

## ABSTRACTS

### **UJVÁRI, ANNA: POLITICAL PREFERENCES OF ISRAELI ARAB SPEAKING MINORITIES**

The study is talking about segments of politics of Israel. When we are thinking about this area we also need to think about history in a nutshell. The Arab speaking people of Israel is fragmented due to religious, social, cultural differences. The main differences are between the attitudes of pragmatic and religious islamist movements. Their political preferences are changing with time, accessibility of institutes, changing of Israeli politics. The phenomenon that Israeli Arabs are voting mainly on Jewish parties is also changing, in 2015, the last elections the Arab parties formed the Joint List and won 13 seats in the 120-member Knesset. The dilemma of integration or being a nationalist is a valid problem amongst Israeli Arabs and seems to be an important question of the present and the future as well.

### **KIRÁLY, ZOÉ ADRIENN: THE MEDIAINTERPRETATION OF TERRORISM AND THE MEDIA STRATEGY OF TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS**

In the globalised, interdependent and mediated foreign political sphere the terrorist attacks can be apostrophed as symbolic aggression against enemy cultures, societies and political structures. The acceleration and the concentration effect of the global media system increasingly strenghtens the messages of the terrorists and the efficiency of intimidation expontetly grows. The first section of this paper aimed to monitore the definitional challenges of terrorism, the second part is focused to analyze the historical background of the phenomenon according to the wave theory (which divides the history of the terrorism into there parts: etnical separatism, left-wing terrorism and islamist terrorism). The third quarter of this study discuss the phenomenon of terrorism from the neodurkheimian point of view, meaning the the terrorist attacks can be defined as ritual communication. At last the study examines the third wave islamist terrorist franchise organisations media usage methods and concludes that the ISIS media strategy is far more focused, organised, professionalized than the al-Qaida one.

### **VÉKONY, DOROTTYA: THE REFUGEES AS POLITICAL ENEMY IN THE SPEECHES OF VIKTOR ORBÁN**

In this essay, I give an introduction of the Orbanian enemy-constructing refugee rhetoric, in the period between September and November 2015. My analysis builds on theoretical approaches and tries to employ them to political practice. I argue that the Orbanian refugee rhetoric has two levels. First, refugees appear as enemy, and second, the European Union - especially its leftist-liberal wing - as an entity that aims at the destruction of the nation states-framework, striving for a multicultural Europe. Due to the extent of my essay I do not deal with the latter here, only with refugees as political enemy. His construction builds on the Hellenic - Barbaric asymmetric dichotomy, which is the basis for a rhetoric emphasizing cultural differences. Viktor Orban often highlights in his speeches that the reason for such differentiation is not religious but cultural. He keeps this separation throughout his speeches. The main direction of his enemy construction is the distinction between the world of order and that of chaos, along with the expel of refugees, as theirs is the latter. Most tools of enemy construction can be found in the speeches of

Viktor Orban. We can find examples of expel based on the characteristics and acts of the enemy, as well as elements of demagogue speech acts. He not only constructs an invisible enemy, but also makes his acts - aimed at defending and averting danger - appear vigorously in the semantic space. In the bipolar world order the world of cosmos is symbolized by Hungary, whose role in defending European culture is still as unquestionable, as it used to be in the times of Turkish expansion.

**TÁBORI, FERENC: THE IMPACT OF THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL CULTURE ON THE HUNGARIAN MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM (1988-2010)**

The subject of my study is to examine the effects the Hungarian political culture had on the Hungarian multi-party system between 1988-2010. Political culture and political segmentation are among the most important factors which determine the key features of a country's party system. In my study I review the historical development of the Hungarian political culture from the Dualist Period until today and I specify the most important features of the present Hungarian political culture. I also examine how the Hungarian political culture influences the competition between the Hungarian parties and how the political culture affected the membership of each party, the active participation in the work of the parties and the recruiting function of parties. I review how the formerly mentioned facts affected the competition between the parliamentary and the extra-parliamentary parties and how the different historical experience influenced the segmentation of the party-system. I also specify the role the different parties play in the political system.

**IZMINDI, RICHÁRD: REALIZATION OF THE VALUE OF THE POWER-SHARING IN THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM SINCE THE TRANSITION**

It is significant prove the value of the power-sharing for the democratic political systems. Its emergence can be interpreted on several levels, or even in parallel with different interpretations of the scope of the system of government can be grasped more and more levels. While in the narrowest sense it can be interpreted as the limitation of power within the individual branches, in the broadest sense it can be extended beyond the constitutional system established areas and non-state institutions (for example media, reconciliation system). Both value of the distribution of power and the concentrate of power which were deepen the political changes were appeared each period of quarter of a century after the transition with different intensity. The role of the power-focusing in the governmental system was rising after the end of '90s', and it had become a permanent process. The government change of 2010 and its result: the new Constitution have made significant changes in the structure and function of the political system not just quantitatively but qualitatively as well compared with two decades after the transition. In respect the practical realization of the value of the power-sharing has significantly shifted the governmental system.

## **GIRST, NOÉMI: PRIVATIZATION IN CENTRAL-EASTERN EUROPE – WHAT’S NEXT?**

The paper focuses on and tries to examine the main privatization trends between 2007-2011 in Central and Eastern Europe with special attention to the Polish privatization program. In order to understand the process taking place in the region, the examination of the privatization trends should be put in a wider context, first looking at the worldwide markets, what strategies dominate the privatization policies. Then Europe will be the focus of the analysis, narrowing this to Central and Eastern Europe, and finally to Poland. Despite the crisis Poland introduced an ambitious privatization process to decrease the state ownership and balance the loss of the crisis. The paper gives an insight of the program and evaluates its success.

