

Matijevics, Lajos: *Vizeknek szarváról. Földrajzi neveink*. 1982, pp. 165.

About fifty shorter papers on Hungarian placenames, and their historical and modern use in Yugoslavia. The author (1940–1983) was professor of Hungarian linguistics at Újvidék and this book is his last major work published in his lifetime.

Pálincás, István: *Walter magisztertől a tudományegyetemig. (Iskoláink rövid története)*. 1984, pp. 157 (+3).

A concise history of education in the Vojvodina from clerical schools in the early middle ages to the present university. Because of the variety of its historical account its spectrum is particularly broad. The short bibliography adds still more value to the work.

Jung, Károly: *Táltosok, ördögök, garabonciások. (Bevezetés népi hiedelmeink—babonáink—világába.)* 1985, pp. 163.

A first in its kind, the book is a summary of folk beliefs and belief legends. In six chapters the author gives a brief description of the notions and terms of Hungarian folk beliefs, outlining their research history and the system of beliefs. The historical and social strata of folk religion are also mentioned. A short anthology of sixty Hungarian folk belief legends from the Vojvodina is added to the volume. The volume successfully combines general Hungarian folklore research and local data, and even refers to South Slavic parallels. In one of the last chapters the author also deals with modern superstitions. In all, another very good case of a popular book, which at the same time is a result of good scholarly research. It is a pity that bibliographical references are few and far between. Illustrations would have also improved the work.

The five important series published by Froum would be an asset to any publishing house. It is a pity that only in two cases are we told who were the members of the editorial boards. *Hagyományaink* was directed by Imre Bori, Géza Juhász and István Szeli. *Kövek* was shaped by Imre Bori, Nándor Burány and László Tomán. Four volumes of *Forum Kiskönyvtár* were published under the supervision of the general director of Forum, Kálmán Fehér, the fifth and the sixth volumes by the actual general director, János Bánai. The other series do not mention under whose management the work was prepared. We do know, however, that all the best experts of Hungarian culture in Yugoslavia were engaged in publishing these excellent books. We hope that similar books will appear regularly in Yugoslavia, perhaps with an even wider scope, with more on art, music, cultural history or philosophy.

Dictionary, Linguistic Atlas, Place Names —Hungarian Linguistics in Yugoslavia

The teaching and publication of Hungarian linguistics in Vojvodina is connected with the name of Professor Olga Penavin. She and her students (above all the late Lajos Matijevics) conducted important fieldwork in all the important Hungarian regions in Yugoslavia, i.e. in Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia as well. Because the names of the regions are different in historical sources, and Hungarian forms are self-evident in Hungarian, but misleading when translated into different languages (including English), we think it appropriate to list them here.

In Serbia, northeast from Belgrade, on the left hand side of the river Danube live the Hungarian Székelys in three villages. Professors Penavin and Matijevics published their (Hungarian) linguistic atlas and a small dictionary of their dialect. (See p. 307)

Szerémség (in Serbian Srem) is the region between the rivers Danube (in Hungarian Duna) and Sava (in Hungarian Száva). Hungarians have lived there since the early middle ages, and during the last century in 11

villages with a traditional Hungarian language population, and in dozens of other villages with a Hungarian minority. A description of the language was given by Penavin *A szerémségi magyar szigetek nyelve*. Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1972, pp. 157, in a book which is in fact a linguistic atlas.

In some publications *Szlavónia* is the general name of the area between the rivers Dráva (Hungarian Dráva) and Sava. In a more precise sense *Szlavónia* (the correct translation of the Hungarian word would be 'Slavonia', a somewhat misleading term, because Slav lived not only in this area of the medieval Hungarian kingdom) is an area westwards from the Szerémség, on the right hand side of the Danube, from the village Apáti/Opatovac. In Professor Penavin's linguistic atlas *Horvátországi (szlavóniai) magyar nyelvjárási atlasz* (Újvidék, 1984, pp. 150) the most westerly situated Hungarian villages in Szlavónia are Nagypiszanica/Velika Pisanica and Bedenik.

North from the Szlavónia proper, in a triangle between the rivers Dráva/Drava and Duna/Dunav (= Danube) and the Hungarian border lies *Drávaszög*, or southern Baranya (in Serbo-Croatian Baranja). A similar linguistic atlas was made by Olga Penavin: *A jugoszláviai Baranya magyar tájnyelvi atlasza*. Újvidék, 1969, pp. 10, 118 maps without page numbers.

The very first linguistic atlas made by Olga Penavin was *A jugoszláviai Muravidék magyar tájnyelvi atlasza*. (Budapest, 1966, pp. 10, 140 maps.) South from this lies between the rivers Mura and Dráva another region of Hungarians living in Yugoslavia, *Muraköz*, in Slovenian *Medumurje* 'between the river Mura', clearly a calque of the Hungarian name.

Olga Penavin has published five volumes of Hungarian dialectology atlas (the Székely one in cooperation with Matijevics), all from Hungarian minority regions. The major Hungarian speaking areas such as Vajdaság/Vojvodina (in the traditional name *Bácska*), *Bánát*/Banat (or *Bánság* in Hungarian) and *Temesköz* (not always distinguished from the latter) to some extent are incorporated into the great Hungarian Linguistic Atlas (*Magyar Nyelvatlasz*) published in Budapest in six volumes between 1960 and 1968. Still in Újvidék/Novi Sad there also exists a very valuable linguistic archive about these territories, and we may hope that Penavin will publish further issues of her atlas series.

Two special dictionaries were published. A short list of about 3500 dialect words among the Székelys (Penavin, Olga—Matijevics, Lajos: *Székely szójegyzék*. Újvidék, 1980, pp. X, 91.) was the result of short linguistic fieldwork trips. A very complete dictionary is the three-volume *Szlavóniai (kórógyi) szótár*. Újvidék, 1965–1975, by Olga Penavin, with excellent descriptions of words important for both ethnographic and folklore research. It is clear from the title that the basic material was collected in one village (Kórógy/Korog), but the other Hungarian villages in Slavonia also served as a basis for comparative remarks. We hope there will be similar shorter or larger dictionaries of Hungarian dialects in Yugoslavia. Descriptions of traditional feasts, belief figures, costumes, food or tools and utensils are inevitable parts of such dictionaries. Kinship terminology, sayings and proverbs, weather lore and such like occur regularly in the dictionaries.

Professor Penavin has published a two volume collection of Hungarian folktales in Yugoslavia (see p. 315) songs and ballads (see p. 307) and has written an excellent monograph about the kinship system in Slavonia, in antropological literature referred to as the extended family. *A nagycsaládszervezet Szlavóniában (Kórógyon)*. Újvidék, 1981, pp. 224, 32 plates. In fact the book, describing the whole activity of the *zadruga*-type family, provides an overall monograph of traditional life in the villages.

Written sources are collected in a separate volume about everyday life in Slavonia (see p. 308).

All of Professor Penavin's linguistic works are full of ethnographic data. It is no wonder that her folklore papers were published in another separate volume. (See p. 306). She follows closely the results of Hungarian and Serbo-Croatian linguistic and folklore research, and summaries in Serbo-Croatian or in German in her books make her achievements more widely available.

Her interest is very broad indeed: it reaches from ballads to proverbs, from phonetics to placenames. (Professor Penavin is the initiator and general editor of the onomastic series: *Vajdaság helységeinek földrajzi nevei*. See p. 307). In twenty years she has produced more than twenty books on linguistics and related

problems, a great and unparalleled service to Hungarian studies in general. Thanks to Olga Penavin we have been provided with a detailed survey of the Hungarian language in Yugoslavia, which is also very rich in motives important for cultural history.

Hungarian Folk Tales in Yugoslavian Publications

Even before the end of World War I collections and publications were produced by Hungarians now living in Yugoslavia. Between the two wars some attempts were made both in Yugoslavia and in Hungary to collect and publish more material. Just after 1945 linguists (and writers, essayists, teachers, etc.) started in Yugoslavia to collect more tales. During the last twenty-five years Hungarian folklorists were able to visit Yugoslavia several times, making important field-work trips there. Students from various parts of Yugoslavia completed their education at universities both at home and abroad (mostly in Budapest), enabling them to engage in professional collecting and publication.

Several years ago a master's thesis was prepared by Zsuzsanna Vajda on tale type index of Hungarian folk tales in Yugoslavia, according to the international Aarne-Thompson catalogue. (Hitherto unpublished.) Finally, during recent years important publications have appeared. Since all of these are different in character, I shall list them only very briefly. Due to lack of space I shall only review the six most important works here.

The Professor of Hungarian linguistics at Novi Sad (Újvidék) University, Olga Penavin, together with her students since the sixties collected tales, jokes, legends and other prose narratives. A volume of her collection was first published in the famous Budapest series, *Új Magyar Népköltési Gyűjtemény*: Vol. XVI. *Jugoszláviai magyar népmesék* (Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1971, pp. 623); 211 texts, with laconic notes, a short introduction about the Hungarian dialects in Yugoslavia and story tellers, with a good list of all available data about them, and with some photos. Because of its popularity a second edition also appeared in 1984, in fact a reprint, although the publishers now are both the Akadémiai Kiadó in Budapest and Forum Könyvkiadó in Újvidék. As Volume XIX. in the above-mentioned series, a second volume was also published in 1984: *Jugoszláviai magyar népmesék*. II. by Olga Penavin. This time, on 470 pages 166 tales and 34 legends about Marko Kraljević were published, with a good introduction and notes. Practically all the material was collected between 1971 and 1977. Professor Penavin's collected material is from the Vojvodina and Slavonia, and judging by her map, there will also be a room for a third, similar volume. She is preparing a "historical" book of Hungarian folk tales in Yugoslavia, using older (and mainly hitherto unpublished) manuscripts as well. Since the two books were issued by the central folk poetry collection in Hungary, they are available in all major folklore libraries of the world. That is why it is deplorable, that the books do not have a single page-long summary in any widely known language.

In 1913 a classic figure in Hungarian folktale research, the village parish priest Lajos Kálmány, met an excellent story teller, Mihály Borbély, whose tales he published in the following year in a separate volume. Borbély died in 1953, recounting tales and stories until his death, but after Kálmány no other folklorist ever visited him. Only in the seventies did students of Professor Imre Bori in Újvidék and Professor Imre Katona in Budapest start once again to collect tales—then among the living members of Borbély's family. In 1976 Imre Bori, Imre Katona and Valéria Beszédes published a second, revised and corrected edition of Kálmány's Borbély collection: *Pingált szobák. Borbély Mihály meséi. Kálmány Lajos gyűjtése* (Újvidék, Forum Könyvkiadó, 1976, pp. 423). The book carries all the 51 texts by Kálmány, with corrected notes. Then follow 11 tales told by the family members (children) of Mihály Borbély, with good explanatory notes. Thus the book is one of the very rare "critical" editions of Hungarian folktales.

While searching for Borbély's tales in the village of Szaján in the 1970s, Valéria Beszédes collected about 70 texts. Writing a dissertation about the topic for the Budapest University Institute of folklore, her tutor, Imre Katona persuaded her to publish the best two-thirds of the tales. The small book, *Jávorfácska. Fél száz*