

# Miklós és Petar / Nikola i Péter

International Academic Symposium of Croatian–Hungarian  
Political and Cultural Interactions

30. March 2017.

University of Pécs  
(Faculty of Music and Visual Arts)



# ***SORS BONA, NIHIL ALIUD***

*Good fortune, only what you need!* - wrote Miklós Zrínyi as an essence of his life experiences. His motto can characterise the context of Croatian–Hungarian cultural coexistence. The two neighbouring cultures could have strong relations, but the two societies have been not aware of it except for the most famous Zrínyi-examples. A Hungarian proverb is also a bright warning for the two cultures: *Bad neighbourhood is a Turkish curse*. The long political union of the two states created strong platform mainly for the brotherhood, but this case sometimes generated problems as well.

“*The Miklós és Petar / Nikola i Péter*” Academic Conference aims to start up the cooperation of the two neighbouring cultures, which was initiated by the Zrínyi's , Pejacevic's and Frangepan's activity, moreover by Miroslav Krleža's and Tihámér Vujcsics' work and so on. The organisers selected papers from the main topics of common literary heritage, identical folklore and historical experiences.

The Hungarian Academy of Arts Research Institute of Art's Theory and Methodology organises the recent conference in order to initiate a series of annual academic workshops along with meetings, researches and volumes of publication and most of all to refresh the Croatian–Hungarian cultural interaction.

Falusi Márton

Windhager Ákos

# Programme

9.00 – 9.30	Registration, Coffee break
9.30 – 9.40	Official Opening Greetings
9.40 – 9.45	Organisers' Greeting

## **“The Siren of the Adriatic Sea”: Contemporary Literary Context**

*Chair: Fehér Anikó*

9.45 – 10.15	Sokcsevits Dénes: <i>The Reception of János Pilinszky's Poetry in Croatia</i>
10.15 – 10.45	Toldi Éva: <i>Adria and the geocultural narration</i>
10.45 – 11.15	Kontra Ferenc: <i>Hungarian Literature in Croatia</i>
11.15 – 11.25	Questions
11.25 – 11.45	<b>Coffee break</b>

## **“Miklós i Petar”: The Images of Identity**

*Chair: Windhager Ákos*

11.45 – 12.15	Kelemen Zoltán: <i>The History of Croatian-Slovenian Relations in Light of the EU Accession of Croatia</i>
12.15 – 12.45	Jávora Rebeka: <i>Bilingualism and executive functioning in Hungarian-Serbian bilingual children and young adults</i>
12.45 – 13.15	Fehér Anikó: <i>Bicultural roots in Bática, a village on the banks of the Danube</i>
13.15 – 13.25	Questions
13.25 – 14.00	<b>Lunch</b>

## ***"Peril of Sziget": The Historical Representation of the Common Region***

*Chair: Falusi Márton*

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| <b>14.00 – 14.30</b> | <i>Krizsics Zorán: Selections from Croatian-Hungarian Legal History</i>                                      |
| <b>14.30 – 15.00</b> | <i>Pap Norbert: The Lost Tomb of Suleiman the Magnificent in Szigetvar.</i>                                  |
| <b>15.00 – 15.30</b> | <i>Silvija Lucevnač: The Heritage of Nasice Region - a Bridge between the Croatian and Hungarian Culture</i> |
| <b>15.30 – 16.00</b> | <i>Windhager Ákos: The Historical Aspects of Dora Pejacsevich's and Ödön Mihalovich's Symphonies</i>         |
| <b>16.00 – 16.10</b> | Questions  |
| <b>16.10 – 16.30</b> | <b>Coffee break</b>  |

## ***"Sors Bona Nihil Aliud": Round Table Session***

*Chair: Pap Norbert*

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| 16.30 – 17.00 | <i>Minority, Identity, Geopolitical Culture</i> |
| 17.00         | Closing Words                                   |

# Abstracts

## *Sokcsevits Dénes – Croatia*

Director of Hungarian Institute in Zagreb.

### **The Reception of János Pilinszky's Poetry in Croatia**

The Poetry of János Pilinszky, one of the greatest Hungarian poets in 20th Century was nearly unknown till last year among the fans of poems in Croatia.

In the great anthology of the Hungarian Poetry (*The Golden Book of Hungarian Poetry*, [Zlatna knjiga mađarske poezije], translator: Enver Čolaković, Zagreb, 1978.) Pilinszky was represented only with three poems. After that the readers in Croatia had to wait for 30 years for the publishing of a new Pilinszky's poem, the *Apokrif* (In. *Mala antologija velike mađarske poezije 20. stoljeća*. Translation: Jadranka Damjanov; versification: Milica Vujnović, Zagreb, Sipar, 2005).

After the publishing of the *Apokrif* passed more than 10 years and the Society of Croatian Writers (Društvo hrvatskih pisaca) finally published selected poems (about 70 verses and the KZ Oratory) of Pilinszky. (János Pilinszky: *Čovjek je ovdje nedostatan za ljubav*, translated. by Dinko Šokčević /Sokcsevits Dénes/, Zagreb, d, h, p, 2016.).

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## *Toldi Éva – Serbia*

Teacher at the University of Novi Sad Faculty of Liberal Arts Department Hungarian Language and Literature.

### **Adria and the geocultural narration**

Present lecture focuses on the representation of Croatian landscape and culture in Hungarian literature. Every Hungarian writer has such an impression in connection with Croatia and the

sea, but this lecture mainly centres the role of the motive of the Adriatic sea referring the Hungarian literature in county 'Vajdaság' by making analysis from the 1920s till contemporary art. The question of 'own' and 'strange' will be interpreted in the framework of geocultural discourse. Having exceeded the studies in the basis of themes and motives the specific ways of the representation of the sea are explained by inherent principles of literature, since Adria has acquired an identity-forming capacity for writers living in plain. Identity-forms determined by approaches of the representation of sea tend to be classified. Among them the so-called 'extended identity' is emerging in which Adria becomes a crucial argumentative tool for the literary self-definition in the county 'Vajdaság'. The description of the voluntary identity's features of regional affection is an important issue as having been rather ignored by literary criticism. Present lecture is a valuable contribution to the reveal of the history of Hungarian–Croatian cultural relations.

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### *Kontra Ferenc – Serbia*

Author, writer, poet awarded by Márai Prize and József Attila Prize.

### **Hungarian Literature in Croatia**

The present lectures give a deep inside into Hungarian literature in Croatia. In this train of thoughts the country is the term which makes the comprehension and the definition possible as a geographical category. The standpoint of present lecture is an axiom of Foucault that spatial setting is not else, than a 'net matching points and crossing piles' in which the fact of the fatal intersection of time and space manifests. While positivist literary historian way of thinking may be characterized such as writers are classified on the basis of the place of birth and the language in which they work, present lecture and set up the overview of the historical experience. Some writers have been got used to be

figured in more than one languages' cultural paradigm nowadays. I tend to trace three major spatial nodes which are the followings: maritime Hungarian literature, Hungarian literature in connection with Zagreb as cultural centre and literature in 'Drávaszög'. The present lectures focus on the representation of this region in the pieces of art of each writer and scrutinizes the method how writings created or had strong roots in Croatia have been formed the whole Hungarian literature from the beginnings till today.

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### *Kelemen Zoltán – Hungary*

Researcher of political sciences, Assistant lecturer at Corvinus University of Budapest since 2016.

### **The History of Croatian-Slovenian Relations in Light of the EU Accession of Croatia**

The idea behind the presentation is to take a closer look at the conflicts between the Croatian and the Slovenian state that have hindered the EU accession of Croatia. Through some of the historic conflicts my presentation will shed more light on the more recent problems of the Croatian-Slovenian relations. We will cover the two nations' point of view about the Ljubljanska Banka, the power plant in Krško and the border disputes on both mainland and sea. The discussion of these issues will be embedded in the historical relationship of the two countries and the preconceptions that they have formed of each other before these matters were put on the agenda. By these issues we will aim at a broader understanding of the accession of Croatia to the European Union. The goal of the presentation is to provide a different angle for this process by putting less emphasis on the debate about the various chapters of the accession and underline a bilateral interstate relationship. At the points where it is necessary I will also discuss the relevance of the relationship between Croatia and Hungary or Slovenia and Hungary.

*Jávor Rebeka – Hungary*

Psychologist, Phd-student at University of Pécs.

### **Bilingualism and executive functioning in Hungarian-Serbian bilingual children and young adults**

The aim of this research was to examine the bilingual advantage in EF tasks between young adult monolinguals, bilinguals and also between children. The study used tasks measuring more aspects of EF (inhibition, monitoring, task-switching, selective attention, decision making) which have been used in the literature. Previous results have shown that bilinguals show significant difference in metalinguistic awareness, as well as in non-verbal problems when they have to ignore the incongruent information and they are more effective in focusing attention, stimulus selection, inhibition and working memory. The hypothesis is that if there is a bilingual advantage, bilinguals should outperform monolinguals on these tasks mostly in inhibition, but also in other EF components.

It can be shown that language learning in the sensitive period of second language acquisition will secure more effective solutions and execution in more cognitive aspects, not just being able to create more social relationships due to their language knowledge.

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*Fehér Anikó – Hungary*

Researcher (ethnomusicologist) at the Hungarian Academy of Arts Research Institute of Art Theory and Methodology.

### **Bicultural roots in Bática, a village on the banks of the Danube**

The village of Bática is situated in Bács-Kiskun County, in the Sárköz area, in the vicinity of the town Kalocsa. All the inhabitants of the village are of the Roman Catholic religion. They are



extremely ardent believers, which might be a consequence of either the proximity of the Kalocsa Archbishopric or of the fact that the settlement was a clerical property for several centuries. Even the locals were of the opinion that Bátya had no tradition at all, just like all the areas that had been occupied by the Ottoman Empire in the 16th-17th centuries.

Zoltán Fehér PhD, my father started doing research work in 1952. As a result, he has got 12 volumes of material collected in the so called "traditionless" village. He has found about 600 data of songs – with Hungarian and „Rac” texts, and some mixed ones. This material is of an ancient character. Besides the fact that the traditional layer of archetypes is still alive, there are frequent examples of Transdanubian pentatony (raised 3rd and 7th degree in a minor-pentatonic scale). Even the new style is featured by a sort of old-style character and local specialities.

The culture of the village is double-rooted. It is a mix of Hungarian and South Slavic elements. It appears not only in the language, but its folklore, tales, folk music, costumes, architecture, beliefs and agriculture.

I would like to present the main characters of the folk music of this little village with some musical examples.

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## *Krizsics Zorán – Hungary*

Lawyer, PhD-student at University of Pécs.

### **Selections from Croatian-Hungarian Legal History**

In my presentation I would like to highlight some selections of Croatian-Hungarian major legal history. Croatian-Hungarian relations go back to the year 1089 when King Zvonimir, the last king of the royal dynasty died. The circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Hungarian-Croatian state union are considered one of the most debated topics of our mutual history. I will pose and answer the following question: how and upon

what grounds King St. Ladislaus (Szent László) and King Coloman the Learned (Könyves Kálmán) became kings of Croatia.

Croatia owes a lot to King Louis, the Great (Nagy Lajos), therefore I would like to focus on his reign in the following section of my presentation. Next, I will discuss the road leading to the Croatian Pragmatica Sanctio, its contents and consequences. With the arrival of the 1700s a new era began in the relations of the two nations as the previous amicable cooperation turned into increasing resentment. This led to the first armed conflict between Croatians and Hungarians in 1848. In this part of my presentation I will emphasise the reasons of this conflict and the road leading to it.

The Croatian-Hungarian Settlement (1868) is one of the key parts of my presentation, I will discuss the legal system of the period then detail the results of the Settlement. In the last part of my presentation I will point out the significance of the Sabor and the Ban of Croatia. I intend to analyse the system of rules regarding the appointment and dismissal of the Ban and describe his responsibilities. At the same time I will give a detailed comparison of the structure and tasks of the Sabor of Croatia and the Hungarian Parliament.

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### *Pap Norbert – Hungary*

University lecturer at the University of Pécs, director of the “*Centre of the Eastern-Mediterranean and Balkan Studies Research Centre*” and head of the “*Research Team Suleiman*”.

### **The Lost Tomb of Suleiman the Magnificent in Szigetvar**

Exploration in search of the tomb of Sultan Suleiman I and the buildings around it in the vicinity of Szigetvár, Baranya county, southern Hungary, has been going on for some one hundred years and on a number of sites (on the banks of Almás stream, at St. Mary's Church in Turbék). On the basis of newly discovered documents and map representations, the author have carried

out a reinterpretation of earlier known sources and have abstracted from these information appropriate for a renewed geographical identification of the site of the tomb. The results have been construed in a reconstructed end-17th-century landscape using geoinformation methods. Identification of the Ottoman settlement at Turbék, which can be associated with the construction of the Sultan's türbe (tomb), was made possible through the collection of finds on the surface of the archaeological site at the Turbék vineyard, the increased intensity of finds and through geophysical examination. The little town was a unique settlement in occupied Hungary, standing between 1574 and 1692 as a symbol of the Islamic/Ottoman conquest of the region.

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### *Silvija Lucevnač – Croatia*

Researcher, director and curator of the Našice Local History Museum, awarded two times by the annual Osječko-baranjska County Culture Prize.

### **The Heritage of Nasice Region - a Bridge between the Croatian and Hungarian Culture**

The first mention of Našice in historical documents dates back to 1229. Its secular masters were noblemen from family Aba, which had estates throughout Hungary. Several religious orders left their mark here during the Middle Ages (Templars, Franciscans, Iohannites and the Order of Saint Claire) and church life was linked to the seat of the diocese of Pecs. In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries Našice was under Turkish rule. At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the land was bought by the noble families Pejačević and Mihalović, strongly related to Hungarian history.

There is already an important set of literary, scholarly and historical materials about the powerful traces of the Pejačević and Mihalović family in politics, the economy, the church affairs

and culture. Mansions of the Pejačević and Mihalović family in Našice, Podgorač and Feričanci contained collections of artworks, among them works of Carl Rahl, Mór Than, Josef Hoffmann, Károly Lotz, Alajos György Giergl and others. The mansion in Našice was designed by famous artist Ferenz Storno from Sopron, and mansion in Podgorač was designed by one of the most distinguished Budapest architects of the Historicist period, Alajos Hauszmann.

Among the most important members of these families we emphasize the prominent musicians Edmund (Ödön) Mihalović (1842 – 1929) and Dora Pejačević (1885 – 1923), who have left a significant mark in the history of Croatian and Hungarian music.

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### *Windhager Ákos – Hungary*

Researcher of cultural memory at the Hungarian Academy of Arts Research Institute of Art Theory and Methodology, lecturer at Pázmány Péter Catholic University.

### **The Historical Aspects of Dora Pejacsevich's and Ödön Mihalovich's Symphonies**

The paper presents an interpretation of the aspectual changes in Dora Pejacevic's (1885-1923) and Ödön Mihalovich's (1842-1929) symphonic opuses in order to focus on their only, but real historical involvement.

They were born in the same aristocrat dynasty in Slavonia, had sensitive personality and opposed the high-classed life style. Both of them came to the Hungarian Kingdom from the German cultural centres, initially were influenced by the music of Richard Wagner, later Gustav Mahler. While Mihalovich devoted himself to the development of the Hungarian music in order to reach the universal heights, Pejacevic joined to Viennese artistic groups (esp. Karl Kraus' circle). The uncle composed plenty of

monumental symphonic works and operas, the niece wrote lots of songs, piano and chamber music pieces.

The focus point of the paper is their symphonies, which plotted their correspondent present (history). Mihalovich wrote a *Symphony in A minor* in memoriam Empress and Queen Elisabeth. In this work he left his personal – even titanic – intimacy and stepped toward the people, the nation(s) and the dual monarchy. He composed a Jeremiah for the loss of the beloved ruler, Elisabeth. Pejacevic' *Symphony in F sharp minor* was born during the Great War. She modified her style, orchestration and dramaturgy comparing with her earlier intimate compositions. She became Ossian of the Great War with full of anger, worry and despair.

Thus, the paper sheds light on Pejacevic's and Mihalovich's radical turning point into the social-global aspects in order to shout their worries of the inimical historical tragedies.

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**MAA**

MAGYAR MŰVÉSZETI  
AKADÉMIA

Művészetelméleti és Módszertani  
Kutatóintézet

## ESTÉK A HILD-VILLÁBAN

- MŰVÉSZETELMÉLETI ELŐADÁS-SOROZAT -

2017. II. félév: Kodály Zoltán – emlékévk

**2017. szeptember 7. 18.00**

Farkas Attila: Kodály a magyar művelődéstörténetben

**2017. szeptember 21. 18.00**

Fehér Anikó: „Gerencséri utca...” – Az új stílusú magyar népdal megjelenése Kodály kórusműveiben és pedagógiai etűdjeiben

**2017. október 5. 18.00**

Sziklavári Károly: „Háry János vitéz” – A Háry János a magyar hagyomány tükrében

**2017. október 19. 18.00**

Ittész Mihály: Megkésett melódiák – zeneyelvi és formai eszközök a kifejezés szolgálatában

**2017. november 9. 18.00**

Windhager Ákos: Létösszegző magyar kantáták 1920-1944 között

**2017. november 23. 18.00**

Kis Domonkos Dániel: „A színpadikus Kodály” – A Kodály-művek színpadi világa

**2017. december 7.**

Falusi Márton: Haza és haladás Kodály Zoltán prózai műveiben