

RESUME

István CSERNICKÓ – Enikő TÓTH

An area of the implementation of Ukraine's Law "On the principles of the state language policy": language use in administration at the level of municipalities

On July 3, 2012, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted Ukraine's Law on the principles of the state language policy, which entered into force on August 10. The law consolidates the status of Ukrainian as the sole state language guaranteed by the previously adopted Constitution (1996), however, at the same time it regulates the status of 18 regional or minority languages, and establishes the rights of speakers of the listed languages at several areas of language use. It states that in those administrative units (county, district, town, urban municipality, village) where the proportion of native speakers of one or more of the listed regional or minority languages is 10 percent or above according to the official data of the most recent census (2001), the respective language(s) shall receive regional official status and can be used alongside with the state language. The law contains obligation to provide the opportunity to manage official administration in minority languages, and for the fulfilment of this purpose it prescribes the employment of local officials with minority language skills. Our paper examines the implementation of the language law from the perspective of the Hungarian minority living in the most western county of Ukraine, Subcarpathia. In the county their ratio exceeds the necessary 10% threshold, therefore the Hungarian language is supposed to be used in public administration on the territory of about one hundred municipalities.

Katinka BERETKA

Hungarian "language police" in Vojvodina

The National Council of the Hungarian National Minority, with the financial support of the Bethlen Gabor Fund, has launched off a ten-month-long project in 2014 in order to check the actual situation of the enforcement of language rights of the Hungarian community living in North Serbia. In the framework of the project entitled „language police”, two young people were charged with making notes about their experiences concerning the oral communication in Hungarian language with authorities and taking photos about public signs and public nameplates during their tour in Vojvodina. The project did not entail the realization of competences of classic police, like imposing sanctions on the spot; instead, the task was to monitor and document the application of provisions of the Serbian official language law in practice, including the different fields of official use of minority languages such as oral communication, multilingual administrative and legal forms, elements of visual use of minority language in public sphere, and to inform the Hungarian National Council in case the respective provisions were violated. The paper presents the practical elements and legal background of the project called Hungarian "language police" and at the same time analyzes its most important results.

Mária GYETVAI

The two sides of the refugee-question: the immigration of Serbs into Hungary from the beginnings till the 1848-49 uprising

The influx of Serbs into the Kingdom of Hungary was slow but continuous during the Middle Ages, first of all owing to the intense ties between the two countries. These ties became even more intense in the face of the impending Turkish invasion. Hungary and Serbia joined forces in order to stop the mighty Turkish army, but in the end they were defeated. As a consequence of the Turkish conquests on the Balkan Peninsula and in Hungary a large number of Serbs stepped on Hungarian soil, first as refugees and later as soldiers and freebooters at the service of the occupation army. The biggest influx of Serb refugees, however, took place in the wake of a failed Austrian military campaign (1688-1692). Some 60-80 thousand people came to Hungary then, led by the Greek orthodox patriarch of Peć (Turkish: Ipek). Their staying in Hungary was intended to be temporary. Most of them were settled in the newly established border area between the Habsburg and the Turkish Empire as border guards. They were exempt from Hungarian jurisdiction. Thanks to the generosity of the Emperor, Leopold I. they enjoyed many privileges, one – perhaps the important of them – being the extended scope of rights of the Serbian Orthodox Church. These rights quickly made the head of this Church the political leader of all Serbs in Hungary. United by their Church, separated from the majority population by their faith, language and alphabet, they led a parallel life, completely separated from the majority Hungarian population. They made no secret of their aspirations to carve the counties in which they lived out Hungary, irrespective of the fact that two thirds of the population was not Serb. During the revolutionary upheaval in Europe, in 1848 when Hungary declared independence from Austria they instigated an uprising and turned against Hungarians. They were tacitly backed by Russia, and actively supported by Serbia which became quasi independent from Turkish rule by then. However, time was not ripe for the distraction of Hungary. It could only be carried out together with the distraction of Europe after World War I.

Balázs KAPITÁNY

Traditional ethnic minorities in Hungary: demographic situation and perspectives between 1990-2011

The study presents a comparative analysis on the methodology of the last three Hungarian censuses regarding the categories of ethnicity and language. The statistical definitions and the publication practices of these topics were very volatile in Hungary. Primarily as a result of the methodological instability, there was an increase in the number of people belonging to the six traditional ethnic minorities (Croatian, German, Slovak, Serbian, Slovenian, Romanian) in Hungary, according to the official publications in the period following 1990. If we use a stable methodology and conceptual framework, a very different picture can be observed about the demographic situation of these minority groups. A secondary analysis of the data of the three censuses shows that at least five of the six ethnic minority communities in Hungary are in alarming demographic situ-

ation, the only exception being perhaps the German community. These ethnic groups seem to be incapable of reproducing permanently themselves for the next generations. The wrong demographic perspective is mainly due to persistently very high proportion of ethnically mixed marriages, and to the phenomenon that the new generations in ethnically mixed families grow up in an asymmetrical ethnic socialization. The majority of these children, growing up in ethnically mixed families, define themselves (firstly) as ethnic Hungarian. The phenomenon of intergenerational ethnic assimilation appears in the 'clear minority families' (both parents belonging to the ethnic minority) too. The analysis of census databases shows not only that a significant proportion of the children's generation has an exclusively Hungarian identity, but also that many of them are not able to speak the minority language either.

Barna BODÓ

Internal diaspora and public policy

Internal diaspora ('szórvány' as it is called in the Hungarian context) was formed as a consequence of historical processes (the establishment of new states, and border changes). In the case of members of internal diaspora, events that caused their minority status just happen(ed), while being a member of a classic diaspora is a matter of personal choice, even if there was political pressure behind the personal choice. Internal diaspora is the phenomenon of living at the same place despite a changed political and ethnical medium. Internal diaspora means undertaking continuity. The question is: for how long? For how long can people undertake to live in a local diaspora? How long will (can) a local diaspora hold on? On what terms can a local diaspora continue to exist, be kept alive? The paper analyses who and by what means can help internal diaspora communities in their struggle for existence. According to Brubaker's triadic model, there are three public actors: the state in which the internal diaspora lives, the political representation of the diaspora of the minority community and that of the kin-state, respectively. The analysis shows that, despite the public statements on the implementation of policies on diaspora, a policy in an early stage, the results are awaited.

Attila PAPP Z.

Education at (language) borders: a close-up on Hungarian language education in the internal diaspora of Subcarpathia

The paper endeavours to picture the current situation of the Hungarian language education in the internal diaspora of Subcarpathia with the help of statistical analysis of language competences measured by standardized tests. In our theoretical approach (sociology of education) the main question is: on the basis of what kind of socio-demographic and linguistic background factors can we estimate the achievements of the schools involved in the research. According to the data collected it was clearly outlined that if Hungarian language is used by pupils during their free time, it helps the development of

language competences automatically. At the same time the progress of language learning – to some extent – is independent of the family background, which is reasonable considering the fact that in many cases Hungarian language education of the internal diaspora is not attended exclusively by pupils with Hungarian ethnic/linguistic background.

Pál Péter TÓTH

Sándor Szalai and the institutionalization of the education of sociology in Hungary after 1945

I started my research career as a sociologist, which I have pursued as a demographer in the past two decades. By publishing the paper entitled "Sándor Szalai and the Institutionalization of the Education of Sociology in Hungary after 1945", not only do I commemorate my past as a sociologist, but I also pay homage to the memory of Sándor Szalai, who played a decisive role in starting the education and research of sociology in Hungary after 1945 as well as in the institutionalization of sociology after 1956 and the foundation of the professional organization of sociologists, the Hungarian Sociology Society. Moreover, my paper is also an expression of my gratitude for the kind attention and friendship with which the Professor honoured me even though I was not his student. *Habent sua fata libelli* – "Books have their destiny", the Latin proverb goes, and I consider it true not only for books, but for this piece of writing as well. I wrote most of this study nearly 30 years before the memorial conference organized in 2012 on the 100th anniversary of Sándor Szalai's birth. First, I worked on the writings found in the archives of Eötvös Loránd University, then from the middle of 1982, I started visiting former members of the Institute, whom I interviewed about the establishment. However, this research was interrupted in 1983, mainly due to my changed position within the department. As I was not allowed to publish for a year from September 1983, my paper finished by November 1983 could not go into print. In fact, a selection of the interviews conducted with the former members of the Szalai Institute could appear in *Mozgó Világ* only after I became a fellow researcher of the Research Group for Hungarian Studies (Magyarsággkutató Csoport) upon the invitation of Gyula Juhász in autumn 1986. At the memorial conference, I gave a talk entitled "Biographical data of interest on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Sándor Szalai's birth", the major claims of which I have now incorporated into the study originally prepared in 1983.

A szemle rovat forrásai

Acta Polonica Historica (Lengyelország)

Český časopis historický (Csehország)

Der Deutschunterricht (Németország)

Slavánovedenie (Oroszország)

Südosteuropa (Németország)

Südosteuropa Mitteilungen (Németország)

Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte (Németország)

Zeitgeschichte (Ausztria)

Zeitschrift für Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung (Németország)

SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

CSERNICSKÓ István

Nyelvész; a Pannon Egyetem habilitált egyetemi docense,
a II. Rákóczi Ferenc Kárpátaljai Magyar Főiskola Hodinka Antal
Nyelvészeti Kutatóközpontjának vezetője

TÓTH Enikő

PhD-hallgató; a II. Rákóczi Ferenc Kárpátaljai Magyar Főiskola
Hodinka Antal Nyelvészeti Kutatóközpontjának fiatal kutatója

BERETKA Katinka

Egyetemi tanársegéd, Union Egyetem Dr. Lazar Vrkatic Jogi
és Üzleti Tanulmányok Kara, Újvidék, Szerbia

GYETVAI Mária

Szlavista, politikai elemző

KAPITÁNY Balázs

Szociológus, demográfus, KSH Népeségtudományi
Kutatóintézet

BODÓ Barna

Politológus, egyetemi docens, Sapientia – Erdélyi Magyar
Tudományegyetem, Európai Tanulmányok Tanszék, a temesvári
Kisebbségkutató Központ vezetője

PAPP Z. Attila

Szociológus, igazgató, MTA Társadalomtudományi
Kutatóközpont Kisebbségkutató Intézet

TÓTH Pál Péter

Szenior kutató, Központi Statisztikai Hivatal
Népeségtudományi Kutatóintézet

