

## Abstracts

**Zoltán Grünhut – Ákos Bodor**

### **Cosmopolitan Europe and otherness**

The current paper, on the one hand, revisits the idea of Cosmopolitan Europe developed by Ulrich Beck and Edgar Grande in order to reconsider the European Union (EU) based on a modernization-oriented social theoretical framework, while on the other hand, it empirically addresses the aspect whether European societies are ready for a cosmopolitan shift. The first part reviews the concept of Cosmopolitan Europe in a double perspective: through the prism of late modern processes and tendencies, as well as according to the current political constellation of the EU. Obtained data from an international survey, the second part inquires in a comparative way whether European societies could be described by the late modern set of rationale which is a precondition for a cosmopolitan shift. Based on our results, it seems that societies of Eastern Europe, among them Hungary, do not appreciate cosmopolitanism as a way of thinking and doing things. Although these societies identify themselves with Europe, yet this identification is different in compare to the Western and Northern European member states' Europeanness.

*Keywords: Europe; europeanness; cosmopolitanism*

**Gabriella Hild – Anikó Berta – Tímea Németh**

### **"I speak little Hungarian, please answer in short" – A case study with three foreign students studying medicine in Hungary**

This paper presents the results of a qualitative, exploratory case study of two Norwegian and one Jordanian medical student. At the beginning of the study, Edna and Maren, from Norway, were starting their second year at the University of Pécs, Medical School within the framework of the 1+5 programme. Latif came to the university from Jordan as a Stipendium Hungaricum scholarship holder. He was already a fourth year medical student at the time of the study. The research involved semi-structured interviews with the participants. During the interviews, we sought answers to the following questions: 1) what motivated participants to choose a university abroad, 2) how important was their chosen profession, 3) what was their network of contacts in Hungary, 4) how did they feel about the Hungarian language, and 5) how motivated were they to learn Medical Hungarian. The aim of the study was to find out what factors might influence the attitudes of these students towards the local culture, people and the learning of the Hungarian language. The results showed that the participants' motivation to study abroad significantly influenced their attitudes towards the Hungarian culture, people and language. Latif, who decided to continue his higher education in Pécs without any pressure, made friends with many foreign and Hungarian students and tried his best to learn Hungarian as well as possible. Edna and Maren were forced by the Norwegian *numerus clausus* to leave their country and study abroad. They spent their time exclusively with other Norwegian students and

put only as much effort into learning Hungarian as was absolutely necessary for their studies.

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*Keywords: study abroad; target language environment; motivation*

**Gábor Hannos – Barnabás Kurucz**

**Surplus or deficient being? Outline of philosophical anthropology of Max Scheler and Arnold Gehlen**

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In this paper we attempt to present two, at first sight contradictory, conceptions of man through the conceptions of Arnold Gehlen's deficient being and Max Scheler's surplus being. According to David J. Levy, Gehlen's conception of man is really just a "metaphysically devoided" Schelerian conception. But is that really just the case, is there no deeper difference in the thinking of the two authors? Hence the main question of our investigation is whether the conceptual opposition also implies a difference in content, or whether it is really only a semantic opposition. In this context, after a brief introduction, we will first present the relevant ideas of Max Scheler, then do the same with Arnold Gehlen's theory, while reflecting on the similarities and differences in the two thinkers' thinking in smaller, larger digressions. We conclude our study with a summary, drawing conclusions and briefly summarising the similarities and differences between the two styles of thinking. Scheler has created a sketch rooted in the metaphysical tradition, whereas Gehlen tries to reconstruct the image of the acting man in a much more naturalistic way. Their similarities are undeniable, however, if we think of the privileged role of man and culture as an attribute inseparable from man.

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*Keywords: philosophical anthropology; surplus being; deficient being*

**Róbert Oláh**

**János Arany's years in Nagykőrös (1851–1860) in the light of his correspondence II. – The year of invitation and arrival (1851)**

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The research of János Arany's years in Nagykőrös (1851–1860) has not been carried out by a comprehensive analysis and comparison of his correspondence yet. That has several reasons including the effects of the events of 1848–1849 embracing the very rich poetic era with an anterior history and afterlife lasted well over a decade. The noble but tiring moments of the teacher's work, and the comparison of the huge correspondence also justifies the present work. In addition to Arany's thoughts and emotions, we must also know all aspects of his situation as well as his relationship with his correspondents. In my research, my primary goal is to present the critical documents of the correspondence of János Arany in such a way that the 19th century spirit and the thinking poet's aegis should also appear. For this purpose, by relying on the most significant – and the most accurate

– literature of the period, and by formulating my own opinion, I present the moments of Arany's most prolific literary period, along with all the positive and negative aspects and erroneous data of his life in Kőrös. In my work, I revealed the emotions and conditions under which Arany arrived to Nagykőrös and became the greatest pride of this town on the Great Plain. One of the most important scenes of the János Arany Memorial Year was the town of Nagykőrös, which had cherished the memory and legacy of Arany with dignity even before the bicentenary took place. This noble task has to be continued as duty of future generations. The present publication is one of the tangible imprints of this endeavor.

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*Keywords: János Arany; correspondence of the years in Nagykőrös; 19th century spirit*

**Angelika Szabóné Mojzes**

**Adaptation of the positive error culture model to the Hungarian public education system**

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In the present study, I undertake to present, through various foreign examples, what investigations have been carried out so far in the application of positive error culture, what results they have concluded, and then in the second part I will discuss how a similar experiment could be performed in the Hungarian public education system. I consider this important also because I am convinced that the competencies of Hungarian students can be improved not only nationally but also internationally by applying a positive culture of error. With the writings to be presented, I want to demonstrate that it has a positive impact on the development of student outcomes and learning abilities in certain dimensions. After discussing these, I will present a model with which I can successfully measure the effects of this pedagogical methodology in Hungarian conditions. This requires a presentation of previous research results, as the experience gained there greatly helps me to avoid errors and difficulties that the measurement professionals did not know yet. An analysis of the results shows that there is indeed a positive effect of error culture in improving student performance, although no evidence has been found to directly influence it. I present my own model incorporating these aspects as well.

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*Keywords: positive error culture; competence development; pedagogical measurement*

**Edina Kovács**

**The changes of digital competence skills level of freshmen students in higher education**

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Among the competencies of the 21st century skills, digital competence has received outstanding attention in recent years. Digital education has gained more opportunities in the past few years in higher education, especially after the complete digital switchover during the pandemic. Achieving the goal: an effective teaching in online environment. This is not an easy job, it requires digital skills by students and educators too. In my study, I examine the digital competencies of freshmen students who entering higher education. Although the latest amendment act of the National Core Curriculum places a strong emphasis on developing digital competencies, the students now entering higher education have not yet completed their studies according to this curriculum. Based on our research, it can be said that there are gaps in the first-year students skills level in terms of certain competencies. However, competence development can be implemented in several areas with the help of online curriculum elements and conscious blended learning.

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*Keywords: digital competence; higher education; competence development*

**Zoltán Koltai**

**A successful solution to an exciting challenge – Internal language training started at University of Pécs five years ago**

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In line with the internationalisation efforts of the University of Pécs, there has been an internal language programme since the summer of 2016, with the aim of developing the language competencies of lecturers and non-lecturers of the university alike. Due to the success of the programme since the beginning, almost 2,500 colleagues have received their certificates in different languages at Pécs and countryside venues, in groups starting at different levels of language competency. Training that had been face-to-face had to be reorganised in the spring of 2020 in an online form, retaining its previous popularity and recognition among the participants. The training programme is also a good example for how different organisational units of the university can successfully cooperate, making use of mutual synergies. Our case study is an attempt to merge the aspects of the training schedules, and the literature on the evaluation of the efficiency of trainings with the good practice that we learnt, paying special attention to the continuous development constraint that derives both from the special features of adult education, the transforming training environment and the amendments of the objectives specified.

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*Keywords: language training; training schedule; participants' satisfaction*

## **Eszter Csorba-Simon**

### **Self-knowledge work behind the walls - The role of literature in closed institution**

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Incorporating literary therapy into prison programs is based on the recognition that it can be a key factor in avoiding social failures. All socio therapy and art therapy sessions aim to “sensitize” participants, in the hope of improving the skills and abilities that are partially or completely lacking in order to lead participants in a way that is acceptable for the society and what is needed to develop a healthy personality. This study is based on the personal and professional experience I gained in the framework of my literature therapy sessions with the detainees at the Penitentiary Institute in Pécs between 2012 and 2020. If participants learn to look differently at the problems and opportunities around them, there will be a change in their perceptual, cognitive and social skills. Group sessions can help in this process of change. Literary therapy is a multidisciplinary interactive form of activity that has a connection to reception aesthetics and hermeneutics, so the effect of reading on the reader is important, not the interpretation of the literary work. I am convinced that literature therapy is playing an increasingly important role in education and social upbringing. In the examined institutions, the concept of family is given a different meaning, it is formed differently in the experiences of the participants than in the social norms.

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*Keywords: bibliotherapy; prison; youth*

## **Richárd Bércesi**

### **Suggestions for presenting the relics of Pécs mining history in school environment**

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The aim of this publication is to discuss the possible ways of presenting the relics of Pécs mining history in school environment with special focus on schools founded by the Danube Steamship Company (DSC/DDSG) between 1853 and 1945, as well as the analysis of the history of the industry as mirrored in its connections with the young. In addition, I included the surviving mining traditions, the measures taken to protect them and their existence in our everyday life.

The essay aimed to answer several questions: Is it possible to include mining history in school curricula? If yes, should it happen at secondary school level only, or at primary school level as well? Should it be taught as part of history classes, or as an individual subject? Have mining traditions survived in Pécs and in the surrounding settlements? If yes, how strong are they? Are there organizations which aim to protect these traditions? Are the former mining schools? Are the young included in the activities of these organizations?

During my research I studied the materials of the Local History Collection at Csorba Győző Library, the local press, and also the corresponding sections of the National Curriculum. I also conducted interviews.

To sum up my studies I arrived at the conclusion that the history of coal mining in the Pécs area is a neglected topic not only in education but in public speech as well. The most of the young is familiar with neither the name of the company, nor its history. However, the still existing Society for the Protection of Mining Relics (BEE) and the former mining schools are ready to revitalize mining traditions and include the young in the process.

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*Keywords: coalmining in the Pécs region; Donau Steamship Company (DSC/DDSG); built inheritance; education; tradition protection*

### **Zsolt Kőműves – Gábor Hollósy-Vadász – Szilvia Szabó**

#### **New entrants to the market labour**

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Ten thousands of young people newly graduating from higher education, seek to find their first workplace every year. Their situation is difficult; they have to make a number of compromises, meet the expectations of employers, and often must face the lack of their own skills and abilities in their study field. Our research meant to aim on the aspects that are taken into account by our students during their job search, as well as on the factors that influence or inhibit their establishment. Our questionnaire survey, which was not representative, but provided an opportunity for us to formulate causal correlations, involved 223 voluntary participants whose identities were kept private. The results have confirmed that remuneration, motivation, an inspirational work environment and good career opportunities offered by employers play a major role in the selection of a future workplace. Student answers have revealed that they feel sufficiently unprepared for the challenges of the labor market, and the solution to that problem is seen by them in the increasing of the number of practical hours. It has been also established that respondents consider their certificate marketable, and they see a good opportunity to get a job with their new profession within a short time. They are less confident whether their internship offers them a position after graduation, although they try to choose a training place where they are promised to get a job when they finish their studies.

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*Keywords: market labour; skills and abilities; job search aspects*

**Terézia Reisz**

**Ethnic groups and nationality self-governments of Baranya county**

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In 2019, the so-called PTE BTK HFMI research group started to study the cultural and community life of Baranya county. Since August 2021 the research group has been examining the community life of the nationalities living in Baranya county and the development of work in their local governments, associations and cultural institutions as a continuation of their previous research with the support of the National Institute of Culture's "Public Culture Scholarship for Research Groups".

Based on the current census data, the paper explores the demographic, regional and social characteristics of the 13 nationalities, as well as the tendencies in the changes and the settlement characteristics of the nationality self-governments.

The article was prepared as a preliminary study of the research entitled "Cultural activities and communities of ethnic groups in Baranya county".

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*Keywords: Baranya county; nationalities; communities*

**Andrea Buday-Sántha**

**The impact of structural change in the media and publicity on PR principles and ethics**

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The study seeks to answer the question of the direction in which rapid changes in our world are moving the structure of the media, the public, the pr framework, and what new principles and ethical institutions these require of PR practitioners. In addition to conceptual clarifications, the aim of the research is to provide a comprehensive picture of the impact of global and local changes on the media, publicity, PR, structural changes, as well as pr principles and ethical guidelines.

The main hypotheses: There has been a change in the structure and paradigm shift of the media and the public. The PR activity should follow changes in the external environment. PR can be operated efficiently on the basis of redefined principles and ethical corporate operation. In addition to the theoretical research of international and Hungarian literature, this study bases its researchers' findings on primary results and scientific data.

Global trends and the coronavirus pandemic are also driving the media and pr professionals to new directions and new solutions. The PR activity should follow the theoretical and practical principles redefined in the light of changes in the external environment, with special attention to ethical corporate operation, without which there is no effective PR activity. Conceptual clarifications and the findings of the research contribute to the development of communication science and related theoretical fields, while providing useful knowledge and results to communication researchers, educators and those interested in the topic.

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*Keywords: media; public relations (PR); ethics*