

Anna Borbély ed.: Linguistic Landscape of Nationalities in Hungary (Nemzetiségi nyelvi tájkép Magyarországon)

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The purpose of the book *Linguistic Landscape of Nationalities in Hungary (Nemzetiségi nyelvi tájkép Magyarországon)* is to show the presence of different nationalities in the linguistic landscape of the country. The volume is based on selected materials from the lectures given at the conference entitled *The Theory and Practice of the Linguistic Landscape* (MTA Research Institute for Linguistics, Multilingual Research Center, Budapest, April 3, 2019). The studies are about the nationalities of Hungary and describe each side of the linguistic landscape of the communities of the Beas, Bulgarians, Croatians, Germans, Armenians, Roma, Romanians, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes and Ukrainians. In the foreword, the editor emphasizes that the studies listed in the book faithfully reflect the diversity in the linguistic landscape of the aforementioned nationalities. The authors are members of the communities they present, who in many cases assume an important role (either as activists or researchers) and provide an insight into how the language and culture of their nationality appears in the linguistic landscape of a particular region. The introductory study of the volume summarizes two decades of joint and comparative linguistic research on Hungarian nationalities, that is, the reader can get a picture of the origins of research on the topic in Hungary. Each chapter of the volume is richly illustrated. In order to preserve the quality of the images, unlike the traditional, paper-based issues, it can only be accessed via the Internet.

In her study, Eszter Gergye analyzes the appearance of the Beas and Romani languages in the mainstream arenas. In most cases, the presented languages do not appear independently, but only in the company of English, Hungarian, German and Italian. The results are presented through elements of the schoolscape, the author considers it important to strive for the success of the Beas and Roma in school, one of the elements of which is the presence of the languages they speak in the linguistic landscape.

Krisztina Menyhárt reports on the Bulgarian linguistic landscape in her study. In the analysis, we can read a detailed summary on the history of the Bulgarian gardeners in Hungary, whose memory has been preserved in the names of many public areas in Hungary. The Bulgarian Wheel monument in Halásztelek can be

highlighted, which is one of the most important symbols of the Bulgarian community in Hungary.

In the study of Tímea Bockovac and Zsuzsa Várnai it is shown how the language exchange of the speakers of an entire village takes place on the basis of the 20th century history of the Sokac-Croatian speaking community in Alsószentmárton, which nowadays can only be considered a memory community. With the gradual disappearance of the older speakers, a Croatian dialect will also disappear. At the same time, the exact opposite of this is the Croatian community in Upper Szentmárton, which is still alive and active today.

The volume also devoted two studies to the linguistic landscape of the German nationality. Maria Erb introduces the reader to the German educational trails in Hungary. The most important component of the concept of these trails is that they summarize the unique motives of a community in terms of their content, beyond the already known stereotypes. The motif that accompanies the visitor through each station tells a lot. These educational trails not only have a tradition-preserving and identity-affirming role, but there also are other benefits that can be associated with entering the public space.

In Borbála Pachné Heltai's paper, it is shown what language ideologies can appear in the linguistic landscape of a school. The German language still plays an important role in the community examined. In addition to the transfer of knowledge, the purpose of the institutions mentioned is to familiarize them with the nationalities' culture. Connecting the elements of the national culture with the German language also has a motivating effect on the students, that appears in the linguistic landscape of the institution not only through linguistic but also through other visual means.

Alex Avanesian presents the linguistic landscape of the Armenian nationality in Hungary. The study talks about the Armenian stone crosses, which commemorate the tragic Armenian genocide and are appearing in more and more settlements. Furthermore, in many settlements in Hungary, one can find monuments and statues reflecting Armenian culture, such as the Eternal Friendship Monument in Sopron or the Ararat statue in Veszprém.

Melinda Rézműves examines the linguistic landscape of the Roma nationality in Hodász. The settlement's Romani linguistic landscape is thanks to civil activists and active members of the community. In the study, the author also draws attention to important issues such as language discrimination and segregation in education, which are universal problems in many minority communities.

Anna Borbély analyzes the linguistic landscape of a bilingual school in Hungary. A unique detail of the LL of the Méhkerék school is the Romanian-language Orthodox classroom, including the iconostasis. Signs in Romanian language in the

linguistic landscape of the school faithfully reflect the occurrence of the language within the settlement and its viability.

Péró Lásztity and Szofia Káplán analyze the street names of the Serbian nationality. In the street names of the examined settlements, we can find Serbian-related personal names and national symbols. However, the visual presence of the Serbian language in the linguistic landscape of the settlements can be said to be small, in many cases the language only has a symbolic role. The authors offer an interesting and exciting further consideration of the investigation of the topic.

Tünde Tuska and Erzsébet Uhrin wrote about the linguistic landscape of Slovaks. The study was created in connection with the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the resettlement of Békéscsaba. The presence of Slovaks in the city was decisive until the end of the 19th century. Particular attention is paid to the Slovak Evangelical Church, and to the design elements appearing on the t-shirts born from the creativity of Slovakian youth.

The protagonists of Mária Lukácsné Bajzek's study are representatives of the Slovenian nationality. Nowadays, the Slovenian linguistic landscape of the Rába region is reflected in many official, private and advertising signs. The subsection on the mental map is particularly interesting: there are aspects of the linguistic landscape of the Slovenian settlements in the Rába region that survive only in oral tradition and memory, which are mostly remembered only by members of the older generation.

Viktória Stefuca wrote about the Ukrainian memorial sites in Hungary. Memorial plaques were erected in Hungary to many key figures of Ukrainian culture (Taras Shevchenko, Hrihoriy Skovoroda, etc.). In addition to these, the statues and monuments erected in memory of the victims of the Ukrainian Famine (Holodomor) should be highlighted, which, in addition to being fine examples of the linguistic landscape of the Ukrainian community, commemorate one of the tragedies that demanded the most human sacrifices in the history of Ukrainian people.

Overall, it can be assumed that by reading the volume, one can be convinced of the important identity-preserving role played by the presence of a nationality's language and culture in the public space. In order to carry on the traditions of a community, it is essential to maintain and pass them on to the next generations. Appearance in the linguistic landscape therefore does not only have a symbolic function, but also a community-creating and sustaining power. We recommend this book to all those who want to gain an insight into the culture and traditions of the many minorities living in the country. The papers presented in the volume draw attention to an extremely important factor: the language and culture of the above-mentioned nationalities must not only be passed down through oral tradition, but visible and even tangible imprints are needed.

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