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JAKAB, Albert Zsolt – VAJDA, András (eds.): *Változó ruralitások. A vidékiség mai formái* [Transforming Rural Lifeworlds. Forms of Rurality Today]. 2019, Kolozsvár: Kriza János Néprajzi Társaság. 264. ISBN 978-606-9015-04-9

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In the latest volume in the series published by Kriza Könyvek, the János Kriza Ethnographic Society reproduces a selection of the presentations given at the conference *Párhuzamos ruralitások. A vidékiség formái Erdélyben – a KJNT vándorkonferenciája* (Parallel ruralities. Forms of rurality in Transylvania – International conference of the János Kriza Ethnographic Society), jointly organized by the Institute of Ethnography of the Research Centre for the Humanities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Department of Applied Social Sciences of the Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania on September 21, 2018, in Gornesti (Gernyeszeg). The conference was an opportunity to present research related to Transylvanian rural areas and rurality, including findings and experiences obtained to date. Despite the fact that Transylvanian ethnographical research has observed and recorded the reality of the transformation (or in some cases the disappearance) of traditional peasant society and agricultural villages, it is still under an obligation to answer questions regarding the outcome of this transformation following accession to the European Union and waves of modernization. Presenters at the conference examined issues such as the transformation of land use, changing economic and social relations, population movements, new contact strategies, and new forms of community. Besides theoretically oriented studies, the published selection of presentations also includes case studies investigating three dimensions of changing ruralities — cultural (identity, tradition preservation, detraditionalization, heritage conservation, globalization), social (transformed relationship systems, population movements, new contact strategies, new forms of community), and economic (transformation of rural agriculture, project-based development, modernization, economic migration, and other individual and communal strategies).

After an introduction by the editors, András Vajda provides an overall picture of the transformation of Romanian villages following accession to the EU. He explores village communities and changing local character from an ethnographical-anthropological perspective, and analyzes agricultural strategies, as well as changing and diversified, parallel and noncontemporary attitudes. Balázs Balogh and Ágnes Fülemlé present the experiences gained in the course of their several decades of fieldwork in Țara Călatei (Kalotaszeg) and discuss questions of ethnographical methodology related to multi-sited ethnography. Using the example of the urbanization / infrastructural development of Sângeorgiu de Mureş (Marosszentgyörgy), a village belonging to the agglomeration of Targu-Mures (Marosvásárhely), Barna Kovács presents the theoretical traditions behind the concept of lived space. József Gagy writes about the changes in the rural population's relationship with the land, showing how the symbolic role of the land has been emptied and desacralized, and how the symbolic relationship with the land has changed among the majority of the rural population.

Lehel Peti analyzes the economic strategy currently being pursued in a village on the Transylvanian Plain, and the changes that have taken place in recent years. The study dwells in particular on the revenue structure of farms, and analyzes in detail the various types of agriculture currently practiced in the settlement. Levente Szilágyi presents the market practices of Oar (Óvári), a settlement on the Romanian-Hungarian border. Through an analysis of the economic strategies and social attitudes of three families, he describes a transitional period of reorientation. Zoltán Simon describes Hungarian–Roma relationships in the villages along the Lower Niraj river (Alsó-Nyárád) and present-day socioeconomic relationships in the community, as well as changes to them.

Using the example of attempts at land collectivization in Sâmbriaș (Jobbágytelki) and town planning in Cluj-Napoca (Kolozsvár), Ákos Nagy presents the ill-considered interventions made by the Communist powers in Romania and their impacts on rural communities — interventions that took no account of local conditions and caused irreparable damage or failed to fulfil their intended goals. Based on examples from Ciucul de Sus (Felcsík), Ágnes Sárosi-Blága analyses the role of the rural elite in rural development. At the same time, she describes the nature of this stratum's relationship with place and the components of its identity.

The study by A. Zoltán Biró discusses local-level agrarian innovation as a new dimension of rurality. Based on structural patterns, practical processes, and narrative forms (discourse), he explores the social embeddedness of innovative agrarian initiatives in the Székely Land.

Julianna Bodó examines labor-related migration practices in recent decades and their links with development in rural communities in the Székely Land. At the same time, she touches on the role of labor migration in development policies in the region. Judit Balatonyi presents the labor migration processes observed in the course of her research in Ghimeș (Gyimes). She analyzes attitudes to employment abroad in Ghimeș, the shaping of local discourse on migration, and its economic, social, and cultural interconnections.

József Kotics presents the processes of change in interethnic (Roma–Hungarian) relationships over the space of two decades in the village of Zăbala (Zabola) in the Székely Land. Among other things, the author touches on changes in relationships, local models of coexistence, changes in mutual perceptions, the internal structure of the Roma groups, and the role of religion in integration processes. János Bali presents the results of field research examining the influence and community-organizational work of religion and the church in the communities in seven Calvinist (-majority) villages in the municipality of Scaunul Odorhei (Udvarhelyszék), one village in southern Heves County, and four villages in the vicinity of Osijek (Eszék). Dénes Kiss describes the revitalization of a baroque palace in Mureș (Maros) County and examines the related positive and negative discourses and the attitudes and opinions of the local communities in relation to the palace. Lilla Szabó presents an annually organized (tradition-preserving) festival. She examines how the heritage identified as belonging to Țara Călatei (Kalotaszeg) and the heritage described as belonging to the region are presented along the lines of a script, and how this has been exploited politically.

The studies in the volume present the processes that have taken place in rural areas in Romania since the country's accession to the EU in 2007, which had an impact on almost every aspect of society. Besides ethnologists, anthropologists, and sociologists interested

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in rural areas and the various processes taking place there, this collection of studies will also be edifying for non-professional readers.

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Kiss, Gábor (editor in chief): *Nagy magyar tájszótár. 55 000 népies, tájnyelvi és archaikus szó magyarázata* [Comprehensive Dictionary of Regional Hungarian. Definitions of 55 000 Folk, Regional, and Archaic Words]. 2019, Budapest: Tinta Könyvkiadó. 1008. ISBN 978-9-6340-9191-2

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On April 13, 2018, in the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, we presented the three-volume Dictionary of the Moldavian Hungarian Dialect, edited by János Péntek and published by the Transylvanian Museum Association. Less than a year later, we welcomed the appearance of the Comprehensive Dictionary of Regional Hungarian, edited by Gábor Kiss and published by Tinta Kiadó. As its title claims, the dictionary is indeed comprehensive in terms of its scope and the richness of its contents. According to the foreword, the data for the 1008-page volume were taken from two general Hungarian dialect dictionaries, 20 regional dialect dictionaries, one dialect map, and two Hungarian monolingual dictionaries. From these dictionaries, over 70,000 definitions of a total of 55,000 authentic denotational and modal dialect words have been compiled.

But what do these numbers really say about the size of the dictionary, you may ask. The question remains a difficult one, even when we attempt to compare them with statistical data from other large-scale projects. Published between 1979 and 2010, the five-volume New Hungarian Regional Dictionary presents over half a million definitions in around 120,000 entries. This comes to approximately 24,000 entries in each volume. By comparison, the lexical section of the latest volume of the Unabridged Dictionary of Hungarian, volume VII, contains a total of 1,771 independent entry words and 568 subentries. The definitions are, it is true, illustrated with 35,536 example sentences. The digital corpus for the 20-plus planned volumes of the Unabridged Dictionary of Hungarian contains approximately 110,000 entries. According to the figures presented above, the 120,000 entries in the five-volume New Hungarian Regional Dictionary exceed the forthcoming 20 to 25 volumes of the Unabridged Hungarian Dictionary and their 110,000 entry words. Measured against these figures, we can fully appreciate the richness of the content and the true magnitude of the 55,000 entries in Tinta Kiadó's newly published Comprehensive Dictionary of Regional Hungarian. It also becomes clear that the statistics do not present an accurate picture of the entirety of the Hungarian lexis, since the number of entry words and entries is largely determined by the organizational principle selected for dictionary compilation, and the editorial methodology adopted for each individual dictionary. It is only with this in mind that the number of entries in the New Hungarian Regional Dictionary can be understood to significantly exceed, by 10,000, the number of entry words in the Unabridged Hungarian Dictionary currently under publication. Approached from another angle, it is also important to take into