

ABSTRACTS (English)

BELÉNYESY, KÁROLY

New Aspects in the Archeological Researches of the Khmer Historical Settlement Networks (Koh Ker, Cambodia)

In the framework of the research cooperation agreement between the AP-SARA and the Hungarian Southeast Asia Research Institute, more archaeological surveys targeted the building complex of Prasat Krachap temple and its close environment in Koh Ker (Cambodia) between 2011 and 2015.

These investigations revealed new and significant information concerning the architectural character and quality of the building complex as a part of the special environmental structure of Koh Ker, the former royal center. The general conclusion of last years' investigations is that the results from LIDAR surveys of the area basically modify the general picture about Koh Ker. The LIDAR data provide an improved framework both for the interpretation of the previous results and the planning of future research as regards the settlement history of Koh Ker. Thus, the important site must be interpreted as a specific network habitation area. The previous surveys focused on the distinctive elements of this system, such as individual temples and visible architectural structures, but the areas between the main foci (including settlements and industry) remained unknown. Accordingly, the complex web of communication channels (streets, hydraulic systems) and the structures surrounding the temples (housing, industry) were not explored. However, these aspects can provide important information when interpreting the development and function of Koh Ker. These fundamental details hopefully contribute to the understanding of the extent and character of human intervention to the natural environment, and delineate the development and occupation of the site.

ÉLIÁS, BOGLÁRKA ANNA

Mongolian Nomadism. The Reasons and the Effects of the Mobility Decrease and the Issue of Acculturation

We are witnessing changes to the Mongolian nomad social system: globalisation, political, economic and climatic changes are all affecting traditional pastoral nomadism. The mobility of the Mongolian nomads drastically decreased in the last twenty years. Some researchers argue that the mobility change will accelerate the acculturation of Mongolian pastoral nomads. Based on my fieldwork and research, I consider the issue of acculturation a very complex phenomenon, which depends on the adaptiveness and flexibility of the nomads. For this reason, we should look at these specific aspects of the Mongolian nomadic pastoralism. In this study, I present the historical, economic and ecological reasons for the mobility decrease and the theoretical background of my fieldwork.

FAHIDI, CSABA

A Short Survey of Western Mongolian Zakchins and their Folk Songs

The purpose of this study is to introduce some of the folk songs of the Zakchin Mongolian people, a minor ethnic group living in Western Mongolia. In parallel with the original texts, the songs are translated into Hungarian in order to make them accessible to the Hungarian readers. Brief explanations related to certain songs are also offered. The basis of this study is a field research among the Zakchins in 2015 when the author collected several songs. Furthermore, I also clarify the historical background and briefly introduce the nature and types of Mongolian folk songs.

HOPPÁL, KRISZTINA

With a Trowel in the Far East – Legal and Institutional Backgrounds of Archaeological Investigation in China

(*MTA – ELTE – SZTE Silk Road Research Group*)

By giving an outline of the Chinese cultural heritage protection system, the first part of this paper concentrates on the opportunities and limits of archaeological investigation conducted by foreigners in the People's Republic

of China. It not only presents the history of preserving archaeological records and describes its legal and institutional backgrounds, but also details how the existing legal provisions limit the opportunities of on-site research for foreigners. Other problems of heritage protection are also listed. Despite increasing legal efforts, tourism, archaeological looting, large scale constructions, and many other destructive factors all result in significant damage of archaeological property, and call for improved protection. Additionally, a shortage of experienced professionals and some major weaknesses of Chinese academic writings (such as the relative absence of comprehensive theoretical works, reliable databases, objective and detailed descriptions, etc.) require further reforms. While the above situation makes the use of published data more difficult, it also increases the number of interdisciplinary research groups in the context of Sino-foreign cooperations. However, for individual scholars, archaeological investigation in China can still present a significant challenge.

In this manner, the second part of the paper provides an example of the limits and opportunities detailed above through summarizing the results of the author's own research conducted in China.

HORVÁTH, CSABA BARNABÁS
Energy Security of China and the BRI

This paper examines the question how the One Belt One Road initiative impacts the issue of energy security for China. The OBOR initiative covers virtually all geographic areas where key energy supply routes of China are located, from sea lanes to existing and planned overland pipelines. Many of these regions are, however, scenes of great-power rivalry for geopolitical influence between China and other great and middle powers. Among such routes we can mention overland pipelines carrying gas and oil from Central Asia, as well as strategic sea lanes, such as the Straits of Malacca, where virtually all oil imported from the Middle East passes through. This paper endeavours to investigate how these rivalries impact the objectives of the OBOR initiative and the energy security of China, also making distinctions which supply routes China will likely be able to secure the most and which the least.

KOVÁCS, BENCE MIKLÓS

Forever in the Shadow of the Past? The Ambiguous Relation of (South) Korea and Japan in the 20th century

The 35-years-long Japanese colonial period left a century-long wound on the South Korean-Japanese relations. It took two decades from the end of World War II to re-establish basic diplomatic relations, then it took more long decades to initiate a gradual approach. Even seventy years after the end of World War II, relations between the two countries are so unstable and fragile that this slow progress can be easily wiped out by a new conflict caused by a single thoughtless statement. Preserving this situation and this vulnerability is partly artificially generated as some political actors gain benefits from the legitimating power of nationalism and they use the media to achieve this goal. Due to the fact that politics is the only segment with an insignificant progress between the two countries in the last decade, it is an odd-one-out in the South Korean-Japanese relations, if we compare it to the development of economic or cultural cooperation. However, this intriguing circumstance can be overwritten by two changing factors. The first but slower one is the change of generations; however, in this case media and its influencing capacity shouldnot be forgotten. The other, much faster and more efficient factor is, as far as it serves state interests, mediation and lobby from the United States, which has just recently shown its real significance on this topic.

KOZJEK-GULYÁS, ANETT

Does Economic and Social Development Help to Make People More Satisfied and Happy in China?

Whether a society is satisfied or not always provides important information on the operation of a country, from an economic and political perspective, among others. To what extent can we speak of healthy development of the society? How many in this society are dissatisfied with their situation and see the future prospects for themselves and their families hopeless? The answers to these questions can provide valuable feedback for the decision makers on the consequences of the decisions they made in the past and are making at present. This study utilizes the findings of empirical research carried out in January 2015 in Qinhuangdao 秦皇島 as a starting point and aims to draw

conclusions from the indicators of the level of satisfaction with the performance of the Chinese government – from the analysis of the indicators of happiness and satisfaction – to determine how much the subjective well-being of everyday Chinese people contribute to the long-term stability of the system of government and the undisturbed operation of China's political system.

MAJER, ZSUZSA

Fieldwork in Mongolian Buddhist Monasteries

The article describes the author's fieldworks and research on different topics in Mongolian Buddhist monasteries between 1999 and 2017. The research topics included the history and revival of Mongolian monasteries, description of different Mongolian Buddhist monasteries the ceremonial life and ceremonial system in Mongolian temples, description of different special Mongolian Buddhist ceremonies, and currently the Tibetan language after-death rites in Mongolian Buddhist practice. The fieldworks are described in chronological order, and the emphasis is laid on describing the circumstances of the investigations, as well as the difficulties the researchers had to face. All researches are described briefly, with references to the publications where research outcomes are published.

SÁRKÖZI, ILDIKÓ GYÖNGYVÉR

The Human Factor: Fieldwork and Friendship in China

There is no clear recipe what makes fieldwork successful simply because every field is *different*. This was confirmed in my own experience when I conducted research for nearly four years between 2010 and 2015 in two geographic areas located far apart in the People's Republic of China. Thanks to this particular feature of my field researches I gained an insight into how the opportunities for fieldwork in China were influenced by the interests of the political power and, beyond it, by people who live subordinated to this power. The examination of the *human factor* is in the focus of my study as a kind of 'footnote' to doing fieldwork in the People's Republic of China.

SZÁVA, BORBÁLA

Costumes Carved in Stone in Banteay Srei, Angkor

The objective of my doctoral research is to interpret the meaning of the costumes of female figural depictions on the walls of Banteay Srei and of other contemporary buildings erected in the 10th century. This study could hopefully also shed new light on the hitherto unsatisfactorily solved question of the dating of the construction periods of the Banteay Srei sanctuary. The architectural and art historical research of Banteay Srei temple has been a fundamental topic in Angkorean research for decades.

In 2013 and 2014, I spent altogether six months in Angkor to collect all the data of the carved and sculpted costume depictions belonging to the so-called Banteay Srei style. I established a complete catalogue of more than 550 figural depictions found on site on the walls of Banteay Srei temple complex (including all human and mythological figures which are depicted with clothes or jewellery), and also other contemporary edifices found currently in Cambodia and Thailand, as well as in different museum collections all around the world. With the help of this database, I interpreted the depictions in their cultural, religious, architectural and narrative context.

In order to achieve my field research it was crucial to obtain an official research permit issued by the APSARA Authority, the state institution that is responsible for protecting the Angkor monuments. As a result of my personal presentation, I got the generous support of the Authority and I gained access to several sculptural collections, as well as researchers' and museum collection databases. The personal collaboration with young researchers working at the APSARA Authority has made it possible for me to visit and document various monuments in remote areas. To access these ruins, we many times relied on the local people, mainly kids, even though we were well prepared and well equipped with modern navigational knowledge and tools. In addition to the scientific documentation, the greatest achievement of these research trips was that I have learned to trust the guidance of the 'local world'.

SZILÁGYI, ZSOLT

Urban Nomads 2.0. New Perspectives of Mongolian Field Work
in the 21st century

Due to the rapid transformation of Mongolian social and economic system in the last two and a half decades, the mentality and way of life of Mongolian people have also changed to a great degree, and a special national or nomadic ideology has appeared and gradually strengthened. It has become one of the pillars of national identity. This ideology is shared in many respects by Mongolians. In the present economic environment Mongolian society is changing at an accelerated speed. The urban population is getting far from the nomadic way of life and has started to follow behavioural models that are very different from the traditional patterns. With the regression of nomadism, one of the fundamental constituents of Mongolian culture seems to disappear. Although in the last 25 years Mongolians have increasingly adapted to the globalized culture, the need for independent cultural identity is getting stronger. This identity plays an important role in elaborating economic strategies that are adaptable to the changed environment. It can be observed, for example, in turnout of shamans in the towns, in the changes of the Buddhist Church's social functions or in the "pretended" nomadic lifestyle around the main destinations of tourism.

TELEKI, KRISZTINA

Research Work in Mongolian Libraries, Monasteries, and Museums:
The Cult and a Visualisation Text of Yamāntaka

The present article introduces a research work executed from 2014 to 2015 in Mongolia in order to reveal the cult and current practices of Yamāntaka or Vajrabhairava, one of the main tutelary deities of the Tibetan Gelug School. The article offers a Hungarian translation of the main visualization text of its Solitary Hero form [*Dpal rdo rje 'jigs byed dpa' gcig gi mngon rtogs bsgom bzlas mdor bsdus bzhugs so*, 'Summary of the Visualisation and Mantra Recitation Practices of the Solitary-Hero Vajrabhairava']. This text was written by Ngawang Lobsang Chöden in Tibetan (1642–1714) and became very popular in Mongolia. As Vajrabhairava is one of the major tutelary deities of Gelug monasteries, his texts are read at every ceremony related to the

wrathful protectors as well, and being an extremely powerful tutelary deity, helps meditating monks and other practitioners to enter the path leading to enlightenment.