

ABSTRACTS (English)

APATÓCZKY, ÁKOS BERTALAN

List of Khitan words in Louis Ligeti's notes
donated to the HAS – the numerals

The late Professor Louis Ligeti was one of the most influential scholars of the 20th century in the fields of Altaic historical linguistics and many others. Ligeti's personal scholarly notes, according to the provisions of his will, were deposited in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) and were not released for 40 years. In 2018 a special research team of the HAS of Linguistics and Literary Scholarship Section was established to process the contents of the more than 70 large cardboard boxes. This study introduces a segment of his notes on deciphering the Khitan language, dealing with numerals, and offers insights into the current opinion of scholars whenever it varies from Ligeti's. Minor corrections to the readings of Khitan 'one' as well as to the name of the 'Old(er) Khitan State' are also suggested.

BALOGH, MÓNKA

Organisational relations in Japanese industrial entrepreneurial culture
The culture of shame and guilt: Organisational norms and their functions

The present article develops a practical operational view of Ruth Benedict's *shame and guilt culture* concept as one of the attributes which might characterize the structure and operation of Japanese social groups. After giving a short overview of critical approaches to this concept, several norm-forming, norm-operating and sanctioning practices are examined in relation to the aspect of shame and guilt reactions from the everyday lives of intercultural industrial organizations (companies) located in Hungary, featuring Japanese company cultural elements in their operation. The evaluation and analysis of several related phenomena are conducted on the basis of fieldwork, involving further sociological concepts such as *relational subjectivism*, *kanjin* 閑人, *shikaku* 資格 and *ba* 場, *chū* 忠 and *kō* 孝, *giri* 義理 and *ninjō* 人情, *wa* 和, *amae* 甘え and others.

BARTOS, HUBA – YE, QIUYUE

A comparative and contrastive analysis of the sound system of Hungarian and Mandarin Chinese from a pedagogical perspective

The goal of this paper is to provide the linguistic groundwork for future advances towards more effective ways of teaching the pronunciation of Mandarin Chinese to Hungarian learners. It builds on earlier work by the authors on this subject, expanding their coverage, and sharpening the analyses therein. After a brief general introduction of the two languages, the paper offers an in-depth comparison between their segmental and suprasegmental phonetic systems, systematically going through the major subsystems, pointing out system-level similarities and differences. The paper then continues with an evaluation of the likelihood of the identified differences causing difficulties for learners of Mandarin with Hungarian as their native language both in learning and in communicative efficiency, concluding that suprasegmental features (tone, intonation) are the areas with the greatest discrepancy between the severity of the problem and the awareness of teachers – largely due to the cognitive ‘novelty’ of the feature for the learners (tone), or the seriously understudied nature of the feature (intonation).

CSIKÓ, ANNA

Soft power in the “Chinese style”.

The Confucius Institute as an instrument of China’s soft power in the 21st century

This paper introduces and examines Confucius Institutes (CI) as part of China’s soft power – with a special focus on the problems regarding the CI’s in Hungary. I also intend to analyse what kind of picture of the CI’s the media presents and how realistic this image is. I will discuss in two separate chapters the most serious accusations made against the CI’s (spreading Chinese propaganda, violation of human rights and academic freedom and spying for China) because I consider that these topics provide valuable insights into the considerable influence exercised by the media even in the case of assessing educational and cultural institutions. The term “soft power” was introduced by Joseph Nye in 1990, referring to the ability to make the image of one’s country desirable abroad by using culture, ideology or institutions. But China

had already discovered in the 80s how important culture and language can be as means to obtain power without recourse to “hard” methods. In 1987 China established Hanban; the first experimental CI was set up in 2004 in Uzbekistan and the first official CI was founded in South Korea in the same year. As of April, 2020 there are 540 CI’s world-wide, according to Hanban’s website, which clearly indicates that the CI’s are hugely successful. In Hungary there are currently 5 CI’s.

GOTTNER, RICHÁRD GÁBOR

Errors in Hungarian translations of Japanese *jūdō* terminology:
A few suggestions for reforming the jargon

Kōdōkan *jūdō* is the first Japanese martial art ever introduced in Hungary, at the beginning of the twentieth century. In order to make *jūdō* popular among the general public, it was necessary to translate the cryptic Japanese names of the techniques to more familiar Hungarian terms, thus Hungarian *jūdō*-terminology was born. Since then, nearly a century has passed, and partly because of the terminology, (which had no linguistic foundations but was created on the basis of mere observation by Hungarian practitioners), *jūdō* has drifted away from its authentic Japanese roots. In this study, I introduce the main translational errors affecting the terminology and try to offer some solutions favouring a more accurate Hungarian *jūdō*-terminology for the future.

KÓSA, GÁBOR

An Early Chinese Translation of the *Dhammacakkappavattana-sutta*
(T02n0109)

In this paper I offer the Hungarian translation and commentary of a rather early Chinese translation of the *Dhammacakkappavattana-sutta* (‘Setting the Wheel of Dhamma in Motion’), one of the most important Buddhist suttas recounting the first sermon of the historical Buddha. This Chinese translation (T02n109: *Fo shuo zhuan falun jing* 佛說轉法輪經), slightly neglected in previous research, is traditionally attributed to An Shigao 安世高 (2nd c. AD), but I argue that, based on the terminological similarities between this scripture and the *Zhong benqi jing* 中本起經 (T196), Kang Mengxiang 康孟詳 (ca. 200 AD) would be a more plausible candidate for the authorship.

TÓTH, JULIANNA NIKOLETT

Stylistic appearance of literary multilingualism in
István Domonkos's *Rudderless* (Kormányeltörésben) and
Yōko Tawada's *The Emissary* (献灯使, Kentōshi)

Multilingualism in literature is a well-known and extensively studied phenomenon. Due to the effects of globalization, however, a new complex form of multilingualism has emerged among writers, which can be studied as a linguistically and culturally hybrid literary form. This linguistic hybridity is called exophony. This paper aims to conduct deeper research into this fairly new literary expression and its usage in contemporary literary criticism. First, we examine the etymology, meaning, and usage of exophony, then we analyze its effects on poetic language. The second part of this paper provides some concrete example of exophony as a stylistic device in Yōko Tawada's *The Emissary* (献灯使, Kentōshi) and István Domonkos's *Rudderless* (Kormányeltörésben). The study finds that – although Japanese and Hungarian have different writing and linguistic systems, and have very few common points in their literary traditions, – exophony shows more or less the same characteristics in both works. This finding provides additional ways to use exophony as a concept in literary discourses.