

## ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

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The dialect of Székelys of Bukovina

Székelys of Bukovina existed since the second part of the 18th century, and they lived in Bukovina to 1941. Their considerable villages were: Istensegíts (Țibeni), Fogadjisten (Iacobești), Hadikfalva (Dornești), Józseffalva (Ilisești), and Andrásfalva (Măneuți). However, because of overpopulation, groups of them moved to another place as early as the end of the 19th century. Today Székelys of Bukovina and their descendants live in Serbia, Romania, Canada, and Hungary, but some people have gone to Brazil, Argentina, and the United States, moreover since the second part of the 20th century there are groups of them in Australia and Western Europe, too. The greatest number of Székelys of Bukovina are in Hungary, they live sporadically in various settlements since 1944.

Aim of the paper: The dialect of Székelys of Bukovina has not been studied in every detail before, therefore I would like to fill this gap with my paper. Because some studies can be read about this dialect, but a monograph has not been published yet.

The language of this ethnic group is classed among the Székely dialectal region, although it was separated from the mother tongue in 1764, and it become an enclave then, therefore also independent changes happened in this dialect. Important question is in connection with this dialect, that we can regard it as only one dialect, or we should speak about more dialects because of differences between the various groups. For this reason I take the differences into consideration during description of the dialect.

In the first part of the paper the history of Székelys of Bukovina is presented. During the detailed historical summary also the previous residences of the ethnic group is mentioned (Tansylvania and Moldavia). I have thought it important from the viewpoint of origin of the dialect and further changes.

The following part of the paper deals with phonetics, morphology, syntax, and lexicology of the dialect, and also differences are mentioned between the certain groups. I discuss the dialect compared to the standard Hungarian. Phonetic phenomenons: I classify the vowels and consonants. Morphological phenomenons: I examine stem and affix of nominals and verbs, and variants of attributes and inflections. Word class: A verb prefix (*meg-*) can have various roles in the dialect, it is written down in this chapter. The syntactic phenomenons are classified, too. I deal with dialect words, they are distinguished according to meaning and

form, and these words are presented with some examples. Dialectal phraseology and lexis of dialectal technical terms are part of dialects, therefore it is discussed in the next chapter.

In the last part of the paper significant changes of the dialect is discussed. Some groups of Székelys of Bukovina are isolated from the other groups, some people become linguistic minority, therefore we can find also independent changes in these language varieties. Besides reason of linguistic change is examined, too. In connection with linguistic minorities there are some factors that cause language shift or/and maintenance of mother tongue, these are also detailed.