

RESUME

Balázs Szabolcs GERENCSÉR

Law and Policy-making as a Tool for the Peaceful Coexistence of Languages

This study examines four fields of language policy that can support the peaceful coexistence of different languages in a state. It starts with a special view of majority and minority language competition where some intervention is needed in case the vulnerable part of the society needs it. These top-down measures assume a flexible frame of policy and law-making, where the state is aware of the real needs of the groups in the society. Four essential pillars appear in this paper that can support the aims to achieve the peaceful coexistence of languages. Areas highlighted in the research are: human rights, democratic institutions, good governance and security.

* * *

György ANDRÁSSY

A Dusting Gem: Act XLIV of 1868 on National Equality

Recently, with regard to Act XLIV of 1868, the prevailing view was that the Act was forward-looking since it provided wide-range language rights to both native Hungarian-speaking and non-Hungarian speaking nationals of the Kingdom of Hungary. Most authors approached the Act from a historical point of view, and while some raised theoretical issues as well, comprehensive and in-depth theoretical discussions

have not yet taken place. The study intends to contribute to such in-depth theoretical discussions.

The preamble to the Act practically ruled out the possibility of regulating non-official language use, and accordingly, the Act regulated (almost) exclusively the official use of languages spoken in the country. Therefore, the study argues that, like the Belgian constitution of 1831, the Hungarian Act also recognised the free use of languages in the spheres of non-official language use and that this tacit recognition was a great merit of the Act.

As for the official use of languages, the study underlines that although the Act made Hungarian the state language or official language, all the Acts adopted by the National Assembly had to be published, in authentic translation, in the language of all other nationalities, i.e. in Slovak, Romanian, Serbian, German, Ruthenian (and with some exception Croatian) and the said languages could also be used, mainly at the regional and local levels, before the courts and the administrative authorities. Furthermore, every citizen had the right to submit her/his application to the state authorities, including those of the central government, and in principle, everyone was entitled to receive primary and secondary education in her/his mother tongue. Consequently, this regulation suggested that not only the Hungarian should be considered the official language of the country; in fact, the Slovak, Romanian, Serbian, German, Ruthenian and Croatian should also be conceived, to a certain extent, as official languages of the Kingdom of Hungary.

According to the prevailing view, the Act was not implemented, or it was poorly implemented. However, the study draws attention to the fact that the Acts adopted by the National Assembly were published yearly in the Slovak, Romanian, Serbian, German, Ruthenian and (partly) Croatian languages, and therefore, the prevailing view should be revised. The appendix of the study provides cover pages of the publications of the Hungarian acts in the Slovak, Romanian, Serbian, German, Ruthenian and Croatian languages.

Joanie WILLETT

**Minority Cultures, Affective Assemblages,
and Inward Migration**

This study asks the question of how minorities can protect their rights when faced with high levels of inward migration into their territories. Such a situation can elicit a sense of fear that the minority culture will be “watered down”, destroying their cultural distinctiveness and risking becoming absorbed into the dominant, majority culture. This paper examines this question with regards to Cornwall in the South West of the UK. It draws on ethnographic and embodied fieldwork and uses the analytical framework of the affective assemblage to explore the entanglement between differing constellations of meaning and how emotional responses collect around and move between particular ideas, words and phrases. The research then goes on to explore the effects that this can have on the ways that minority cultures and regional newcomers experience each other and the ensuing impacts that this has on them. I argue that far from risking diminishing minority cultures, an inclusive approach towards newcomers can instead strengthen and enrich the minority, helping it to be able to adapt, grow, and maintain a cultural relevance.

* * *

Krisztián MANZINGER

**Post-Brexit Gibraltar – Can It Remain Prosperous
and British at the Same Time?**

The status of the town of Gibraltar, lost by Spain to Britain in 1704, has long been disputed. With the support of the international community, mainly the UN, Spain intends to restore its territorial integrity, while Britain advocates for the self-determination of the population of the town. Since the early 18th century, when the Spanish left Gibraltar,

a new community has emerged there, aspiring for self-determination under continued British rule but wishing to rely economically on neighbouring Spanish territories. Economic prosperity was ensured during the decades when both Spain and the UK were members of the EU. The Brexit vote, however, changed the situation dramatically. Gibraltar now is balancing on a narrow path to remain British and prosperous, while Spain has been trying to use every opportunity to strengthen its presence in the town. Gibraltarians have emphasised their rejection of a Spanish or a joint Spanish-British sovereignty over the town several times, yet Spain continues to push this agenda. In the midst of Brexit talks and the redefinition of the country's place under the sun, Britain is interested in keeping both its position at the Strait of Gibraltar, including the two military bases in the town and its promise to broker a solution acceptable for the Gibraltarians.

* * *

Erika HOCZ

Barna Bodó – Jelenségek szélzúgásban (Book Review)

This book review summarises the findings of a compilation of studies written by political scientist, and honorary professor of Sapientia University in Kolozsvár, Barna Bodó. The most defining subject of the book is education research. Studies of the volume entitled “Jelenségek Szélzúgásban” revolve around issues of Hungarian language universities in Romania, minority protection pertaining to linguistic issues, as well the changing cultural and linguistic landscape of Transylvania.