

RESUME

Viktória FERENC – József MOLNÁR

An Introduction to the TANDEM 2016 Survey

The target group of the TANDEM 2016 Survey was the Ukrainian and Hungarian population of the multi-ethnic west Ukrainian region, Transcarpathia. The paper-based survey was carried out from May to August 2016. The survey was bilingual: in 44 settlements respondents answered our questions in Hungarian, in 55 in Ukrainian and in 24 settlements in both languages. The expression “TANDEM” implies that in this survey we put emphasis on the peculiarities of Hungarian-Ukrainian coexistence and the differences of perspectives on the same topics. All together we gathered 1212 questionnaires: 398 adult respondents answered our questions in Hungarian and 814 in Ukrainian according to a representative sample (the sample however was not proportionately stratified regarding the ethnic ratio of settlements).

Viktória FERENC

The National Identity of Transcarpathian Hungarians and Ukrainians

The study examines the national identity of Transcarpathian Hungarians and Ukrainians based on the TANDEM 2016 Survey and compares it to previous survey results. One of the most important findings of the paper is that among the criteria of belonging to an ethnic group good language skills and self-identification are the most important. Almost 20% of the respondents have a double identity construction, which is more frequent in the Ukrainian subsample. As it turns out, knowing the language of another ethnic group is the most determining factor in having a double identity. Regarding Ukrainians, they mostly identify themselves as belonging to the Ukrainian nation, which is followed by the identity of being Transcarpathian. Among the Hungarians the ‘Transcarpathian Hungarian’ attributive structure is the most popular. Citizenship related identity-categories (Hungarian, Ukrainian or double Hungarian–Ukrainian citizenship) falls far behind bonds related to ethnicity and locality. The bonds towards Ukraine as a country have loosened in recent

years: only every second Ukrainian respondent says that Ukraine means the homeland for him/her. In the case of Hungarians, this ratio is 10%, which is a drastic decrease in comparison to the previous years.

István CSERNICSKÓ

Language Skills, Language Use in Transcarpathia Based on the Data of TANDEM 2016

The study presents the language relations of the Ukrainian and Hungarian population in Transcarpathia based on the results of the TANDEM Survey. Regarding Transcarpathian Hungarians and Ukrainians there is a close relationship between maintaining national identity and mother tongue. Multilingualism, which is typical of the whole Ukraine, is also present in Transcarpathia with certain restrictions. The language skills of Transcarpathians vary greatly. According to self-reporting, the absolute majority of Hungarians have a certain level of knowledge of Ukrainian. However, the majority of Ukrainians just understand Hungarian, and only a small proportion of them are able to speak it. The level of knowledge of English is very low in Transcarpathia. Compared to the other parts of Ukraine, in Transcarpathia, the functional usefulness of Russian is lower than Ukrainian. Contrary to the Hungarian community, Ukrainian native speakers tend to use only their native language in social life situations. In most parts of the linguistic scene Hungarian language is alternately used with other languages (primarily with Ukrainian). The preservation and development of the school network with Hungarian language of instruction is essential for the long-term maintenance of the Hungarian language in Transcarpathia.

Krisztián RÁKÓCZI

Hungarian – Ukrainian Relations at Individual and Community Level and the Evaluation of Hungary’s Policy Towards Transcarpathia

Since the conflict in Eastern Ukraine has exploded, Hungary is constantly monitoring the situation of Transcarpathia and provides support not only for Transcarpathian Hungarians, but the entire population of the region. Within the framework of the survey TANDEM 2016 we tried to obtain a better understanding on how the local people evaluate Hungary’s policy towards Transcarpathia. The issue of simplified naturalization, interethnic relations and ethnocentrism were among our central interests during the investigation.

The research shows that besides the Hungarians, the Ukrainians also evaluate positively the supporting policy of Hungary towards Transcarpathia. The relation of the two nations is reported positively by both groups. However, Hungarian respondents spoke more of conflicting relationships at the settlement, the county (Transcarpathia) and the country level than the respondents of the Ukrainian subsample.

Eleonóra SZANYI-F. – Julianna FALUDI – Gergely ILLYÉS

Migration processes in Transcarpathia

This study presents the migration patterns of the Hungarian and Ukrainian population of Transcarpathia. First, we briefly present the main migration trends of Ukraine during the past decades and at present, as well as the summary of major findings on migration of Hungarian minorities of the neighbouring countries. Almost a decade has passed since the last survey on migration to Hungary from the neighbouring countries (the so called Carpathian Panel): so the current paper also reflects on some trends from a longitudinal perspective. Migration dynamics and patterns of the two subgroups are presented in detail, along with their demographic and socio-cultural characteristics. Our study also focused on the respondents' perception of their migration potential related to their social environment and the tackling of a variety of social conditions. The paper provides an analysis on the current migration trends from and to Ukraine and the neighbouring countries. A special focus is given to Hungary as an important recipient country due to cultural, ethnic and kinship ties, and the removed barriers to obtain dual citizenship for Hungarian minorities. Findings presented in this study are based on the bilingual survey TANDEM 2016.

Barna BODÓ

Jakabffy's Analysis and the German Minority's Fate in Romania

From the perspective of 20th century minorities it is crucial to answer the question whether or not it is possible to have good minority policies? While this naturally means human rights and democracy, its best indicators are still the demographic development and the 'health' of the minority. In this context it is necessary to examine the minority policy of a specific country. The paper examines Elemér Jakabffy's study concerning the Transylvanian Swabian Germans. It raises the question: Why the German and Hungarian minorities not capable of political cooperation, when both faced the same threat of

assimilation? The study investigates the role of the leaders in the German communities and their responsibilities. After many centuries of German history in Transylvania, and their key role in the modernization of the region, why is the role of Germans – both Swabians and Saxons – currently reduced to a symbolic presence in Romania? The paper contends that it is a reflection of the failure of the German elite to correctly confront the historical challenges of the 20th century.