

SHORT NOTICES ON PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Publications of the Hungarological Institute, Novi Sad

At the Teachers' Training College in Novi Sad (Újvidéki Tanárképző Főiskola) there has existed since 1946 an Institute of Hungarian, which was extended and renamed in 1959 as the Institute of Hungarian Language and Literature (A Magyar Nyelv és Irodalom Tanszéke) at the Philosophical Faculty of Novi Sad University. Ten years later, in 1969, the research program of that Institute was concentrated in a separate unite, called the Hungarological Institute (Hungarológiai Intézet). Again in 1976 the two institutions were reunified as a university institute with a strong educational and research profile. Its name is now the Institute of Hungarian Language, Literature, and Hungarological Research (A Magyar Nyelv, Irodalom és Hungarológiai Kutatások Intézete). During the last 20 years they have published more than 100 volumes, books, bibliographies, yearbooks and journal issues.

A bibliography contains the publications of the first 15 years: Káich, Katalin: *Az intézeti kiadványok repertóriumája 1968–1983* (Újvidék, A Magyar Nyelv, Irodalom és Hungarológiai Kutatások Intézete, 1983) pp. 98, as a first issue in a new bibliographical series (*A Hungarológiai és Komparatistikai Kutatások Jugoszláviai Bibliográfiája I.*). The Bibliography gives a detailed index to the first 50 issues of the yearbook *A Hungarológiai Intézet Tudományos Közleményei*, later renamed as *Hungarológiai Közlemények*; then in a separate chapter there is an index to the 15 issues of the yearbook of the (at that time a separate unit) University Institute *Tanulmányok—Studije*. A third chapter lists the 67 "individual" publications of the Novi Sad Hungarologists. In fact, this part is the most impressive, although the least clear, in the book, referring, among other items, to the great three-volume Serbocroatian–Hungarian dictionary (*Szerbhorvát–magyar szótár—Srpskohrvatsko–madarski rečnik*, 1968–1975); Hungarian bibliographies in Yugoslavia by László Pastyik (from 1968 to 1982); working papers of the Serbocroatian–Hungarian contrastive linguistics project (some of the issues appeared both in Hungarian and in Serbocroatian); various publications on theatre history; folklore fieldwork publications; a multivolume series devoted to folk terminology in agriculture; bibliographies of publishers or institutions; a personal bibliography of the famous Hungarian writer, Ervin Sinkó; major publications on the history of Hungarian schools and education; collective volumes on Yugoslavian–Hungarian comparative literature, etc. In one word, there is hardly any important field of Hungarian studies in Novi Sad, which has not yet been touched by an important publication there.

The language of the indexed publications is mostly Hungarian. Sometimes the volumes have not only a Serbocroatian, but also a short English summary. Unfortunately the repertory by Káich is only in Hungarian, without a single word in Serbocroatian, English or any other language, thus making the otherwise not fully Hungarian publications inaccessible to persons not familiar with the Hungarian language. Among the authors more than half are from Novi Sad; the experts from Hungary also publish frequently there.

Yugoslavia being a federal republic, not all the Hungarians or Hungarian studies in the country are covered by Novi Sad publications or bibliographies. Novi Sad is the capital of the autonomous Vojvodina territory of the Serbian Socialist Republic, therefore all Hungarological activities in Vojvodina (Vajdaság, the older Hungarian name being Bácska) are concentrated and coordinated from here. As a matter of fact, materials from the Bánát are also referred to here. On the other hand, Hungarian studies in Croatia and Slovenia, being independent from the Vojvodina, are not taken into consideration.

The Bibliography of Káich ends with the target year of 1983. Since then further issues of important publications have also appeared. Here I list only some of the most important ones.

Hungarológiai Közlemények is a quarterly. The last issue Káich was able to excerpt was vol. 14. no. 1, (= no. 50) March 1982. Since then the following issues have appeared: no. 51, June 1982, no. 52, September 1982, no. 53, December 1982, vol. 15. — no. 54, March 1983, no. 55, June 1983, no. 56, September 1983, no. 57, December 1983, vol. 16. — no. 58, March 1984, no. 59, June 1984, no. 60, September 1984, no. 61, December 1984, vol. 17, no. 62, March 1985.

The main topics were the literature and culture history of the Vojvodina. In all of the latest issues the Director of the Hungarological Institute in Novi Sad gives a short report on the activity of the Institute. Although the report is up-to-date according to the date of publication, the issues in fact appear years (!) later than the colophon suggests. It is furthermore regrettable that the distribution of the *Hungarológiai Közlemények* is very poor. It is impossible to order it from abroad, and the Hungarological Institute in Novi Sad does not have the necessary amount of money to mail its publications to institutes or persons interested. Thus only by personal contacts one can get the journal, which until now covers 10.000 printed pages, being thus one of the most important Hungarological publications in the world. The Institute in Novi Sad must find a way to distribute it in an appropriate way.

Tanulmányok—Studije, as mentioned above, originated in 1969, and has appeared annually ever since, about 150–200 pages in length. Special issues were devoted to Petőfi's poetry (no. 4, in 1972), to a critical edition of Bálint Balassi's poetry (no. 9, in 1976), to Ervin Sinkó's life work (nos. 10–11, in 1977–78), to Hungarian semiotics in the Vojvodina (nos. 12–13, in 1979–80), to modern literary text theory (no. 15, in 1982), on poetics and essay (no. 16, in 1983), on narrative theory (nos. 18–19, in 1986) and on 20th century literature (no. 20, in 1987).

A series *Értekezések, monográfiák* containing monographs was started in 1982. Káich in her bibliography refers only to the first ones. *Jugoszláviai magyar nyelvjárások* (1982, pp. 327), a collective volume of papers on Hungarian dialects in Yugoslavia, edited by Professor Olga Penavin. The volume contains 30 papers, mostly already published elsewhere. The aim of the book was to present summaries of research concerning this important topic. A similar summarizing volume is the second in the series, edited by Magdolna Veselinović Šulc: *Délszláv—magyar irodalmi kapcsolatok* (1982, pp. 341), 40 papers on comparative literature. The third volume is devoted to an equally important research topic, namely to Hungarian folklore in Yugoslavia. 26 papers were collected and edited by Károly Jung: *Jugoszláviai magyar folklór* (1983, pp. 350).

Writings in all the three above mentioned volumes were grouped according to topical chapters; an introduction (or postface) and a thematic bibliography, or index make the publications more readily accessible. Unfortunately only the book on comparative South Slavic—Hungarian literature has summaries in a non-Hungarian language, this time in Croatian.

No. 4. is the first part of a two-volume collection of studies on Hungarian folk poetry in Yugoslavia, edited by István Bosnyák: *Jugoszláviai magyar népköltészet. I.* (1985, pp. 284). The first volume has 21 papers, and folk songs, ballads, tales and legends are covered. Other genres will come in a second similar volume.

The later volumes of the series changed the aim of the publication, and thus individual monographs appeared too.

No. 5. is by Magdolna Veselinović Šulc: *A szerb—horvát népköltészet a XIX. századi magyar irodalom történetében* (1982, pp. 155, with a short Serbo-Croatian summary), the author's third attempt to describe the impact of Serbo-Croatian folk poetry on Hungarian literature in the 19th century.

No. 6. is a summarizing essay by Katalin Káich: with rich philological data on the history of theatre in Újvidék between 1836 and 1918: *Az újvidéki magyar nyelvű színjátszás története és repertórium 1836–1918* (1983, pp. 268), unfortunately without any summary in a language other than Hungarian.

No. 7. is a collection of ethnographical essays by the leading Hungarian linguist in Yugoslavia, Professor Olga Penavin: *Néprajzi tanulmányok* (1983, pp. 323), collected and introduced by her pupil and later

colleague, Lajos Matijevics. Again an important book, rich in data and details, essential for anyone working on Hungarian ethnography both in and outside of Yugoslavia.

No. 9. is a collection of 28 papers, edited by István Bosnyák on Hungarian culture history *Jugoszláviai magyar művelődéstörténet* (1984, pp. 321, with a good bibliography).

No. 10. is edited by László Gerold: *A magyar irodalmi avantgardról* (1985, pp. 135) and contains 21 shorter papers on Hungarian avantgarde literature, written by Hungarian literary critics in Yugoslavia.

The eminent ethnomusicologist in Budapest, Lajos Kiss, gave his whole life to collecting Hungarian folk music in Yugoslavia. He was the author of the first volumes of a larger project *A jugoszláviai magyar népzene tára* (Hungarian Folk Music in Yugoslavia), devoted to the folk music of two Hungarian villages, Gombos and Doroszló: *Gombos és Doroszló népzeneje* (1982, pp. xii, 324), with rich material and excellent indices.

The second volume in the series is even more important for Hungarian ethnomusicology in general. Lajos Kiss—Anikó Bodor: *Az aldunai székelyek népdalai* (1984, pp. viii, 588). The folk songs among the Hungarian "székelys" in three villages not far from Belgrade, near to Lower Danube (Alduna), viz. Hertelendfalva or Hertelend (Vojlovica), Székelykeve or Székej, Székeli (Skorenovac) and Sándoregyháza or Ivanova (Ivanovo) were collected by Lajos Kiss in 1940–41, resp. in 1966–1969. The "székelys" came to these villages from Bukovina (where they were forced to emigrate from Transylvania after the ill-fated *siculicidium* (in 1764) as early as 1883, remaining there for more than a hundred years and in about 1300 families. Their folklore and folk music is unique in style and beauty, and the 399 songs in the main text, with 69 more songs in the notes, plus a single nativity play published here with exemplary care by Anikó Bodor, represent the largest Hungarian ethnomusicological monograph to date of a single Hungarian village (Hertelendfalva), with more than 500 tunes collected. Since more recent collections of Székely folk music still exist, we may anticipate future volumes.

Further volumes of the folk music series are under preparation, the next being Lajos Kiss—Anikó Bodor: *Slavonian (Hungarian) folk music*.

Hungarian placenames in various communities of the Vajdaság are published in the small monographs *Vajdaság helységeinek földrajzi nevei*, edited by Olga Penavin and Lajos Matijevics. Since 1975 the following ten books (each about 100–150 pages) have been published: about Băcstopolya (other form of the village name is: Topolya), Szabadka, Kishegyes, Ada, Zenta, Szenttamás, Kanizsa, Temerin, Gombos and Becse communities. Further volumes are under preparation (e.g. Kanizsa, volume II, and Bezdán).

Specialy important is the publication of a language atlas of the three already mentioned Székely villages in Yugoslavia. Olga Penavin and Lajos Matijevics in their book (*A jugoszláviai székelytelepek nyelvátlasza*, 1978, pp. 324), and later in their small dictionary (*Székely szójegyzék*, 1980, pp. 91) give a full account of the Székelys' unique Hungarian language.

Before his untimely death, the linguist Lajos Matijevics, who was interested in modern language forms, published his monograph of Vojvodina Hungarian students' talk (*A vajdasági magyar diáknyelv*, 1972, pp. 265, with short Croatian and German summaries), and later a small book on "Street language" (*Az utca nyelve*, Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1979, pp. 118).

Among folklore publications the most important collections concerned are folk ballads from Gombos (*Gombosi népballadák*, 1975, pp. 81) by Ilona Kovács and Lajos Matijevics; folk ballads from a Slavonian village, Kórógy, collected by Olga Penavin (*Kórógy (szlavóniai) népballadák, balladás történetek, balladás dalok*, 1976, pp. 99). The young folklorist, Ferenc Tóth (1940–1980, who died in a car accident) together with his professor of Budapest, Imre Katona, published a special volume on folk ballads in the Northern Bánát region (*Kálmány Lajos nyomában. Az észak-bánati népballadák élete*, 1975, pp. 304), then in a special volume, on the folk ballads of the region of his birth, (*Topolya és környéke népballadái*, 1981, pp. 186). Surprisingly fewer publications are devoted to material culture, the most important of these is a book on the

language of agriculture and animal husbandry in the village of Pacsér (*A pacséri földművelés és állattartás szótára*, 1975, pp. 173) by Antal Pénovázt.

Literary studies and publications are mostly printed by the principal Hungarian publishing houses of literary journals in Yugoslavia. The books by János Bányai, Imre Bori, István Bosnyák, István Szeli and others are well known and well accepted both in Yugoslavia and in Hungary. It would be the task of a special survey to list them in a major review article.

Even if we disregard publications by members of the Hungarological Institute in Novi Sad outside of the institute proper, the more than 20,000 printed pages since 1969 constitute an important achievement both in quantity and quality. Diligent colleagues from the capital of the Vojvodina have provided a monument of reliable scholarship, essential to everybody working on the Hungarian language, literature or folk culture. If they manage to solve the problems of distribution (and add summaries in English or German to their works), the reception of these shall be even more positive.

On the other hand it is very difficult to get a full picture on all of the Hungarological Institute's publications in Újvidék. Very often longer articles from a published volume appear also as offprints (often book-long ones) with or without indication to that fact, and often as numbers in series, or without that.

Five Important Series of Books on Hungarian Culture, Published in Yugoslavia

Forum Publishing House in Újvidék (Novi Sad) has started to print at least five important series of books on the literature, language, folklore and folk life, archaeology, theatre and art, or, in one word culture of the Hungarians in Yugoslavia. The authors work at the university, in museums, art or are literary critics, teachers, thus involving various interests and institutions with the published books. The closest contact of the Forum publishers, however, is with the Hungarological Institute and very often the books under consideration are the result of research at the university or at the Hungarological Institute. Most of the books have also been available in book stores in Budapest. Here we shall do no more than give a very short list, without any evaluation. The importance of the publications is quite clear from the topics they cover and the high scholarly level of their authors. All these books appeared in Novi Sad, and the publisher was Forum Publishing House there.

Hagyományaink (Our traditions)—books on literature and folklore.

1. Sinkó, Ervin: *Honfoglalás előtt. (Naplófeljegyzések 1939-től 1942-ig)*. Sajtó alá rendezte, az utószót írta és a jegyzeteket készítette: Bosnyák István. 1976, pp. 358.

(Text edition of E. Sinkó's diary from between 1939 and 1942 with an afterword and explanatory notes by István Bosnyák.)

2. Móra, István—Novoszel, Andor—Kristály, István—Czirák, Imre: *Föld és mag. (Válogatott írások)*. Válogatta, az utószót írta és a jegyzeteket készítette: Bori Imre. 1971, pp. 339.

(Selection, afterword and explanatory notes by Imre Bori)

Short stories by four Hungarian writers, I. Móra (1864–1957), A. Novoszel (1886–1928), I. Kristály (1890–1944) and (1890–1944) and I. Czirák (1897–1974) on life in Vojvodina.

3. *Sárkányölő ikertestvérek. Kopácsi népmesék*. Gyűjtötte és sajtó alá rendezte: Katona Imre. 1972, pp. 414, 26 figs.

(Folktales from the village Kopács, collected and edited by I. Katona.) See a short review in this issue on p. 316.