

## ABSTRACTS

ÁDÁM ANDERLE

From dictatorship to democracy: Manuel Fraga Iribarne

The essay examines the political career of the renowned Spanish conservative politician. As a young jurist, Fraga Iribarne quickly developed an academic, diplomatic and political career in the Spanish Franco regime after the Second World War; he even occupied the—rather infamous—post of the Minister of Interior. Still, Fraga Iribarne was one of the few Francoist statesmen who recognized the importance of a democratic transition, and he became one of the key figures of the Spanish transition after the death of Franco. He also participated intensely in the creation of the democratic constitution of 1978, founded and presided People's Alliance (Alianza Popular), a party of conservative orientation, and was the President of Galicia's Xunta for 15 years. The author emphasizes the key role of Fraga Iribarne in the democratic transition, pointing out that it was him who, in the autumn of 1976, introduced the Communist leader Santiago Carrillo to the members of the Francoist elite club, Club 21<sup>st</sup> Century, causing a great stir in the Madrid *élite*. Fraga's move was a clear statement that in democratic pluralistic party politics, communist and other leftist elements also have the right to be represented. Still, the documents of the era also point out that Juan Carlos, the young monarch, also had a decisive role in the positive reception of democratic ideas by the Francoist *élite*.

SZILVIA ÁBRAHÁM

Hungarians learning Spanish: the principal difficulties in classroom language teaching

The aim of the paper is to examine, with the methodology of contrastive analysis, the difficulties Hungarian students face in the process of learning Spanish, both in the fields of oral and written assignments. Thus, the paper examines the problematics of teaching both grammar (nouns, verbs, tenses and modes) and pronunciation. Although not all linguists agree on the merits of the use of the contrastive method, it is still indispensable. This method makes it possible to examine the impact of the connection between the mother tongue, and the second and third acquired language, and explore similarities and differences between different languages. The paper applies the contrastive method and its principal focus to the process of teaching and learning Spanish. The author proposes that the use of this method makes it possible to identify and classify the most typical mistakes made by the native Hungarian student, thus making the learning process more easy and effective, and also contributing to the efficiency of the language teacher's work.

TIBOR BERTA

*Lusismos* or Spanish archaisms? On the language of Gil Vicente's plays written in Spanish

Gil Vicente (1465-1536), Portuguese poet, composer and playwright is a significant figure of both Portuguese and Spanish literary history, as, in accordance with the traditions of his era, he wrote in both languages. What is more, Gil Vicente often used different languages in the same play. Many researchers, linguists, philologists and literary theorists call our attention to the fact that the language of the plays written by the author in Spanish is permeated with his Portuguese mother tongue. However, the definitive separation of phonetic, grammatical and lexical elements which can be interpreted as the result of this interference, and the determination of the ratio of these elements is made difficult by the fact that a significant part of these coincides with archaic or dialectal Spanish forms. In the paper, the author examines the vocabulary of the plays written by Gil Vicente in Spanish, and arrives at the conclusion that—in case the author actually made a conscious use of the languages known by him as a sign of refinement—it is possible that the elements which are hard to classify have to be considered forms used with conscious intention to reach an archaic or dialectic effect instead of simple Portuguese forms.

NARCISO M. CONTRERAS IZQUIERDO

The treatment of the specialized lexicon in the Spanish lexicography of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

The lexicographical treatment of the specialized lexicon of a language is one of the most serious problems lexicographers and specialists in the discipline must face; the author also affirms that it is one of the great pending tasks of Spanish lexicography. The paper proposes to examine the evolution and characteristics of the Spanish lexicographic tradition in general, and to present the different tendencies in the treatment of the lexicon specialized in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

ZSUZSANNA CSIKÓS

Hungarian or Mexican? The dilemmas of identity in Susanna Wein's work

The *oeuvre* of Susana Wein, Mexican writer of Hungarian origins often represents the controversial quest for identity carried out by immigrants and their descendants. The author proposes to examine these dilemmas of identity in Wein's collection of short stories *En tiempo mexicano... cuentos húngaros* (1985) and her novel titled *La abuela me encargó a sus muertos* (2005), both written in Spanish. The characters of Wein's prose enable the reader to follow the evolution and change of the problematics of identity from one generation to the next. For example, while the female protagonist of the short story *Draga Rocza* is proud of her Hungarian identity and is determined to preserve it, the heroine of *Una historia de amor* has ambitions of quick assimilation, motivated by social and individual interests. The narrator figure of the short story *El día en que renuncié a mi nacionalidad* presents the dilemma of second-generation immigrants born into a different culture. The author argues that the characters of Wein's novel undergo the same identity crisis: the grandmother's homesickness never seems to cease, the grandchild wants to return to her roots, and Uncle Isidor symbolizes the importance of remembering. Thus, Wein's prose offers a fusion of history and literature, filling the dry historical facts with life through her characters.

MÁRIA DORNBACH

*Cherchez le livre! Sherlock Holmes and D'Artagnan go on the scene*

The essay examines Arturo Pérez-Reverte's novel *The Dumas Club*. The novel can be categorized as a literary crime story; it maintains the characteristics of traditional detective fiction, but, as the author points out, it also presents the use of refined and complex narrative techniques. Pérez Reverte offers a dizzying array of cultural, literary and historical references, which all carry a metaphoric layer of meaning and expand the narrative space and time of the novel into infinity. Similarly to the Greek tradition and the characteristics of the literature of adventure, defined by Bakhtin, the condensed time and space become the principal motivators for the action. The complex system of symbols, the chronotopical motives and the metatextual references offer different layers of possible interpretations and provide a complex character portrayal. Pérez-Reverte's characters embody Sherlock Holmes and other famous detectives; at the same time, they evoke the classic heroes of *The Three Musketeers*, and often bear similarities to the author himself, and to important literary predecessors. Each of the 16 chapters of the novel is preceded by a motto taken from a famous literary work of art; these quotations function as an *incipit*, advancing and, at the same time, reflecting to the most important elements of the chapter.

KATALIN JANCSÓ

The arrival of Maximilian I. at “the land of the barbarians”

The author examines a specific aspect of the brief period of Maximilian's reign as the Emperor of Mexico. The spring of 1864 opened an interesting and controversial era of Mexican history. After arriving at Mexico and being proclaimed Emperor with the help of the Mexican Conservatives, Maximilian I., Archduke of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia reigned in a surprisingly liberal spirit, with the principal aim of modernizing Mexico. The Mexican liberals, led by Benito Juárez, did all they could to get rid of the foreign emperor, and finally executed him the 19<sup>th</sup> of July, 1867. During his brief reign of three years, both Maximilian and his wife, the empress Charlotte of Belgium manifested profound interest in the situation of the native Indians who made up the vast majority of Mexico's population and had great expectations towards the emperor. A dedicated liberal, Maximilian considered all Mexican citizens should be granted the same rights, and adopted various measures to improve the condition of the natives, and help their integration in the Mexican nation through the process of *mestizaje*. The author presents the circumstances of Maximilian's arrival at Mexico, his reception, the measures introduced by the Emperor in the protection of the Indian population and the circumstances that led to the creation of the „Junta Protectora de las Clases Menesterosas”, organization representing the interests of the poor, as described in the press of the era.

ESZTER KATONA

The reception of Federico García Lorca in Hungary

In her essay, the author provides a thorough overview of the history of the reception of Federico García Lorca's poetry in Hungary. The 110<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Lorca's birth, commemorated this year, makes such surveys very timely. The author's aim is to examine Lorca's Hungarian presence from various perspectives. In the first phase of her recent investigations, she concentrated on presenting all the Hungarian translations and editions of Lorca's *oeuvre*. In the following, the Hungarian reception of Lorca's *oeuvre* is examined, based on essays and other writings of literary criticism of the era. The author also focuses on the different theatrical representations of Lorca's dramas in Hungary all over the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the diverse articles and other press releases covering those. It is also important to mention that prior to the 1970s, there existed already a significant wave of investigations about the Spanish poet: Gábor Tolnai, László Péter, László András, János Benyhe and László Németh, amongst many, not only provided excellent translations of Lorca's poems but also carried out investigations of literary theory and history. Still, by the decade of the 1980s, the intensity of the academic and literary interest towards Lorca faded; the current anniversary provides both an occasion and a positive auspice for the continuation of this work.

DIANA KREKOVICS

Italian speakers learning Spanish as a second language: An analysis of error patterns concerning function verbs, articles and adverbs

The paper proposes to present and analyze the error patterns of Italian native speaker university students with an average level of Spanish in relation with definite and indefinite articles, personal, possessive and demonstrative pronouns, prepositions and adverbs in Spanish. After presenting the principal characteristics of contrastive analysis and error analysis, the author focuses on the analysis of the error patterns. The basis for this is provided by a grammar test prepared by the author, relying on related academic work and personal experience. Apart from this, the paper also relies on data compiled from free compositions prepared by the students. The author provides an analysis and classification of the grammatical errors committed in the tests and compositions, and, after a brief summary of the relevant grammatical rules in Italian, elaborates on the possible causes of the errors.

KATALIN NAGY C.:

The verbal aspect in the evolution of the Catalan “*anar* + infinitiu” structure

The paper presents the special characteristics of the Catalan past perfect tense. In the majority of languages, and, more specifically, in neo-latin languages, similar structures, containing verbs of movement tend to modify into future tense. As opposed to this, the structure “*anar* + infinitive” stands for past perfect in modern Catalan. The perfect aspect component raises the question of how this tense became grammaticized, a process examined by the author from the historic pragmatic point of view. There are two main hypotheses concerning the aspect of the medieval antecedent of the structure. According to the so-called inchoative hypothesis, the

medieval “*anar* + infinitive” was an inchoative periphrasis. The other thesis attributes past perfect quality to the structure already in medieval Catalan. The perfect aspect can be traced back either to the verbal aspect of the auxiliary verb in past perfect, rather common in medieval Catalan structures, or, in earlier sources, to the lexical aspect of perfect-aspect verbs in the structure. The author employs two main lines of methodology: on the one hand, the phenomenon is analyzed in correlation with structures similar either in form or function; on the other hand, it considers the more ample context of medieval use. The author concludes that the modern Catalan past perfect is not rooted in an inchoative periphrasis, but evolved from a compound structure expressing intention, which probably gave rise to pragmatical conclusions in its contexts of use. As a result of these pragmatical conclusions, the meaning of the structure transformed from a structure with a perfect or completive aspect into the past perfect tense of modern Catalan.

ÁGNES TÓTH

Spanish colonization policy in Alta California in the correspondence of the Franciscans.  
1769-1795

What were the reasons for the inability of the Viceroyalty of Spain to consolidate its power in Alta California? The aim of the essay is to provide an answer to this question, examining the interpretation of Franciscan fathers serving in missions of the region about the causes of that failure. The letters and other documents of the Franciscans—either unintentionally or consciously—represent a very modern point of view on power relations and government measures; they impeach the government for the lack of certain economic and commercial conditions that would encourage free trade and development in the region. In their interpretation, the essential prerequisite of development and wealth creation is the diligent, continuous labor of the population. However, in the case of Alta California, this is hindered by the overregulation of commerce and the regulation of prices on behalf of the government. The Franciscans also note that as a result of the strict land ownership laws, the region does not attract much settlers, resulting in a decrease of urban development. Due to the lack of motivating factors, the main philosophy of the residents of the region is “maybe tomorrow”.