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## Thematic category of meal, cuisine, and hospitality in the Hungarian proverbial lore

### Abstract

This study is aimed on the thematic selection of the Hungarian proverbs dealing with gastronomy and hospitality both in direct and figurative way. As a source for this compilation we used recent and earlier editions of the proverbs' dictionaries. We searched for proverbs using keywords, and not only. A substantial number of proverbs was identified as belonging to this thematic group. Through the comparative and descriptive approach, we divided all the selected proverbial material into subgroups. A special semantic filter was applied to distinguish the proverbs containing so-called Hungarikum realia. The selection of Hungarian proverbs for this thematic groups was also used in order to contribute to the theory of the common Central-European linguistic area.

**Keywords:** Cuisine, gastronomy, hospitality, Hungarian, Hungarikum, proverbs

### Introduction

In this study we introduce a selection of Hungarian proverbs regarding alimentation, gastronomy, and hospitality. The significant number (over 80) of proverbs detected proves this matter vital and deserving of closer examination. The basic resource of our study was the Big Dictionary of Hungarian proverbs which contains 2000 items.

In course of this research:

- a. an overview of this thematic cluster of proverbs in the known classification systems has been made;
- b. using the method of continuous sampling we filtered out proverbs belonging to the thematic category;

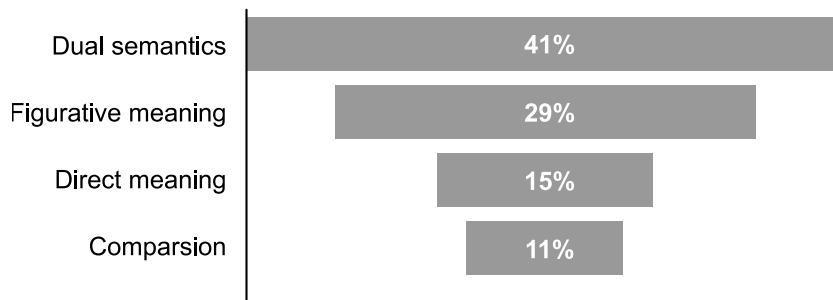
- c. having examined the semantics of the selected proverbs we divided them into four subgroups;
- d. a special semantic selection of so-called Hungarikum proverbs has been made;
- e. Czech, Slovak and Slovenian parallels to the given thematic group of Hungarian proverbs were identified in order to consider the theory of the common Central-European linguistic area on the paremiological level.

a. Among the components of the proverbs there are many terms meaning food and alimentation. The most known systematizations usually do not position these proverbs in the same category but use other criteria for their categorization. In the Matti Kuusi International Type System and the Database of Proverbs, subjects like hunger, food, drinking are mainly represented in the category D as DYNAMICS OF NEEDS: D3a distress, need and hunger activate; lead to ideas, innovations or crimes; D3b love and hunger mobilize; beauty and source of food attract; D3e hunger or shortage lowers one's standards, makes one passive; D3f hunger depresses, sleeplessness lowers capacity of work; the one who is full & well-rested is carefree; D3h insatiable greed leads to disappointment; D3i moderation is best > overeating is bad for your health; D3j regulating one's food consumption with the future in mind; FOOD, EATING: D4a the importance of food for human beings and animals; D4b appetite and hunger; D4c foodstuffs and dishes; D4d eating habits and norms; SPIRITS AND BEING DRUNK / DEPENDENCES, DRINKING HABITS: D5a appreciation of alcohol, drinking habits or norms; D5b craving for drink or cigarettes; D5c drunkenness : madness; D5d intoxication and state of mind; D5e financial and social costs of drinking. Hospitality is included in category H SOCIAL INTERACTION: H5 ME/US /OWN ADVANTAGE: OTHERS /HOSPITALITY TOWARDS GUESTS: H5e hospitality and its limits; H5f uninvited guests and unsolicited aid, etc. But inserting in browser such keywords as "milk" or "wine" will result other categories, too.

In the Thematic Index of Russian Proverbs in the Russian-Slavonic Dictionary of Proverbs by M. Kotova (2000) we detect the following categories: II. PERSON (HUMAN) 3) Drunk-sober; V. PROPERTY. OWNER. GUEST. WEALTH 2) Host-guest 3) Food, treat; VIII. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE 6) Fed-hungry. In this classification we can see again a spread of our target group of proverbs between different categories.

b. In course of the selection we took into consideration not the single components, but the semantical meaning of the given proverb. The well-known and widespread *One rotten apple will spoil the whole barrel* or *Big fish eat small fish* have nothing to do with the consumption of fruit or fish. There are also numerous Hungarian examples like *Akinek vaj van a fején, ne menjen a napra* /lit. If you have butter on your head, don't go in the sun/; *Kutyából nem lesz szalonna* /lit. You can't make lard out of a dog/; *Kecskére nem bízzák a káposztát* /lit. Don't leave the cabbage to the goat/. We don't consider such proverbs as belonging to the thematic group and examine only those which express the phenomena of alimentation and hospitality, holding either direct or indirect meaning.

c. The thematic category in this study is divided in four semantic subgroups: direct meaning (wisdom, experience, instruction), dual semantics (strong direct meaning + figurative meaning), comparison, figurative meaning expressed by thematic imagery. The statistical breakdown of the subgroups is as follows:



We can see that in most of the proverbs a kind of figurative meaning is applied, and the thematic imagery is used as a communication tool of a broader message.

Below we will introduce the whole compilation starting from direct meaning and gradually proceeding to more abstract semantics.

## Direct meaning (wisdom, experience, instruction)

In this subgroup we included the proverbs conveying direct advises, long-time observations, sapience of ancestors. According to our statistics they represent 15% of the total quantity within the thematic group.

A retek reggel méreg, délben éték, este orvosság	lit. Radish in the morning is a poison, at noon – a food, in the evening – a medicament
Ahol ketten jóllaknak, a harmadik sem marad éhes	lit. Where two persons saturate, the third one will not stay hungry, too
Átkozott a hal a harmadik vízben	lit. Cursed is the fish in the third water
Bor be, ész ki	lit. Wine in, sense out
Bor nélkül szegény a vendégség	lit. Hospitality is poor without wine
Jobb, ami a tálban marad, mint ami a hasba szalad	lit. Better is what remains on platter, than what falls into belly
Jó a sör, de (mégis) bor (annak) az anyja	lit. Beer is good, but still the wine is its mother
Jó bor, (pénz,) szép asszony embert kíván őrzésre (rég)	lit. To guard a good wine, (money), a beautiful woman a real man is needed (old)
Megmutatja a bor, kiben mi lakik	lit. The wine will show, what resides in whom
Nincs a bornak titka	lit. Wine has no secrets
Sok étel betegség	lit. Much food means illness
Üres has nem jó (rossz) tanácsadó	lit. An empty belly is not good (bad) adviser
Üres hasnak nem elég a szép szó	lit. Fair words are not enough to an empty belly

Three of the proverbs deal with hunger, another two alerts for moderation in food consumption, one gives conduct for consuming radish, and seven are dedicated to wine,

its qualities and its influence on people. To better understand the proverb *Átkozott a hal a harmadik vízben* /lit. Cursed is the fish in the third water/ we must answer the question: which is the third water for the fish? The first one is the fish is swimming in, in the second water it is cooked, and the third should be the water drunk while eating fish – but that is cursed! So, the proverb strongly advises to accompany fish dishes with wine.

## Semantic duality: strong direct meaning + figurative meaning

Proverbs included in this subgroup at first sight describe the thematic realities of this groups, but simultaneously include a universal teaching.

A jó bornak is kell (a) cégér	lit. Even a good wine needs signboard/bush
A jó bornak nem kell cégér	lit. Good wine needs no signboard/bush
A keserű babot is édessé teszi az éhség	lit. The hunger makes bitter bean sweet
A jó gyomor mindent megemészt	lit. A good stomach digests everything
A legjobb bornak is van söprűje (régí)	Even the best wine has sediment (old)
A kolbász is elfogy, akármilyen hosszú	lit. The sausage will run out, being of any length
Ahol a bor az úr, ott az ész koldulni jár	lit. Where the wine is the lord, the mind is a beggar
Aki kicsit főz, hamar megeszi	lit. He who cooks few, eats it quickly
Aki leszedte a tejfelt, igya meg a savóját is	lit. Who removed the cream, must drink the whey, too
Akinek a kása megégeti a száját, az aludttej is megfújja	lit. He whose mouth was once burned by hot mush, blows even at sour milk
Annak, aki éhes, a kenyérhéj is édes	lit. The bread crust is sweet for who is hungry
Az éhes ember nem válogat	lit. The hungry person is not choosy
Az új fazék megtartja első szagát	lit. A new pot retains its first scent/ (The cask savours of the first fill)
Azzal főzünk, amink van	lit. We are cooking [using] what we have
Bolond, aki sört iszik, mikor bort ihat	lit. Stupid is who drinks beer when he can drink wine
Bor, pecsenye [bor és kenyér] nélkül a szerelem meghűl	lit. Love cools down without wine, roast (wine and bread)
Bor s kenyér nélkül fázik a bujaság (régí)	lit. Passion is freezing without wine and bread (old)
Bort sajt után (régí) <sajt után nem szabad bort inni, mert ilyenkor a rossz bor is ízlik>	lit. Wine after cheese (old) <after cheese even a bad wine seems tasty>
Csak legjobb a tejnek a föle	lit. The cream is the best on milk
Eszi, nem eszi, nem kap mást	lit. He may eat it or not (eat), he won't get anything else

Evés közben jön meg az étvágy	lit. Appetite comes while eating
Ha leszedted a fölét, edd meg az alját is	lit. If you took off the cream, eat the bottom part, too
Ha kalács nincs, jó a kenyér is	lit. If there is no brioche, bread is okay
Késő a kolbászt akkor kímélni, amikor már elfogyott	lit. It is late to spare the sausage when it is already run out
Kész ebéd, kész vacsora nem vereti meg az asszonyt	lit. Ready lunch, ready dinner doesn't make the wife beaten
Ki mit főzött, egye meg	lit. What you have cooked, you should eat as well
Kicsi a bors, de erős	lit. Pepper is small but strong
Könnyű tele hassal a böjtöt dicsérni	lit. It is easy to praise the fast when belly is full
Lencse, borsó, kása diák táplálása (mind Isten áldása)	lit. Lentils, green peas, mush are the student's meal (are all God's blessing)
Más szájával nem lehet jóllakni	lit. It is impossible to satisfy hunger by other's mouth
Meglátszik, melyik tejből lesz túró	lit. It is obvious, which milk will result curd
Minden ember az ő maga fazeka mellé szít	lit. Every man kindles the fire below his own pot
Nincs olyan szakács, hogy mindenkinek szája ízére főzzön	lit. No cook is able to cook for everybody's taste
Olcsó húsnak híg a leve	lit. Cheap meat yields dilute soup
Szegény ember vízzel főz	lit. Poor man cooks with water

This subgroup is opened by paremiological antonyms, which differ by positive/negative form of verb: *A jó bornak is kell cégér* /lit. Even a good wine needs signboard/ – *A jó bornak nem kell cégér* /lit. Good wine needs no signboard/. The two well-known proverbs are more used as a qualification of personal performance rather than for quality wine promotion.

The stylistically coloured (rude) popular proverb *Eszi, nem eszi, nem kap mást* /lit. He may eat it or not (eat), he won't get anything else/ not only clearly, but in a sharp tone restricts the offer to one single possibility.

*Kicsi a bors, de erős* /lit. Pepper is small but strong/ – this proverb operates with the dual meaning of the word “erős” in the Hungarian language: “strong” and “hot, spicy”. This provides the semantic duality of the proverb: the physical dimension does not always coincide with capabilities and abilities.

*Olcsó húsnak híg a leve* /lit. Cheap meat yields dilute soup/; *Szegény ember vízzel főz* /lit. Poor man cooks with water/ – these two proverbs point on the limited available resources, which result poor outcome (“dilute soup”), but sometimes we are forced to satisfy ourselves with what we have at our disposal (“cook with water” – instead of broth).

## Comparison

The proverbs in this subgroup use the easily understandable imagery of cooking and nutrition as argumentation or explanation.

Akinek nem forró, ne fújja a kását	lit. Who does not feel hot, don't blow the mush
Az éhség nagy úr	lit. Hunger is a big lord
Az élet nem habos torta	lit. Life is not a cake with whipped cream
Harmadnapra mind a hal, mind a vendég bűdös	lit. On the third day both the fish and the guest are stinky
Kása nem étel, tót nem ember	lit. Mush (porridge) is not food, Slovak is not a human
Legjobb fűszer (szakács) az éhség	lit. Hunger is the best spice (cook)
Régi bor jó bor, öreg ész finom ész	lit. Old wine – good wine, old mind – fine mind
Több az emberség a káposztás húsnál	lit. The humanity is bigger than the meat with cabbage
Többen halnak borban, mint a tengerben (rég)	lit. More (people) die in wine, than in the sea (old)

In the proverbs of this subgroup hunger is compared to a big governor (*Az éhség nagy úr* /lit. Hunger is a big lord/), to the best spice or an able cook (*Legjobb fűszer (szakács) az éhség* /lit. Hunger is the best spice (cook)/).

The modern and a very popular proverb *Az élet nem habos torta* /lit. Life is not a cake with whipped cream/ has an interesting origin. It derives from the Hungarian satire film *A tanú* (The Witness) made in 1969 (Director Péter Bacsó). The film was created in a tense political climate; although it was financed and allowed to be made by the communist authorities, it was subsequently banned from release, because it introduced in satiric form the realities of the communist regime. The quoted saying – which later became a proverb – comes from one of the main characters of the film, a big state security boss.

*Harmadnapra mind a hal, mind a vendég bűdös* /lit. On the third day both the fish and the guest are stinky/. This proverb is a well-known one. In the dictionary *European Proverbs in 55 languages* (Paczolay, 2002) this proverb occupies the 58<sup>th</sup> place within 106 most popular proverbs in 55 languages. (Fish and guests smell in three days.)

## Figurative meaning expressed by thematic imagery

The definition “most proverbs are short statements of general validity in a particular field, often in poetic form” (Paczolay, 2002) is especially valid for the proverbs holding a kind of hidden message. The proverbs selected for this subgroup use the thematic imagery as an expressive toolkit and show the high fly of creativity. The message and teaching of these proverbs fall far from their literary meaning.

A tiltott alma jobb ízű	lit. Forbidden apple tastes better
Addig a barátság, míg zsíros a konyha	lit. Friendship lasts until the cuisine is fatty (rich)
Aki a keserűt nem kóstolta, nem tudja, mi az édes	lit. Who did not taste the bitter doesn't know what is sweet
Aki a kondérnál ül, azé a kövérje	lit. He who sits next to cauldron, gets greasy
A puding próbája az evés	lit. The proof of the pudding is in the eating
Az ember a fogával ás magának vermet	lit. Man digs pit for himself with his teeth
Borban az igazság	lit. In wine is truth / In vino veritas
Elég egy sütésből egy lepény	lit. One flatbread is enough from one baking
Fejétől bűzlik a hal	lit. The fish rots from the head down
Felmelegítve csak a töltöttkáposzta jó	lit. Only the stuffed cabbage is good if warmed up
Jobb a száraz kenyér békességgel, mint a hizlalt borjú perlekedéssel	lit. Dry bread in peace is better than fattened veal in conflict
Jóllakott méhnek nem kell a virág	lit. A saturated bee does not want flower
Keserű a más kenyere	lit. Others' bread is bitter
Későn jött vendégnek csont a vacsorája	lit. Late guest's dinner is a bone
Lesz még szőlő, lesz még lágy kenyér	lit. There will be grapes, will be soft bread
Nem csak kenyérral él az ember	lit. Man shall not live by bread alone
Nem erőszak a disznótor	lit. Nobody is forced to attend the dinner given after Pig slaughtering
Nem eszik olyan forrón a kását (mint ahogy főzik)	lit. Mush/Soup is not eaten as hot as it is cooked.
Nem azé a kalács, aki süti, hanem aki megeszi	lit. Brioche is not owned by who bakes it, but by who eats it
Nem mind szakács, aki kalánt a kezébe veszi	lit. Not everyone who takes a spoon in hand is a cook
Nincs az az oldalszalonna, amelyik meg ne szűnne	lit. There is no streaky bacon, which does not finish one day
Savanyú a szőlő	lit. Grapes are sour
Senkinek sem repül sült galamb a szájába	lit. A roast pigeon will not fly into one's mouth
Sok darab kenyeret kell megenni, míg az ember megismeri egymást	lit. People must be consuming many bread slices before they cognize each other
Sok szakács elsózta a levest	lit. Many cooks oversalt the soup
Széppel nem lehet káposztát főzni	lit. Beauty is not enough to cook cabbage
Szépséggel nem lehet jóllakni	lit. Beauty is not enough to saturate
Több nap, mint kolbász	lit. There are more days than sausages

There are more proverbs in this category deriving from either Latin or biblical sources *A tiltott alma jobb ízű* /lit. Forbidden apple tastes better/; *Borban az igazság* /lit. In wine is truth – In vino veritas/; *Fejétől bűzlik a hal* /lit. The fish rots from the head down/; *Nem csak kenyérral él az ember* /lit. Man shall not live by bread alone/; *Savanyú a szőlő* /lit. Grapes are sour/ and/or largely spread like *Évés közben jön meg az étvágy* /lit. Appetite comes while eating/ – 99<sup>th</sup> position in the European proverbs dictionary (Paczolay, 2002).

The adjectives indicating taste are applied to define life situations (*Aki a keserűt nem kóstolta, nem tudja, mi az édes* /lit. Who didn't taste the bitter doesn't know what is sweet/; *Keserű a más kenyere* /lit. Others' bread is bitter/; *Savanyú a szőlő* /lit. Grapes are sour/). Thematic proverbs are also applied as evaluation of certain activities (*A pudding próbája az évés* /lit. The proof of the pudding is in the eating/; *Sok szakács elsózta a levest* /lit. Many cooks oversalt the soup/) or just the passivity (*Senkinek sem repül sült galamb a szájába* /lit. A roast pigeon will not fly into one's mouth/).

#### d. Hungarikum items

There are some specific proverbs in this subgroup, which depict the Hungarian life-style and habits. To determine such proverbs, we borrowed from Hungarian legislation the term Hungarikum which is widely applied in official communication. Hungarikum is a collectible term, indicating a value worthy of distinction and highlighting within a unified system of qualification, classification, and registry and which represents the high performance of Hungarian people thanks to its typically Hungarian attribute, uniqueness, specialty and quality.

*Felmelegítve csak a töltöttkáposzta jó* /lit. Only the stuffed cabbage is good if warmed up/. The stuffed cabbage is a characteristic dish in the Hungarian gastronomy. Generally, many dishes made with cabbage are tastier on the day after they have been prepared. In this proverb this culinary observation is transmitted into area of human relationships. As soon as the love cools the “warming it up” can bring a disillusion.

*Lesz még szőlő, lesz még lágy kenyér* /lit. There will be grapes, will be soft bread/. We find this proverb included in the XIX century *Magyar közmondások és közmondásszerű szólások* dictionary (Hungarian proverbs and proverb-like sayings) (Margalits, 1897). A few years later we meet the same proverb in the famous operetta *Csárdáskirálynő* (The Csárdás Princess) by the Hungarian composer Imre Kálmán with libretto written by Leo Stein and Bela Jenbach. It premiered in Vienna on 17 November 1915. And the proverb appears as a text for one the most popular arias in this operetta.

*Nem erőszak a disznótor* /lit. Nobody is forced to attend the dinner given after pig slaughtering/. Pig slaughter is an activity performed to obtain pig meat (pork). It regularly happens as part of traditional and intensive pig farming. Among the Hungarian folk customs and community events this one used to move – and moves also today – the most people. It takes place in the autumn and early winter between November and February. In most places, those involved in the work drink a blessing – usually palinka – before the pig is slaughtered. The actual work begins early in the morning with stabbing the pig. The processing of the meat is followed by dinner when freshly roasted pork sausage (kolbász) and black pudding are served. Such an occasion is considered not only a good possibility to be hosted at an exceptional dinner, but also an attractive community event.



*Több nap, mint kolbász* /lit. There are more days than sausages/. In this proverb the sausage – a characteristic part of the traditional Hungarian cuisine (which is mainly intended as a homemade smoked, long-stored sausage) – personifies wealth and material goods. The message recommends preserving resources for a longer period and not to waste them.

e. The theory of the common Central-European linguistic area

The concept of areal typology was formulated for the first time by N.S.Trubetzkoy in his studies devoted to the contacts amongst genetically distinguished families of languages. In 1923 he formulated the definition of “language union” incorporating both genetically related and genetically unrelated languages. Later, during the course of the twentieth century, the idea of the Central European language area was further elaborated and supported in works of E. Lewy and V. Skalička. V. Skalička introduced a so-called Danube language union. This union includes Central European and partly Balkan languages: Hungarian, Czech, Slovak and partly German and Serbo-Croatian languages, although being independent in terms of their historical development.

The Czech linguist H. Kurzová broadened the Central European language area and included in it Czech, German, Hungarian and Slovak as central, Polish and Slovenian as marginal languages (Kurzova, 1996). H. Kurzová and S.M. Newerkla do not consider the language area as a territory limited by borderline, the language area is open.

After S.M. Newerkla and H. Kurzová, the Russian scholar O. Raina, in her 2008 Doctoral thesis on the paremiology of the Goral dialect of Polish, claimed the Goral dialect to the German, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak and Slovenian languages belonged to the Central European language area. This was the first attempt to perform a paremiological study within the framework of the theory of the Central European language area. In this study we support this approach and contribute to it.

Recently the Hungarian researcher T. Tölgyesi also dedicated multiple studies to the idea of the common Central-European linguistic area. Tölgyesi surveys the linguistic similarities, common roots and transitions within German speaking, Czech, Slovak, and Hungarian territories. He concluded, that one of the richest groups of the so called Austrianisms – loans from the Austrian German language – are the gastronomy related words. Our intention is to expand this theory to the paremiological level and to have a look what the situation is regarding the proverbs of our actual thematic group.

Altogether we identified 13 proverbs common for this area. After having filtered all these proverbs in the Matti Kuusi International type system most of them proved to be common either globally, or for certain regions. Only three proverbs in the given thematic group were not found in the Kuusi type system. (The literal English translation is made on the text of Hungarian proverb).

English	Hungarian	German	Czech	Slovak	Slovenian
Mush/Soup is not eaten as hot as it is cooked	Nem eszik olyan forrón a kását (mint ahogy főzik)	Nichts wird so heiß gegessen wie es gekocht wird	Nic se nejí tak horké, jak se to uvaří	Polievka sa neje taká horúca, ako sa navarí	Nobena juha se ne poje tako vroča, kot se skuha

English	Hungarian	German	Czech	Slovak	Slovenian
Cheap meat yields weak soup	Olcsó húsnak híg a leve	Was nichts kostet, ist nichts wert. Wer billig kauft, kauft teuer	Co nic nestojí, za nic nestojí. Laciné, dvakrát placené	Čo je lacné, nie je vzácné. Skúpy dva razy kúpi	Čo je lacné, nie je vzácné
Hunger is a big lord	Az éhség nagy úr			Hlad je najlepší pán	

Searching for the origin of the above proverbs, the earliest mention found is of the second proverb *Olcsó húsnak híg a leve* /lit. Cheap meat yields weak soup/. In the Big dictionary of Hungarian proverbs (Litovkina, 2010) it is illustrated by quotations from the XVIII<sup>th</sup> century literature. In the proverbs' collections it is included at the end of XIX<sup>th</sup> century (Sirisaka, 1890; Margalits, 1897). However, the proverbial parallel for the first one on our list *Nem eszik olyan forrón a kását (mint ahogy főzik)* /lit. Mush/Soup is not eaten as hot as it is cooked – The devil is not so black as he is painted/ is already included in the 1890 dictionary.

We tested the above three proverbs on 14 Hungarian respondents of different ages and grown up in different regions of Hungary. 100% of them revealed to know the first proverb, 93% the second proverb and 50% the third one.

## Conclusions

Our study is an attempt of the comparative study of one thematic group of Hungarian proverbs in the framework of the Central European language area in the sense of the ideas of H. Kurzova, S.M. Newerkla, O. Raina, T. Tölgyesi and others.

Using the approach of sociolinguistic paremiological experiment, we revealed the frequency of Hungarian proverbs analysed in our paper. Our data are the following: German, Czech, Slovak and Slovenian proverbial parallels to Hungarian paremias belong to the active funds and are used currently in these languages.

Our comparative survey has fixed one common segment (Food and hospitality) of the proverbial world picture of 5 languages (13 Hungarian, 8 German, 12 Czech, 12 Slovak and 8 Slovenian proverbs). Altogether we identified 13 proverbs common exactly for the Central European language area and revealed the core of 3 proverbs: *Nem eszik olyan forrón a kását (mint ahogy főzik)* (in all 5 languages), *Olcsó húsnak híg a leve* (in all 5 languages), *Az éhség nagy úr* (only in Hungarian and Slovak).

Our study can be expanded in the future by potential research of the proverbs of marginal languages of the Central European language area: Polish, Serbian and Ukrainian.

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## Streszczenie

### Grupa tematyczna żywienie, kulinaria, gościnność w węgierskim zasobie paremiologicznym

Celem niniejszego artykułu jest dobór węgierskich przysłów grupy tematycznej gastronomii i gościnności zarówno w sensie dosłownym, jak i przenośnym. W charakterze źródła wykorzystano ostatnie i wcześniejsze wydania słowników paremii. Przysłowia wybierano zarówno według słów kluczowych, jak i innych ich komponentów. Znaleziono znaczną ilość przysłów odnoszących się do danej grupy tematycznej. Za pomocą analizy porównawczej i opisowej cały zebrany materiał został podzielony na cztery podgrupy. Specjalny filtr semantyczny był zastosowany do identyfikacji w przysłowiach składnika specyficznych węgierskich realiów, tak zwanych „hungarikumów”. Dobór węgierskich przysłów danej grupy tematycznej był także wykorzystany do rozpatrzenia teorii wspólnego Środkowoeuropejskiego Obszaru Językowego.

**Słowa kluczowe:** kuchnia, gastronomia, gościnność, węgierski, hungarikum, przysłowia

## Аннотация

### Тематическая категория питание, кулинария и гостеприимство в венгерском паремиологическом фонде

Целью этого исследования является отбор венгерских пословиц тематической группы гастрономии и гостеприимства как в прямом, так и в переносном смысле. В качестве источника исследования использовались последние и более ранние издания словарей пословиц. Пословицы отбирались как по ключевым словам, так и по иным их компонентам. Было найдено значительное количество пословиц, относящихся к данной тематической группе. Путём компаративного и дескриптивного анализа весь найденный материал был разделён на четыре подгруппы. Особый семантический фильтр был использован для опознания в пословицах компонента специфических венгерских реалий, так называемых «хунгарикумов». Подборка венгерских пословиц данной тематической группы была также использована для рассмотрения теории совместного Центрально-Европейской лингвистического ареала.

**Ключевые слова:** кулинария, гастрономия, гостеприимство, венгерский, хунгарикум, пословицы