

ABSTRACTS

ÁKOS BERTALAN APATÓCZKY – ZSOLT SZILÁGYI
The first century of Kitan Studies in Hungary

Over the last 100 years Hungarian scholars have shown a deep interest in East Asian philology, as a result of which they have managed to achieve very significant results in this field. Ever since the first Kitan written source came to light in the early 20th century (formerly known as “Kitaj” in the Hungarian literature), Hungarian philologists have paid special attention to these documents and to the Kitan language. The first scholarly paper in Hungarian on Kitan studies, by Lajos Ligeti, was published in 1927. In this short article, we would like to give an overview of nearly a century of Hungarian Kitan studies and new Kitan research that is being conducted with the participation of Hungarian scholars.

SZANDRA ÉSIK
**Comparative Analysis of Contemporary American–Chinese Political Rhetoric
Based on Donald Trump’s State of the Union Address (2017–2020)
and Xi Jinping’s report to the 19th National Congress
of the Communist Party of China**

The purpose of this paper is to point out the differences between American and Chinese political discourse. This is examined by analyzing the speeches made at the most significant events in American and Chinese political life: Donald Trump’s State of the Union Address (2017–2020) and Xi Jinping’s report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. How do the leaders address the audience? What forms of verbal and nonverbal communication do they use? How do they communicate their message in an effective way? Before the corpus analysis, we briefly review the significance of the State of the Union Address and the General Secretary’s report and examine the origin of the texts. Next, in the speeches of the leaders, given the content of the texts the following rhetorical tools are examined: 1) presenting the past; 2) talking about the future; 3) calling for unity; 4) humour and irony; 5) addressing the audience; 6) metacommunication. The study shows that although the speeches contain rhetorical tools that can be classified in the same categories, there are differences in their content and direction.

RICHÁRD GOTTNER

Japanese jujutsu-terminology in Hungary: An attempt to create a new jargon

Despite Japanese *jujutsu* being the mother-art of Kōdōkan *jūdō*, unlike to its successor *jūjutsu* has never had a single organized school and terminology: different schools exist, all with unique techniques and names for them. In terms of schools and terminology, Hungarian *jūjutsu* is just as diverse as the Japanese and all others worldwide. The “Hungarian Sport Ju-jitsu Federation” was created in order to provide opportunities for competition among practitioners of all the various schools by developing an organized syllabus, with a standardized Japanese terminology and its Hungarian translation, which the author of this paper was asked to sub-edit. In this paper I describe my attempts to create a basis for this terminology by introducing the development of Hungarian *jūjutsu* terminology and identifying its main errors; I then offer a possible solution in order to create a standardized terminology akin to Kōdōkan *jūdō*.

ESZTER KNYIHÁR

The notion of home among Chinese immigrants in Hungary

The notion of home is individualized, its interpretations are always attached to subjective experiences, and during the process of migration it also fills up with additional meanings. Over the last three decades Chinese immigrants have created one of the most significant diasporas in Hungary. Leaving China temporarily or permanently behind, they constructed their new homes in the host society’s culturally different environment. The children of these migrants also grew up in-between cultures and countries, which led them to create their uniquely complex perception of home. With the involvement of 139 participants, this study seeks to examine how Chinese immigrants with different migratory backgrounds construct and experience the notion of home.

GÁBOR KÓSA

**Topics of debate between Mohists and Confucians in ancient China II.
Mohist criticism of Confucianism**

It is a well-known fact in the history of Chinese philosophy that the 5th–4th centuries B.C. witnessed vigorous debates between Confucians and Mohists. We have three types of sources at our disposal reporting on the debates between

representatives of these two groups: 1. External sources, which report on the debates from the point of view of external observers belonging to neither group; 2. Confucian sources, which predominantly contain Confucian criticism of Mohism; 3. Mohist sources, which in turn primarily detail the Mohist criticism of Confucian views. In the present study, I examine the third category.

ÁRON SOMOGYI

Regulation of weapon use and possession in the Ming era based on laws of the *Da Ming lü*

The period of the Ming dynasty is traditionally considered to be the golden age of martial arts in China. Recent studies in the field of Chinese martial arts history confirm that physical, armed violence was endemic in the everyday life of the era, its scope ranging from regular bandit attacks to clan feuds and local uprisings. Little is known, however, about how the Ming legal system dealt with the presence of weapons and armed violence in society. This study aims to examine how Ming law sanctioned armed violence and regulated the possession of weapons by civilians through an analysis of the relevant articles of the *Da Ming lü* 大明律 [Great Ming Code]. The analysis of articles of penal and military law shows that the rules covering civilian weapon possession were quite permissive, with only a few restrictions that guaranteed the safety of the imperial palace and the technological superiority of the military. Armed violence was punished more severely compared to unarmed assault, however only by a small degree. In cases of homicide, laws did not differentiate between armed and unarmed crime. These regulations, among other factors, may have contributed to the formation of the violent environment which was essential for martial arts and martial arts culture to prosper.

ZSOLT TOKAJI

**“It can worthily be called the Chinese Homer”
The first century of Hungarian language knowledge and translations related to the *Book of Songs (Shi jing)*, Part 2.**

The *Book of Songs (Shijing 詩經)* became known in Europe from the 18th century onwards as part of the Confucian canon. Since there were no Hungarian orientalists with sufficient scholarly preparation and knowledge of Chinese until the mid-20th century, information about China was made available to the general public through intermediary languages (German, English, French). The sig-

nificance of this study is that it reveals a number of hitherto hidden sources that enrich the repository of 19th century knowledge of China written in Hungarian. The early poems, which are the first Hungarian translations of Chinese poetry, are especially valuable among these sources. In the concluding part of the study, we present knowledge and receptions of the *Book of Songs* from 1879 until 1907.

QIUYUE YE

**The history and current situation of Chinese language teaching
in Hungary**

Chinese studies are very well established in Hungary. With the advances in Chinese language teaching and the rapid development of relations between China and Hungary in recent years, the number of learners of Chinese in Hungary has increased, and “Chinese fever” continues to spread. This article reviews the history and the current situation of Chinese language teaching in university Chinese departments and in Confucius Institutes, conducts an in-depth analysis of Chinese language teaching institutions, focusing especially on the curriculum and teaching methods in Chinese departments, reveals the existing problems, and proposes appropriate solutions.