBINING MACRON-ACUTE (1DC4 in UCS) is appropriate as a duplicating mark sporadically used in the Szekely-Hungarian Rovás.

2. Disagreement

Some statements of N4110 are not correct; they should be improved by further discussions. The arguments of the Hungarian NB are described briefly in the followings.

2.1. Naming of the script: barrier to the encoding

The naming of the script is a fundamental question: without solving this problem, the encoding procedure cannot be continued. The ad-hoc meeting recommended the use of the term "Old Hungarian" as the name of the script, instead of the term "Szekely-Hungarian Rovas". However, the term "Old Hungarian" is not acceptable; the arguments are listed below.

Arguments against the erroneous term "Old Hungarian":

- The name "Old Hungarian" is ambiguous: the Hungarian linguistics uses this term for denoting the medieval version of the Hungarian Latin-based script. For instance, the http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Funeral_Sermon_and_Prayer is written with Old Hungarian script. The terms "Old Hungarian text" or "Old Hungarian orthography" are used for denoting the medieval Hungarian Latin-based inscriptions; examples in *Chapter 3* demonstrate this fact. Therefore, using the term "Old Hungarian" for the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas is misleading.

- The Szekely-Hungarian Rovas had been developed <u>before</u> the Old Hungarian linguistic period (896-1526). Consequently, using the name "Old Hungarian script" for an earlier script would be misleading.

- The expression "Old Hungarian" for denoting the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas has no traditional use either in the Hungarian culture or in the script history.

Arguments for the term "Szekely-Hungarian Rovas":

- The variety of traditional names of the script usually contains adjectives; among the most frequent ones are the "Szekely" and "Hungarian". Therefore, the widely accepted name "**Szekely-Hungarian Rovas**" (**SHR**) perfectly shows the traditional naming. The Szekelys played a key role in preserving the tradition of SHR and regarded the Rovas script as key part of their identity.

- The term "**Rovas**" has been widely used during the history and its use is general in the recent usage, in both forms "Rovás" and "Rovásírás" ('Rovas script'). Although the term "Rovas" is of Hungarian-origin, it has been widely used in several languages; see *Chapter 4*.

- The Rovas user community organized the "Living Rovas" Conference in 2008, in Gödöllő (Hungary), that was the largest ever Rovas user-researcher meeting. In this conference, after a detailed discussion, the attendance made the resolution that the English name of the script is "Szekely-Hungarian Rovas" – the correct translation of the Hungarian term of "székely-magyar rovás".

- The term "Rovas" is a <u>category name</u>; three related scripts belong to this script family, namely: **Szekely-Hungarian Rovas** (**SHR**), **Carpathian Basin Rovas** (**CBR**), and **Khazarian Rovas** (**KR**). The close relation of CBR to SHR has been shown by linguist and Turkologist Gyula Németh in 1932.[1] Moreover, according to the archaeologist-historian István Erdélyi, the Khazarian Rovas is related to CBR and SHR.[2] The development of SHR continued after the Magyars' Landtaking (894-902), when the Magyars and allied tribes brought another Rovas scripts to the Carpathian Basin.[3]

- The researches in the field of the Rovas scripts are mainly published in Hungarian, and only little information is available in English. Consequently, the English databases are outdated in most times. Especially, the results of the last decades are missing from the western literature as there has been a serious information shortage concerning this topic. Therefore, it is not satisfactory to rely only on western databases and foreign publications. The contributions of the Hungarian NB use and refer to the results of the international and the Hungarian scholars as well, as usual in the scientific literature.

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[1] Németh, 1932a, pp. 65-85 and 129-139; Németh, 1932b; Németh, 1934
[2] Erdélyi, 1982, p. 182
[3] Berta, 1989; Róna-Tas, 1996, p. 289, pp. 335-341; Róna-Tas, 2007

2.2. Refused, but necessary Szekely-Hungarian Rovas characters

The ad-hoc accepted the character "Ⓥ FIVE HUNDRED", which appeared in 1971. However, it refused to encode other characters, which appeared earlier: ♯ DZ and ¥ DZS appeared (with slightly different glyph) in 1935, ⋔ Q, ◊ X, and ⚚ Y in 1629, ⋈ W in 1930s. All of these characters are necessary in the present-day Szekely-Hungarian Rovas orthography. The letter UEE also has been omitted, which is very problematic. Instead of UEE the name of the apparently equivalent character is "nbü" (Nikolsburg Ü - NIKOLSBURG UE), which is not acceptable.

It is absolutely necessary to include missing characters (DZ, DZS, Q, X, Y, W, Ű) into the standard in order to avoid information loss, for instance by the automated transliteration Latin-based texts into SHR texts – and vice versa as well - would be impossible causing the recent Unicode repertoire to be an unsuitable platform for SHR (and computer) users. The achieved level (with missing characters) does not solve the current situation, where there are no code points for SHR characters.

2.3. Names of the characters

The main reason for encoding the script is the present-day use, therefore, the contemporary names of the consonant letters has to be encoded. The archaic names used in the N3697 shows an outdated state of the Rovas science: in the middle of the 20th century, the Nikolsburg alphabet was almost the only and sole significant Rovas relic. Based on this, only a static view of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas scripts was possible in the middle of the 20th century. However, based on the explored archaeological finds during the 20-21 centuries, there are several earlier Rovas relics, therefore the development of the Rovas scripts can be reconstructed.

Another essential condition to be considered is the vital present-day user activity in the SHR orthography. For historical reasons, the user base of the SHR is represented in eight countries in Europe and in the global Hungarian community as well. Currently, in every part of the Hungarian society including the state administration, there number of SHR users is dynamically increasing. This strong and conscious user support is manifested clearly, as the Hungarian NB, professional and civil Rovas stakeholders officially support the three Rovas proposals.

2.4. The reptile-like symbols

The ad-hoc meeting did not deal with the TPRUS-related problem; however, it was clearly described in N4042.

2.5. Glyph variants in the N3697

The glyph of the "NIKOLSBURG OE" (ζ) obviously is a glyph variant of the ⌐ OPEN UE /ø/ø:/y/y:/ as it was clarified in N4076. The description of N3697 uses a static model of the Szekely-Hungarian Rovas script which shows the state of the art in the middle of the 20th century. Oppositely, the dynamic model, which takes into account the development of the script and the language as well, can handle that historically the same characters were used for /ø/ and /y/: it had simple linguistic reasons.

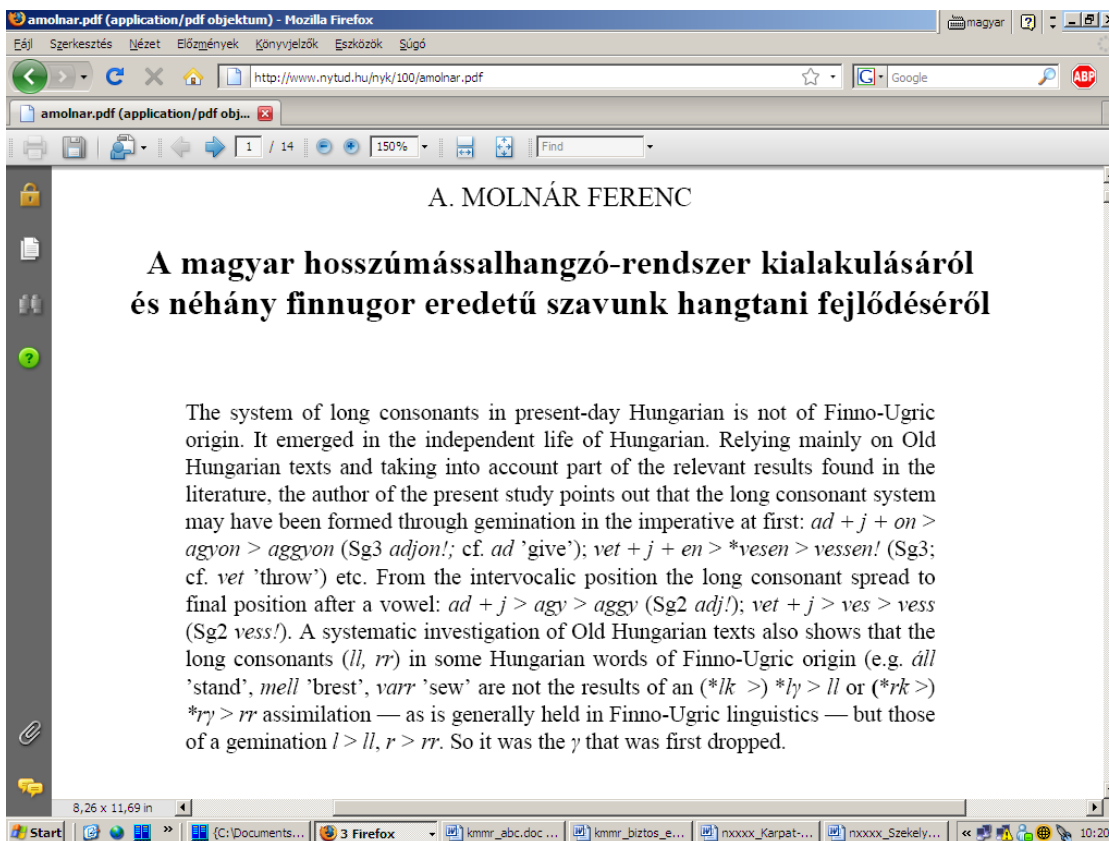## 3. Examples for using the term "Old Hungarian" for the Old Hungarian Latin-based orthography

Figure 1: The use of the term "Old Hungarian" for medieval Hungarian orthography[4]
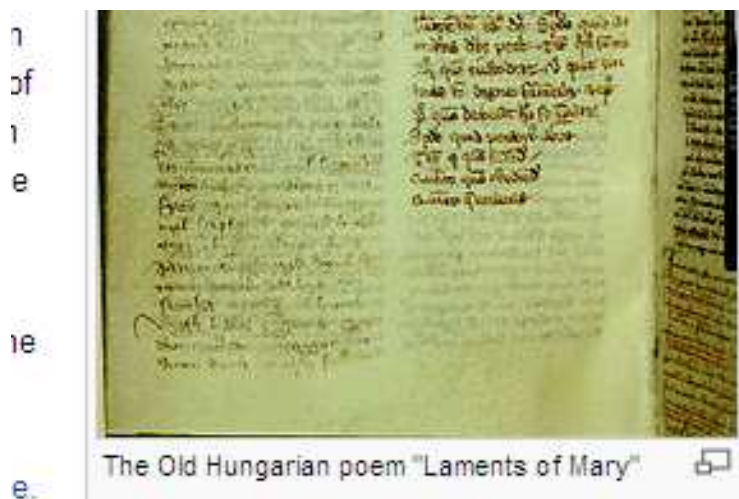

The Old Hungarian poem "Laments of Mary"

Figure 2: Old Hungarian poem from a codex in the English Wikipedia, written with Old Hungarian Latin-based orthography[5]

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[4] Molnár, A. Ferenc, 2003.

[5] Retrieved in July 4, 2011 from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Hungarian_language

> - Old Hungarian texts manually normalized by historical linguists (up to 20.000 tokens)
> - 200 default $M_i^j \rightarrow O_k^l, j = i + 1, l = k + 1, j = l$ one-to-one equivalent mappings

Figure 3: Using the term "Old Hungarian text" in a conference presentation: Csaba Oravecz, Bálint Sass, Eszter Simon: "*Semi-automatic Normalization of Old Hungarian Codices*"; the authors are from the **Research Institute for Linguistics**, Budapest[6]

> **Dániel Szmerka: The land of priest John – notes on the sources of Saint Thomas apostle's legend**
>
> The Carthusian Anonym's sermon collection written in Hungarian (1526-27) was primarily compiled by choosing texts from printed Latin sources available for the author. For the identification of these sources a close, word-for-word comparison of the possible source texts with the old Hungarian text is inevitable, because the results of our research group's previous works show that during the compilation our author selected texts remarkably carefully and knowingly for the Hungarian translation.

Figure 4: Using the term "Old Hungarian text" in the summary of a study in the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest[7]

> en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohonc_Codex
>
> 👤 Rovasscript My talk My preferences My watchlist My contributio
>
> Article Discussion   Read Edit View history ☆ ▼ Search
>
> # Rohonc Codex
> From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
>
> The **Rohonc Codex** (Hungarian pronunciation: ['rohont͡s]) is a set of writings in an unknown writing system. This codex is also referred **Rohonczi Codex** which is the Hungarian name of the codex spelled according to the old Hungarian orthography that was reformed half of the 20th century. This spelling has spread on-line probably due to the book of V. Enăchiuc (see Bibliography below). Today th of the codex is written in Hungarian as *Rohonci-kódex*.

Figure 5: Wikipedia article: the name "*Rohonczi*" is written with Old Hungarian orthography[8]

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[6] Retrieved in July 4, 2011 from http://ilk.uvt.nl/LaTeCH2010/LPF/4_slides.pdf
[7] Dániel Szmerka: The land of priest John – notes on the sources of Saint Thomas apostle's legend, Retrieved in July 4, 2011 from http://sermones.elte.hu/?az=356tan_plaus_szdaniel
[8] Retrieved in July 4, 2011 from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohonc_Codex

spect reference is made to the Transylvanian genealogue Dénes Szabó's comment: "The family name Konkolÿ Thege has no relation to the plant r it originates from the village Konkol, which was located on the land of Matyus in Comorn County before the village was devastated by Turkish ently the name should be pronounced as "konkoli" rather than as "konkoj".

garian Academy of Science issued in 1930 revised rules of orthography. Here the letter "ÿ" was used and the correct pronunciation was illustrate erebély". According to these orthographic rules, the "lÿ" should be pronounced as "li". In the old Hungarian orthography for family names, one u f "i" when the previous consonant was "l", "n" or "t" 4). In these cases the "ÿ" should be pronounced "i".

be noted by those readers who do not speak Hungarian that there is a further element of distinction in the use of "y"/"ÿ" instead of "i". The use o place name means "from" as well. However in most cases this does not indicate nobility. However, when "y" or "ÿ" is added to a place name t hen, almost without exception, we are talking about a noble family.

Figure 6: Web page with the use of the term "Old Hungarian orthography"[9]

Village with 2,500 inhabitants 15 km northwest of Miskolc on the southern part of the Cserehát range of hills Calvinist church, originally a Benedictine abbey where the Funeral sermon, the first old Hungarian text of some length was written (around 1200). The text was found in the Pray Codex. On the northern side of the church built from 1175 to 1180 in Romanesque style the remains of the monastery, while on the southern side the foundations of a round church with a 12 m diameter and in the church traces of a settlement from the so called Bükk culture of about 3000-2800 B.C. can be seen. Roman Catholic church of neoclassic style (1838-39).

Figure 7: Mention an Old Hungarian text in a web page[10]

4. Documents that prove the extensive international use of the term "rovas"

4.1. In Albanian language: *rabush, labush*

ски етимологичен речник 1—3. София, 1971—86; SCHUBERT i. m. 561), továbbá az albán is *rabush, labush*-ként (MANN, STUART E., A Historical Albanian—English Dictionary, London, Beccles, 1948. 421; SCHUBERT i. m. 562). A román nyelvben belső fejlő-

Figure 8.1-1: Scholarly description of the word "*rabush*" as a loanword in Albanian (Balázsi, 1998, p. 323).

4.2. In Bulgarian language: *равош, равуш, ровуш, ръвош*

a távolabbi népekhez is elvándorolt: románból átvett kölcsönszóként ismeri a bolgár *рабош, рабуш, робуш, ръбош* alakban (БЕРНШТЕЙН i. m. 652; ГЕОРГИЕВ, В., Българ- ски етимологичен речник 1—3. София, 1971—86; SCHUBERT i. m. 561), továbbá az

Figure 8.2-1: Scholarly description of the word "*равош*" as a loanword in Bulgarian (Balázsi, 1998, p. 323)

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[9] Retrieved in July 4, 2011 from http://konkoly-thege.com/enhist.html
[10] Retrieved in July 4, 2011 from http://www.1hungary.com/info/boldva/

4.3. In Czech language: *rabuše*

de ezenkivul kialakult egyedi jelentese is: korbacsutes allat boren (SCHUBERT i. m.
562), cseh *rabuše* (bár itt használatos a szláv szó is: *máš u mne vroubek* 'rovásod van
nálam') (KERTÉSZ Szok. 164) *niješ na mui vruh* 'az én rovásomra iszol' (KERTÉSZ i h)

Figure 8.3-1: Scholarly description of the word "*rabuše*" as a loanword in Czech (Balázsi, 1998, p. 323)

4.4. In Danish language: *Rovás Skriften*

Figure 8.4-1: Entry in the web site of the Aalborg Universiet, Denmark with the "Rovas script" in Dannish: *Rovás sckriften* (web page, retrieved in 2010 from *http://vbn.aau.dk/research/szeklermagayer_rovs_skriften(18419140)/*)

4.5. In English language: *rovas*

The following images demonstrate the use of the word "Rovas" in various texts in English.
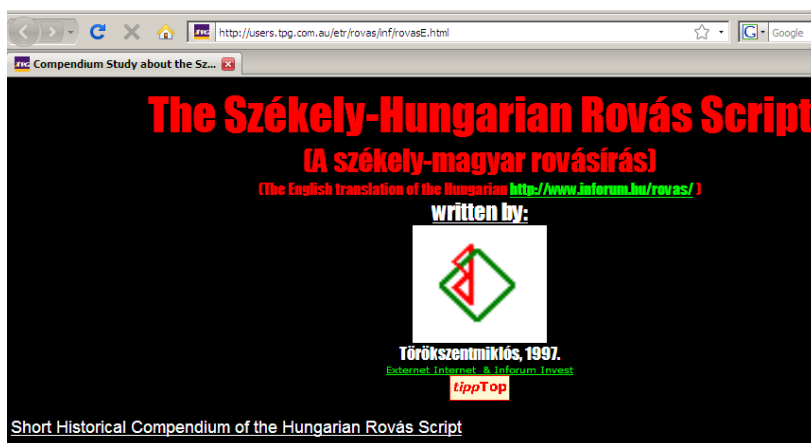
Figure 8.5-1: The use of the "Székely-Hungarian Rovás Script" expression in an Australian web page, *http://users.tpg.com.au/etr/rovas/inf/rovasE.html*
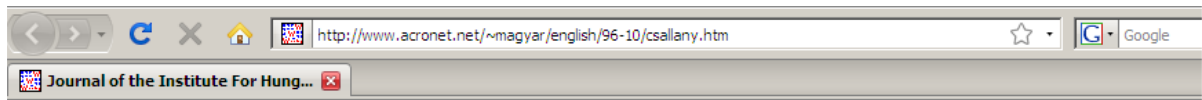
SZÉKELY-MAGYAR ROVÁS

Dezső Csallány's study in the Journal of Archaeology 1966.1., Vol. 93 deals in great detail with the history, further development, places of occu... of the Székely-Magyar rovás („A Székely-Magyar Rovásírás történetéhez" "Additions to the History of the Székely-Magyar rovás") The s... beyond this present work. I do have to mention the places where the rovás scripts he mentions were found, their connections, the basic characte... direction of further development of the Székely-Magyar rovás. I am mentioning the rovás texts according to the material where they were writte... was used.

Professor Csallány mentions the following places:

Rovás carved in stone:

Figure 8.5-2: The web page *http://www.acronet.net/~magyar/english/96-10/csallany.htm* using the word "Rovás"

the Kaprinai collection.
The Jesuit missionary János Zakariás wrote a letter from his mission in Peru on April 16, 1756 to the rev. József Bartakovics. His letter was written in the Hungarian and Latin languages, where he used rovás characters in the Latin text only. . Apparently he wanted to use the Hungarian rovás texts as a secret message. He also made a remark: "If you don't know the Siculo-Hunnic characters, go for advise to Vargyasi, Bél, and Otrokócsi."

Figure 8.5-3: The web page *http://www.acronet.net/~magyar/english/1997-3/NEWLDROV.htm* using the word "rovás"
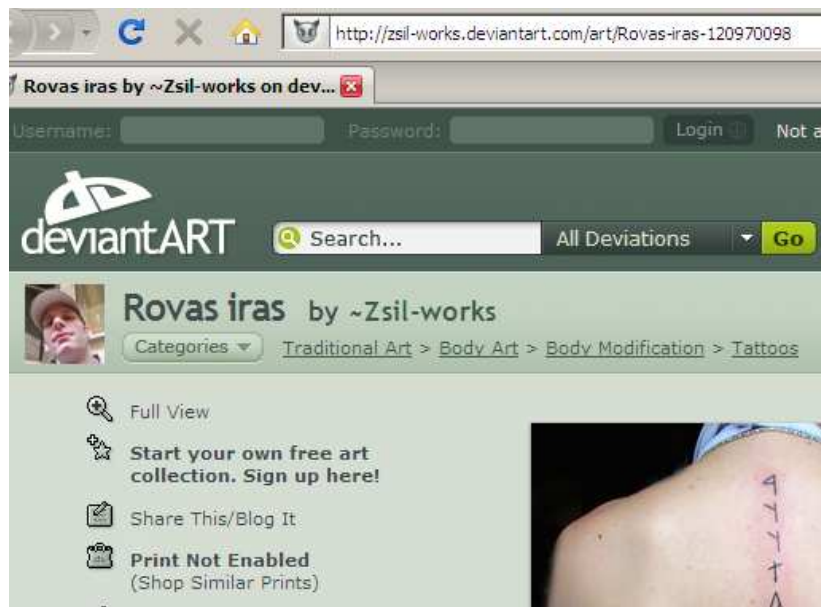
Figure 8.5-4: An English page about rovas tattoo using "Rovas" to identify the script: *http://zsil-works.deviantart.com/art/Rovas-iras-120970098*

Rovas - Hungarian runes

Rovas - Les runes hongroises

The topic and even the existence of a runic-like writing originating from Hungary is often superbly ignored by the runologists, even when they discuss the possible origin of the runes. It seems that, worse, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences does not want to see the topic even discussed. Thus, it is left to a handful of faithful Hungarians who try to show the antiquity of their rovás writing. When so few people are active in a field, it cannot but show large deficiencies. For example, when a set of shapes is found, nothing proves it represents runes, rovás, or gothic letters, etc. The recognition comes when some archeological studies have been performed, the shapes are well recognized for belonging to a given alphabet, an interpretation is given, and some kind of coherent body of knowledge is formed about the topic. **To read more...**

Figure 8.5-5: Site of Yves Kodratoff using the word "Rovas": *http://www.nordic-life.org/nmh*

Figure 8.5-6: English web page of Gabor Z. Bodroghy from 1998, retrieved in 2009.[11]

Fig. 8.5-7 presents part of a web forum where the word "rovás" is used in a natural way.

Figure 8.5-7: Part of a forum entry in 24 March 2008 10:16 AM, retrieved in 2009 from
http://bbs.keyhole.com/ubb/ubbthreads.php?ubb=showflat&Number=1130546&site_id=1#import

Fig. 8.5-8 presents another example of using the word rovas from 2006.[12]

Figure 8.5-8: The file name of the Énlaka rovas inscription uses the term "rovas" in the Wikipedia from 2006

Géza Rózsa developed a very interesting script for the web browser that converts every web page into Szekely Hungarian Rovas script.[13] *Fig. 8.5-9* presents a page of his web site.

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[11] Bodroghy, 1998
[12] Wikipedia, Retrieved in 2009 from *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Enlaka_rovas_inscription.jpg*
[13] Rózsa, 2009

Scripts tagged *rovás*

1 scripts

Name

SzekelyMagyarRovas_SzeklerHungarianRovas

This script displays all text on every web page in the Szekler Hungarian Rovas. (Only useful if you know hungarian.) Székely rovással megjelenített web (MMM) MINDEN megnyíló weblap rovás betűkkel jobbról balra írva. Rovás font is kell hozzá!

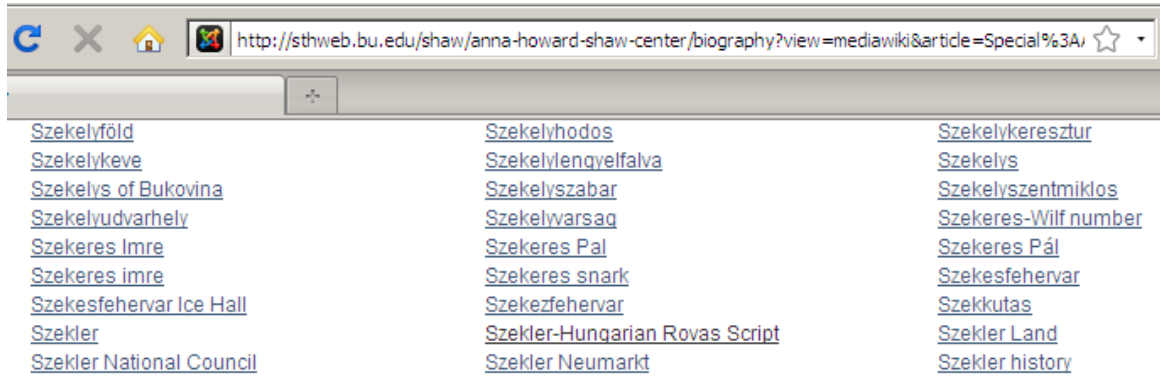*Figure 8.5-9:* A page of the Rovas-converter web site (Rózsa, 2009)

Figure 8.5-10: Using the "Szekler-Hungarian Rovas Script" name in the web page of the Boston University School of Theology, Anna Howard Shaw Center, retrieved in 2009 from http://sthweb.bu.edu/shaw/anna-howard-shaw-center/biography?view=mediawiki&article=Special%3AAllPages%2FSze-ch\\\\\\\\%27wan
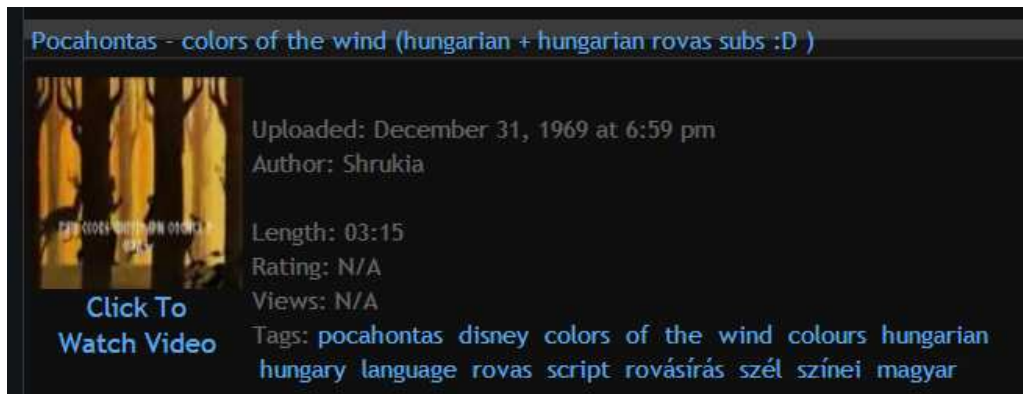
Figure 8.5-11: Blog entry with the name "hungarian rovas". Retrieved in 17 October 2009 from *http://www.nurple.com/hybrid-cars/tag/Amig*

4.6. In French language: *rovás*

Figure 8.6-1 and *2* give examples for the use of "rovás" in French text. The author clearly differentiate the between "*les rovás*" and the "*les alphabets runiques*" in the first figure and between the "rovás" and the "runes" is the second figure.
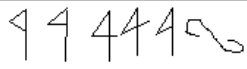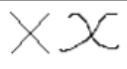
Quelques lien www sur les rovás

urnal of The Institute For Hungarian Studies à
p://www.acronet.net/~magyar/english/96-10/magyarad.htm
san Tomory est l'éditeure en chef de ce journal.

. "alphabet" rovás à : http://www.imagesoft.net/hungary/hun101/fx010015.htm

mbreuses rovás et des images, mais les textes sont en Hongrois, à http://www.inforum.hu/rovas/

Sur l'existence d'un alphabet rovás cohérent.
Les rovás et les alphabets runiques

Figure 8.6-1: Site of Yves Kodratoff with using the word "rovás", retrieved in 9 August 2009 from
http://www.nordic-life.org/nmh/rovasFr.htm

ROVÁS Valeur phonique suivie des formes possibles Formes comme proposées par Fischer	RUNES Forme de Futhark Germanique ressemblant au rovás à gauche, suivi par le son qui leur est associé. Formes présentées par Bengt Odenstedt, *Origin and early history of runic script*, Almquist 1990 On donne d'autres formes équivalentes issues d'alphabets antiques quand il n'y a aucun équivalent runique :
A, Á: 𐌀	: son W
B :	: son G

Figure 8.6-2: Another part of site of Yves Kodratoff with using the word "rovás", retrieved in 9 August 2009 from *http://www.nordic-life.org/nmh/rovasFr.htm*

Next Google hit gives a part of a text where the "les rovás" is used in the French language without quotation marks.

Les Fils d'Odin • Afficher le sujet - Les "runes" hors du monde ... - [Translate this page]
Je vous mets ici un lien intéressant sur **les "runes" hongroises**, les **rovás**. Ce sujet, écrit par Yves Kodratoff (alias Hund-Heidhinn), nous permet de ...
www.lesfilsdodin.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=756 - Similar

Figure 8.6-3: A web page where the "les rovás" word is used in the French language, screen shot is from a Google result.

Fig. 8.6-4 gives another example for the use of "rovás" in French.

Ensuite : Pouquoi parler de rovás vieux de 6000 ans et du fait que d'après toi cette écriture "c
si...j'avais dis oui, que la langue hongroise change très peu. Mais si on suis la théorie comme quoi
collons Hongrois de cette époque, installé au péninsule d'Italie, c'était vers - 1200, donc plus de tro
quant même. ?
Si les rovás correspondent parfaitement à une langue qui allaient devoir attendre plus de 300
Là, il va falloir choisir une hypothèse entre les rovás de 6000 ans qui collent parfaitement au h
l'actuel et le fait qu'il y a 3000 ans les étrusques parlaient un hongrois qui serait d'époque et

Figure 8.6-4: A forum page, retrieved in 9 August 2009 from
http://www.hongrieforum.com/viewtopic.php?p=41632&sid=79688cd31b95120691002bd50f7023a2

4.7. In Polish language: *rowasz*

In Poland the word "rovas" is used with it's Polish spelling as "*rowasz*". The pronunciation of the Polish word "rowasz" /rovaːʃ/ practically equals the pronunciation of the Hungarian origin "rovás" /rovaːʃ/

The word is quite pervasive in print literature and also on the Internet.

Figure 8.7-1: A part of the web page *http://jezwegierski.blox.pl/2008/09/rowasz.html*

Figure 8.7-2: Study of Ildikó Posgay about the word "*rovas*" as a loanword in Polish[14]

4.8. In Romanian language: *răvaş, răbuş, răboj, ráboş rábaş*

Figure 8.8-1: Scholarly description of the word "*răvaş*" as a loanword in Romanian (Balázsi, 1998, p. 323)

4.9. In Serbcroatian language: *rovaš, ravaš, raboš, rabuš, r(e)vaš*

Figure 8.9-1: Scholarly description of the word "*rovaš*" as a loanword in Serbocroatian[15]

4.10. In Serbian language: *ровашко писмо*

Fig. 8.10-1 presents the Serbian name of the rovas script: *ровашко писмо*, its pronunciation is /rovaːʃko pismo/, the Serbian spelling of the word rovas (*писмо* means "script" or "writing] in a declined form.

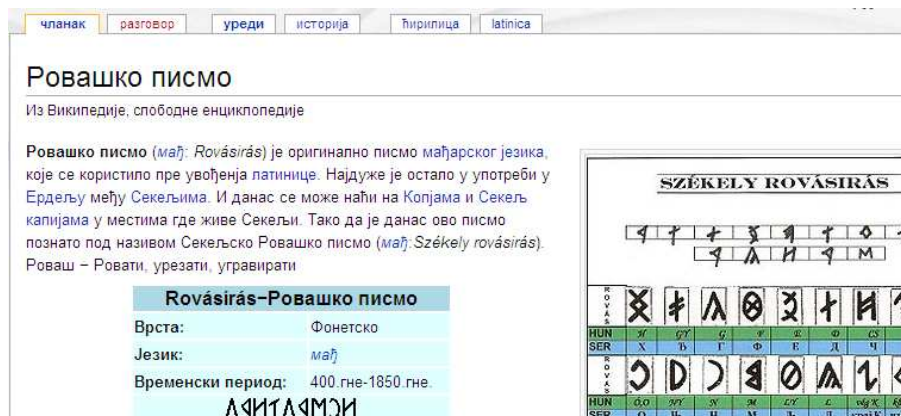*Figure 8.10-1:* The rovas title of the Serbian Wikipedia retrieved in 9 August 2009,
http://sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ровашко_писмо.

4.11. In Slovakian language: *rováš*

Fig. 8.11-1 gives the cover page of the (thesis) book by Ms. Gabriella Salgó, Konstantin University of Philosophy, Nyitra (Slovakia) titled: "Rovas scripting as a free time activity", 2008.[16] The Slovakian title demonstrates the use of the word "rovas" in the Slovakian language, in the form of "*rováš*" according to the Slovakian spelling.
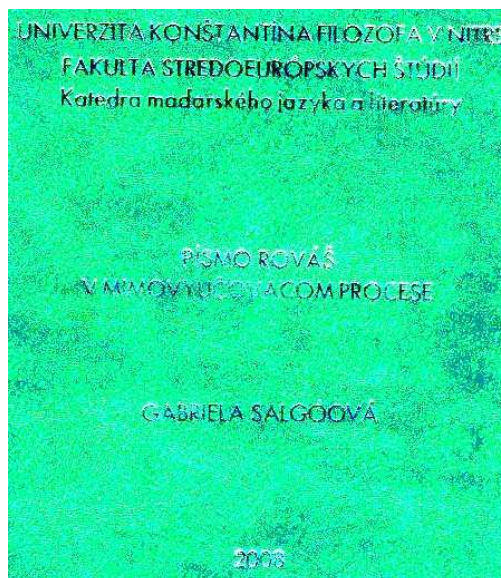

Figure 8.11-1: The cover page of the thesis book of Ms. Gabriella Salgó about "*rováš*" scripting

Figure 8.11-2: Scholarly description of the word "*rováš*" as a loanword in Slovak[17]

Figure 8.11-3: Study of Ildikó Posgay about the word "*rováš*" as a loanword in Slovakian[18]

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[16] Salgó, 2008
[17] Balázsi, 1998, p. 323
[18] Posgay, p. 370

4.12. In Slovenian language: *rováš, rováša*

> Serbokroatischen. Bp., 1985; KOVACS i. m. 2: 831, 953; SCHUBERT i. m. 559), kicsinyítő
> képzős alakja *rovašica* (SCHUBERT i. m. 559), a szln. *rováš, rováša* (SCHUBERT i. m. 560),
> rom *rövas rähus rähoi rähos rähas* 'rovás' (SCHUBERT i. m. 564—6· TAMÁS LAJOS

Figure 8.12-1: Scholarly description of the word "*rovaš*" as a loanword in Slovenian (Balázsi, 1998, p. 323)

4.13. In Ukrainien language: *роваш*

> A magyarság és a környező népek közötti élénk kereskedelmi kapcsolatokat mi sem
> bizonyítja ékesszólóbban, mint hogy *rovás* szavunk a szomszéd nyelvekben is meghono-
> sodott (SCHUBERT, GABRIELLA, Ungarische Einflüsse in der Terminologie des öffentli-
> chen Lebens der Nachbarsprachen. Berlin, 1982. 557—69): ukr. *роваш, реваш* 'rovás',

Figure 8.13-1: Scholarly description of the word "*роваш*" as a loanword in Ukrainian (Balázsi, 1998, p. 323; Schubert, 1982)

> *rovás.* OKDA. V, (43. térkép). Hangtani változatai: le. *rovaš* , rovas, szlk. *rova:š* , ukr. *реваш, роваш, раваш,* szerb *роваш*. Az atlaszban 62 kutatóponton
> található meg, ezek többsége vagy szlovák, vagy kárpátaljai település, de megvan a lengyelben is. Szórványosan előfordul még a moldáviai román kutatópontokon.

Figure 8.13-2: Study of Ildikó Posgay about the word "*роваш*" as a loanword in Ukrainian (Posgay, p. 370)

5. Acknowledgement

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