

# Abstracts

## New Perspectives in Trust Research: Theory and Measurement

*Zoltán Grünhut: New Perspectives in Trust Research: Theory and Measurement*

**Abstract:** The concept of trust is comprehensively addressed through various midrange theories, yet scholars of the field pay much less attention to the task of framing it by social grand theories. There are some important works that aim to unfold the relevancy of trust as part of different modernization narratives, which approach is widely respected however shouldn't be considered as the only possible framework. In line with this, the current block of papers strives to rethink trust through the lens of reification that could add novel insights into the dynamics of how trust as a disposition is subjectively justified.

*Zoltán Grünhut, Dániel Köműves and Ákos Bodor: A critical revision of the theory of trust from the perspective of reification*

**Abstract:** The aim of the paper is to critically review and put into perspective the theory of trust through the lens of reification. The various midrange theories of trust could be enriched with a new interpretation by this grand social theoretical revision. The paper assumes that showing trust towards others is based on justifications. These could be emotional, moral, and rational ones. All three types of justifications are inseparably relevant, so it is better to focus on their combinations. The paper claims that this latter form of justification cannot lead to trust; this is rather an interaction-oriented management of distrust. Therefore, trust traces back to the emotionally and morally justified subjective commitment towards people in general, i.e. trust is a subjective disposition. If the subject lacks this disposition, then it needs to rationally justify for itself that the given interaction is reasonable. The concept of reification, especially its Lukácsian interpretation, helps to understand in a historically contextualized grand theoretical framework, how the capitalist form of production urges individuals to take a socially detached contemplative position from where they can rationally assess, understand, categorize, compare and calculate all the partial elements, and how these gain-maximizing efforts continuously reproduce the subjects' social disengagement.

**Keywords:** trust, reification, justifications, emotional-moral dispositions, rationalism

*Zoltán Grünhut, Ákos Bodor and Márk Hegedüs: Addressing the moral-emotional and rational justifications of trust empirically*

**Abstract:** The paper tries to empirically reveal how social trust, i.e. trust towards unknown others is justified. The most relevant finding is that those respondents who show high level of morally-emotionally justified trust towards others, they have a balanced configurations of justifications, while those who show similarly high level of trust towards others but their trust is morally-emotionally unjustified, they are tempted to rely more on their rational justifications just as those respondents who have low level of trust towards people in general. At the same time, respondents – irrespective to their trust disposition (i.e. justified high trust, unjustified high trust, or low trust) – agree that based on what expectations related to others' features, attitudes, and behaviors showing or withdrawing trust in an interaction is right – they are all focused on the morally-emotionally relevant aspects against the rational ones, both in the case of showing or refusing trust. These outcomes support the proposed theoretical argument, insofar as respondents, regardless to their trust disposition, cognitively understand trust the same way, i.e. they are aware of the true sources of trustworthiness although this does not mean that they are able to show trust. The last part of the analysis examines the respondents' trust radiuses. It stresses – in line with the assumption – that morally-emotionally justified trust correlates with wider social radiuses.

**Keywords:** trust, measurement, survey, justifications, emotional-moral dispositions, rationalism

*Zoltán Grünhut, Ákos Bodor and Attila Pirmajer: The linkage between trust and the basic human values*

**Abstract:** The aim of the paper is twofold: at first it tries to link the midrange theory of trust and the concept of Basic Human Values related to Shalom H. Schwartz through a multi-theoretical framework by identifying their common narrative constructions which grasp the same phenomena with different notions; while secondly it examines this theoretical linkage by an empirical secondary analysis. Schwartz stresses that values can be grouped, categorized, differentiated according to types, and defined by dimensions. In line with these value-theoretical model-logics two oppositional value-sets could be distinguished: one is a self-centered stance prioritizing fixed, static, and unchallenged references in the social relations, while the other is a self-transcendent understanding respects diversity and facilitates dynamical progressions. This value-set-related interpretation could be linked to the argument about trust and its moral-emotional and rational justifications. After the paper elaborates these theoretical interplays, it examines the proposed conceptual linkages by a secondary analysis aims to reveal that those who trust more people in general have different individual value-sets compare to those ones who trust less their fellows.

**Keywords:** trust, values, Shalom H. Schwartz, European Social Survey

## Love is All Around

*Viktor Berger: Mediatized Love: The Phenomenology of Tinder*

**Abstract:** Taking the theory of late modernity as a starting point, the paper scrutinizes the mediatization of love as part of a broader mediatization process of the lifeworld. The analysis focuses on the application Tinder. In light of the empirical studies, it tries to answer the question whether the moralizing critics of this application are grounded or not. After that, a theoretical interpretation of Tinder follows: the so-called Tinder-logic is marked by speediness, visuality and (self)objectification. Users of Tinder are confronted with new challenges: they have to apply new strategies of self-representation, and they have to be able to interpret self-representations of others. While swiping, they use their knowledge provided by their lifeworld, but Tinder also makes it necessary for them to construct new elements of knowledge. Tinder has an ambivalent effect on gender roles: on the one hand it reproduces them, on the other hand there are clearly signs of a shift in the relation of the two genders. This is all the more apparent in power relations. As a democratic platform, Tinder brings a shift towards power symmetry between men and women. All in all, Tinder as a tool of online dating is characterized by the ambivalence of rationality and impulsivity.

**Keywords:** late modernity, love, Tinder, visual regime, phenomenology, lifeworld, gender, online dating

## Discourses of Family Politics in the Socialist Era

*Dániel Szabolcs Radnai: The Representation of Marital Problems in the Year 1979 of Nők Lapja Weekly Paper*

**Abstract:** This paper, drawing on a microhistorical perspective, focuses on the question, how marital conflicts and divorce was represented in 1979 in the weekly paper Nők Lapja, which was one of the most popular weekly paper during the Kádár era. First, from a sociology of the family viewpoint, the paper outlines the historical context, and then arranges the analysed texts into different thematic units. The paper explores through discourse analysis the narratives, contexts, modalities, actors and subtopics which specify the public discourses about divorce in this period of the Kádár era. The analysis of characteristic discourses of divorce in Nők Lapja not only sheds light on the dynamics of press in 1979, but provides a special point of view for the evaluation of the public sphere in the Kádár-era.

**Keywords:** Nők Lapja, press history, divorce, sociology of the family, Kádár-era, public sphere

## The Measurement of the Jewish Skull

*Dániel Bolgár: Does Size Matter? The Measurement of the Jewish Skull in Hungary (1875–1944)*

**Abstract:** It is debated among historians to what extent racism in science influenced early Hungarian physical anthropology. According to one opinion, the fin-de-siècle anthropologists of Hungary were inclined to think in terms of racial superiority and inferiority. According to another view, they refrained from the biologization of ethnic differences and from creating racial hierarchies. The history of the pre-holocaust investigation of the Jewish skull capacity in Hungary does not fit perfectly into any of the aforementioned narratives. The craniologists measured the size of Jews' head, but they never concluded from the results of their researches to the intellectual capability of the Jewry. However, the reason for it was not that they denied the existence of the difference between the intellectual endowment of various races, but that they did not believe in the principle of "size does matter", that is to say they did not think that a larger brain is associated with a higher level of intelligence.

**Keywords:** craniology, Jews, skull size, intelligence, race, Hungary

## Humans and Non-Humans. Dilemmas of Anthropocene Anthropology

*Csaba Mészáros: Whose is the Anthropocene? The Anthropological Approach to the Global Climate Change*

**Abstract:** Cultural anthropology and European ethnology are by definition disciplines focusing on human beings. In other words, anthropology studies social and cultural phenomena and not nature, being understood as something which has existed prior and without reference to any cultural constructions. In response to opinions, assigning only secondary role to humanities and social sciences as opposed to natural sciences and geoengineering when giving appropriate responses to global climate change, a new theoretical framework has emerged in anthropological scholarship in the last two decades. I argue that the ontological approach enables anthropology to occupy an independent and innovative role in the relevant scholarly study of global climate change. On the basis of a long-term fieldwork in Northeastern-Siberia and ongoing ontological anthropological debates, I stress the centrality of anthropology in the renegotiation of our key western ideas and categories on climate, nature and society as well as in establishing a new morality for the Anthropocene era.

**Keywords:** Anthropocene, global climate change, ontological anthropology, animism, Siberia, ecological anthropology, permafrost

## Review

*Iván Szelényi: Gábor Scheiring: The Death of a Democracy*

**Abstract:** Gábor Scheiring's book, „The death of a democracy” offers an excellent analysis of the transformation of post-communist capitalism with far-reaching consequences about the state of current global capitalism and the rise of „illiberal capitalism” from the USA under Trump, the UK into the Brexit stage, to India under Modi and Brazil of our days... The major achievement of Scheiring is the international comparison and the distinction of two stages of post-communist transformation in Hungary, from „competitive state” to the „accumulation state” in 2010.

**Keywords:** Illiberalism, globalization, post-communism

