

Imre József Balázs

Zsuzsa Thury in the Context of Transylvanian Hungarian Literature

Keywords: autobiography, Transylvanian Hungarian literature, institutions, literary field, women's literature

The article discusses the aspects that connect the Budapest-born Zsuzsa Thury (1901–1989) to the field of Transylvanian Hungarian literature, looking at how her work can be included into the history and corpus of this regional literature, offering details also about her status as a woman writer in the 1930s. The analysis identifies five main connecting points: the literary heritage of her father, Zoltán Thury, the role of the Transylvanian female journalist, the inclusion into the generational dynamics of Transylvanian literature, the connections to the central institutions of the Helikon writers, and finally the aspects of a textualized private life.

Zsuzsa Demeter

Tibor Bálint's Lucky Charm: Following the Reception of "The Wailing Monkey"

Keywords: reception, literary journals, Tibor Bálint's prose, The Wailing Monkey, Hungarian literature

1969 is known to be the year when Hungarian literature in Romania finally comes of age, and the highly anticipated novel is born. We may come to this conclusion based on the reviews and debates centered around three essential novels (widely acclaimed by readers and critics alike): "The Wailing Monkey" ("Zokogó majom") by Tibor Bálint, "Anvil, Drums, Bell" ("Üllő, dobszó, harang") by István Szilágyi and "My Mother Promises Sweet Dreams" ("Anyám könnyű álmot ígér") by András Sütő. Nonetheless, the release of "The Wailing Monkey" was not without precedent. To see that, it is enough to look up issues of two literary journals, "Utunk" and "Igaz Szó", starting from Bálint's debut in 1955. Sketches, interviews, glosses, portraits, confessions, essays protrude behind the years of preparation for writing "The Wailing Monkey". Through their examination, we may determine not only certain tropes of the novel mentioned above, but important trademarks regarding Tibor Bálint's prose.

Emil Hargittay

Péter Pázmány and Transylvania – Old and New Data

Keywords: Péter Pázmány, Transylvania, principles of Transylvania, Habsburgs

This topic is not a new one in the Pázmány scholarship, but in the light of recent sources and analyses, it is worth turning our attention to the subject. The study sheds light on the issue from three perspectives: the biography, the archbishop's direct contact with the Princes of Transylvania, and Pázmány's subjective attitude. His correspondence with princes and additional sources clearly show that Pázmány's position demonstrates full consistency in

content. The opinion of the Archbishop loyal to the Habsburgs has been strengthened over the years, and his personal position on the situation in Hungary and Transylvania is not contradictory, and even less shows signs of concealment.

Judit Hernády

Text Construction and the Technique of Narration in Péter Apor's *Metamorphosis Transylvaniae*

Keywords: intertextuality, paratexts, memoirs, anecdotism, Péter Apor, Metamorphosis Transylvaniae

The objective of this work is to examine Péter Apor's *Metamorphosis Transylvaniae* from a literary point of view. The author utilized Mihály Cserei's comments several times to complete his own work. These more or less substantially modified excerpts merged into the new composition without any fractures. However, the relation between Apor's text and Cserei's notes has not been analysed yet. Therefore, I initially present a brief review of Apor's transforming methods. Then, the second part of the paper discusses the structure and narrative mode of the work, the roles of the paratexts in the construction of meaning, the tools of the cohesion in the text, and the anecdotic elements. Ultimately, I make a few remarks on the meaning of „*náj módi*” (neu Mode/new mode) within the work.

János Péntek

The Unduly Forgotten Scholar of the Hungarian Language Renewal Period: Count József Teleki

Keywords: József Teleki, language renewal, Ferenc Kazinczy, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Transylvania

Count Teleki, with multiple Transylvanian relations, had a special role as a linguist in the history of the renewal of the Hungarian language. He was the promoter and first elected president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, founded in 1825, until his death. Between 1842-1848 he was also the Governor of Transylvania. In his first linguistic work he thoroughly evaluated at a high theoretical level - and thus concluded - the controversies related to language reform, and in the second he described how the Hungarian language dictionary should be the most important tool in the continuous formation of the language. As a Governor of Transylvania, he had the historic task of proclaiming the law on the liberation of serfs in Cluj on 18 June 1848. In Transylvania, without a doubt, this was the most important conquest of the revolution of 1848, common to both Hungarians and Romanians, a conquest which, in general, is not referred to on the occasion of commemorative festivities.

Attila Benő – Krisztina Sófalvi

"What is it called?" Ways and Forms of Indicating Lexical Gap and Linguistic Uncertainty in the Statements of Romanian-Hungarian Bilingual Speakers

Keywords: lacuna, lexical gap, language insecurity, code-switching, speech strategy

The article analyses the manifestations of lacuna, lexical gap and language insecurity on the basis of interviews with Transylvanian, Romanian-Hungarian bilingual speakers. Based on living language data, the authors describe the typology of discourse phenomena in the context of lexical gaps, suggesting that speakers often themselves indicate the presence of a language problem with metalanguage remarks. The study also presents speech strategies and pragmatic phenomena that have been less analysed so far in the context of the studied phenomena (legitimation, support request, forms of code-switching, manifestation of the speaker as deictic centre). The typology of the ways of signalling the lexical gaps and the prevailing of the related speech strategies can also be utilized in other bilingual studies.

Júlia Vallasek

Up or Down? Modalities of Constructing the Memory of Trianon in the Space-practices of the Hungarian Inter-war Novel

Keywords: Transylvanian, inter-war period, Hungarian novels, spatial practices

The treaties of Paris and the political changes brought by them marked a special state of in-betweenness for those citizens who entered under new political rule. While their homeland as a physical space continued to represent a safe, well-known place, its context changed, and the change asked for new interpretations. The "domestication" of this space required the negotiation of new sets of values, and new identities.

My research presents the way the communicative memory describes the political changes brought by the year 1920 in a set of Transylvanian-Hungarian novels written in the inter-war period. The focus of the research is on the life-strategies, conflicts and decisions presented through the protagonists, and the way these are reflected in the spatial practices presented in the novels.

Csaba Horváth

Changes of the Drinking Song in Hungarian Literature

Keywords: drinking song, poetry, Hungarian literature, ethical and aesthetical community

The drinking song as a genre just as the intoxication as a topic always belonged to literature. The drinking song was very popular in Hungarian literature in the 18th-19th centuries. It became a very significant form for two reasons. On the one hand it was based on a very strong ethical and aesthetical community which gave a collective voice to the writers of

drinking-songs, and on the other hand wine as a drink was a forming element of the early modern nationalist Hungarian identity within the Habsburg Empire.

The genre was so popular that most of the representative authors of the Enlightenment, Romanticism and different eras of Modernism wrote poems of this style - while every one of them shaped the genre for their own way of writing.

For the 20th century the drinking song's possibilities have changed completely. The historical and ontological experiences of the World Wars brought a brutal end to the previously accepted relations between the individual and his/her community. The ethical and poetical community which once had given the basis to the genre was over.

The so called Kádár-era, the "soft-dictatorship" of the second half of the 20th century, converted the joy of common drinking into the alcoholism of lonely self-destruction, so the Hungarian poetry of the epoch had to "renew" the genre. The sometimes ironic, sometimes melancholic way of speaking was able to express that the values of the ancient drinking songs were not valid any more.

Csilla Tamás

The Function and Significance of Toponyms of Relief Forms in the Aranyos Region

Keywords: toponyms of the relief forms, functional-semantic analysis, Aranyosvidék

The paper presents the analysis of the toponyms of the relief forms of twenty-seven villages in the Aranyos region (today in Romania). The author identifies sixty-five toponyms of the relief forms in the study material, these indicate the topographic diversity of the area. The analysis primarily focuses on the presentation of the functional-semantic features of the names.