

RESUME

Angella SORBÁN

Which Street? Which Square?

Linguistic Landscape and Orality. On Practices of Spatialization in Transylvania.

According to the common definition, the term linguistic landscape refers to all publicly visible signs and inscriptions of the spaces in a given settlement, region, urban area, etc. These can be the names of places or streets or any written text related to institutional, commercial, or business life. Consequently, the definition focuses on written signs and texts, but their spoken versions—which can be significantly different from their written counterparts—are not even regarded as topics of research studies on linguistic landscape and therefore receive little analysis. The aim of my paper is to highlight the role of discourses in linguistic landscape analysis and to provide empirical data on its relevance in the East-Central European post-communist region with special attention to the language use of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania. Spaces include and exclude by the means of inscriptions, while both inclusion and exclusion are intense, lived human experiences. However, in settlements inhabited by minority populations where inscriptions are placed only in the official language, the oral use of different street and square names plays the role of strengthening ethnical identity, acting at the same time as linguistic practices of resistance to exclusion. Consequently, providing bilingual inscriptions for ethnic minorities should include the different designations of the proper names used by these communities, which supposes cultural sensitivity towards them. My paper proposes to widen the spectrum of linguistic landscape research to highlight the dynamics of language usage as well as the sociological functions of written and spoken language in the local communities and in the linguistic construction of social spaces.

Georgina KISS-KOZMA

**Attempt to chronologically outline the institutionalization of
Hungarian youth organizations in Romania**

The purpose of this paper is to attempt to chronologically outline the institutionalization of Hungarian youth organizations in Romania following the Romanian Revolution of 1989 and divide them into discrete segments. This study examines a phenomena: the existence of potential fault lines among the political and youth elite. While examining these fault lines, it is crucial to note that political differences of opinion within Hungarian youth organizations do not reflect divisions within the entire Hungarian youth community. Rather, the conflicts primarily concern the inner circles of youth elites.

Tibor LADANCSIK

**The transmission of national identity in Hungarian–Serbian
intermarriages in Vojvodina**

The aim of this paper is to present the processes of the transition of national identity in Hungarian–Serbian intermarriages in Vojvodina. The Hungarians of Vojvodina constitute the largest national minority in Serbia, with a high proportion of heterogamous marriages with Serbs. Assimilation is a frequently observed phenomenon in heterogamous marriages, in which the minority relinquishes its own national identity, which is replaced by the identity of the majority nation. In many cases, the minority partner does not pass on their own identity to their descendants, and as a result, the minority group gradually withers away. In this study, I present the transmission strategies of the Hungarian identity. During my qualitative research, I conducted interviews with Hungarians who live in intermarriages. From the interviews, I concluded that basically three strategies can be observed in the transmission of identity. Assimilants do not at all inherit their own national identity. Those in the intermediate category pass on certain elements of their identity to their children, but usually Serbian identity dominates. Those with a dual identity try to inherit their entire identity so that their children are free to choose between the two identities or have both.

Csongor MOLNÁR

Elections in Serbia in the Time of the Pandemic

The paper provides a general analysis of the 2020 elections in Serbia. On June 21, 2020, Serbia's three administrative levels held elections: the parliamentary elections, the elections of the autonomous province of Vojvodina's parliament, and the local government elections. The paper gives a detailed overview of the past parliamentary cycle, summarizing the most significant political and social events, as well as their impact on the elections. Beyond analyzing the public political spectrum, the study also regards the changes that the Hungarian minority has undergone in the last four years in Serbia and also the work of their most influential political party, the Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (Vajdasági Magyar Szövetség: VMSZ). The VMSZ has become the major party for the Hungarian minority, having overtaken all of its former rivals and being a loyal supporter of the current government party, the Serbian Progressive Party. The position of the VMSZ now seems unquestionable. The current summary looks at the developments and changes in the relationship between the minority and majority parties. The main goal of the study is to provide a wider context of the elections and to delineate a possible future path of the presented parties and the country. With the Serbian Progressive Party winning the elections, Serbia will continue its way to EU accession and the normalization of Belgrade–Prishtina relations. The VMSZ will also continue its policy of broadening minority rights and its support for the concept of regionalism.