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Termini: the network of Hungarian linguistic research centres in the Carpathian Basin

Abstract

The author – professor of linguistics in Kolozsvár – is one of the founders of the network of Hungarian linguistic research centres in 2001, which is organized by two institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Hungary. The network has covered the whole area of the Carpathian Basin where Hungarians are living. The most important programs are as follows: the characteristics of the lexicon of the Hungarian language abroad; lexicological, lexicographical research: the enlargement of the word-list of the Hungarian language abroad (Termini network); corpus building programme, language planning and treatment of language problems, etc. The network realizes these goals both through research and by the publication of results and by organizing conferences.

It is no wonder that *network* and *links* have become the key words of learning and research together with. It is obvious for those who previously had no means to join an institution – like the linguists of the areas around Hungary albeit the common interest in their subject would justify it; the subject being the observation and description how the Hungarian minorities use the Hungarian language, a body of speakers whose situation and station differ region by region, nevertheless share considerably similar characteristics and developments. Research alone would be possible independently if theoretic results were important only, but as the indirect aim is their application in Hungarian language planning, it would be insufficient to stop at partial planning. The language living in its variety and variability is universally present in the entire language area and its communities.

Language planning can thus only be effective if the same goals are aimed at. When someone clicks on *Termini* or the web page <http://ht.nytud.hu> they will be able to get acquainted with the network of continuously cooperating small virtual institutions.

Those working in the same field can get into personal contact. The initial cooperation started from contacts at conferences and through publications in the 1990s and later from teamwork. The institutional framework was offered by the *Institute of Linguistics* and the Research Institute of Ethnic and National Minorities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS).

In spite of the debates, sometimes quite intensive, the connections have become firmer and the tendency suited the initiative of the HAS to form research centres of the Hungarian language subsidized by its grants. This was the case in 2001 in the most populous regions of the neighbouring countries around the borders of Hungary. *Magyar Nyelv* [Hungarian Language] (issues 2005/1:105-113, 2005/3:371-377) published reports on the foundation of research centres and their work in their first four years. Previously *Magyar Tudomány* [Hungarian Science] (2004/7) published the mutual statement on Hungarian language planning. The building of the network was already under way aided by summer seminars in Illyefalva (Transylvania, Ro) in 2003, 2004 and 2005 and the regularly held conferences on living speech. The present paper sums up the results, developments and events of another four years based on the answers the colleagues have given to our questions.¹

1. What are the most important changes on the institutional or personal level?

In general the process of institutionalization has become steadier, the development of network activity more intensive. It meant more innovation in the small regions, less in the bigger ones. Three small regions: Croatia, Slovenia and Austria were earlier represented by individual researchers working in joint programmes. In practice it meant that colleagues living or researching in a region tried to connect to the tasks

¹ The reports of the regions were prepared by Attila Benő, István Csernicskó, Anna Kolláth, Gizella Szabó Mihály and Szilvia Szoatak respectively. Many thanks for their collaboration.

set by the larger research centres at local level; this way no region has been left out of joint research. Szilvia Szoták reports on the changes: 'in order to have institutional background in all three small regions we announced our plans of forming a language institute with Burgenland as its centre. After several month of intensive preparations the institute was officially opened for the local and more general public in the Old School of Alsóór/Unterwart (Austria) on the 23. November 2007. The institute called **Imre Samu Nyelvi Intézet** (I. S. Language Institute, ISNYI) is a part of the Magyar Média és Információs Központ (Ungarisches Medien- und Informationszentrum [Hungarian Media and Information Centre] (www.isnyi.org) and operates as its linguistic committee. The research is directed by Anna Kolláth regional vice-president, head of the Hungarian Department of Maribor University in the Mura region, by Orsolya Žagar-Szentesi regional vice-president in Croatia, by Szilvia Szoták, president of the institute in Austria. The regional vice-president László Kelemen contributes to the success of the research by his knowledge of informatics and economy and by his own network and experience. ISNYI not only helps regional research but through the network of linguistic centres participates in activities across borders and aims at the realisation of joint European projects. The scholarly work of the institute wants to draw attention to the interactive power of cultures and languages, to the preservation and maintenance of language varieties, to the values of cultural heritage of the area; the region's inhabitants are mutually responsible for the preservation of their language and identity. It is also necessary for the institute to take part in the life of the local communities and to offer consultation to bilingual education. Another aim is the documentation of the spoken language and the invitation of interested local members to participate in the research.' The contributors of Burgenland are Lívia Pathy, teacher of the Felsőőri Kétnyelvű Szövetségi Gimnázium (Zweisprachiges Bundesgymnasium Oberwart [bilingual federal secondary school Felsőőr], Irisz Zsótér doctoral student of the Graduate School of Philosophy of Vienna University; Evelin Horvát, student of the Department of Trans-Cultural Communication of Vienna University, Katalin Dowas kinder-garten teacher and Margit Wallner teacher. In institute has no permanent member.

On the 13. September 2008 the second event organized by the institute was in Alsóór/Unterwart (Au): 'Of the Hungarians of Burgenland

for the Hungarians of Burgenland', with talks on various aspects of social sciences, but owing to the interest of the institute mainly on linguistic questions. The lecturers came from Hungary, Romania, Slovenia and Austria, the latter represented the Hungarian intelligentsia of the local area. The event – as suggested by the title – was mainly intended for local Hungarians. The main question was how to make use of the result of scholarship, how to make knowledge public, i.e. how to introduce scholarly experience to the community personally concerned about the research. The institute intends to continue following these lines. It is especially important in the life of a community where language switch is about to be complete, where the German language has replaced Hungarian in most levels of everyday communication.

According to Anna Kolláth the **Slovenian research centre** though part of the ISNYI still has preserved its affiliation to the Hungarian Department of Maribor University. The department offers not only professional background to the research but was the sole scene of activities up to November 2007. 'In the knowledge of the linguistic situation of small regions, our main goal for our events is to reach the language using public that the – often 'over researched' – small communities could receive information on the results and practical benefits of the research done with them, 'on them'. The group of the Mura region consists of two persons, the other one being Judit Gasparics II. year student at the graduate school of socio-linguistics of Eötvös Loránd University Budapest.

The **Hodinka Antal Intézet** [H.A. Insitute] is seated in Beregszász, is part of the Ferenc Rákóczi II. Hungarian College of Subcarpathia and is sponsored by the College and HAS. It is named after Antal Hodinka (Ladomér 1864 – Budapest 1946) historian, linguist the first rector of the University of Pécs, professor of the Universities of Pécs and Pozsony/Bratislava and member of HUS. István Csernicsekó, head of the institute reports of four young researchers as permanent staff (Kornélia Hires-László, Zoltán Karmacsi, Anita Márku and István D. Molnár), beside several linguists and social researchers connected to the institute by various research programmes.

The main interest of the Institute is: a) investigation of the Hungarian language usage of Subcarpathia; b) the building, archiving and analysing of databases of the written and spoken language; c) the summary of the problems of linguistic planning of the local

Hungarian usage; d) education and further education; e) research organisation; f) education of young researchers; g) support of social scientific programmes in addition to the linguistic ones.

The **Gramma Nyelvi Iroda** [Gramma Language Office] in Duna-szerdahely (Slovakia) continues its activities as a society without permanent staff. The society members and those of the office (seven persons) are university and college teachers in various institutions who participate in the programmes of Gramma, especially through the projects of HAS launched for institutions and individuals. The short duration of the projects, the incidental character of the grants make the employment of permanent staff and the inclusion of young researchers impossible. It does not allow for becoming an institution nor for the realisation of research of greater volume lasting several years. The Gramma is in a favourable position compared to other research centres since in 2007 it became one of the institutions supported by the Hungarian Cabinet receiving 5 Million HUF grant per year for three years.

The **Szabó T. Attila Nyelvi Intézet** (SZTANYI) [Sz.T.A. Language Institute] with its centres in Kolozsvár and Szepsiszentgyörgy is institutionally connected to the Transylvanian Association for Cultivating the Hungarian Language, professionally to the department of the University Kolozsvár, from the point of infrastructure earlier to the Museum Association now to the Kolozsvár Academy Committee. The multiple connections counterbalance the uncertainty resulting from the exclusive dependence on grants, which does not allow for the employment of permanent staff for the realization of long reaching programmes.

Voivoda is in the greatest difficulty from the point of view of institutions and personnel alike. The socio-linguistic work-group belongs to the Scientific Association of Hungarian research, its members cooperate in the network but the institutional organisation and activity is as uncertain as before.

2. How have the connections to HAS and its professional workshops developed?

As in the 1990s, the research centres have been in close contact with the institutes of HAS: the *Institute of Linguistics* and the *Research Institute of Ethnic and National Minorities*. The collabo-

ration with the former was strengthened by an agreement signed during the 2007 general assembly of HAS. The main academic body is the *Hungarian Science Abroad Presidential Committee* that is responsible for the *Domus*-programme through its supervising boards and the *Homeland Research Program* independent since June 2005. A collection of essays has recently been published thanks to the grant with the title: *Értékek, dimenziók a magyarsággutatóban* [values and dimensions in Hungarian research] edited by Csilla Fedinec. The workshops belonging to the network participated together at the VI. International Conference of Hungarian Studies in Debrecen in 2006 and the papers of the special symposium have also been published *Nyelv, nemzet, identitás. A VI. Nemzetközi Hungarológiai Kongresszus (Debrecen, 2006. aug. 22–26.) nyelvészeti előadásai. I. Kötet.* [Language, nation, identity. Linguistic papers Vol. I.].

Gramma reports about traditional independent activities. I.e. the meeting of applied linguistic workshops organized together with the *Department of Normative Linguistics* of the *Institute of Linguistics* HAS. The fifth meeting was held in Budapest in September 2008. The proceedings of the first two meetings (2005 and 2006) were published in 2007: *Műhelytanulmányok a nyelvművelésről* [working papers on language maintenance], well received by the colleagues. Though the meeting was organized by **Gramma** and the *Department of Normative Linguistics* the members of the **Termini** research network as well as teachers of various high educational institutions participated, too. **Gramma** has good connections to the *Hungarian Slovak Research Institute* in Békéscsaba, through private connections to several Hungarian institutions and associations, e.g. the Hungarian Association of Applied Linguists and Language Teachers; Students and doctoral students from Hungary regularly consult with them on linguistic questions and on the language rights of Hungarians in Slovakia, and had been on study tours in the Office.

The **Hodinka Institute** keeps close contacts with the research centres of the network and there is an agreement between them and Gramma as well as STANYI. They also have a similar agreement with the *Research Institute of Ethnic and National Minorities*, the *Linguistic Institute* of HAS, the *Hungarian Linguistics*

and *Finnougric Institute* of ELTE, with the *Department of Applied Linguistics* of the Pannon Universtity, among others.

The bi-annual spoken language conferences are traditidionally the major events of the domain. Kolozsvár Ro was the venue of the 13th in September 2004. The proceedings: *Nyelvi közösségek – nyelvi jogok* [language communities – language rights] edited by Attila Benő and Sándor N. Szilágyi were published (Szabó T. Attila *Nyelvi Intézet Kiadványai* 3. Kolozsvár: Anyanyelvápolók Erdélyi Szövetsége, 2006) by SZTANYI. On the 14th conference held in Bük (Hu) in October 2006 the members of the network had a separate meeting to discuss their joint research. The venue of the 15th one was Párkány, Slovakia. There was a special workshop *A kismrégiók magyar nyelve* [the Hungarian language of the small regions], organized by ISNYI and chaired by Anna Kolláth and Szilvia Szoták; the speakers were Anna Kolláth, Szilvia Szoták, Lívia Pathy, Irisz Zsótér and Evelin Horváth.

The researchers of the research centres just as regularly participate at the events of the Hungarian Applied Linguistic Congress, too.

In October 2005 was the joint conference *Regionális dialektusok, kisebbségi nyelvhasználat* [regional dialects, minority language use]; the proceeding were published with the editorship of Ferenc Vörös: *Regionális dialektusok, kisebbségi nyelvhasználat : a 2005. október 20-21-i somorjai konferencia előadásai*. (A Magyar Nyelvtudományi Társaság kiadványai, 224. szám). Budapest; Nyitra; Somorja: Magyar Nyelvtudományi Társaság. Szilvia Szoták read a paper on the conference *Európai Unió, nemzetek és nemzeti kisebbségek/Nations and National Minorities in the European Union* in Kolozsvár in March 27–29 2008.

3. what are the joint topics (programmes, theoretical and/or methodological background operations, dictionaries, corpora and publications across the borders?

Present day dictionaries, lexicographical essays or descriptive linguistic analyses cannot lack language technological background. The collection of the *Magyar Nemzeti Szövegtár* [Hungarian National Corpus] started in the *Department of Corpus Linguistics* of the Insti-

tute of Linguistics HAS under the leadership of Tamás Váradi in 1998. The aim has been the collection of a text corpus of one million words representing the characteristic utterances of the present-day Hungarian language. From 2002 the operations were extended to the usage of the entire Carpathian Basin with the aim of obtaining a corpus of 15 million words from the regions in the neighbouring countries. SZTANYI has added 8,9 million words instead of the pre-planned 6 million between 2003 and 2005. The material the Hodinka Institute has collected represents five types: written media, popular science, literature, official and spoken language. The project was completed in November 2005 and thus the Hungarian National Corpus has become a truly national and representative corpus of the Carpathian Basin. Thanks to the cooperation of the linguistic offices and the Department of Corpus Linguistics it is the first linguistic corpus that combines the linguistic varieties of the Hungarian language of Hungary and the regions in the neighbouring countries. <http://corpus.nytud.hu/mnsz/>

The main programme of the joint research the results of which could be directly applied in language planning is the description of the language varieties with special interest in the vocabulary and the connected lexicological analysis to treat the Hungarian language as a unit disregarding political borders ('de-bordering' the language as it were). The break through in the description of the language varieties was the publication of the second edition of *Magyar értelmező kéziszótár* [Hungarian Etymological Dictionary] in 2003 which was enlarged with words and meanings used in Transylvania, Upland and Subcarpathia. The aim of 'de-bordering' is to collect and enter all the elements from the entire Hungarian speech area into the new dictionaries, to make them Hungarian in the strictest sense not only of Hungary. The preparations were carried out between 2003 and 2006 by intensive gathering of words and by 2007 a rich word list of more than 2000 entries have been on the internet.

Thanks to the coordinated work of the linguistic centres an online database has been established which is continuously increased and the data of the corpus are available on the Internet. Itsván Lanstyák is in charge of the theoretical foundation and management of the 'de-bordering' programme. In 2008 the work of the centres made possible the transformation of the ht-list into the complex language

database *Termini* containing lexical entries from all the regions around Hungary. At present it contains 300 entries.

The further coding of the characteristic features of the Transylvanian lexicon, the maintenance and further developments of the online version of the electronic database, its enlargement by new entries and the continuous maintenance of the e-database is the task of SZTANYI. It has been accepted to publish all the databases of the seven outer regions on a uniform operating system. Thanks to Tihamér Juhász, linguist-information expert, it has been achieved in 2007 <http://ht.nyud.hu>.

Thanks to the above described coordinated lexicographical endeavours, representative lexical elements of the of the regions in the neighbouring countries have been included in several dictionaries published in Hungary. Besides the above mentioned Etymological dictionary there are 1) the list of place- and institution names collected for *Osiris Helyesírás* [orthography]; 2) for *Osiris Idegen szavak szótára* [dictionary of foreign words] and its later editions for schools; 3. new entries, meanings, synonyms for *Értelmező szótár* + [etymological dictionary]. In 2006 a joint program of the research centres was to provide the Hungarian spell checker programme of MorphoLogic Ltd. with the place-names of the minority regions (the program is known as the spell-checker for Windows Word and Quark XPress as part of the Office package). The place name list compiled by SZTANYI contains all the Transylvanian town and village names and soon will be included in the next spell checker programme. The list has more than 3000 words and the programme will check all of them for their spelling and suffixation. The joint programme in 2004-2005 was the analysis of legal, institutional and educational situation of minority education. The research has only been carried out partially; the results will soon be published. János Péntek and Rita Foris Ferenczi carried out the research concerning Transylvania, Gizella Szabómihály that of the Upland,

Ildikó Orosz, Anikó Beregszászi, István Csernicskó and Szilvia Bányi that of Subcarpathia, Irén Gábrity Molnár, Lajos Göncz and Annamária Bene that of Voivoda, Anna Kolláth that of Slovenia and Szilvia Szoták that of Austria. They have also written the accompanying essays.

The staff of Gramma have analysed the schoolbooks and syllabuses of Hungarian language teaching, the development of bilingual

children in understanding texts, the teaching of the Slovak language, the results of pedagogical surveys, the quality of school libraries and the translation of school books, etc. Katalin Misad, Szabolcs Simon, Gizella Szabó Mihály and Ildikó Vančo have published several essays; the methods of bringing the teaching of the Hungarian language up to date were the topic of the 4th Gramma linguistic days in 2005. In 2008 the MANYE conference had a special section and round table talk on the questions of language maintenance together with the *Department of Normative Linguistics* of HAS.

The analyses demonstrate that the translated school-books not only represent inadequate usage of special vocabulary but are based on Slovak examples and sources only, thus they do not inspire the Hungarian pupils to enlarge their knowledge by Hungarian sources using their knowledge of the Hungarian language. This realization has led Gramma to publish two textbooks in cooperation with the Szakképző és Felnőttképzési Intézet [institute for vocational training and adult education] in Komárom in 2008 (it is also available with enlarged examples as part of an e-learning programme); the other one describes the Slovakian and Hungarian system of labour and employment legislation as well as that of social security, both have been written by Gizella Szabó Mihály.

Anna Kolláth has been carrying on with her research of the bi-lingual education in the Mura region.

4. Work in progress in the region: research, language planning, language counselling, educational policy, background work, etc. Cooperation with the institutions of the given region. Events and publications.

In SZTANYI the continuation of the *A moldvai magyar nyelv szótára* [dictionary of the Hungarian language in Moldavia] is an important local project started as a department project by János Péntek in 2003. It is planned as a dialect dictionary of the traditional Moldavian variety of Hungarian. The definition of the material of the dictionary: the lexicographical problems and the choice of headwords, is connected to the definition of the language variety itself. The most recent developments, which are the result of increased mobility of Moldavians, cannot be taken into account i.e. the new elements from

colloquial Hungarian or the literary language. In the case of entirely bilingual speakers the separation from the Romanian language is another source of difficulty.

Already Wichmann and all the earlier field workers found it important to analyse the language within its traditional cultural context and to represent it in a dictionary. The dictionary edited by SZTANYI is also planned to be a dictionary with cultural aspects, a kind of ethnographical encyclopaedia. It should mirror the language and culture, words and categories, concepts and traditions in their connections.

The aim is the compilation of an encyclopaedic dictionary which sums up 20th research, displays language and culture of the Hungarians in Moldavia in its entity as well as in its regional separation. Theoretically it belongs to the type of Hungarian dialect dictionaries that show the complete lexical and phraseological material of the region with proper names included similar to the *Szamosháti Szótár* and the *Szegedi Szótár* [Dictionary of Szamoshat, D. of Szeged]. The dictionary's encyclopaedic character lies in the inclusion of proper names: personal names, place-names, names of regions, etc. The edition is based on the earlier fieldwork of the Department; the processing of the data into dictionary entries has been undertaken and completed up to the letter < i, í >.

The special bi-lingual dictionaries completed or under edition are meant to serve language planning. Because of language use restrictions there are characteristic uncertainties, gaps in language use, and especially the absence of technical terms represent problems for the speakers of Hungarian in Transylvania, sometimes even hindering the realization of certain language rights. The Romanian – Hungarian and Hungarian – Romanian dictionaries try to mend these shortcomings through unification of the terminology and a conscious shaping of the linguistic stock.

In 2004 the *Magyar-román közigazgatási szótár* [Hungarian – Romanian dictionary of public administration] was published, edited by Attila Benő *et al* as the complement of the earlier *Román-magyar közigazgatási szótár* [Romanian – Hungarian dictionary of public administration] edited by Fazakas Emese and published by the Transylvanian Association for Cultivating the Hungarian Language. Both dictionaries treat the language of administration in a wider context

as it is closely connected with the language of economy and law and besides common words it contains the names of important Romanian institutions too.

In 2008 another result of the dictionary editing activity of the office is the *Román–magyar oktatásterminológiai szótár* [Romanian – Hungarian dictionary of the terminology of education] edited by Attila Benő and Krisztina Sárosi Mardírosz, published as an experiment in a limited number of copies. It contains besides words and educational terminology names of institutions, a bilingual subject list as well as the Hungarian and Romanian name of all the Hungarian schools in Romania.

A new type of dictionary is in preparation at SZTANYI, *Román–magyar kulturális szótár* [Romanian – Hungarian cultural dictionary]. A cultural dictionary differs from the usual bilingual dictionaries that its interest is not linguistic information but cultural elements are introduced in short concise entries for the information of readers not enough well versed in the culture of the source language. It is a kind of encyclopaedia to introduce the most important notions of the Romanian culture. It includes high and popular culture: science, art, literature, folklore, beliefs, material culture, folk religion, etc. The already existing cultural dictionaries have been taken as examples (*Angol–magyar kulturális szótár* [English Hungarian cultural dict.], *Német–magyar kulturális szótár* [German – Hungarian Cultural dict.]). These dictionaries treat culture in its widest sense and list representative names and notions in order to introduce the culture of an ethnic community. This is the pattern the Romanian – Hungarian cultural dictionary aims at following. Outstanding Romanian historic personalities, scholars, philosophers, authors, artists of symbolic importance are among the headwords of the dictionary. To a less extent geographical and place-names have also been treated which appear as historic symbols of the Romanian historiography, or are of geographical – touristic importance. E.g.:

BOBÁLNA: *Bábolna. Szamos menti történelmi település, amely a feudális elnyomás következtében kitört parasztlázadásról közismert. E feudális ellenes mozgalom eredménye volt a szabadköltözködés jogának megszerzése és a hűbérúri járadék csökkentése.* [historic locality at the River Szamos known from the peasant rebellion caused by feudal oppression. The result of this anti-feudal movement was the right for moving freely as well as the decrease of the landlords' remuneration]

BÂLEA: *Románia legnagyobb kiterjedésű (0,46 km²) gleccsertava, amely a Fogarasi-havasokban, 2034 m magasban fekszik, turisztikai látványosságáról híres.* [the largest glacier lake of Romania lying at the height of 2034 m in the Fogaras Alps is famous as a touristic sight]

BĂRĂGAN: *a Román-mezőségek a Mostiște, a Duna és a Buzău folyók völgye közé eső területének neve, amelynek legfőbb jellemzője talajának magas nedvességtartalma, sztyeppére jellemző hőmérséklete, és olyan talajtípusa, amely gabonafélék, napraforgó, dohány stb. termesztésére alkalmas. Az ország „magtárának” is szokták nevezni.* [the name of the Romanian plain between the Rivers Mostiște, Danube and Buzău; its characteristics are the high moisture in the soil, steppe like climate and soil suitable for the cultivation of grains, sunflower, tobacco, etc. It is referred to as the 'granary' of the country].

The description of folklore elements (culture specific fundamental concepts, beliefs, customs) is an essential feature of cultural dictionaries. The beliefs connected to animals, plants, meteorological phenomena have the same importance as do the peculiarities of folk medicine or religious beliefs. E.g. the examples below:

BABA DOCHIA [e: bába dokiá]: *Március első hét vagy kilenc napját a bábák /vénasszonyok/ napjainak nevezik, meteorológiai szempontból ezek lehetnek kedvezőek vagy rosszak. Dochia a tavasz bábája, és az emberek türelmetlenségének a megtestesítője, amellyel a tavaszt várják. A néphit szerint Dochia elküldte menyét február végén számócat szedni, és természetfölötti erők beavatkozása révén sikerült is neki számócat találni. Amikor Dochia meglátta a számócat, azt hitte, eljött a tavasz, kilenc ruhát magára véve elindult nyájával a hegyekbe. Mivel az idő felmelegedett, és esni kezdett, ruhái megnehezedtek, ezért elhagyta őket. A meleg idő után azonban fagy jött, s mivel Dochianak nem voltak már meleg ruhái, megfagyott nyájával együtt. A néphit szerint ma is láthatók jégszobrok formájában a Kárpátok bizonyos helyein.* [the first 7-9 days of March is called the time of the old women, meteorologically either good or bad. Dochia is the old woman of spring, the personification of human impatience expecting spring. Legend has it that Dochia sent her daughter in law to pick strawberries at the end of February. Thanks to supernatural powers she managed to find some. When Dochia saw the strawberries, believed that spring had already come, put on nine garments and went with her sheep in the mountains. The weather became warmer, rain fell, her garments became heavy thus she left them behind. After the warm spell frost came, since she had no more warm things to wear, she died of cold together with her sheep. It is believed that in some places in the Carpathian mountains there are ice-statues to be seen.]

BUSUIOC [e: buszujok]: *bazsalikom. Illatos virág, amelynek a néphagyományban mágikus funkciót tulajdonítanak, így például az újszülöttek fürdővizébe bazsalikomot tesznek, hogy úgy szeressék őket, akár ezt a szép virágot; a lányok mellükre vagy hajukba tűzve hordják, hogy szerencsét hozzon a szerelemben; Vízkereszt napján párna alá téve megtudhatják a fiatalok, ki lesz jövőöbelijük; a menyasszony koszorúját is bazsalikomból fonják, a fiatal házások párnájába is ezt teszik, hogy boldog házasságot hozzon.* [Basil. Its fragrant flower has been attributed magic functions, e.g. it is added to the

bathwater of babies to be loved as well as the flower; girls wear them on their dress or in their hair to bring them luck in love. If put under the pillow on Twelfthnight, young people can learn who their future partner is going to be; it is woven in the wedding crown of brides and put in the pillow of newly weds to bring happiness in their marriage.]

The most recent service of the Institute is the linguistic supervision of the Hungarian translation of about a hundred Romanian official forms. There are several reasons why is it difficult to use the Hungarian language at the self governmental level albeit present laws allow it. With the bi-lingual dictionaries the aim was to help and encourage the knowledge and usage of Hungarian terminology. The necessity of official form is Hungarian had been pointed out earlier and it was the Minority Research Institute of the government in Kolozsvár that has the translations made and asked the Institute for linguistic and terminological checking of the translations. The documents are to found on the home-page of the Minority Research Institute <http://ispmn.gov.ro> and 50 of them are also available on CD. Hopefully the two institutes will continue their cooperation in other topics, too.

Of the events the most important one was the 13. Modern Language Conference hosted by SZTANYI in 2004.

In October 2004 there was an agreement of cooperation between the *Hungarian Language School* Budapest and SZTANYI for the adaptation of the teaching material of *Hungarian as a Foreign Language* to be adapted for Romania for those who wish to learn Hungarian as a foreign language as well as for those who have switched their language but wish to learn it anew in courses organized by non-official civil organisations. The agreement was for a year-long cooperation and the members of the Institute have fulfilled their tasks for 2005, the translation and adaptation of syllabuses.

SZTANYI hosted the 3rd Summer seminar of Illyefalva with the participation of the members of the network. The program was organized around four topics: 1) lexicographic researchm 2) research of the Hungarian varieties outside of the borders of Hungary, 3) works on corpus linguistics, 4) debate over the research reports of doctoral students.

Also in 2005 there was a workshop where the problems of language usage and translation – and how to overcome them – were discussed

together with the Hungarian translators and editors of the Official Gazette of Romania.

2006 was the centenary year of Attila T. Szabó beginning with laying a wreath on his grave on his birthday, the 12. of January. Afterward there was a conference with the introduction of the new volume of the *Szótörténeti Tár* [historical lexical dictionary].

14.-16 September 2006 was the date of the conference of scattered nationalities, János Péntek, Attila Benő and Krisztina Sárosi-Mardirosz represented STANYI, they all presented their papers on language right and education politics.

In 2003 the first volume of *A Szabó T. Attila Nyelvi Intézet Kiadványai* [publications of STANYI] edited by János Péntek – Attila Benő: *Nyelvi kapcsolatok, nyelvi dominanciák az erdélyi régióban* [linguistic contact, linguistic dominance in the Transylvania region]; in 2005 also edited by János Péntek and Attila Benő *Nyelvi jogi környezet és nyelvhasználat* [linguistic legal context and language use]; in 2006 *Nyelvi közösségek és nyelvi jogok* [language communities and language rights] the proceedings of the 13. Modern Languages Conference held in Kolozsvár edited by Attila Benő and Sándor N. Szilágyi; in 2007 4. volume of the series in two volumes *Nyelvek és nyelvváltozatok* [languages and language varieties] edited by Attila Benő, Emese Fazakas and Sándor N. as a Festschrift for Péntek Jánost on his 65. birthday. The 5. volume of the series is being prepared for publication: *Oktatás: nyelvek határán* [Education at the border of languages].

Gramma reports that regional work is mainly connected to the joint tasks of the network and are part of Gramma's long range research plans:

The characteristics of the Hungarian lexicon in the region, lexicological and lexicographical research and analysis

- (a) the development of the word-list of the language of Hungarian in the neighbouring countries (in the framework of Termini);
- (b) corpus building programme;
- (c) Hungarian language teaching in Slovakia;
- (d) Language planning and treatment of language problems;
- (e) Other sociolinguistic and contact studies.

A part of the lexicological - lexicographical research is part of the Termini-programme. Though there are no loan-meanings in the list, the *Kárpát-medencei Magyar Nyelvi Korpusz* [Hungarian

linguistic corpus of the Carpathian Basin] makes it possible to study the frequency of a synonym within a field of synonyms. It is noticeable that under the influence of the majority language the frequency of an element of the field increases and gains specific meanings, while the word with no unambiguous equivalent in the majority language will become less frequent. The Slovak – Hungarian lexicographical activities of the office independent of Termini are concentrated at language planning, language management. With the compilation of lists of terminology the aim is to eliminate variables due to *ad hoc* translation, the lack of norms and the propagation of codified elements. Thus the legal – economic word-list has continuously enlarged; a standardized list of Slovak – Hungarian institution names has been compiled by Gizella Szabó Mihály.

In the *Corpus building programme* the Corpus of Written Hungarian Language is being enlarged with text types under-represented in the material already treated according to the original plans, e.g. regional newspapers, official texts, personal papers. Tibor Pintér has finished the lemmatisation of the words in the ht-list, thus the search-program can recognize the items, thus the special Slovakian developments and borrowings can also be analysed.

Spoken texts have also been collected for the Hungarian linguistic corpus of the Carpathian Basin, the project is led by István Lanstyák. There are 268 recordings made between 2003 and 2008, varying in length between 30 minutes to 90 minutes, in the previous years the usual length was 40-45 minutes while in the last couple of years 60 minutes. There are transcripts made of all the recording based on István Lanstyák's guide of transcription. The transcripts contain 20-30 minutes of the discourses.

The informers are persons living in Slovakia who know Hungarian to various extent. Most of them are Hungarian by nationality and have Hungarian as their mother tongue, but there are also persons whose mother tongue is Slovakian or ambivalent, or those who count as 'marginal' from the point of view of the speech community, and at the end of the scale are the speakers who were born in Hungary and later moved to Slovakia.

The students of Hungarian of the Comenius University are the field workers and the material is very varied because besides the Slovakian 'standard' speakers there are recordings from persons

about to switch their language, from such who are already bilingual with Slovak dominance and also from such who learned Hungarian in later years. The recordings have continuously been transcribed and Lanstyák's guide makes a complex analysis of the texts possible. There is a plan to publish the most interesting texts in the series *Tanulmányok a kétnyelvűségről* [essays on bilingualism] (Vol. 4 published in 2008, Vol. 5 in 2009).

Programme for language planning and problem solving is about theoretical research, e.g. on language policy and language rights (Gizella Szabó Mihály), language shaping: standardization, language planning, language management (István Lanstyák), terminology planning in a minority language context (Katalin Misad, Gizella Szabó Mihály). In the last two years the problems of the treatment of place-names in the neighbouring countries caused by multiple standardization were treated with special interest in consultation with the Hungarian inter-departmental committee for geographical names, and there have been several essays written on the topic (Gizella Szabó Mihály). The practical activity of the office is of importance: the linguistic customer service, specialist activities and technical translation. The customer service receives about a hundred questions per year mainly from translators and journalists but from the general public too. The members of the office are requested for advice by various Hungarian organizations e.g. Hungarian Coalition Party, Association of Hungarian Teachers, Csemadok, etc, On the request of the Slovakian Ministry of Education Gizella Szabó Mihály translates the new forms introduced in the Hungarian schools and also has other work as expert too, e.g. the names of subjects, schools, etc. The members are also carrying on with their sociolinguistic and contactological research of which the research of the south Slovakian Roma language use is noteworthy (József Menyhárt and Tibor Pintér) as well as József Menyhárt's essays on the language policy and practice of the Slovakian Churches.

As can be observed Gramma keeps closer contacts mainly with Hungarian organisations and institutions. Its connection to the Fórum Társadalomtudományi Intézet [F. Institute of Social Sciences] and the Mercurius kutatócsoport [M. Research group] are the most important (they are also members of the latter individually). In 2008 they compiled a sample from the Hungarian dialects of Slovakia, a digitalized version of the recordings made by students of Comenius

University, for the permanent exhibition of the Szlovákiai Magyar Múzeum [Hungarian Museum in Slovakia].

The contact and cooperation with Slovakian and Czech experts are also important: an event of 5th Gramma Linguistic Days was the discussion on language norms with the members of the Linguistic Institute of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences; on language management with the colleagues from the Charles University of Prague (this was the topic of the 2006 socio-linguistic workshop but further discussions and joint publications have also been planned). The contact with the Research Institute for Social Sciences of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences in Kosice is about the legal situation of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia (conference participation).

Events: With the exception of the last year, as the Conference on Present day language was hosted by Gramma, in every November there is the Gramma Linguistic Days (so far five events) that is organized jointly with the Research Institute of Linguistics of HAS, the above mentioned workshop on applied linguistics, various workshops on sociolinguistics: on language planning, language management.

Publications: the members of Gramma publish about 30-35 essays, articles, critiques per year and about 40 articles on popular topics. The list of publications can be viewed on the home page and the yearly reports are also on the home page.

In their published volumes essays by local and foreign authors are collected thus the colleagues of Termini are constant contributors.

The list below contains the publications written and/or edited by the members Gramma in the research topics of the programme.

Lanstyák, István–Menyhárt, József eds. *Tanulmányok a kétnyelvűségről III.* [Essays on bilingualism] Pozsony: Kalligram Könyvkiadó 2005. 298 p.

Lanstyák, István–Vančioné Kremmer, Ildikó eds.. *Nyelvészetről – változatosan. Segédkönyv egyetemisták és a nyelvészet iránt érdeklődők számára.* [On linguistics – with variety. Manual for university students and everybody interested in language] Dunaszerdahely: Gramma Nyelvi Iroda 2005. 301 p.

Lanstyák, István. *Nyelvből nyelvbe. Tanulmányok a szókölcsonzésről, kódváltásról és fordításról.* [[rom one language into another. Essays of lexical borrowing, code switching and translation] Pozsony: Kalligram Könyvkiadó.. Oldalszám: 296.

Domonkosi, Ágnes–Lanstyák, István–Posgay, Ildikóeds. *Műhelytanulmányok a nyelv műveléséről*. [work in progress on language standardisation] Dunaszerdahely–Budapest: Gramma Nyelvi Iroda–Tinta Könyvkiadó, 2007. 297 p.

Szabó Mihály Gizella: *Üzleti levelezés* [Commercial correspondence]. Komárom: SZAK. 2008. 119 p.

Szabó Mihály Gizella: *Munkaügyi ismeretek* [On employment]. Komárom: SZAK. 2008. 100 p.

The **Hodinka Antal Institute** has been working on the following topics for its own research project: language policy and language planning, the sociology of language and area analysis, language contacts, research in bilingualism. The individual programmes of the young researchers of the Institute:

Anita Márku: Choice of code and code switching as communication strategies among the Hungarians in Subcarpathia. In bilingual communities code switching is a well known phenomenon, i.e. the speakers switch language or language variety within a person to person communication situation or even within a sentence. The analysis of the answers of college and university students given to the questionnaire N=116 shows the factors influencing the choice of code of the young people and the level of their mastering the language as well. The literature describes bilingualism as the determining instrument of group identification. There have been research to inquire into the habit of code choice and code switching of the Hungarians in Subcarpathia, but only in the context where Hungarians of Subcarpathia were talking to Hungarians of Subcarpathia. The frequency of code switching and reasons of code switching in Subcarpathia need further investigations.

Further aims and tasks: in 2008 the analysis of the already transcribed in depth interviews will supply a more detailed knowledge of code switching habits in the situation ‘Hungarians of Subcarpathia talking to Hungarians of Subcarpathia’. Recording will be continued to research communication strategies in other situations, e.g. Ukrainina/Russian mono/bilingual persons talking to a Subcarpathian Hungarian-dominant bilingual ones.

Zoltán Karmacs: Strategies of language use of children raised in ethnically mixed families. The aim to discover the language using strategies of 3-6 year old children raised in ethnically mixed (Slavic-

Hungarian, Hungarian –Slavic) marriages. ‘It is presupposed that these children use more complex language using strategies than the ones in ethnically homogeneous families; the children in mixed families have other characteristics of bi-lingualism e.g. code switching in additions to lexical borrowing, while in the speech of children in ethnically homogeneous families lexical borrowings can occur at most; in the vocabulary of children in mixed families the concepts adequate for their age are present in both languages and can be called forth in every day use, depending on the partners the topic or the language of the event the child learned them about’.

Kornélia Hires-László: The factors of national and local identity in the Hungarian community of Subcarpathia during the turn of the millennium. The Hungarian community in Subcarpathia has been living in minority since 1918. The fact must be influential on their national and local identity. “The aim of the research is to map the elements of the national and local identity with the help of empirical analysis, questionnaires and in depth interviews; what is the role of the various factors, e.g. that of the common language, blood relationship, citizenship etc. in the national sense of identity; what are the elements of identity that represent affiliation to a local community.’

István D. Molnár: The development of migration tendencies in Subcarpathia between the world wars. The importance of the research is stressed by the fact that there are very few publications analysing the characteristics of migration of Subcarpathians during the period in question. The exposition of the topic would facilitate the understanding of the changes in the number of the population. In 2008 the analysis of migrations between the two world wars were analysed that could serve as the starting point of the explanation of the present ethnic make up of Subcarpathia.

Publications

- Beregszászi, Anikó – Csernicskó, István – Orosz, Ildikó 2001. *Nyelv, oktatás, politika.* Ungvár: PoliPrint. [Language, teaching, politics]
- Csernicskó István ed. 2003. *A mi szavunk járása. Bevezetés a kárpátaljai magyar nyelvhasználatba* Ungvár: PoliPrint .[the way we speak. Introduction to the Hungarian use in Beregszász]
- Beregszászi, Anikó és Csernicskó, István eds. 2004. *Tanulmányok a kárpátaljai magyar nyelvhasználatról.* Ungvár: PoliPrint. [Essays on the language use in Subcarpathia]

- Beregszászi, Anikó – Csernicskó, István 2004. *...itt mennyit ér a szó? Írások a kárpátaljai magyarok nyelvhasználatáról*. Ungvár: PoliPrint. [Writings on the language use of Hungarians in Subcarpathia]
- Beregszászi, Anikó – Papp, Richárd eds. 2005. *Kárpátalja. Társadalomtudományi tanulmányok*. Budapest–Beregszász: MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet – II. Rákóczi Ferenc Kárpátaljai Magyar Főiskola. [Subcarpathia. Essay in Social sciences]
- Beregszászi, Anikó – Csernicskó, István 2006. *A kárpátaljai magyar nyelvhasználat társadalmi rétegződése*. Ungvár: PoliPrint. [The stratification of the Hungarian language use in Subcarpathia]
- Karmacsi, Zoltán 2007. *Kétnyelvűség és nyelvelsajátítás*. Rákóczi-füzetek 25. Ungvár: PoliPrint. [Bilingualism and language acquisition]
- Csernicskó, István and Márku, Anita eds. 2007. *„Hiába repülsz te akárhová...” Segédkönyv a kárpátaljai magyar nyelvújítások tanulmányozásához*. [Manual to the study of the Hungarian dialects of Subcarpathia] Ungvár: PoliPrint.
- Márku, Anita 2008. *Érvényes történetek. Nyelvválasztási és kódváltási kommunikációs stratégiák a kárpátaljai magyar fiatalok körében*. Ungvár: PoliPrint. [Language choice and code switching strategies in the communication of young people in Subcarpathia].
- The members of the Institute participated in the preparation of a Hungarian – Ukrainian and Ukrainian – Hungarian Dictionary:
- Kótyuk, István (editor in chief.) 2007. *Magyar–ukrán kisszótár*. Ungvár-Beregszász: PoliPrint-KMF.;
- Bárány, Erzsébet, Dzsanda, Galina, Kótyuk, István, Libák, Natália, Margitics, Katalin, Csernicskó, István (eds..) 2008. *Ukrán–magyar kisszótár*. Ungvár-Beregszász: PoliPrint-KMF.

In **Slovenia** Anna Kolláth has finished the description of the Hungarian contact variety of the Mura region and published it in an independent volume: *Magyarul a Muravidéken*. Zora 39. Maribor: Slavistično društvo. 2005. 284 l. [Hungarian in the Mura region]. On invitation to the 2005 conference of the Slavic Society of Maribor University, she presented the work on “de-bordering”; the paper has been published. She also published several essays on her research about bilingual education in the Mura region in Budapest, Vienna, Szombathely and Temesvár.

She continues work on the varieties of contact dialect of the region; participated at dialectological symposiums, e.g. in August 2007.

Early in 2007 she started the frequency analysis of the ht-words of her region based on a 100 item questionnaire. She has evaluated 100 filled in sheets and has published the first results. She presented a paper on the topic at the 15th Conference of Present day language in Párkány.

Though lacking her own language office she is engaged in language educational activities ‘simply in the university office, on the phone or

through e-mail'. Linguistically checks the Hungarian translation of schoolbooks for primary and secondary schools. Since September 2008 she is the chairperson of the subject committee for the school-leaving examinations in Hungarian language and literature. The committee is responsible for the composition of the test – papers with the help of a “test bank”, the setting of the topics for oral questions and the list of the questions, etc.

It were the translated schoolbooks that have suggested the questionnaire about the necessity, advantages or disadvantages, general reception of bilingual textbooks addressed to the absolute experts of the matter: the pupils themselves. There were 157 pupils participating in the survey, and the processing of the data is soon to be finished. The first results were introduced on the Applied Linguistic Workshop in Budapest in September 2008.

Szilvia Szoták was the only researcher of the Burgenland small region till 2007. She participated in the joint network research individually, her data helped enlarge the corpus of the Osiris Dictionary of spelling and that of the Dictionary of foreign words as well as the Etymological Dictionary+ of the Tinta publishing house. She participated at the 7th International Conference of Nationality Research in Békéscsaba. Together with Boglárka Bakó she edited the volume *Magyarlakta kistérségek és kisebbségi identitások a Kárpát-medencében* [Small regions with Hungarian population and minority identity in the Carpathian Basin](Gondolat Kiadó – MTA Etnikai-Nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet Budapest).

5. Work in progress. Work unfinished. Further plans

In the existence and activity of Termini, the linguistic research network of the Carpathian Basin, continuity and the stability are imperative for the accomplishment of the basic programmes. Especially joint basic research is considered to belong under this heading but so are the topics on to planning and application that require the cooperation of several researchers. From the relative stability of the institutions and the network one vital element is missing, stable funding at least on basic level, the existential security of young scholars to become full-time researchers. This shortcoming is the major cause of the important projects lagging behind (e.g. the continuous examina-

tion of the aspects of minority education, the standardisation of the Hungarian place-names as a long-term project).

In spite of all the uncertainty the research on bilingualism and the phenomena connected to language contacts, e.g. language switch and language revitalization seems to be continuous in all regions. The enlargement of the lexical corpora and analysis and evaluation is going on and getting ever more accurate by the help of modern technology. There is no change in the opinion and expectation of the members of the network that the elements in current use in the minority language varieties should be included in the Dictionaries and manuals of the Hungarian language in the future. (The publishers and linguists in Hungary are not always ready to comply). On their part they participate in the field-works of the New Atlas of the Hungarian Dialects as a task belonging to “de-bordering”.

For the colleagues living and working in the various regions it comes naturally to support the local communities in their language use supplying them with dictionaries - bilingual or other types, textbooks, everyday customer service and every kind of activity connected to language use.

Though it proved impossible to fulfil all the plans, the colleagues of the network have not given up the long-term joint project of the *Standardization of the Hungarian place-names in the Carpathian Basin*. The reason of slowing down with the work was that there was less possibility to apply for grants. As is known after Trianon the official use of Hungarian place-names in the neighbouring countries fell under the supervision of the authorities of the new states. The first consequence was that the names were nationalised in the states and the Hungarian linguistic and place-name aspects have not been taken into account, nor the local usage and historical traditions. The various changes in state powers and other political changes played further havoc in the field place-names, mostly taking no account of the “non-official” Hungarian names or forms. In the present relief maps of mountains and rivers the names are given in the official language of the state and do not have Hungarian name equivalents; on the other hand the various maps published in Hungary sometimes contain several different names for the same geographical features. The favourable changes in the 1990s allowed for the improvement in the status of minority languages and the

restricted public use of the Hungarian place-names were permitted, (it is though a question whether public can be regarded as official). The authoritative codification, the confirmation of the lists were the tasks of the public administrative boards (sometimes together with academic institutions); leaving out the competent local experts and scholarly bodies.

The goal of the research centres is to collect a complete corpus of the place-names of the Carpathian Basin, establish their correct denomination, give their equivalent in the state language, standardise their Hungarian form and spelling as well as establish the common rules of name forming and usage of names.

The common basic principles of standardization are the following: 1) local Hungarian usage (together with the suffixation used by the local speakers); 2) historical tradition; 3) the general rules of Hungarian name giving and usage (together with the rules of orthography of place-names). The project planned for three years could be carried out in three steps. Firstly the place-names, the names of the administrative units and the most important area names of the regions should separately be codified, including the names of places with non-Hungarian population but which have Hungarian names as well as the transcription/transliteration of names written in non-Latin script. Secondly the names in the neighbouring areas should be unified from the point of view of name giving, usage and form. Thirdly the resulted data should be compared and harmonized as far as possible with the Hungarian official names, name giving and name usage principles and practice.

According to the earlier decision the Hungarian Place-name Committee, the Linguistic Institute of HAS and the Department of Hungarian Linguistics would continuously participate. This was the main topic of the workshop held in Debrecen between the 30th August and 2nd of September. The place and area names have permanently been collected in Transylvania. In Subcarpathia an electronic database was established for the identification of geographical names that contains the local place names both in their form in the given state language and their variant in Hungarian too: in the case of settlements the name of the largest administrative units, area names, the names of the natural formations of the surface of the earth: names of terrains, river names, etc. are included.

The enlargement of the lexical content of the Romanian – Hungarian dictionary of educational terminology and the edition of its Hungarian – Romanian version belongs to the short-term plans of STANYI and parallel to it the collection of the material for the Hungarian -Romanian cultural dictionary.

In cooperation with the Institute for Minority Research in Kolozsvár they continue to strive for the inclusion of the Hungarian language into the state and self-governmental administration in Romania. Together with the Institute STANYI participates in the representative sociological and sociolinguistic analysis of the whole region.

The **Gramma Language Office** intends to continue its already mentioned long-term research project complemented with the individual research of its members. They plan a special representative volume in the series *Magyarok Szlovákiában* [Hungarians in Slovakia] of the Fórum Institute for Minority Research, to summarize the results achieved and supplement with newer ones; the publication will give a deeper, subtler and more comprehensive view over the present linguistic situation and language use of the Hungarians in Slovakia. Another publication also planned is a guiding dictionary that would be the summary of earlier practical language planning, popular educational activities.

Further research plans of the **Hodinka Antal Institute** in Subcarpathia:

1. Research to be connected to programme *The Hungarian language in the Carpathian Basin*. The aim is real time analysis (István Csernicskó), the repetition of the 1996 RSS inquiry; In 2006 the questionnaires were re-issued and now the 594 answer sheet are being analysed.
2. *Education in Hungarian in minority regions* (István Csernicskó and Anikó Beregszászi). The research started in 2005 and planned for three years aims at the inquiry into the language situation of the minority Hungarian educational institutions; it examines the relationship between education and the use of the mother tongue; the quality of the knowledge of the mother tongue, the majority language and competence in other learned languages, the types of bilingualism and their operation.
3. *Languages at the various scenes of language use*. The program which started in 2006 contains a number of individual

research to discover the strategy of code choice of Hungarians in Subcarpathia during various their language use situations from personal communicational to the official sphere; there is overt bilingualism: bilingual inscriptions, notices, street signs, etc., and audible bilingualism on records.

The **Imre Samu Linguistic Institute** participates partly in joint projects, partly organizes its own programmes. Thus the institute participates in the research programme following the schedule of the Termini network programme. This is the framework for the enlargement of the lexical database of the neighbouring countries, i.e. the collecting and analysing of direct borrowings – contact elements – from the majority language. The maintenance, enlargement and development of the ht-database of borrowings from the majority languages of three small regions

The field-work in Burgenland is the task of Szilvia Szoták, in the Mura region that of Anna Kolláth, in Croatia that of Orsolya Žagar-Szentesi. In addition Anna Kolláth is responsible for the questionnaire investigation of the frequency of the school slang layer of the ht-words; Szilvia Szoták undertakes similar investigation in Burgenland: in the summer of 2008 there were about hundred people in three locations, Felsőőr/Oberwart, Alsóőr/Untervart and Órisziget/Siget and der Wart who filled in a questionnaire containing 50 sentences with 73 contact elements. The results will soon be published.

Both Anna Kolláth and Szilvia Szoták joined the field working for the New Atlas of Hungarian Dialects in their regions. The edition of the planned dictionary of the Mura region is temporarily stopped.

Szilvia Szoták is planning to edit a Hungarian Dictionary of Burgenland as an institute project. It will be a development of the dialect dictionary of Felsőőr edited by Samu Imre. ‘We want to investigate which words are still alive in common knowledge and which have gone out of use. In contrast to Samu Imre’s practice the field work will not be restricted to the investigation among the Calvinists of Felsőőr but extended to the speakers of Alsóőr, Sziget and Pulya/Pullendorf too. The most frequent contact elements borrowed from the state language will also be included.’

The Burgenland studio of the ORF television station launched a programme *Our language heritage* where Szilvia Szoták urges the listeners to participate in the field-work. They were asked to collect

and send in old words and expressions they have heard their parents or grandparents using. The aim is to enlarge the Burgenland dialect wordlist and also to focus on the speech of the Hungarians of the region and draw attention to the language heritage that could survive for centuries but the future of which is in danger. There is a plan together with ORF to compile recordings on CD with Hungarians of Burgenland speaking in their local dialects.

There was a conference on the 13th September 2008, the proceedings are planned to be published. “We would liked to present this book not only to the experts and the Hungarians of Burgenland, but also to the Austrian audience to inform them about the language situation of the Burgenland group of the Hungarian speakers who represent Austria’s largest minority according to the data of the 2001 census.

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90 Years in the Carpathian Basin Since the Fall of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

