

Tapodi Zsuzsa: Small and Large Regions, Centre and Periphery at the Beginning of the 21th Century

Keywords: *literary and cultural Eurocentrism, national literature, world literature, Transylvanian Hungarian literature, centre-periphery dichotomy, network theory*

Literary and cultural Eurocentrism is often questioned today. The comparison of the specific values of the national literature with those of the world literature also implies the centre-periphery conflict. The cyclical debates of the Transylvanian Hungarian literature have their source in loss of the centre, in peripheral existence.

It would be advisable to replace the centre-periphery dichotomy with the model of the network theory in the intellectual life of minority communities. For a flourishing regional national culture it is more advantageous to have a network of nodes, interacting in a continuous connection with each other, than the monopoly of the only center.

Dávid Gyula: Final Accounts about the Encyclopedia – Looking towards the Future

Keywords: *The Encyclopedia of Hungarian Literature in Romania, editing and publishing circumstances, Kriterion Publishing House, Transylvanian Museum Society, minority spiritual life*

The Encyclopedia of Hungarian Literature in Romania, which came to an end with its fifth volume in 2010, is the greatest proposition of the contemporary Hungarian literary- and specialist community from Romania.

Its initiator and editor of the first two volumes was Edgár Balogh, and József Vencel assembled the basic index of the entries. Starting from the third volume the editor was Gyula Dávid.

The starting year of the work is 1968; the first volume (A–F) appeared in the edition of the Kriterion Publishing House, with Ferenc Deák's cover, the second volume (G–Ke) was ready in 1983 but it could appear only after the fall of the communist dictatorship, the third one (Ki–M) came out in 1994 in a common edition with the Transylvanian Museum Society, the fourth volume (N–R) appeared in 2002, and the last piece contained the entries with the initials T–Zs in two parts.

The whole content of the five volumes is 4212 pages of book, containing the entries of 228 contributors during the 40 years of work. 16 of them sign entries in all the five volumes. Besides the 10-member editorial committee which teamed up at the beginning, the main part of the work was done by specialist editors and territorial editors – they have also changed in the course of time.

The editing and publishing went on under rigorous circumstances, fact which can be explained by the intervention of censorship in the first two decades, and later by the uncertainty of material background. Behind this work there was no background institution – except for the different kinds of help from the Kriterion Publishing

House, then the Transylvanian Museum Society and the Szabédi-House in Kolozsvár. The members taking part in it did their job very often voluntarily, without any material compensation.

The encyclopedia takes on the overall consideration of the Hungarian literacy appeared in Romania after 1919. According to the predefined editorial conception – which could be maintained throughout the work in its main respects – the sense of “literature” prevailed in a wide way. We meant the whole of literacy by it, but it expanded to other domains, as well, which could be connected with literacy: the certain domains of fine arts, literatures of music and performance art, the background institutions of spiritual life.

The events before the starting date of 1919 – which was determined by the pressure of the authorities – could be included in the introduction of summarizing entries, and we could speak about the classical and contemporary literature of Hungary only in the entries which presented the relations and afterlives of outstanding Transylvanian/Romanian writers. Only those authors could participate who were present with their work in the minority spiritual life – after Transylvania was attached to Romania.

In this presentation the editor-in-chief of the last volumes summarizes the genesis of the work, the problems appeared as a consequence of the above mentioned conception, talks about problematic cases and makeshifts. Finally, he tries to survey how this work could be extended – reassessing the forced ideology and standardizing, completing the limited information of the previous volumes – which were the results of the protracted publishing.

Újlaki-Nagy Réka: Sabbatarian Millenarism

Keywords: *reformation era, sabbatarian millenarism, the belief of Jesus-Messiah, judaic messianism, activity of Simon Péchi*

It is to be regretted that concerning the Hungarian speaker territories there is no detached review about the millenarism, in the reformation era wide-spread phenomenon. These manifestations of enthusiasm remained in the background of the historiographical interest, in most of the cases they were handled like insane fantasies.

The opinions differ regarding the existence of sabbatarian millenarism too. This essay brings textual proofs for the existence of these expectations, and tries to outline the state of these beliefs. The question is exciting because the sabbatarians were attached to the christianism just with the belief of Jesus-Messiah. The thesis of the millenarianism came up with the reformation by them too, but in consequence of their specific lore system they had to develop an unique conception concerning this question too. As it is shown in this essay, it seems there weren't any excited and hot expectations between them. In the beginning of the movement we can still meet ideas, which are deriving mainly from the Christianity, and these ideas later, with the activity of Simon Péchi slowly pass to judaic messianism.

Baricz Ágnes: The *Catholicus reformatus*-Translation of Mihály Orvos Suri

Keywords: *Mihály Suri Orvos, William Perkins, Hungarian translation, religious literature, 17th century*

The Puritan theologian and writer, William Perkins had a considerable influence on the early modern Hungarian literature with several of his works translated and printed, even reprinted during the 17th century in Hungary.

So far, the 1620 edition of the *Catholicus reformatus* (Hungarian translation of Perkins' *A Reformed Catholike*, Cambridge, 1598) has been regarded as the starting point of the reception of Perkins and of Puritan ideas in Hungary.

The manuscript No.1430 in the manuscript collection of the Transylvanian Museum Society, now part of the holdings of the Central University Library of Cluj/Kolozsvár contains a much earlier translation of the *Catholicus reformatus*, carried out in 1602 by Mihály Orvos Suri, at that time student of theology at the Academies of Heidelberg and Herborn, Germany, later Calvinist preacher of Sárospatak.

The study presents this so far unknown manuscript and its little-known translator.

Bányász Melinda: Kazinczy-Interpretations

Keywords: *Ferenc Kazinczy, Hungarian national consciousness, history, literature, modern marxistic historiography, rythm, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Gergely Berzeviczy, democratic trends, latin language, Vienna*

Kazinczy Ferenc, the symbolic founding father of the modern hungarian literature, is one of the most contested figure of the Hungarian national consciousness. A bewildering variety of highly controversial opinions characterizes the interpretations of his activity. Even the representants of the democratic trends are divided in their judgements. Ady Endre one of the greatest poets considered him, as a destroyer of the good hungarian language, on the other part the friend of Ady, Hatvany Lajos praised him as an outstanding figure of the hungarian democracy. For the antiwestern orientation he remained the first enemy. In the hungarian modern marxistic historiography of the '60–70-es he became the bad boy, an ideologue of the so called feudal nationalism or that of the intolerant linguistic nationalism, the good boy is Berzeviczy Gergely, who professed a supraethnic state-nationalism, and the hegemony of the latin language. Their debat was really a prologue of the modern liberal nationalism. Their debate put an end to their friendship. Nevertheless the binary model is wrong too. The research in the archives led to the following alternative: Berzeviczy made an option for the dictatorship of the reforms, whereas Kazinczy argued in favour of a balanced, but slowly reform on constitutional base. Berzeviczy had dubious relations with certain political cercles in Vienna, from which Kazinczy had a quite a strong phobia. His life is a story of the fidelity to the values of the enlightenment. The dialectics of his ideas is that of Rousseau. One can detect influences of Rousseau on Kazinczy, and there are some parallels and coincidences in their views concerning the problem of the rythm of the social change and the process of the nation building. In Hungary after 1956 the appreciation of Kazinczy was distorted by the new official antinational trend, whereas in Újvidék (Novi Sad) and Kolozsvár (Cluj) the presentation of his work and life was less contaminated by the official communist ideology.

Szegedy-Maszák Mihály: Mihály Babits on the Concept of the Nation

Keywords: *Mihály Babits, Hungarian poet, concept of the Nation, Ernest Renan*

The Hungarian poet Mihály Babits was brought up on the ideas of Ernest Renan (1823–1892). The French thinker was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1859, and his ideas on the nation became the common currency of Hungarian culture by the end of the nineteenth century. Throughout his career Babits

accepted Renan's distinction between race, based on ethnicity, and nation, determined by collective memory. In other respects his views changed after 1920. Before 1914 he was critical of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and towards the end of World War I he became overly optimistic about international progress. The Peace Treaty of Trianon signed in 1920 convinced him that his hopes had been misguided. In 1928 he published a long essay on *La trahison des clercs*, a book by Julien Benda (1867-1956), a follower of Renan. In this text the Hungarian poet drew a comparison between the loss of Alsace and Lorraine after the Prussian-French war of 1870 and that of two thirds of the territory of Hungary after World War I. His later essays have two main characteristics: on the one hand, they express a nostalgia for the past, the world before 1914, on the other hand, they present the legacy of Classical Antiquity as an antidote to the rise of nationalism

Antal Balázs: Forming Presence Literary Reviews on the World Wide Web

Keywords: *Hungarian online literary reviews, magazines, literary blogs, genres, text-types*

In my essay I tried to show the main structure of the Hungarian online literary reviews, magazines and the most important literary blogs. First of all, I counted the problems of making online forms out of paper books, like the complex method of the book digitalization, difficulty of the use of character recognizer softwares etc. There are three types of online literary reviews: websites including only a glint of the printed version; sites belonging to printed reviews with some actual online content; and the last in the queue: online magazines, journals, blogs without any paper form. I wrote about the quandary about registered or free users, interactive pages, *intermedia* contents (moving pictures and sound in the hypertext flow), and differences between *.pdf* and *.html* extension files. Online publication needs new genres, new text-types. Longer narratives or essays are no longer readable in the world of Internet, because the methods of reading went thorough changes in the era of new media realization. Internet needs short, mostly actual news and reports, short stories, briefer narratives and poems. The most popular literary sites (like *litera.hu* or *dokk.hu*) know that the readers like to see their own writings next to the 'professional writers'. Of course, there are a lot of other questions coming up and around online publishing – and my work only wants to be a little review over this day by day renewing scene.

Benda Mihály: Aragon Boulevard or the Description of the Town in his Novel *Hunok Párisban* [Huns in Paris]

Keywords: *Paris, Gyula Illyés, Hungarians, emigration 1919, urban literature, flaneur, atmosphere, 1840, view, walk*

Gyula Illyés, Hungarian poet, fiction writer, essayist and dramatist, emigrated to Paris after the fall of the Hungarian Republic in 1919. There, he came into contact with the working class movement as well as with surrealistic circles. Strongly influenced by modern French writing, Illyés nevertheless adopted realism in his novels. He reflects upon his emigration times in Paris in his novel, *Hunok Párisban* [*Huns in Paris*]. The present paper focuses on the following main issues in relation to this novel: types of description, panoramic views, walks, atmosphere of certain districts, the stylistic characteristics of the descriptive sequences. Illyés's description of Paris is a classic example of a type of urban literature that was pioneered in Paris of the 1840s, and was used to celebrate

the diversity and dynamism of the modern city. At the center of his description was the figure of the *flâneur*, or urban stroller, who embodied and represented the quintessential qualities of urban modernity.

Bura László: Pakocs (Pakots) Károly Questions and Viewpoints Regarding the Research of the Poet-Writer's Life-work and his Personality

Keywords: *Károly Pakocs (Pakots), poet-writer, Hungarian religious literature*

The study sketches out the poet-writer Pakocs Károly's life-work written between 1924 and 1946. (He was born in Nagykároly, on 17th November, 1892 and died in Bucharest, on 23rd October, 1966.)

The study raises two important questions which could help the literary historian in the analysis of Pakocs's prolific oeuvre – both as a writer and a poet (7 volumes of poems, 3 volumes of short stories, 2 novels, an experiment on playwriting, volumes of literary translations, editor). These questions suggest that the poet-writer's historical background, public life and political manifestations need to be approached from an objective point of view:

The literary historian dealing with these works 1) has to find the place of Pakocs Károly's poetry, prose fiction and religious writings in Hungarian literature, as well as in the Catholic and religious-ideological literature. 2) He has to show the literary value of Pakocs's two memoirs, and in the case of the one with ecclesiastical concerns he has to answer the question whether or not it has relevant (historical) source-value.

As far as the first question is concerned, the writer draws our attention to the fact that literary historians and critics who undertake the analysis and reinterpretation of Pakocs Károly's literary works and that of the development of his poetry, have to be attentive to questions of different concerns: theory of literature, aesthetics and psychology of creative powers have to be the new viewpoints in this respect, which in Pakocs's time were not paid the appropriate amount of attention to. This way the question of literary reception and that of the connections of the poet-writer to the literary trends of his age become unavoidable. According to the study the revelation of the inner psychic problems and conflicts which made the poet-writer create, is of utmost importance.

Pakocs wrote his two memoirs in his characteristically readable style after his first imprisonment. According to the study these works are sources of valuable information about the poet's personality, way of thinking and ambitions. What is more, it serves with important fact-data for the experts of stylistics, text linguistics, communication theory and psychology.

Bartha Katalin Ágnes: László Szabédi and the Unitarian High School from Cluj (Kolozsvár)

Keywords: *László Szabédi, Unitarian High School, Cluj-Kolozsvár, Harold Bloom*

The years spent in the Unitarian High School from Kolozsvár determined the poetry of László Szabédi. In what follows, besides sketching his family and school environment, the study will focus primarily on his activity within the school's self-educating group. As the reception of Szabédi didn't include a comprehensive analysis of his

poems written during his youth, I will disclose the internal functioning of this early poetry workshop. Harold Bloom's theory on the *Anxiety of Influence* will be used throughout the analysis, as a theoretical frame.

Bányai Éva: Deregalisation. Notions of Space in the Writings of Gábor Vida

Keywords: *Gábor Vida, contemporary Hungarian prosaic writing, „Nem szabad és nem királyi” (Not free and not royal)*

In recent years appeared a number of contemporary Hungarian prosaic writings in which the visualisation of the interlinguistic and intercultural experience play a very significant role. In the prosaic writings, which come into existence in the intercultural border-space, unfolds the heterogeneity of the cultural space. The estrangement from the narratives of self-culture and the recurrence to these gives way to another culture. This phenomenon can be analysed in the short story volume of Gábor Vida: *Nem szabad és nem királyi (Not free and not royal)*.

Molnár Bodrogi Enikő: Transylvanian-Hungarian Researcher on the Land of Meänkieli Speakers

Keywords: *linguistic minority, Tornedalian Finns, assimilation, stigmatization, Meänkieli, emancipation*

In this study, I have presented a Finno-Ugric linguistic minority quite unknown in the world. These people, living in Northern Sweden are usually called Tornedalian Finns in the international literature.

The Tornedalian Finns were separated from Finland in 1809, when Sweden lost the territory of Finland in the favour of Russia after the “War of Finland”. The border was drawn alongside the Tornio, the Muonio and the Könkämä Rivers, dividing a linguistically and culturally homogenous territory into two parts. Since then the Tornedalian Finns have become the victims of a strong assimilation policy.

Their linguistic emancipation started in the 1980s. Their language, they call Meänkieli (‘our language’), has been a minority language officially acknowledged in Sweden since 1999. The very same language is spoken in Northern Finland, too, on the Eastern bank of the Tornio River, but in Finland it is not considered to be an independent language.

Although an important development of the Meänkieli culture has taken place during the last few decades, the language is a seriously stigmatized and endangered language nowadays, as well.

Simoncsics Péter: The Negation in Ugrian Languages

Keywords: *Ugrian languages, Ostyak, Vogul, Hungarian, negation, prohibition, etymology, XVth century*

The author is finding a common denominator for the seemingly discrepant elements of negation and prohibition of Ugrian languages (Ostyak en - äl - ent (m), Vogul at - ul - at'i(m), Hungarian nem - ne - nincsen, nincsenek and the interrogative particle -e) in the Uralic negative auxiliary stem e- i-. In contradistinction to most of the cognate languages the verbal character of the negative auxiliary was preserved only partially in Ugrian. Nevertheless the traces of a one time full verbal auxiliary paradigm are seen through differentiation in modality by virtue of vowel rotation in ObUgrian and by virtue of complementary distribution of grammatical persons as well as grammatical

numbers in Hungarian. The initial n- of Hungarian negative particles ne, nem, nincs etc. is considered an etymological consonant, since it is a prothetic nasal developed in the separate life of Hungarian as written records from the XVth century indicate. The original negative stem with vowel initial e- i- has been preserved in the interrogative particle of general questions, e.g. Igaz-e? 'Is it true, it isn't?'

Mózes Huba: Bound and Open Character of Verse Metrical Systems

Keywords: *verse metrical system, Hungarian poetry, bound and open character*

Nowadays, Hungarian poems with bound rhythmic structure are written according to eight metrical systems. Of these, the rhythmic patterns of the tri- and quadrimetric simultaneous metrical systems developed relatively late. The occasional over-regulatedness of poems as well as the frequent bimetric character of verse based on syllable count indicates that Hungarian poetry with bound rhythmic structure is open to future changes.

Biró Annamária: János Fekete: History of Hungarians

Keywords: *János Fekete, historical work, 18-19th century, Enlightenment*

The work of János Fekete (1741-1803) survived in fragments was written in the 1800s, when the need for Hungarian historical works increased. The Voltairean Fekete's goal, however, was not only to present the history of Hungarians from the beginning to 1526, but he wanted methodological innovation, and his work shows that the events of the past were supplied with actual political messages. The essay – after the short introduction – communicates the text in faithful transcript.