

Máthé Dénes

THE INFLUENCE OF THE REFORMATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE

Keywords: Reformation, Bible, literary language, dialect, national languages, the language of worship, printing house, orthographical and phonological norms, standard language

This paper analyses the roles of the Reformation in the development of the Hungarian literary language in the 16th century. This investigation is based on the following facts: – the main basis of the ideas of the Reformation was the Bible (cf. the principle of Sola Scriptura). One of the central tasks of the Reformation was the translation of the Bible into national languages; – the consequence of this program was the change of the language of worship: Latin was exchanged with national languages;– The Reformation made use of the printing house. This new technology had an essential role in the forming of some orthographical and phonological norms because people speaking different dialects used the same Bible and other publications; – the intellectuals of the age, bishops, ministers, etc. used a more elaborated language and this served as a model for others. These facts form the pillars of this research, based on the 16th century Hungarian church literature, presenting the roles of the Reformation in the development of the Hungarian standard language.

Zsemlyei Borbála

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANGUAGE USE

OF THE HUNGARIAN ELECTRONIC MEDIA IN ROMANIA

Keywords: Hungarian electronic media, professional speakers, bilingual context, foreign influences

The study gives a short account of the situation of Hungarian electronic media in Romania. The main focus is on the presentation of the results of the media monitoring (from linguistic point of view) led by a joint group of researchers from the Sapientia University and the Babeş–Bolyai University. The starting point of the research was the acknowledgment of the fact that the language use of the Hungarian electronic media from Romania differs from that of Hungary, as – despite the fact that theoretically there is only one language norm to be followed – the Hungarian language in Romania is spoken in bilingual or rather multilingual context, thus the foreign influences naturally appear.

Balázs Lajos

ANTHROPOCENTRIC FOLK KNOWLEDGE IN EXISTENTIAL SITUATIONS OF BIRTH AND GIVING BIRTH

Keywords: anthropocentric science, existential situations of birth and giving birth, strategic culture, the womb as the first ecological environment, prenatal medicine

The study refuses the one-sided view according to which only high science, specifically medicine is anthropocentric. It starts from the view based on extensive ethnographic and anthropological research that in our civilized contemporary world the process of giving birth and birth is almost as ritualized as in traditional communities. The folk culture of giving birth encompasses non-canonized cognition rather than academic knowledge, but it is also anthropocentric; during the millennia and centuries of its formation it has hardly proved to be useless or immoral. These are virtues that cannot be unequivocally said about high science. The study points at the relative laxity and delays of science in contrast with the centuries-old pragmatic experience of folk culture, based on a great deal of suffering.

Csata Adél

THE HISTORIA LITTERARIA IN THE CONCEPT OF JÓZSEF BENKŐ

Keywords: historia litteraria, study of state, Additamenta, Transsilvania, Benkő József

In our paper we set out a general description of József Benkő's works, which can be classified in the field of historia litteraria and we have briefly outlined the process of developing this discipline. We presented the chapter entitled De re litteraria in Transsilvania and we talked about the replacements related to the volume of Péter Bod's (Magyar Athenas). In our study, we investigated the circumstances of their creation, but we also discussed about the structure and content structure of this works.

Nagy Katalin

ANTECEDENTS OF HUNGARIAN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE OF THE 19TH CENTURY – PHILANTHROPISM AND CIVIC VALUES IN HUNGARIAN WRITTEN CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Keywords: children's literature, history of education, Philanthropism, bourgeois values

My study investigates into the way the ideas of philanthropism appear in Hungarian children's books released in the first half of the nineteenth century and into the value system reflected in these books. My aim is to draw attention to a wider audience concerning children's books, laying outside the traditional canon of Hungarian children's literature. The examined children's books are limited to two authors' works: the ones written by Jakob Glatz and translated into Hungarian, as well as Gábor Döbrentei's book entitled *A kis Gyula könyve*. The philanthropist educational reform movement put the children's literature into a new position: children's literature became important, since it was the source of children's entertainment and enjoyment. The following aspects regarding philanthropist characteristics are tackled: title and topic selection, the characters of the stories/plays, the frame story bedding (a common narration technique) and the highlighted role of leisure activities. Philanthropism was an educational movement adapted to the practical needs of the middle-class – that's why pedagogical concepts and civic values are closely intertwined. In the children's books I examined, we can observe the small bourgeois family being shown as an example; however, these stories often praise hardwork and manual labour. The main emphasis concerns highlighting civilian occupations, but the social role and the line-up of virtues have the same importance. The civic virtues "catalogue" is not limited to men and sons, but it is harmonically completed with the presentation of women's role and the virtues linked to it. In my opinion the Hungarian children's literature of the first half of the nineteenth century shows a much more varied picture than the way it is presented in the manuals and lecture notes on the history of Hungarian children's literature. Beside the examination of the national children's literature it is worth examining the children's books of this period in a broader context.

Bartha Katalin Ágnes

IN BETWEEN 'CHEEKY PARISIAN GRISETTE', 'FRIVOLOUS, LIGHT BUSINESSES' AND 'RESPECTABLE WOMANHOOD' (ACTRESSES' IMAGE AND THEATRICAL LINES OF BUSINESSES IN 19TH CENTURY)

Keywords: theatrical role-types, actress' image, normative female image, 19th century, performativity

Linked to the career of two prominent Hungarian actresses (Kornélia Prielle (1826–1906) and Lilla Bulyovszky (1833–1909)), the study focuses on some of the components of the actress's image construction in relation to contemporary normative female images and theatrical role-types or lines of business. In fact, the two careers are seen within the framework of finding the right role/the fitting lines of business and working within it (ingenue, heroine or leading lady, 'character' actress or salon-actress) pointing out the different strategies used by them and the interferences of performative conventions used on and off stage. The analysis uses besides performance-criticism and other relevant historical sources, theatrical and textual self

representations of both actresses and in the case of Lilla Bulyovszky uses her fictional writings as well. The comparison may indicate the path that led to the creation of a new type of modern woman figure in the new century and so, too, we can gauge the extent to which these actresses participated in the transformation and remaking the norms of performativity for the new woman through their self representation strategies and reception.

Pieldner Judit

HISTORY, CULTURAL MEMORY AND INTERMEDIALITY IN RADU JUDE'S AFERIM!

Keywords: cultural memory, intermediality, tableau, collage

A historical drama that can be interpreted at the juncture of theoretical discourses (heritage film, auteur film), genres (historical film, western, road movie) and representational modes (connecting to – and also subverting at the same time – the historical image of classical Romanian cinema), Radu Jude's *Aferim!* (2015) has attracted the attention of the international public by the way in which it responds to the tradition of representing the Romanian historical past. Its unique place within New Romanian Cinema can be assigned to the fact that it does not focus on tensions of the post-communist condition or their antecedents in the recent communist past; instead, it goes back in history to a much earlier period, to the Romanian ancien régime, after the Ottoman occupation and before the abolition of the Gypsy slaves, in order to point at the historical roots of current social problems. Through its ingenuous architextual and intermedial solutions, which are presented in detail the present paper, Radu Jude's cinematic collage exposes the traditional historical iconography and replaces the mythical national image of history with the traumatic collective memory of an ethnically mixed society.

Angi István

GREETINGS AND APPRETIATION. COLLOCVIUM IN REMEMBRENCE OF FERENC LÁSZLÓ, 25TH NOVEMBER 2017

Keywords: Ferenc László, musicology, Music Academy, Szabolcsi Prize

We try to evoke the multilateral, devoted and rich life and extremely valued works of Ferenc László (1937–2010). He was a musicologist, a scholar, editor, publicist, and most of all, a very constientious university professor, who taught for 43 years. Ferenc László was distinguished in 2003 by the Hungarian Cultural Heritage Ministry with the most acclaimed musical award, the Szabolcsi Prize. It is expected that his former students and colleagues should continue the work he once began.

Németh István Csaba

THE FERENC LÁSZLÓ LEGACY AND WHAT LIES BEHIND IT

Keywords: Ferenc László, Hungarian and Romanian research on Bartók, legacy, primary sources, digitization, correspondence

Musicologist (or as he liked to call himself: music publicist) Ferenc László studied in Cluj/Kolozsvár and was Professor of chamber music at the Music Academies of Bucharest and Cluj. From the late 1950s, he published mainly in Hungarian newspapers and reviews released in Romania an impressive amount of articles on various musical issues. His research carried out from the 1970s on Mozart and, especially, Bartók led to a series of individual volumes as well as collected studies edited by him both in Hungarian and Romanian, and earned him recognition from Bucharest to Budapest as an expert on the topic of “Bartók and Transylvania.” Following his death, in 2014, a digitization agreement was concluded by members of his family and the Archives for 20th–21st Century Hungarian Music, a department of the Institute for Musicology, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA BTK ZTI), according to which the documents from his study, located in Kolozsvár’s Voltaire street, were temporarily deposited in Budapest. Thus, the professional study of his legacy could begin. This paper discusses the types of primary sources found in the legacy (his correspondence with a wide network of personal acquaintances, both musicians and non-musicians; the documents related to his publications and his activity in a number of musical associations). The sources are contextualized through a survey of the biographical background (containing a series of oral history statements preserved in the memory of this article’s author who knew Ferenc László personally from 1996 until 2009) and the historical and political circumstances that determined the genesis of this remarkable scholarly out-put.

Biró Viola

LESSONS AND INSPIRATIONS. REMARKS ON FERENC LÁSZLÓ’S BARTÓK-RESEARCH

Keywords: Béla Bartók, biographical research, manuscript studies, source editing

Ferenc László is considered the foremost specialist regarding Béla Bartók’s relations with Transylvania and Romania. His eight Bartók-volumes and four editions of Bartók studies written by a collective of authors mostly living in Romania are works of fundamental importance in the Hungarian and Romanian Bartók literature. A determining principle of his research is the

aspiration toward a more and more precise and subtle cognition, therefore he continually revised and rectified his ideas in his writings. On the other hand, he was eager to observe the new outcomes of the Bartók research and usually drew attention to certain gaps, or new problems and tasks generated by the latest investigations. The author of this essay, junior research fellow of the Budapest Bartók Archives, examines Ferenc László's works from the standpoint of her own Bartók investigations; examples selected from László's achievements on the field of "epistology" and manuscript research are here to present, in what manner his example becomes point of departure or inspires further inquiry.

Szakács Boglárka

BÉLA BARTÓK'S CONCERTO FOR ORCHESTRA. INFLUENCE OF THE TURKISH FOLK MUSIC COLLECTION

Keywords: Turkish Folk Music Collection, Béla Bartók, inspiration, Concerto

Béla Bartók's Concerto for Orchestra represents one of the musical masterpieces of the 20th century. In the field of musicology there are countless analyses of this work from different points of view. The Concerto combines elements of Western classical music (for instance the use of the sonata-form) and Eastern European folk music. The influence of the Hungarian, Slovakian, Romanian and Serbian folk music is evident in this work of Bartók, but there is limited information available about the traces of the last collecting tour of the composer and ethnomusicologist in 1936 to Anatolia, Turkey. Besides enumerating different sources of inspiration for this composition, present article aims to identify the influence of the Turkish Folk Music Collection in Béla Bartók's Concerto.

Sófalvi Emese

JOZEFA PALM AND THE BEGINNINGS OF THE MOZART-CULT IN KOLOZSVÁR/KLAUSENBURG/CLUJ

Keywords: Jozefa Palm, Mozart-reception, Maecenas, Transylvania

During the transition to the XIXth century new events root in the musical culture of Transylvania. With the governor's move to Kolozsvár, the city becomes a cultural center, and theatrical representations, musical events and not in the least the Viennese-style chamber concerts become more and more popular amongst the Hungarian nobility, the close circle of governor Georg Bánffy. A contemporary source indicates that the governor's wife was a disciple of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Yet the existing documents deconstruct the local myth of Mozart's Transylvanian student. Still, Jozefa Palm tried to introduce the representative elements

of the Habsburg capital in her new residence, Kolozsvár. With time she becomes Maecenas to the local kleinmeisters, supports the German-speaking theater thus influencing the reception of Viennese composers in Transylvania.

Potyó István

BERTHA BRUKENTHAL: AN ARISTOCRATcAMONG THE TRANSYLVANIAN COMPOSERS

Keywords: Bertha Brukenthal, Transylvania, ecclesiastical music, Cecilian Music movement, Missa Solemnis in F major

Member of the Transylvanian aristocracy, Bertha Brukenthal (1846, Vienna – 1908, Gainfarn im Baden) distinguished herself as a composer. The baroness dedicated most of her works to the members of the Viennese, Saxon and the Hungarian nobility, thus consolidating and promoting family and social connections. Her oeuvre consists of 25 compositions: lieds, chamber music and ecclesiastical works – the later strongly connected to the Cecilian Music movement. Completed probably in Transylvania in 1871, the clear and accessible style of the F major Missa Solemnis can be viewed as an eloquent example for the influence of the Roman Catholic church music reform in the eastern part of Europe.

Szász Anikó

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF TURDA AND DEJ

Keywords: Torda (Turda), Dés (Dej), market town, natural resources, salt mining

The study analyses the natural resources of Turda and Dej, which greatly influenced the development of both settlements in the 16th century: salt, water, the agricultural plough lands and the forests nearby. Salt was a safe source of income for the inhabitants, and due to the importance salt mining had, the two market towns enjoyed several privileges based on which they profited by the many advantages in terms of harnessing the other resources. Our paper analyses the specific features and the correlations concerning their use (the construction of mills and fish ponds, sailing and winegrowing etc.) based on the archive documents.

Szabadi István

THE AFFILIATION OF SÁLAJ REGION IN THE MIRROR OF THE EARLY MODERN REFORMED ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT

Keywords: reformed ecclesiastical government, Transylvania, Tiszántúl Region, Sălaj Region, dual relationship

The reformed dioceses formed in Kraszna and Middle-Szolnok counties became part of the Tiszántúli Reformed Church District in the 16th century (until then their territories belonged to the Bishopric of Transylvania). Because legally it remained part of Transylvania, it was also under the effect of the ecclesiastical laws of Transylvania, and remained there in the 18th centuries, too, in the time of the Habsburg Gubernium. These laws created much favourable conditions for the Protestants in practicing their cult. For this, the whole 18th century was marked by the endeavours of the Protestants from Sălaj to become part of Transylvania not only legally, but in terms of ecclesiastical administration, too, a goal achieved only in the 19th century after a long period of struggles.

Szabó András

TRANSYLVANIAN STUDENTS IN THE HUNGARIAN COETUS OF WITTENBERG

Keywords: University of Wittenberg, Melanchthon, Hungarian coetus, Transylvanian reformed church in the 16th century

The Hungarian coetus of Wittenberg was founded in June 1555 with the support of Philipp Melanchthon, and ended its activity in 1613. The members of the community played an important role in the education of the first generations of the Hungarian Calvinists. Although our sources on the 16th century history of the Transylvanian reformed church are scarce, it proved to be enough to identify thirty-three members originating from this region. Following their peregrinations, four of them fulfilled their carrier outside Transylvania, another four were prosperous nobles, but the majority most probably returned home and served their homeland. Twenty-nine of them came from outside Transylvania, –either from the Ottoman Empire, from the Parts (Partium Regni Hungariae) that belonged to Transylvania, or from the Hungarian Kingdom which was under Habsburg supremacy, – but continued their carrier here. Three, possibly four members of the coetus became priests of the Unitarian and another one of the Lutheran church. Among other members, there was a Transylvanian Saxon student of Lutheran religion, the only exception of this kind. After their return to Transylvania, the places of their activities mark the ecclesiastical centers of the contemporary Reformed church, mainly in the southern part of the state. Many members of their group became either leaders in the Reformed church, or priests and professors of the most important places of the Principality.

Ősz Sándor Előd

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES OF THE REFORMATION IN THE COLLECTION OF ALBERT SZENCI MOLNÁR

Keywords: church history, Albert Szenci Molnár, Heinrich Bullinger, reformation in

Switzerland, correspondence The great Hungarian erudite, Albert Szenci Molnár (1574–1634) kept his own correspondence and official documents in a volume. The tome was inherited by his son, from whom it became the possession of the English erudite Isaac Basire (1606–1676), and afterwards it was found in the archive of Cathedral chapter of Alba Iulia. During the middle of the 19th century it was in the property of Zsigmond Szathmári Pap (professor at the Reformed College in Cluj), later his widow sold it to count József Kemény. Kemény had disassembled the volume into sheets, organized the letters chronologically, rebound it and bestowed it to the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Although there were 65 autograph letters written by important personalities of the Reformation from the 16th century, like Jean Calvin (1509–1564), Th éodore de Bèze (1519–1605), Peter Martyr Vermigli (1499–1562), Girolamo Zanchi (1516–1590), Th eodor Bibliander (1505–1564), Johann Jakob Grynäus (1540–1617), Johannes Oporinus (1507–1568), Pierre Viret (1511–1571), Jean Crespin (1520–1572) etc., these are missing from the new volume. Th e conclusion of our research is that these autograph letters originated from the collection of Heinrich Bullinger (1504–1575), and Szenci received them from Bullinger’s grandson.

Kolumbán Vilmos József

THE UNIVERSALIST ANDRÁS HUSZTI

Keywords: Universalist theology, reformed orthodoxy, enlightened orthodoxy, heterodoxy, predestination

From all Transylvanian theologians accused of spreading Arminianist, Pelagianist or universalist theology in the Transylvanian church history the most prominent was András Huszti, a famous former law professor in Cluj. Research have dealt with many aspects of his life, but there are unsolved questions left regarding his heterodoxy. The personality of the former lawyer is more interesting than his contemporary colleagues’, namely József Makfalvi’s and Sámuel Nádudvari’s. His field of interest was vast, from linguistics to law, from theological to archival history. Research has confirmed that András Huszti was a universalist theologian, whose ideas were criticized by the synod of Deva. From international perspective, however, he belonged to the enlightened and rationalistic current of orthodoxy; therefore, he considered it natural to deal with the doctrine of predestination from a new perspective, the doctrine that was the basis of the reformed orthodoxy.

Manhercz Orsolya

REPRESENTATION AND POLITICS

Keywords: Franz Joseph I, crowning, parliament, symbolic politics, speech from the throne, compromise

Franz Joseph I took the throne of the Habsburg Empire in December 1848, but despite the established custom and law, he was not crowned king of Hungary. What difficulties did this cause when the emperor wanted to start a dialogue with the Hungarians in the 1860s about a compromise? How did the two sides and the two positions approach each other, and how did all this appear at the level of symbolic politics? How did past traditions survive, and how were new ones born? When did Franz Joseph first give the speech from the throne as the crowned king of Hungary? The essay deals with all these questions.

Pál Judit

THE SYMBOLIC VISUALIZATION OF THE UNION BETWEEN TRANSYLVANIA AND HUNGARY FROM 1867

Keywords: the union of Transylvania with Hungary, symbolic politics, national colours, national flag, the Austro-Hungarian Compromise, boundary-marks

With the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867, Transylvania was reunited with Hungary. The study presents the way Hungarians from Transylvania celebrated the event, and analyzes the symbolic visualization of the union, of the newly created unity. The analysis focuses on different aspects of the subject: the adopted rhetoric, the use of the flags and of the national colours, the conflicts on coat of arms and boundary-marks; all that in the eyes of the authorities had to reflect the new situation.

Eszik Veronika

“TO BRING THE SEA CLOSER TO THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY”. THE MAKING OF THE HUNGARIAN ADRIATIC 1868–1918

Keywords: Adriatic, nationalized space, symbolic politics, modernization, steamboating

Following the Austro-Hungarian Settlement, the Hungarian-Croatian Compromise (1868) (re)defined the relation of landlocked Hungary and maritime Croatia, granting the latter limited home rule within the framework of the Kingdom of Hungary. During the negotiations, the parties could not agree on the question regarding the possession of the port city Fiume (today Rijeka,

Croatia), which lay on Croatian soil but was administered directly from Hungary. The legal status of the only maritime port of Hungary, extremely important for Hungarian economic and national ambitions, remained contested until the end of the era. In these circumstances, the stakes of symbolic politics grew enormously, as the Hungarian political elite tried to make the concept of the Hungarian littoral accepted and familiar to every citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. In the first part of my paper, I investigate different areas of symbolic politics and nationalist representation (belles-lettres, travel, scientific, popularising and juvenile literature, press, political discourse etc.). With the help of this enumeration, I aim to show the dimensions and variety of this effort to construct a new nationalized space, the so-called Hungarian littoral. The second part of the paper will detail a specific way of making the Hungarian littoral: the establishment of the Hungarian steam boating. Steam boating, on contrary to traditional sailing, represented a modern way of possessing the seaside and controlling the sea. As a result, modernity and the Hungarian character were inherently linked in the Hungarian national discourse on the littoral. This interconnection was the differentia specific a of the Hungarian variant among many rival national attempts to appropriate the sea, and was a rather rarely used trope in the Hungarian self-representations. In my paper, I investigate the roots of this phenomenon.