

<b>Study Programme:</b> Master in Elementary Teacher
<b>Course Unit Title:</b> Folk tradition of Vojvodina
<b>Course Unit Code:</b> MU-3-2-5-1
<b>Name of Lecturer(s):</b> Judit Raffai
<b>Type and Level of Studies:</b> Master Studies (MA)
<b>Course Status (compulsory/elective):</b> Elective
<b>Semester (winter/summer):</b> Winter
<b>Language of instruction:</b> Hungarian
<b>Mode of course unit delivery (face-to-face/distance learning):</b> Face-to-face learning
<b>Number of ECTS Allocated:</b> 4
<b>Prerequisites:</b> -
<b>Course Aims:</b> Acquiring knowledge about the characteristic folk tradition of Vojvodina, with basic ethnological concepts, methodology, areas of research, so that the knowledge gained during the semester would give the basis for teaching Folk tradition.
<b>Learning Outcomes:</b> Students get familiar with the basic ethnological concepts, the specifics of folk culture of Vojvodina, materials, and how to implement the gained knowledge during the lecture of folk tradition of Vojvodina.
<p><b>Syllabus:</b></p> <p><i>Theory</i></p> <p>Field, basic concepts and sources of ethnological science. Historical and social science disciplines. Characteristics of urban development of Vojvodina, and its ethnic map. Characteristics of material culture. Ethnology of the settlement, housing culture. Traditional crafts and craft techniques. History of costumes. Ethnobotanics. Characteristics of social ethnology, family and family relations. Characteristics of oral literature. Literary genres in folk poetry. National customs. Folk art. Spiritual and material cultural heritage of Vojvodina.</p> <p><i>Practice</i></p> <p>Throughout the practice photography, audio and video materials will be shown and the modern methodology of teaching folk tradition will be adopted. Students will get to know the professional literature. Students will be given the opportunity to present ethnological interest of Vojvodina through work based on personal research.</p>
<p><b>Required Reading:</b></p> <p><i>Compulsory:</i></p> <p>Nyíri Kristóf (1994): Hagyomány és szóbeliség. In: Uő: A hagyomány filozófiája. Budapest, T-Twins - Lukács Archívum, <a href="http://nyitottegyetem.phil-inst.hu/kmfil/KUTATAS/NYIRI/hgyszoz.htm">http://nyitottegyetem.phil-inst.hu/kmfil/KUTATAS/NYIRI/hgyszoz.htm</a></p> <p>Papp, Árpád – Raffai, Judit – Terbócs, Attila (Ed.) (2003): Vajdasági magyarok néprajzi atlaszának kommentárkötetete. Szabadka. <a href="http://klntetno.org/kiadvany/vmna/komment.html">http://klntetno.org/kiadvany/vmna/komment.html</a></p> <p>Voigt, Vilmos (Ed.) (1998): A magyar folklór. Budapest.</p>

*Optional:*

Andrásfalvy, Bertalan (1983): Mit jelenthet a néphagyomány a jövő műveltségében? Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve (1983) 241–251.

Bálint, Sándor (1978-1979): A szögedi nemzet. A szegedi nagytáj népélete. III. A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve 1978–1979. 2.

Beszédes, Valéria (2011): Hol volt... Néprajzi és műemlékvédelmi tanulmányok. Zenta.

Burány, Béla (2000): Ünnepek, szokások, babonák I–II. Újvidék.

Jung, Károly (1978): Az emberélet fordulói. Gombosi népszokások. Újvidék.

Jung, Károly (2000): Régiek kalendárium. Heti jegyzetek az esztendő népi hagyományvilágáról. Újvidék.

Ortutay, Gyula (Ed.) (1980): Magyar néprajzi lexikon. I–VI.

Ortutay, Gyula – Balassa, Iván (1979): Magyar néprajz. Budapest.

Papp, Árpád (Ed.) (2002): Vajdasági magyarok néprajzi atlasza. Szabadka, CD.

Papp, György (1994): Betlehemnek nyissunk ajtót! Szeged.

Pénovátz, Antal (1979): Vajdasági magyar néprajzi kalauz. Újvidék.

Shils, Edward (1987): A hagyomány. In. Hofer Tamás – Niedermüller Péter (Ed.): Hagyomány és hagyományalkotás Budapest, 15–66.

**Weekly Contact Hours: 2  
(30)**

**Lectures: 1 (15)**

**Practical work: 1 (15)**

**Teaching Methods:**

Lecture, practice, presentation, discussion, individual work, consultation. Different media tools.

**Knowledge Assessment (maximum of 100 points): 100**

<b>Pre-exam obligations</b>	points	<b>Final exam</b>	points
Active class participation	10	written exam	
Practical work	10	oral exam	50
Preliminary exam(s)			
Seminar(s)	30		

The methods of knowledge assessment may differ; the table presents only some of the options: written exam, oral exam, project presentation, seminars, etc.