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## THESES OF THE DISSERTATION

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### THE DEMOLITION OF THE GREAT WALL

Reflection on Western and Japanese Political and Military Actions  
Contributing to the Fall of the Chinese Empire  
in the Contemporary Hungarian Press (1839–1912)

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Budapest, 2025

## 1. AIM AND SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this thesis is to examine the Hungarian-language press coverage of the international political and military events that led to the fall of the Chinese Empire between 1839 and 1912. The research seeks to answer the question of what information the Hungarian journalistic readership had access to and what interpretative framework it adopted in connection with the events in East Asia that were significant for world history, and how this contributed to the formation of the Hungarian image of China.

The aim of the paper is not merely to present a chronological account of events in China, but to explore how domestic public discourse reflected on the crisis of the distant empire and how it used it in its own national self-understanding, its modernization dilemmas and its civilizational self-image. The starting point of the research is the realization that the reports on China were not only about East Asian relations, but also indirectly served the self-reflection of Hungarian society: the historical drama of China can be interpreted as a mirror image of Hungarian ideas and identities.

The specific focus of the research is therefore how the Hungarian-language audience with an interest in world politics was informed about the crisis of the Chinese empire during the period under study, and how these news, interpretations and commentaries were integrated into domestic public and cultural thinking. The paper also pays particular attention to the extent to which the Hungarian view of China was a borrowing of Western models, and at what points an independent, specifically Hungarian approach can be discerned.

## 2. JUSTIFICATION AND NOVELTY OF THE TOPIC

The research examines an area that has remained largely unexplored in Hungarian historiography: the representation of the fall of the Chinese Empire in the Hungarian-language press, and the patterns of interpretation of the contemporary Hungarian public opinion. In the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the Hungarian-language press reported in increasing detail on political and military events in China, but the historical interpretation of these reports and the analysis of the meanings they contain have not yet been systematically examined.

The timeliness of the research is increased by the fact that during the institutionalisation of Hungarian sinology after 1949, Hungarian-language knowledge of China from the preceding periods – the writings of missionaries, world travellers,

engineers, ship doctors, scientists, etc. – were gradually relegated to the background, and often even considered worthless or ideologically charged. Sources from this period – newspaper articles, glossaries, cartoons, encyclopaedias, travelogues – have remained largely unprocessed, relegated to the depths of libraries and archives or considered a difficult-to-access antiquarian rarity.

The novelty of the topic lies in the fact that by turning to these forgotten sources and revealing their richness in quantity and content, it is possible to shed new light on the role played by the image of China in contemporary Hungarian public thought. What counts in the analysis is not only the raw information, but also the information that – consciously or unconsciously – contributed to the development of a specific, historically and culturally significant image of China.

### 3. SETTING THE PERIOD FOR THE RESEARCH

The research examines the Hungarian-language press material of the period between 1839 and 1912. The starting date, 1839, is the year of the outbreak of the first Opium War in Chinese history, which Chinese historiography considers the beginning of the so-called "century of humiliation" (*bainian guochi*). This series of events marks not only the beginning of China's modern history, but also the beginning of the growing presence of Western powers in China.

The choice of the starting point is also justified by the Hungarian context: the Hungarian-language press, first of all through the *Pesti Hírlap* (1841), which was interested in world political issues, emerged from the 1840s onwards. Thus, the study is not only aligned with the history of China, but also with the chronology of the development of the Hungarian press.

The investigation ends in 1912, the year of the official end of the Chinese Empire. Although the proclamation of the Republic took place on 1 January, the actual abdication of the Qing dynasty took place on 12 February, marking a historic milestone in the institutional history of the imperial era, which lasted for more than two thousand years.

The seventy-two years of the study do not fully cover the 'century of humiliation' as it is known in Chinese historiography, but they are long enough to allow the combined effects of Western intervention, the disintegration of the empire and the attempts at reform to emerge – and to make sense of the Hungarian press' reflection on these processes.

The demarcation of the era is consciously not aligned with European or Hungarian domestic political events (such as "the era of dualism"), but follows the logic of Chinese history. The study is thus able to clearly record how the transformations of the Chinese empire appeared in the Hungarian-language public sphere – according to their own chronology, but through the horizon of the Hungarian reader.

#### 4. SOURCES OF RESEARCH

The launch of the *Pesti Napló* on 9 March 1850 is considered to be the most important event in the history of the press in the two decades following the 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence. Published six times a week, it was one of the most influential and subscribed political newspapers until its closure in October 1939. Since the *Pesti Napló* existed from 1850 to the end of the period under study, it was natural to rely largely on this press organ.

Since my research is not simply a tracing of events in China, I have placed great emphasis on articles, editorials, publicists, reviews, etc., which provide an analytical summary or some kind of evaluation of current events, many of whose authors are known. For this type of study I have of course included other contemporary newspapers, which thus provide a useful and instructive supplement to those published in the *Pesti Napló*.

In addition to the press material, the research used as background sources Hungarian-language encyclopaedias of the 19th and early 20th centuries, world travellers' accounts, historical summaries, and the writings of missionaries and scholars who had visited the region. While these sources do not always meet the criteria of modern scholarship, they are important imprints of how the image of China appeared in the contemporary Hungarian knowledge system.

#### 5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The thesis fits into the field of the history of relations within historiography, but from the methodological point of view it is an investigation with a focus on the history of ideas. The aim of the research was not to reconstruct the political or diplomatic chronology of events in China, but to explore how these events were given meaning in the Hungarian-language press and how they became part of national self-reflection and identity formation.

The starting point is the realisation that the press is not only a medium for transmitting information, but also a meaning-making space that reacts to world events

within its own conceptual and interpretative framework. The research therefore examined not only the content published, but also the linguistic, rhetorical and narrative patterns through which China became "narratable" for the Hungarian reader.

The focus of the analysis was not the history of China itself, but the history of knowledge about China. In this sense, the news and reports on the fall of the Chinese empire were interpreted not in themselves, but in the context of the history of ideas. In the course of the study, it proved particularly important to explore the discursive patterns in which China appeared as other: at once exotic foreigner and oriental relative, at once threatening example and reflective mirror image.

I did not treat the press material as a "source of fact", but as a reflection of the community's worldview, patterns of interpretation and ideological reflections of the period. Particular attention was paid to those points where patterns taken from the Western press took on new meanings in the Hungarian context, and to those cases where Hungarian public opinion tried to develop an independent relationship with China – for example, as part of a symbolic map of Turanism, indigenous theories or bourgeois lifestyles.

The chosen methodology allowed the study to go beyond the content analysis of the news and to shed light on how the discourse on China functioned as a national self-definition exercise and contributed to the shaping of contemporary Hungarian public thinking.

## 6. STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS

The dissertation is divided into nine chapters, which are thematically and chronologically interconnected. The structure is designed to provide the reader with a comprehensive picture of the Hungarian reception of the fall of the Chinese Empire, while the investigation gradually moves towards deeper layers of source types, interpretative patterns and discursive forms.

The first two chapters do not strictly speaking belong to the central period of the research (1839-1912), but provide a theoretical and pre-historical framework. Chapter 1 discusses the background of the research in the history of knowledge and the history of relations, and presents the main stages in the development of the Hungarian-language image of China. Chapter 2 examines the era of the so-called "unequal treaties", when there was no Hungarian-language press to cover events in near-real time. These chapters therefore serve more as an intellectual preparation for the main part of the dissertation.

Chapters 3 to 9 discuss the chosen period in a consistent manner: in addition to the interpretation of Chinese political events as conveyed by the Hungarian press, they also deal with the function of stylistic devices, metaphors, ideological readings and allegorical structures. The concluding chapters of the thesis pay special attention to the cultural and ideological-historical fields of meaning through which China could become a mirror image of Hungarian self-reflection.

The ultimate aim of the structure is not only to provide a chronological or thematic overview, but also to draw an ideo-historical arc showing how the Hungarian image of China was shaped, fragmented and densified from the end of the 19th century until the proclamation of the Republic in 1912.

## **Chapter 1**

The first chapter presents the history of the development of the image of China in Hungarian, with special attention to the primary, often forgotten sources: newspaper articles, travelogues, educational works, encyclopaedias, missionary accounts and other texts aimed at learning about China. The chapter not only lists the sources in an inventory form, but also interprets their underlying intentions, ideological frameworks and rhetorical specificities.

This section is not strictly related to the central period of the research, but it is essential for understanding later receptions: it explores what background knowledge, indirect impressions, prejudices or curiosity determined the attitude of Hungarian readers towards China even before the mid-nineteenth century. The first century of representation of China in Hungarian has not been dealt with in such depth and detail before: the chapter is not only a context-forming contribution, but also a valuable contribution to the history of ideas.

## **Chapter Two**

The second chapter describes the development of the system of "unequal treaties" with China, with particular reference to their political, legal and symbolic meaning. The analysis focuses on how the Chinese empire became part of the treaty order imposed by Western powers and how an international status emerged in which China was increasingly reduced to a semi-periphery deprived of its sovereignty.

This chapter does not belong to the narrower period of the research either, since the Hungarian-language press was not able to react synchronously to the events in East Asia at

that time for technological and geopolitical reasons. The historical presentation of the emergence of the treaty order plays a contextual role: it fundamentally defines the framework within which the Hungarian press interpreted and further shaped the image of China in later years.

Therefore, the chapter does not end with an independent conclusion, but the source analysis of the essay with an ideo-historical focus starts from the third chapter onwards.

### **Chapter Three**

The third chapter examines the Hungarian press coverage of the Sino-British War (1839-1842), the first Opium War, as the opening point of the research timeframe. The chapter analyses in detail how the Hungarian-language press interpreted the events of the conflict, the development of the operations, the specifics of the Chinese defence, and the technological and moral aspects of the military superiority of the Western powers.

The image of China presented in press reports reflected romantic exoticising tendencies, civilisational devaluation, as well as political and economic frames of interpretation. The chapter also highlights examples of the linguistic and rhetorical devices used in contemporary reports to construct the figure of the 'Chinese other', often to justify Western superiority.

This is the first chapter that systematically applies the dissertation's methodology of the history of ideas, and also leads through to the levels of press language and symbolic interpretation in the following chapters.

### **Chapter Four**

The fourth chapter analyses the Hungarian press representations of the first phase of the Taiping Uprising (1850-1864), focusing on the echoes of the initial events of the uprising and the figure of the leader of the uprising, Hong Xiuquan. At this time, the Hungarian-language press was already reporting regularly and in relative detail on the Chinese internal war, even if often relying on secondary, Western sources.

The chapter will show how the religious motifs and Christian inspirations of the uprising appeared, and how the press handled relations between the rebels and the imperialists. The texts blend elements of romantic interest, civilisational judgement and political incomprehension, all of which contributed to the distorted or simplistic image of the Taiping movement in contemporary Hungarian public opinion.

## **Chapter Five**

Chapter Five examines the second, final phase of the Taiping uprising, especially its dramatic, brutal and irrational moments as they appeared in the Hungarian-language press. Contemporary reports increasingly emphasise the depiction of massacres, looting and social disintegration, in which China becomes the scene of civilisational collapse.

The chapter also shows how the perception of Hong Xiuquan changed: the initial religious founder or prophet-like character gradually distorts into a grotesque, half-mad figure. The narratives unfolding around the Taiping leaders are organised in the press into a kind of orientalisising rhetoric emphasising decadence.

In the Hungarian press, the uprising is thus presented not only as a series of historical events, but also as an object of moral and cultural judgement, in which China is portrayed as a foreign and disintegrating world – thus reinforcing the discursive foundations of Western supremacy.

## **Chapter Six**

Chapter Six examines the political and press discourse around the phrase "encirclement of China" in the press of the second half of the nineteenth century. The concept expresses China's gradual isolation, subordination and colonial vulnerability in foreign policy, which was implemented in parallel by Western powers, including Russia, Japan and the European superpowers.

The Hungarian-language press often reacted to the geopolitical developments of the time with linguistically militarised metaphors of strategic logic: China appeared as a fenced-in, passive and often helpless actor. The chapter examines how these images were fixed on the mental map of the Hungarian readership, and how China's role as a great power chessboard was interpreted in Hungarian press discourse.

Through the analysis of this discourse, it becomes clear how the press promoted the conceptual simplification and cultural distancing of Chinese political events, thereby embedding a specific Hungarian version of Orientalism.

## **Chapter Seven**

Chapter Seven analyses the press coverage of the Japan-China war (1894-1895), with special reference to the new role of Japan and the "yellow peril" topos that was forming in the Hungarian-language press at the time. According to contemporary reports, the war demonstrated the failure of the Chinese military leadership on the one hand and the success



of Japan's modernization on the other, which resulted in the exchange of the image of the barbarian and the civilized East in the press.

The chapter details how Japan became a new and threatening power in the contemporary European and Hungarian imagination, a power that could threaten not only China but also the dominance of the West more broadly. The discourses in the press are often contradictory: Japan is presented as both a model of civilisation and a threatening, distorted copy.

The chapter thus examines how Hungarian public opinion interpreted the relationship of the two Asian powers to each other and to the West, and how a new type of narrative of fear and power was constructed in this context.

## **Chapter Eight**

Chapter Eight examines the Hungarian press coverage of the Boxer Rebellion (1899–1901). The particular significance of the topic is that military units of the Austro–Hungarian Monarchy, including Hungarian soldiers, took part in the suppression of the uprising as part of the international intervention carried out as an alliance of eight nations. This was the first time that events in China had become a foreign policy and military conflict with a real Hungarian presence, and it was a major focus of the press. This is the longest and one of the most important chapters of this thesis.

The chapter analyses the Hungarian-language press coverage of the fighting, the siege of Beijing, the persecution of Christian missionaries, and the presence of the Monarchy's navy in China. For the Hungarian press, this participation was both a sign of patriotic pride and a commitment to civilisation, reflected in the rhetoric of the language used in the newspapers.

In the press portrayal of the Boxer Rebellion, the Chinese were often portrayed as a fanatical, irrational, bloodthirsty mob, while the Western – including Hungarian – presence was interpreted as a civilising mission to create order. The chapter will thus also show how the Boxer Rebellion became a key theme of Hungarian national self-reflection and how a specific Hungarian Orientalist narrative emerged.

## **Chapter Nine**

The ninth and final chapter examines the situation in the last days of the imperial era, when the Austro–Hungarian Empire acquired a small concession in Tianjin. This 'pocket colony' was not merely a diplomatic success or a military presence, but also had symbolic value:

for the Hungarian public, China had entered the geopolitical space of the Monarchy for good.

The press reacted to this development in different ways: official and pro-government newspapers interpreted the presence as a civilising mission, while other publications viewed it with scepticism or as a sign of imperial pathfinding. The chapter will show how this ambivalent attitude appeared at the level of discourse and how it was linked to the dilemmas of modernisation and the self-image of the Monarchy, including Hungary.

In the second half of the chapter, news reports and interpretations of the fall of the Chinese Empire appear in the press. In the shadow of the Monarchy's own endgame, there is an increasing number of reflections that read China's example as a warning or a mirror image of the Hungarian political and cultural situation. The image of China emerging in the press can thus be interpreted as the last self-reflexive moment of an era.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS OF THE THESIS

The international political and military processes that led to the fall of the Chinese Empire, which the Hungarian press followed with increasing interest and more and more frequent and detailed reports between 1839 and 1912, not only provided a distant imprint of world political events for the Hungarian journalistic audience, but also opened up a field of interpretation in which our own national dilemmas, our modernization struggles and our civilizational self-definition were articulated. The historical upheaval of China, the slow disintegration of the "Giant East" appeared on the Hungarian interpretative horizon not as an isolated phenomenon, but as a kind of mirror in which Hungarians could examine their own situation, their possibilities and limitations.

This reflection, however, was not conscious and was certainly not professionally grounded. The discourse of the press lacked the conceptual tools necessary for interpreting Asian cultures, yet, in talking about China, fundamental questions such as the relationship between progress and tradition, the external and internal boundaries of national identity, and the dilemma of fitting into the world political order were raised. Thus, the narrative of the crisis of the Chinese empire took on the role of allegory, often imperceptibly: the Hungarian audience in China was not only contemplating another civilisation, but also reading its own future, past and destiny.

The presentation of the dysfunction of the Chinese state in the European press – and thus also in the Hungarian newspapers – not only served an informative function, but also conveyed an evaluative attitude: backwardness, immobility, and a stubborn adherence to tradition were not simply presented as political errors, but as a civilizational sin. In this discourse, the image of the doomed, declining Chinese Empire referred not only to a specific state, but to the timeless East as a whole – thus China became the antithesis of modernity, and in contrast to it, the self-justification of the progressive West, and in it Hungary, was articulated.

China as the other, as the external counterpoint of Hungarian self-identity, played a double role in the national discourse. On the one hand, it appeared as an exotic stranger – with unnamable customs, unknowable logic, distorted social structure – and on the other hand, it also provided an opportunity for cultural and historical affinity. This contradiction allowed the Hungarian press to treat the fall of the Chinese empire as both an example of deterrence and a fate from which the Hungarian nation sought to distance itself, and at the same time as a kind of historical parallel reflecting its own vulnerability, its Eastern heritage and its difficulties of modernisation. It was in this duality that the specific ideo-historical space unfolded in which China was not only a real place but also a symbolic position.

The discourse of the Hungarian press therefore not only spoke about China, but also shaped itself: in the interpretation of distant events it repeatedly reaffirmed the Western orientation of Hungarian identity, while at the same time – especially around the turn of the century – it was ambivalent about its own Eastern heritage. For the Hungarian reader, the image of Chinese decadence and belatedness was both familiar and alien, and it was in this duality that the mechanism of ideological identification and dissociation operated. The press therefore not only reported, but also interpreted, and thus – even if indirectly – participated in shaping the national self-image.

The transversal presence of colonial logics in this discourse deserves special attention. Although Hungary did not have colonies and the Hungarian political community itself lived under imperial subordination, it nonetheless adopted and internalised, through the translations of the Western press, the discourses that defined European narratives about China. The consciousness of civilisational superiority, the use of orientalist schemata, the idea of the 'white man's burden' – all these appeared in the Hungarian press, often uncritically, sometimes with mockery or detachment. This received and filtered imperialism, however, reveals not only about China, but also about Hungarian self-

understanding: how we wished to become part of civilised Europe and how we defined our own place in the global hierarchy.

However, this process of self-understanding is not smooth, nor is it free from internal ruptures. The ideological and historical significance of the Hungarian image of China lies precisely in the fact that it simultaneously displays both a coveted civilisational superiority and a deeply rooted sense of Eastern heritage. The news of the fall of the Chinese empire was therefore not just information, but an identity-forming element that contributed to the redefinition of Hungarian identity in the modern world. The historical crisis of the other half of the world thus became – through the Hungarian press – an allegory of our own modernity.

In the context of this historical self-reflection, the impact of Hungarian Turanism and the search for ancestral homeland on the perception of China deserves special attention. In the late 19th and early 20th century, the Turanist movement, which was strengthening in the Hungarian national consciousness, reinterpreted the points of connection with the East, and thus elevated China to a special status. The promise of a distant kinship and the reality of cultural strangeness appeared at the same time: some features of the Chinese past – the centralised empire, literacy, long historical continuity – were viewed with respect, while others – despotism, immobility, the casteist social order – were sharply criticised. The fall of the Chinese empire was thus interpreted in Turanist discourse as a cautionary tale, warning of the dangers of assuming an oriental origin and reinforcing the need for a western orientation.

The acceleration in the arrival of news in the last third of the 19th century, especially with the advent of the telegraph, was not only a technical development, but also led to a transformation in the perception of time and space. World politics was brought within the reach of the Hungarian reader: China was no longer an exotic landscape of the past, but a site of contemporary problems. However, this also increased the responsibility for interpreting information, which the contemporary press could only partly meet. Rapid news cycles and a lack of sufficient background knowledge encouraged sensationalism, distortion and the spread of fake news. These not only hindered the understanding of events in China, but also had an ideological and historical significance in themselves: they showed how news works as a tool for the exercise of power and how the image of a distant world becomes the subject of domestic political interpretation.

In Hungary, there was no real background of China expertise in the period under review. The lack of access to language and history, and the lack of institutionalisation of

independent research on the Far East forced the press to rely on foreign sources. This meant not only the adoption of biases but also the ideological vulnerability of the Hungarian press. Thus, the interpretation of Chinese events was born not from reality, but from the encounter between European mediation and domestic ideological demands. This lack of knowledge led not only to mistakes but also to one-sided images, which influenced the Hungarian image of China for a long time.

Finally, it should be stressed that the vast majority of the information was second-hand, from the foreign press. This not only resulted in distortions of content, but also showed a lack of independence of national interpretations. The Hungarian press – especially in the second half of the 19th century – increasingly spoke about China in the "voice of Europe", and this way of speaking was also a self-definition. The fall of the Chinese empire was thus not merely a historical event, but a strange, mirror-like motif in the history of Hungarian ideas: something that is not us – and yet it is about us. In other words, the Hungarian press material reporting on the fall of the Chinese empire speaks not only of what we knew or did not know about China, but also of what we thought about ourselves. The image of Chinese decline was both foreign and familiar: foreign because it depicted a distant culture, and familiar because – between the lines – it reflected our own political fears, national dilemmas and modernisation struggles. Thus, interpreting the events in China was also a self-reflection: what it means to be a nation in a world of empires, how to survive the crises of modernity, and what kind of future we can imagine in a changing world order.

## 8. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The research is based on a unique source base, in which hundreds of contemporary Hungarian-language newspaper articles, glossaries, historical summaries, encyclopaedia articles, world travel reports, missionary writings and other texts aimed at the study of China have been processed. This corpus is unparalleled in the history of Hungarian research on China, not only in its scope but also in its thematic diversity.

The representation of China in the Hungarian-language press between 1839 and 1912 was the first to be subjected to a comprehensive ideo-historical interpretation, revealing the interpretative schemata and cultural codes behind the reports on the fall of the Chinese Empire.

The research demonstrates that the Hungarian image of China is not merely a copy of Western models, but at several points a specific attitude enriched by national interpretations – especially in the discourses of Turanism, the search for ancestral homeland and civic self-definition.

The news of events in China also played an allegorical role: the Hungarian public reflected on their own national dilemmas, their search for civilisation and their political self-image.

It was found that the image of China that reached the Hungarian audience was necessarily fragmented and distorted, partly due to a lack of expertise and partly due to the dominance of second-hand foreign sources.

The thesis contributes to Hungarian research on the history of ideas by examining not only the image of China, but also its origins in the history of knowledge, thus opening up a new dimension in the historical study of national self-reflection.

## 9. POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The present thesis is one of the first comprehensive attempts to examine the representation of China in the Hungarian language. The thesis is part of my long-term research plan, which aims at a complete reconstruction of the historical development of the Hungarian image of China from the beginning of the 18th century to the mid-20th century.

The primary possibility of continuing the research is to extend the period of 1839-1912 examined in this thesis backwards in time, towards the first Hungarian-language references to China in the Enlightenment period, and forwards, to the domestic reception of China in the Republican and Communist periods, with special reference to the press of the period 1912-1949.

Another relevant continuation is the more differentiated examination of media types: in addition to the printed press, the image of China in caricatures, engravings, illustrated magazines, textbooks, popular literature, etc. also offers a rich field of interpretation.

The research is therefore not a closed process, but the first stage of a comprehensive, knowledge-historical enterprise, which can be further deepened by further sub-analyses, thematic and chronological extensions, contributing not only to the enrichment of the Hungarian image of China, but also to the history of ideas, the history of the press and the history of identity in Hungary.

## OWN PUBLICATIONS ON THE TOPIC OF THE THESIS

- „Vörösmarty Mihály *Chinai literatura* című kiadatlan kézírata”. *Keletkutatás*, 2020 ősz. 33–54.  
([https://korosicsomatarsasag.hu/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Keletkutatás\\_2020-osz.pdf](https://korosicsomatarsasag.hu/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Keletkutatás_2020-osz.pdf))
- „Méltán nevezhetni chinai Homérnak”: A *Dalok* könyvével (*Si king*) kapcsolatos magyar nyelvű ismeretek és fordítások első évszázada I. *Távol-keleti Tanulmányok* 2020/1: 26–56. (DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38144/TKT.2020.1.2>)
- „Méltán nevezhetni chinai Homérnak”: A *Dalok* könyvével (*Si king*) kapcsolatos magyar nyelvű ismeretek és fordítások első évszázada II. *Távol-keleti Tanulmányok* 2020/2: 31–63. (DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38144/TKT.2020.2.2>)
- A gárda dala*. A *Dalok* könyve 185. versének magyar műfordításairól. *Távol-keleti Tanulmányok* 2022/2: 47–86. (DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38144/TKT.2022.2.2>)
- „Nemzetépítés egy mitikus eredetű fajelmélettel. A Sárga Császár alakja és szerepe Zou Rong *A forradalmi hadsereg* című röpiratában”. *Orpheus Noster* 2023/2 (50. szám): 46–67.
- „A tudományos-fantasztikus regény mint a nemzeti remény és a történelmi igazságtétel irodalmi eszköze”. Bihegua Zhuren, *Új korszak. A világ, amit kínai diktál*. Fordította: Tokaji Zsolt. Budapest: Multiverzum Kiadó: 2024: 215–237.
- „*Napnyugot’ tsudája, Kelet’ Szokratesse*” – *A magyar Konfuciusz-kép kialakulása és fejlődésének korai időszaka*. [6 szerzői ív terjedelmű monográfia.] Budapest: Troubadour Books Kiadó. [Várható megjelenés: 2025.]

## CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS ON THE THESIS TOPIC

- „Nem jó az idegen ördögöt a falra festeni” – A bokszerlázadás reflexiója a korabeli magyar élclapokban. A Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem Történelemtudományi Doktori Iskolájának műhelykonferenciája. 2021. november 18.
- A Zichyek és Kína. A Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem Történelemtudományi Doktori Iskolájának műhelykonferenciája. 2022. december 8.