

## OTTÓ VÖRÖS: THE FIRST AND MOST COMPLETE MONOGRAPH SO FAR ON ŐRSÉG WAS WRITTEN 200 YEARS AGO

**G**yörgy Nemes-Népi Zakál: The work in handwriting entitled “Eörségnek leírása” (Description of Őrség) is an emblematic monograph of a special region in the southern part of Vas County. A conference was organized in the autumn of 2018 on the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its creation. The present edition of *Vasi Szemle* is based on the lectures presented there. The work that for a long time remained in handwritten form, was first published in our journal in 1970, and then published in 1985 by Ottó Vörös in his editorial and introductory study. He also attended the conference and summarized his findings about the history and values of the monograph.

## CSABA SZINETÁR: ŐRSÉG, A PRESERVING AND CHANGING AREA (The wildlife of Őrség in the work published 200 years ago by György Nemes-Népi Zakál)

This essay overviews those parts of the 200-year-old description that deal with the living natural environment. The knowledge of György Nemes-Népi Zakál was the most abundant concerning wood, fungi and bird species. In those groups of animals where the author mentions only one or a few, he describes with good sense the characteristic species of the area. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the transformation from the former extensive farming and the associated transformations in landscape structure became the main causes of changes in nature. In Őrség, the change, disappearance or appearance of some species is not due to local changes.

## FERENC VÖRÖS: FAMILY NAMES IN THE EARLY 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY IN THE ŐRSÉG VILLAGES

The first part of the essay takes stock of the publications and studies published on the personal names of Őrség. The second large part is based on the Vas County part of the “conscriptio regnicolaris” from 1720 and presents the variations in pronunciation and written form of family names in eighteen Őrség settlements as well as aspects of the origin layer formation according to the linguistic origins. The author also looks at the document from 1280 attributed to Ladislaus the Cuman IV, an alleged forgery, which was also mentioned in the famous work by György Nemes-Népi Zakál. Finally, based on the linguistic geography of ancient family names created from patronymic surnames and the nicknames developed from them, he provides contributions to the theory that such names in Őrség are more common than the national average.

## CSABA NÉMETH: “HURRY SLOWLY, YOU’LL GET FARTHER” (One and half decades of the Őrség National Park)

The Őrség National Park is dedicated to keeping the Hungarian cattle in order to maintain the most endangered grasslands. It rescued from the extinction the Muraközi horse, breeds and propagates old fruit varieties, carries out forest management for nature conservation, preserves peat moss marshlands, has evaluated and presents the architectural values of the area, and organizes eco-tourism events by supporting families to host tourists.

## CONTENT

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### ÁRPÁD BEBES: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBJECT AND IDENTITY (History of the collection of a farmer from Őrség)

The personal and social relationships linked to objects can influence or even transform a person's identity, especially at individual and microsocial levels. Related memories and attachments are constantly changing the value and role of objects - similar to a language system. Examining the legacy of a patriotic farmer and the history of objects, the author sought answer to the question of what changes happen in the course of a few generations in the set of tools of a family and how the associated identity is changing.

### PÉTER TÓTH: THE HUNGARIAN DIALECT RESEARCH IN THE TIME OF GYÖRGY NEMES-NÉPI ZAKÁL

At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the interest in folk culture and dialects was increasing all over Europe. In addition to the stimulating effect of foreign examples, there was another reason for interest in dialects in Hungary: writers and linguists saw them as sources for expansion of literary vocabulary. The author presents the first major publications on Hungarian regional dialects and the contemporary classifications, and then deals with the role of regional words in the neologist movement. He discusses the contemporary observations, beliefs and first detailed descriptions of dialects, including the manuscript of Nemes-Népi Zakál.

### RENÁTA HAJBA: STABILITY AND CHANGE IN THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE OF ŐRSÉG

The study examines the current occurrence of two phenomena in Őrség that are already included in the work written by György Nemes-Népi Zakál. It seeks answer to the question to what extent the state of language has changed since the first description of Őrség's dialect. One of the phenomena in the Őrség dialect group is the use of a typical closed "u" and "ü", and the other is the widespread use of "r" in Western Transdanubia.

### JÁNOS PUSZTAY: A LANGUAGE FAMILY: ITS RISE AND...

The number of spoken languages is estimated at 6–7 thousand. This is decreasing by a few percent year on year. Various predictions have come to light about their future. According to the optimistic assumption by the end of the century, 50% on the languages will disappear. The most pessimistic forecast states that only those 40–50 languages will remain which Microsoft's software and Nokia phone menus are translated to.

The study by the linguist professor illustrates through the examples of Finno-Ugric and Samoyed languages belonging to the Uralic language family, what is to be expected in the coming decades. His accurate and detailed reasoning is closed by a so-called "pessimistic happy end": work has to be done even in hopeless-looking situations, because whoever wins time wins life.

### ZOLTÁN HORVÁTH: PEOPLE'S ACADEMIES IN VAS COUNTY

People's academies operating in Vas County were an integral part of the nationwide movement. Training the county's young farmers was largely supported up to the communist takeover, and after the change of the regime they played a significant role focusing on local communities and homeland education. Though their role has dropped recently, the history of the people academies has shown that they have always been able to regenerate.

CSILLA PUP: "MODERNIZATION" ON A DETOUR

(What could have been the background of the series of fires in Ölbő in the 1930s?)

In his study, the author describes the surprisingly rapid and complete change of the traditional houses and outbuildings of Ölbő in the 1930s. First of all, he relied on the documents on the famous fires in Ölbő. These revealed the factors influencing the events: the prevalence of the flammable traditional roofs, the unusually favorable home insurance conditions, and lastly, the cumbersome, primitive investigative methods of the gendarmerie.

## SZERZŐINK

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*ebes Árpád* (1986) néprajzkutató, muzeológus, Dr. Batthyány-Strattmann László Múzeum, Körömend; *Biró Zolt* (1969) fordító, tanár, Szombathely; *Dr. Hajba Renáta* (1978) nyelvész, tanár, egyetemi adjunktus, ELTE Berzsenyi Dániel Pedagógusképző Központ, Magyar Nyelvtudományi Tanszék, Szombathely–Tompaládony; *Horváth Zoltán* (1982) vezető közművelődési szakember, okleveles andragógus, AGORA Szombathelyi Kulturális Központ; *Ivánfi Miklós* (1985) tudományos kutató, Budapest; *Dr. Kővári Réka* (1973) egyházzeneész, népzenekutató, tud. munkatárs, MTA BTK Zenetudományi Intézet, Budapest és főisk. docens, Apor Vilmos Kat. Főiskola, Vác; *Móricz Péter* (1979) történész, muzeológus, intézményegység-vezető, Dr. Batthyány-Strattmann László Múzeum, Körömend; *Dr. Németh Csaba* igazgatóhelyettes, Őrségi Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Óriszentpéter; *Pup Csilla* (1977) könyvtáros, Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Vas Megyei Levéltára, Szombathely; *Prof. dr. Pusztay János* (1948) nyelvész, professor emeritus (ELTE), Horvátzsidány; *Dr. Soós Viktor Attila* (1979) történész, a Nemzeti Emlékezet Bizottság tagja, Budapest; *Szatmári Józsefné dr.* (1954) fordító, tanár, Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem, Budapest–Szombathely; *Prof. dr. Szinetár Csaba* (1960) biológus, egyetemi oktató, főiskolai tanár, ELTE–SEK Biológia Tanszék, Szombathely; *Dr. Tóth Péter* (1981) nyelvjáráskutató, egyetemi tanársegéd, ELTE BDPK, Magyar Nyelvtudományi Tanszék, Szombathely – Vasvár; *Dr. Vörös Ferenc* (1957) nyelvész, főiskolai tanár, tanszékvezető, ELTE BDPK, Magyar Nyelvtudományi Tanszék, Szombathely; *Dr. Vörös Ottó* (1942) nyelvész, nyugalmozott főiskolai tanár, Körömend