

Questionnaire on the Actual On-line Poetical Repertories

The title of the database: Répertoire de la poésie hongroise ancienne

The on-line address of the database: <http://rpha.elte.hu/rpha/>

1. Who are (and were) the contributors of the repertory?

General editor: Iván Horváth, editor: Gabriella H. Hubert, contributors: Zsuzsanna Font, János Herner, Etelka Szőnyi and István Vadai, data registering: Tamás Ruttner, programmer: György Gál.

The place of the development: Szeged. The place of the edition of the printed version: Paris (Éditions du Nouvel Objet, 1992).

2. During which period did you work on the database? Could you please describe the major steps of the work? Do you consider the repertorization completely fulfilled?

From 1972 to 2013.

No we don't. The repertory could be completed with many components (text of the poems, pictures of the sources etc.).

3. Did you get any financial aid from public or private foundations helping your investigation related to or facilitating the accomplishment of the database?

Yes we did. The repertory was made by means of state aid.

4. What corpus is treated in your repertory? Are there any previous printed or on-line scientific works dedicated to the same corpus? Did you succeed to reveal further sources or elements to this corpus in comparison to the previous state of the research? How many poems and sources are involved in the database?

The RPHA contains the Hungarian poetry from the very beginning (i.e. about 1300) until the end of the 16th century.

Yes there are. The corpus is partly published in a critical edition (*Régi Magyar Költők Tára*, ed. Áron Szilády et al., Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1877-2004). However, the RPHA is the first database which describes the early Hungarian poetry.

Yes we did. The critical edition used by the RPHA contained 436 poems.

The database collected about 700 sources, which contain 1521 poems.

5. Are all the data figuring in the repertory available to the users?

Yes.

6. Is it possible to perform complex searches in the database (combining different criteria, in order to determine a specific part of the integral corpus)? In this respect does your database offer a benefit of being constructed on computer as an on-line resource?

Yes it is possible.

Yes, of course. The database can be used difficult as a printed book. Complex searches are slow and cumbersome in the printed version of the repertory.

7. Could you please enumerate all poetical, musical, metric criteria registered in your database? What are the most significant patterns of the poems included in the corpus?

Genre, tone, type of the metric system, metrical schema, literary model, the first line of the literary model, the title of the literary model, the reference number of the hymns, the author of the literary model, the language of the literary model, colophon (has or has not), dedicated (yes or no, to whom), the data of the colophon, acrostic (has or has not or we do not know whether has or has not), the text of the acrostic, the data of the acrostic.

The most significant phenomena in the corpus is the huge majority of the isometric forms.

8. Do you consider as the unit of the description « abstract » poems as the philological work can reconstruct their ideal form, or the actual, conserved form of the poems? Did you take some specific data related to the poems from the manuscripts themselves or from reliable critical editions?

The database describes the poems on the basis of the original sources. They can be manuscripts and printed matters too.

9. Do you offer the text or/and the music of the poems in diplomatic edition, in critical edition or/and by the photographs of the original sources?

The former editions of the database had not offered the texts of the poems. Now we collect the photos of the original sources and link them to the database. This project planned to be ready early next year.

10. What kind or bibliographical information are offered to the users?

RPHA code, first line of the poem, title of the poem, author of the poem, every printed sources and manuscripts in which the poem was published (until the end of the 17th century).

11. Did you construct cross-references in order to facilitate the comparison of the corpus with other corpora treated in similar on-line or printed databases?

Yes, partly. If the poem is a hymn translated from Latin you can find the reference number of the major Bibliographies (*Analecta Hymnica*, *Répertoire hymnologique*).

12. How do you register the metrical and rhyming structure of the poems, and the different figures of repetition on the level of the poems' text (like refrain, leixa-pren, etc.)?

If the poem was metrical the database provides the name of the scheme (hexameter, pentameter...).

If the poem was syllabic the database provides the rhyme-scheme and the number of the syllables in the lines.

Rhyme: lowercase letters.

Number of the syllables in the line (in the brackets the place of the caesura): 8(4,4)

Refrain: capital letters.

13. Is your database freely accessible? With or without a confidential password?

Yes it is, you don't need any password.