

## ABSTRACTS

**Aron Bakos**

■ ***Writing, Discipline, War***

Keywords: *First World War, writing, text, narrative, Foucault, Goffman*

Soldiers of the First World War did not only fight, but they also wrote while on the battlefronts. During the Great War, not only goods were mass produced, but texts as well. This short paper intends to present an analysis of how texts produced on the battlefront are a tool, a mechanism for internalising the war narrative. It analyses writing not as a means for communication or for representing, but rather as a means for predefining events, for disciplining oneself, for creating the individual disposition of self-sacrifice. Building on Foucault's concept of discipline and Goffman's dramaturgical sociology, this paper is based on a close reading of the corpus of one particular soldier of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

**Orsolya Dimény-Haszmann**

■ ***The Career of a Museum Founder and the Creation of an Institution in the Light of Written Documents***

Keywords: *museum, Pál Haszmann, Csernáton, Szekler National Museum*

The primary source of the research on which the study is based is the archive of Pál Haszmann (1902-1977), the founder of the Csernáton museum bearing his name, which also provides insight into his teaching, educational, collecting and organising activities. It contains both personal, private documents and official records, and will continue to be a growing archive for generations to come. Other sources: documents from the municipal archives and the ar-

chives of the Szekler National Museum, memoirs and interviews with the founder of the museum. The collecting work of Pál Haszmann and his intention to found a museum also shaped the life of his community. For this reason, I am examining the history of the institution in an organic way, in relation to his life course, from which the mechanisms of the Romanian dictatorship also emerge. This overview of individual fate is both a contemporary and a social history, a portrait of a broad-minded 20<sup>th</sup>-century intellectual, who did a wide range of work, went his own way, but thought in terms of the community, and who also provides important contributions to the work of the folk teachers of the time.

**Melinda Ferencz**

■ ***Analysis of a 20<sup>th</sup>-Century Letter Corpus***

Keywords: *letters, 20<sup>th</sup> century, social migration, communication*

The history of private postal correspondence is now closed, but little research has been done so far in this field. Following the rise of social migration, the generalisation of correspondence as the most accepted form of communication in popular literacy culminated in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This period is a period of popular letter-writing in which the culture of correspondence was on the rise and then in decline in the last part of the century. The letters, which can be grouped around a single person, contain events from segments of the individual's career. As a gesture of self-representation, the individual often presents himself/herself as a good letter writer. Pointing beyond itself, it opens a

window onto a micro-community organised by correspondence. The study presents and interprets the corpus of one person's letters from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Laura Jiga Iliescu**

■ ***The Flexibility of the Boundary between the Oral and the Written: The Case of Folk Books***

Keywords: *oral, written, folk book, peasant society*

The paper discusses the mobility and permeability of the boundaries between the oral and the written in the case of folk books. To illustrate this, it uses stories that are important to Romanian society, such as the Romanian-language writing about Alexander the Great, i.e., the *Alexândria*, and oral tradition. It highlights the relationship between elite and peasant society and the blurring of the boundaries between them in the case of reading, in which monks and copying priests were involved. The study also touches on the communal readings, so important for peasant societies, both for information and for entertainment, where the literacy of the village takes centre stage and acquires authority. The author also pays attention to the way in which the fictional additions of short legends and historical facts typical of the oral tradition are incorporated into the chronicle.

**Emese Ilyefalvi**

■ ***Ethnography and Community Science 2.0***

Keywords: *ethnography, internet, data base, community science*

The last ten years have seen an explosion of digital databases on

ethnography, folk music, and other intangible cultural heritage topics. As a result of the ubiquity of the internet, web-enabled technologies, and social media platforms, it is now possible to participate in the process of heritage management not only as a data provider but also as a transcriber who helps in the processing of data. Through community science, data is accessible, can be added to, shared and commented on at any time in the digital space. Compared to the tradition enclosed in monographs and representative publications, the fluidity of digital technology, the possibility of participation, the dissolution of former sharp boundaries (amateur – professional, collector – data provider, global – local) generate new types of attitudes and habitus.

**Vilmos Keszeg**

■ ***Comments on Writing***

Keywords: *popular writing, ethnography, anthropology, literacy*

The author has been examining the historical forms and social functions of popular literacy for decades, and has also guided researches on the subject. This manuscript draws some conclusions from this research. It describes the approach and results of the *écriture ordinaire* research paradigm initiated by Daniel Fabre, and elaborates on the diverse works of self-taught writers. An example from the career of an autodidact illustrates how writing influences the development of a career. Changes in writing techniques (handwriting, typewriting, electronic writing) have introduced different body techniques.

**Julianna Lingvay**

■ ***Women's Writing in the 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Hungarian Provincial Press: The Life and Journalistic Works of Klára Lövei***

Keywords: *women, Klára Lövei, province, press, journalism, periodicals*  
Social, technological and political changes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century enhanced the demand and production of periodicals. The world of newspaper and magazine production was undoubtedly one of the most open institutions as far as engagement and employment of women are concerned. Still, the idea of public writing by women prompted a range of mixed emotions throughout the century. This study aims to bring Klára Lövei's writing out of the shadows by analysing her contribution to the emerging Hungarian provincial political newspaper production in Máramarosziget (Sighetu Marmăției). It also includes a contextualisation of Lövei's work as a correspondent of the *Máramaros* (the first and most influential news-paper edited and printed in the north-eastern part of Hungary at that time) by reviewing her life path, social relations and the various other writing and publishing endeavours. It suggests that, through her writing, she displayed and manifested some of the nation-building possibilities and roles available for individuals and groups unable to participate in political life.

**Senka Kovač – Lidija B. Radulović**  
■ ***Monastery Websites as Digital Forms of Ex-Voto***

Keywords: *monastery, website, religious communication, internet*  
The digital world has emerged as a new potential area for religious manifestations and practices. Since

the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, electronic religious communication has become a field and a source of research on religious identity, religious communities, and the ritual use of the internet. By analysing several websites created by the Serbian Orthodox Church, the present study attempts to interpret the nature of the new means of spiritual communication between believers and the Lord, the experience of sacred places through prayer, confession, and the transmission of thanksgiving, as used by the Church.

**István Szilárd Szász**

■ ***How is Facebook Reshaping the Networks for the Spread of Representations?***

Keywords: *Facebook, representations, social media, internet*

Based on relevant literature, my ambition is to develop a theory that has the potential to model and provide a general description of how representations spread, with specific focus on the characteristic features of the environment created by the new communication devices and platforms. I consider two main types of representations, in the context of which I examine the dynamics of change of *mental representations* stored in the human brain and mind as well as of *public representations* (e.g. books, articles, statues, lectures, etc.) accessible to anyone. One of the key conclusions of my work is that social media 'has given a boost' to public representations by placing within the click of a button a large number of representations that would have had quite a hard time making their way to the receiving public if only traditional channels had been involved.

Mária Szikszai

■ *Writing as a Tool for Cultural Time Travel*

Keywords: *writing, socialization, rural area, homo narrans*

When the individual socialising in folk culture leaves the rural, peasant culture behind and chooses a career as an intellectual, he or she also leaves behind the world of orality characteristic of folk cul-

ture, and from then on, the main means of communication is not the oral, but the written. In these cases we can say that the attitude of the storyteller (*homo narrans*) is replaced by the attitude of the writer (*homo scribens*). The study examines the main occasions that led a first-generation intellectual pastor of Swabian origins to produce texts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Írás az utcán. Keszeg Vilmos felvétele

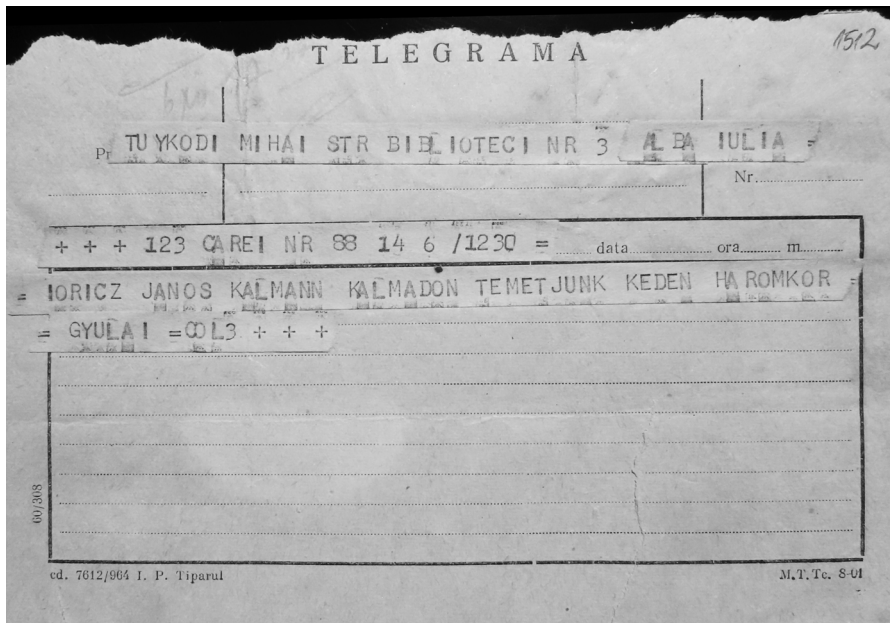
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