

Thesis of doctoral (PhD) dissertation

**CULTURAL INTEGRATION ISSUES OF THE
HUNGARIAN ETHNIC COMMUNITY IN BERLIN
- THE EXAMPLE OF THE BERLIN SALON**

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I. Objective of the dissertation, outline of the topic

Migration is a considerable social issue of our age, presenting major challenges and dilemmas key to the future for social decision-makers, institutions, local authorities and the populations of the areas concerned. As a consequence of the globalisation and the migration processes of the 21st century, the interaction of cultures is increasing significantly, thus, integration and assimilation issues have become a serious topic of discussion. Exploring and elaborating on the complex processes of migration and integration requires the perspectives and analytical methods of several disciplines, such as geography, economics, history, sociology, education, ethnology, linguistics, political science, cultural anthropology, law, etc., which all examine different aspects of the phenomenon. The methods and approach of cultural anthropology can help to explore, describe and understand social processes from the perspective of both individuals and social groups. In many cases, they can provide a model for dealing with conflicts and finding acceptable solutions for those involved. For a long time, the focus of migration research has been on the analysis of conflict situations, therefore, it is essential to have solid, field-based scientific studies that analyse and describe situations of coexistence, paving the way to successful integration, but also examining the difficulties that arise in such situations.

The present paper is a micro-perspective study related to integration research that analyses the issues arising in this context through a single example. The focus of the research is a dominant informal group of the Hungarian diaspora in Berlin. The micro-study explores the situation, ties, and the cultural identity and memory of the group and its members, studying the community in a historical context. Apart from characterising the current situation, the research aims to document and present the collective memory of the group and the migration and integration stories of the individual.

The topic of the dissertation is basically a research on the assimilation aspects of an informal group's, an informal institution's acculturation process. The research addresses a multidisciplinary problem that cannot be approached from a single disciplinary position. To analyse this hybrid phenomena, I apply the complementary scientific tools and analytical methods of anthropology, sociology and history.

The target group of my research is the informal community of Berlin Salon (Berlini Szalon). The research investigates the values, cultural phenomena, and network of relations of Berlin Salon's audience and community, and their integration into the majority society.

One aim of the study is to explore the cultural memory of the group at a community level, placing Berlin Salon in a larger historical context within the history of Berlin's salon culture and the contemporary map of the salons of Berlin, documenting the most significant events in the history of this informal group. The study examines the role, place and function of Berlin Salon in the Hungarian diaspora in Berlin, the question of community building and the significance of Berlin Salon events in cultivating and strengthening cultural identity. Berlin Salon, as an informal community, has a history of 50 years, and through its activities we can present a process of creating cultural value that is definitely worth documenting, and can serve as an example for intellectuals from other Hungarian diaspora communities to follow, because, by establishing and maintaining similar institutions, they can contribute to the preservation of their own communities and the cultivation of their cultural roots. Therefore, an important task of the research is to explore the activities of the Salon from a historical perspective and to present the current situation outlined by a questionnaire survey and the analysis of its results.

At the level of the individual, parts of the doctoral dissertation elaborate on the personal stories of community members, based on the interviews conducted. It is possible to explore the adaptation strategies of individuals and the steps of the integration process through personal recollections; thus, one can examine the impact of acculturation mechanisms on the members of the Berlin Salon community through individual narratives. As a result of this dual-perspective approach, the dissertation seeks to outline the perspectives of both the community and the individuals. Besides the characterisation of the group, the individual perspective is also present in the personal stories.

While defining the research field and the target group of the study, I aimed to investigate a community previously not focused on by researches on the Hungarian diaspora in Berlin. The sample I studied is limited, but it can document typical problem areas, approaches, attitudes, concepts of life, sets of arguments and directions in relation to a given period, and, by analysing the material collected, it can set new trends for future research on similar topics. My research is a basic exploratory and descriptive one, and it follows a bottom-up approach, which seeks to look at issues of immigration, assimilation and integration from a micro-perspective at the level of both the individuals and the community.

At the beginning of my research, after doing the fieldwork and studying secondary literature, I formulated the following research hypotheses which gave a clear direction to the research process and defined the central questions of it.

1. Berlin's open, post-migrant society is a welcoming environment for immigrants settling in the city.
2. In terms of the migration background, i.e. the motivation for emigration, the time spent in the city and the integration, the community of Berlin Salon can be considered a heterogenous group.
3. Berlin Salon is a cultural community that has developed based on decades of tradition and unwritten rules. The community is organised around the desire for high cultural events, a shared set of values and common interests.
4. The acculturation of Hungarians living in Berlin adds new elements to the Hungarian cultural repertoire, and in this context, using Yinger's conceptual framework, acculturation can be understood as an expansion and not as substitution.
5. Higher education and a high level of German proficiency are the key to faster and more successful structural integration. In the Berlin Salon society, more educated intellectuals are over-represented and are, presumably, more deeply embedded in the city's macro-social system.
6. The cultivation of ethnic identity is an important motivation for visitors to the Salon's events, because the cultural aspect of the events helps to preserve identity.
7. Hungarians living in Berlin define their ethnic group based on their origins and language, and Hungarian language is the most important boundary-marking identity element in the ethnic identity of the community.
8. The process of language shift can be traced in the language use of different generations of expatriates in Berlin, including members of the Berlin Salon community. Accordingly, the loss of language and the dominant use of the language of the majority society can be observed more and more strongly among the descendants of Hungarians who have settled in Berlin.

II. Methods

The observations and source material for this dissertation were collected over five years of research between 2018 and 2023. The first step of my research was to prepare the empirical research by conducting fieldwork in Berlin. During the fieldwork, I used an observational approach and the information and experience gained provided a good basis for the preparation of the questionnaire research that I would conduct in the second year.

The personal contacts established during the fieldwork were also an essential prerequisite for the questionnaire research. Using these contacts, it was possible to carry out an online questionnaire survey among two groups of Hungarians living in Berlin as a quantitative part of the research.

At this level of the research, the questionnaire survey provided abundant information on the diversity of respondents' opinions. In the quantitative research, I used standardised questionnaires, which, in accordance with the mandatory specifications, were suitable for collecting quantitative data from the information obtained. The responses were univocal so processing them was quick and the data received could be analysed using statistical methods.

The aim of the first questionnaire survey in spring 2019 was to get a general picture of the motivation of Hungarians for their moving to Berlin, their network of contacts and their opinion on living in Berlin. My survey had two target groups, one was a Facebook group called Berlin Calling, the other was a community called Berlin Salon. The questions of the questionnaire were about the group members' network of contacts in Berlin, the reasons for their relocation, their associations and orientation towards the city, their language using habits, the success of their integration and their future plans. The comparative study of the two groups provided an opportunity to explore the similarities and differences between them in terms of their different composition (different age groups, educational levels), history and functioning.

After summarising the results of the first questionnaire survey, I reduced the target group of my doctoral research to Berlin Salon's community. My personal relationship with the founder and hostess of the Berlin Salon was crucial for the further course of the research, as her support and help were essential for the accomplishment of the planned research tasks. I conducted a narrative thematic interview with her about the history of Berlin Salon and its predecessor community, and then discussed the above topics with her in four semi-structured interviews.

In the summer of 2021, I conducted 12 structured interviews with members of Berlin Salon based on a questionnaire, as part of a qualitative research in Berlin, exploring three main themes: the integration process, the role of Berlin Salon in their integration and in fostering their ties to Hungarian culture, and the history and activities of Berlin Salon.

After the first round of the qualitative interview research, 13 further structured interviews were conducted with members of Berlin Salon's community. Some of the interviews were online and some were recorded during my last fieldwork in Berlin in the summer of 2023.

I collected migration narratives through semi-structured interviews on the topic of immigration during my fieldwork. I explored the reasons behind migration, the choice of destination for displacement, and personal memories of migration and integration. These micro-narratives of migration present individual life situations, evoking memories of first impressions of a new environment, daily integration difficulties, labour market challenges, job search complications, and housing dilemmas. Overall, they reflect the positive and negative experiences of the new place. They reveal the characteristics of the relationships established in the new environment and the intensity of the relationships with relatives and friends back home. Thinking in terms of the three languages, German, Hungarian and English, the questions targeting the patterns of language use indicate the language dominance used in different situations from the respondents' point of view. The answers to the questions on ethnic and cultural identity show the development of a transitional identity, which can be most clearly seen through the answers quoted from the interviews.

In addition to the conducting the interviews with the Salon guests, I contacted the artists who were invited to perform in Berlin Salon on several occasions, with the aim of exploring the Salon's activities, its unique atmosphere and its role in the life of the community from a different perspective. In total, I conducted 9 interviews with Salon performers, including a social scientist, three writers, a journalist, an actress, two musicians and a collector. All of them have performed in the Salon several times and have a personal, friendly relationship with the Salon's hostess. Four of them currently live in Berlin and are familiar with Berlin's cultural scene and the life of the Hungarian community in Berlin.

In March 2022, I had the opportunity to attend the first post-pandemic Salon evening in Berlin, which generated a great deal of interest among the local Hungarians. It was here that I applied the participant observation method, became involved in the preparation of the salon evening, and learned about the techniques and everyday practices refined over the years to make private spaces suitable for hosting and entertaining large audiences. Throughout the event, I observed the dramaturgy of a Salon event, the role of the hostess, and the behaviour and reactions of the audience.

In the second phase of my quantitative study, I limited my online questionnaire research to members of the Berlin Salon audience. During the structured interviews, some questions arose that were left out of the first comparative survey, and which could be used to collect quantifiable data in order to get a more accurate picture of the community and a more nuanced image of Berlin Salon's society. This second round of questionnaires was conducted between

March and July 2022. The questionnaire was distributed online to respondents with the support and mediation of the Salon's hostess.

First, we targeted the Hungarian-speaking audience with a questionnaire in Hungarian, which was sent out several times, and we received 101 responses. It made sense to expand the range of respondents, as, recently, an increasing number of native German-speaking people have regularly been visiting Berlin Salon for musical events and performances in German. In order to address the German audience, a translation of the Hungarian questionnaire was prepared, omitting some questions that were irrelevant for the German audience and putting questions related to the cultivation of Hungarian cultural roots, into an appropriate context and rewording them accordingly. Despite minor changes, the two questionnaires contained largely identical questions. In a second round, this questionnaire was sent out in German to the German-speaking audience that frequently attends Salon events. A further 62 responses were received in German, bringing the total number of responses to 163, representing 29.5% of the Salon's visitors.

An important objective of data collection was to describe and characterise Berlin Salon as an informal community at the time of the research, and to find out the motivational factors of the salon visitors and their opinion about the events and activities of the Salon. At this point, one may ask how important a motivational factor for the Hungarian-speaking audience of the Salon is the use of the Hungarian language at Salon evenings, and the building and expanding of a network of contacts among Hungarians living in Berlin. Several questions concerned the activities of the Salon. From the answers to these questions, we can learn about the motivation of the Salon's frequent visitors to attend Salon events, their opinions on the quality and atmosphere of the programmes, as well as the expectations and ideas of the public regarding the future activities and programmes Berlin Salon offers.

The analysis of Berlin Salon's activities and their function in the diaspora illustrates a successful example of ethnic community organisation, and explores and documents the history and cultural heritage of this informal group. The aim is to present a historical cross-section by documenting the changes that have taken place in the community. The groups created and run by ethnic minorities have a temporary presence in the cultural heritage of the city; therefore, an important task of urban anthropological research is to record and document traces of these groups, and create a heritage in the cultural history of the city. Only a few of the groups active in the Hungarian diaspora in Berlin are able to participate in the city's cultural value creation processes over several decades and to offer the community they address quality cultural

consumption opportunities. In addition to this, I would like to highlight the fact that Berlin Salon also fulfils an identity-preserving, culture-retaining and community-building role.

III. Results

My research hypotheses formulated at the beginning of the dissertation were confirmed by the results of both the quantitative and the qualitative study.

1, The first hypothesis concerned the welcoming, metropolitan environment that makes Berlin an attractive destination for Hungarian expatriates. In a questionnaire survey of Berlin Salon members, more than 80 percent of respondents associated Berlin with the attributes of openness and inclusiveness. Especially in the migration narratives of Hungarians who emigrated after 2010, Berlin's colourful, multicultural and open atmosphere is often referred to as a motivation for moving to the city.

2, The second hypothesis relates to Berlin Salon's society, which is assumed to be a heterogeneous group in terms of migration background and integration into mainstream society. The migration stories recall the memories of Hungarians who settled in Berlin at different times and chose the city as their place of residence at different ages and in different situations in their lives. All those who had emigrated in the years right before and after the fall of communism had already acquired German citizenship, because they could take up German citizenship while retaining Hungarian citizenship as long as they met the conditions. They show a high degree of linguistic competence in the use of German, many of them using their mother tongue and German to the same extent and at the same level in different communication situations. They have stable jobs and are integrated into mainstream society groups. These criteria indicate a high degree of structural integration.

3, Based on the third hypothesis, the informal community of Berlin Salon can be considered a cultural one. In this context, we are talking about a non-formal community. The group is based on decades of tradition and unwritten rules. The organising force of the community is the relationship to cultural service and the interest in high culture. We are talking about a community chosen by interest, which is also linked to a specific place, the location of the Salon. An important element of social identification with the Salon community is a shared set of values. Identification with the group is reinforced by a common set of values and similar interests, which are a crucial part of the social identity of group members and the development of a sense of self within the community.

Regarding integration into the majority society, the difficulty of defining the concept of 'majority society' is a problem for Berlin. This post-migrant, urban social environment, which is constantly changing due to the high mobility of the population, and in which many of the expatriates move at an international level as they live among foreign employees of multinational companies or in a network of friends from abroad, cannot be defined as majority society in the traditional sense, as a group of people into which immigrants wish to integrate. The development of Berlin's post-immigrant society is also shaped and determined by the ethnic communities living in the city; therefore, it can be concluded that the majority-minority concept is not applicable in this context.

4, The fourth hypothesis, based on Yinger's theory, interprets acculturation as a process of expansion for the members of the community under study, during which the Hungarian cultural repertoire is expanded with new elements. This hypothesis is proven by the excerpts from the structured interviews referring to identity and cultural attachment. My interviewees clearly emphasised their attachment to their Hungarian cultural roots, but at the same time they acquired new cultural patterns, values and language in the metropolitan environment of Berlin. Many of them defined their identity as being on the borderline between two cultures, and this situation should not be interpreted as a transition to another culture, but as a double attachment. I believe that, in this context, "emotional transnationality" is the most appropriate term to define their identity since its meaning implies that, in post-migrant societies, the sense of belonging is not necessarily linked to nation-state borders and national culture. People with a migrant background develop multiple attachments and connections that can link them to several cultures at the same time. Thus, we no longer have to think in terms of linear processes of assimilation and integration, because in their case, simultaneous emotional attachment and ambivalence to several cultures and value systems can be considered a fact. Migration processes create emotional spaces in the lives of people from migratory backgrounds in which multiple emotional attachments are characteristic, therefore, the notion of hybridity has become prominent in postmodern academic discourse in the study of identity constructions. Identity is not a fixed concept, but a constantly changing, situationally dependent process in which different attachments come to the foreground in different cultural contexts. Hybrid identity emerges from intense cultural contacts, as a result of which individuals feel at home in several cultural networks of relations at the same time. This scientific theory breaks with the idea of homogeneous cultures and thinks in terms of constantly changing cultures.

5, My fifth research hypothesis examined the relationship between higher education and structural integration. The results of the quantitative research show that the Berlin Salon society is strongly over-represented by graduates, many of whom arrived in the city with a high level of language skills. Thanks to their higher education and language skills, these Hungarians who moved to Berlin were able to integrate more quickly and successfully into the labour market. In their case, employment facilitated the development of a network of contacts in the new social environment, and they became more deeply embedded in the city's macro-society.

6, According to the sixth hypothesis, the cultural events of Berlin Salon help to preserve identity among Hungarians living in Berlin. In the interviews with Salon visitors, several of them mentioned the attractiveness of the quality cultural programmes available in Hungarian, the opportunity to get informed about Hungary-related social and political issues, and the connection to Hungarian culture as motivations for visiting the Salon. Maintaining contact with Hungarians living in Berlin and building a network of Hungarian contacts, which I had assumed at the beginning of the research to be an important motivating factor for visiting Berlin Salon, were not confirmed by the results of the quantitative and qualitative analysis. The cultural community of Berlin Salon is characterised by a weak network of contacts. The cultural community is organised by an interest in high culture.

Berlin Salon is a key cultural locus memoriae for Hungarians living in Berlin and with its traditions and history of 50 years, it is part of Berlin's Hungarian cultural heritage. The bearers of the Salon's collective memory are currently Hungarians who settled in Berlin around the end of communism, and who have memories of the Salon's cultural heritage that go back several decades. This is the generation that can still recall and pass on its own memories and has a strong sense of identification with the group.

The events of Berlin Salon create occasions where Hungarian cultural identity becomes a key determinant of identity, and the Salon's events have an ethnic identity-strengthening and identity-preserving effect. In the context of these events, members of the Hungarian diaspora living in Berlin can experience their ethnic identity at a community level. At the Salon events, cultural difference is manifested through the mother tongue of visitors and culture-specific content. Members of the group consciously participate in the Salon's events where they can communicate cultural differences. The identity-reinforcing effect works through linguistic connectivity and Hungarian cultural schemes. In this sense, Berlin Salon is a cultural representation of ethnic identity.

7, According to the seventh hypothesis, Hungarians living in Berlin define their ethnic group based on their origins and their language. Hungarian language appears as an important ethnic boundary marker in the narratives of the interviewees, therefore the issue of using Hungarian language is a recurring theme in the structured interviews.

8, In the third generation, the process of language loss can be observed, which is described in the eighth research hypothesis. It is mainly Hungarians who moved to Berlin in the years after the fall of communism, and who are now having grandchildren who experience this as a loss. They find it emotionally difficult to come to terms with this process and are genuinely concerned with the question of how the mother tongue of the first generation can be cultivated in the language use of their grandchildren. The process of language loss is catalysed by the fact that the children of the respondents interviewed in the research, i.e. second generation Hungarians living in Berlin, live in mixed relationships so the common language of the family is the language of the majority culture. As a result, native Hungarian-speaking parents and grandparents have few opportunities to communicate in Hungarian with their children and grandchildren, because this excludes their partner from the conversation. To counteract this process, Hungarian-language kindergartens, schools and children's communities have been established in Berlin, which I have described in the relevant section of this dissertation, but children spend relatively little time in these institutions to achieve significant results in preserving Hungarian language. A future study could answer the question of the role the use of Hungarian language and the cultivation of Hungarian cultural roots have in the lives of the third generation.

IV. List of publications related to the dissertation



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Candidate: Eszter Valnerné Török
Doctoral School: Doctoral School of History and Ethnology
MTMT ID: 10086367

List of publications related to the dissertation

Foreign language Hungarian book chapters (1)

1. Valnerné Török, E.: Questions of Cultural Integration in the Hungarian Ethnic Community Living in Berlin.
In: Intercultural Occurrences: Diversity and Alterity. Szerk.: Péter Gaál-Szabó, Andrea Csillag, Ottilia Veres, Szilárd Kmeczkó, Debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem ;;
Nagyvárad : Partium Kiadó, Debrecen, 191-201, 2020, (Cultures, Contexts, Identities, ISSN 2631-1674 ; 2.) ISBN: 9786155853319

Hungarian scientific articles in Hungarian journals (3)

2. Valnerné Török, E.: Modern szalonok virágzása Berlinben - A Berlieni Szalon, az etnikus közösségszervezés új mechanizmusai.
Népr. Látóhatár. 31 (1-4), 53-71, 2022. ISSN: 1215-8097.
3. Valnerné Török, E.: Nyelvhasználati szokások az integráció tükrében a Berlinben élő magyar diaszpórában.
Porta Lingua. 2, 25-32, 2022. ISSN: 1785-2420.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.48040/PL.2022.2.3>
4. Valnerné Török, E.: A Berlinben élő magyar etnikai közösség kulturális integrációjának kérdései - Közösségépítés az online és offline térben.
Népr. Látóhatár. 30 (3-4), 127-148, 2021. ISSN: 1215-8097.

Foreign language scientific articles in Hungarian journals (1)

5. Valnerné Török, E.: Eine informelle Gruppe der Ungarn in der multikulturellen, urbanen Kultur von Berlin: an Informal Group of Hungarians in the Multicultural, Urban Culture of Berlin.
Ethnogr. folklor. Carpathica. 25 (25), 67-86, 2023. ISSN: 0139-0600.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.47516/ethnographica/25/2023/13251>





Hungarian conference proceedings (2)

6. Valnerné Török, E.: "A város mint laboratórium" - Városi etnikai közösségek vizsgálata.
In: Új irányok és lehetőségek a nevelés-, humán- és társadalomtudományok területén XXVI. Apáczai-napok Tudományos Konferencia tanulmánykötete. Szerk.: Döryné Zábrádi Orsolya; Kurucz Anikó; Varga Balázs, Széchenyi István Egyetem Mezőgazdaság- és Élelmiszertudományi Kar, Győr, 205-213, 2023. ISBN: 9786156443229
7. Valnerné Török, E.: Kulturális identitás ápolása Berlinben - a Berlini Szalon tevékenysége.
In: 14th International Conference of J. Selye University. Language and Literacy Sections. Conference Proceedings. Eds.: Sz. Simon, R. Brdar-Szabó, A. Tóthné Litovkina, J. Selye University, Komárno, 143-153, 2023. ISBN: 9788081224508

V. Further publications of the author

List of other publications

Hungarian scientific articles in Hungarian journals (2)

8. Hajdu, Z., Lázár, T., Valnerné Török, E., Farkas, J.: Egyetemi hallgatók mobilitási hajlandósága társadalmi háttérváltozók tükrében.
Új Munkaügyi Szemle. 6 (1), 26-36, 2025. ISSN: 2677-1306.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.58269/umsz.2025.1.3>
9. Valnerné Török, E.: Kocsis J. B., Tamáska M. (2018): Modell vagy külön út: Bécs szociális építészete".
Tér társad. 33 (3), 160-163, 2019. ISSN: 0237-7683.
DOI: <http://doi.org/10.17649/TET33.3.3193>

Foreign language scientific articles in Hungarian journals (1)

10. Valnerné Török, E.: Untersuchungen zur Kommunikationsstruktur.
Spracht. German. Linguist. 3, 111-114, 1996. ISSN: 1218-5736.

Hungarian conference proceedings (1)

11. Valnerné Török, E.: "Wir waren Deutsche in Ungarn und wir sind Ungarn in Deutschland:"Gedanken über die Identität der aus Ungarn nach Hessen vertriebenen Ungarndeutschen = "Magyarországon németnek tartottak, itt meg magyarnak": Gondolatok a Hessenbe kitelepített magyarországi németek identitásáról = "I was Considered to be a German in Hungary, here to be a Hungarian." -Some Thoughts of the Identity of Germans Translocated to Hessen from Hungary.
In: Kultúrák találkozása - kultúrák konfliktusai : az V. Nemzetközi Néprajzi Nemzetiségkutató Konferencia előadásai Békéscsaba. Szerk.: Krupa András, Eperjessy Ernő, Barna Gábor, Magyar Néprajzi Társaság, Budapest, 333-337, 1995.



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Foreign language conference proceedings (1)

12. Hajdu, Z., Lázár, T., Valnérné Török, E., Farkas, J.: The Impact of Sociodemographic and Socioeconomic Variables on Students' International Mobility Decisions.

In: BICE 2024 : Proceedings of 1st of Budapest International Conference on Education 1ST Budapest International Conference On Education. Ed.: Péter Tóth, Dóra Hegyesi, Budapest University Of Technology And Economics, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, Department of Technical Education, Budapest, 89-97, 2025. ISBN: 9789634219767

The Candidate's publication data submitted to the Tudóstér have been validated by DEENK on the basis of the Journal Citation Report (Impact Factor) database.

30 April, 2025



VI. Conference presentations on the topic of the dissertation

- 2019 *A Berlinben élő magyar etnikai közösség kulturális integrációjának kérdései.* Nagyvárad. A Partiumi Keresztény Egyetem Nyelv és Irodalomtudomány Tanszéke és a debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem Interkulturális Tanulmányok Kutatóintézete közös szervezésében rendezett második nemzetközi Networks (Hálózatok) konferencia.
- 2021 Nyelvhasználati szokások az integráció tükrében a Berlinben élő magyar diaszpórában. XXI. SZOKOE Nemzetközi Szaknyelvi Online Konferencia a Debreceni Egyetem Gazdasági Szaknyelvi Kommunikációs Intézetének szervezésében.
- 2022 *Kulturális identitás ápolása Berlinben – A Berlini Szalon tevékenysége.* A Komáromi Selye János Egyetem XIV. Nemzetközi Tudományos Konferenciája. Interkulturális társadalmi, irodalmi és nyelvi kapcsolatok szekció.
- 2022 *Hungarians Living in the Multicultural, Urban Environment of Berlin.* A Debreceni Egyetem Néprajzi Tanszéke által rendezett *European Case Studies of Economic, Social and Cultural Diversity* konferenciáján tartott német nyelvű előadás.
- 2022 „*A város mint laboratórium*” – *Városi etnikai közösségek vizsgálata.* Széchenyi István Egyetem Apáczai Csere János Pedagógia, Humán- és Társadalomtudományi Kar XXVI. Apáczai-napok Tudományos Konferenciája.
- 2025 *Trasnacionalitás és kultúraközvetítés a Berlinben élő magyarok egy informális közösségében.* KÖZVETÍTÉS / TRANSMITERE / TRANSMISSION organized by the Department of Humanities, Faculty of Economics, Socio-Human Sciences and Engineering, Miercurea Ciuc, of Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania.