

Summaries

Attila BUDA

Antecedent of Dezső Kosztolányi's Japanese Translations

The paper deals with the antecedents of Japanese translations of Dezső Kosztolányi. The first Japanese poem was published in 1832 on the basis of a Dutch source. In the nineteenth century, Japanese literary works came to the attention of more than one language in other European countries. The study collects the Hungarian antecedents, and the presentation of parallel translations points out the background of Kosztolány's poems.

Mátyás B. KISS

Writing Jupiters. Manifestations of Authority in Domokos Szilágyi's Poem, *On the Mountainsides of Composition*

The paper analyzes the complex power relations built into Domokos Szilágyi's poem, *A fogalmazás kaptatóin (On the Mountainsides of Composition)*, by examining how authority is formed in the text. There are three distinguishable positions of power in the poem: the political, the author and the mythological authority. The analysis is placed in the context of contemporary literary criticism and examines the paraphrases in the poem's transtextual space and the various connections between language and power. Referring to Derrida, Jung, Culler and Genette, the paper presents the problems of the political, social and linguistic constructions of power, authority and identity through Domokos Szilágyi's poem.

Krisztián BENYOVSZKY

„Ravens Are Up to Anything”. Self-reflexion and Historiography in Petr Rákos' Novel *Corvina, or The Book of Ravens*.

The core of Petr Rákos' novel is the word *havran* (raven), so that it is the central motive of the whole text becoming ultimately a universal metaphor. The study lists, classifies and interprets the uses and occurrences of the keyword (and its variations) throughout the text, along with the influence of, say, Denise Diderot, Laurent Sterne and Italo Calvino. Finally, István Szilágyi's novel is mentioned which also refers, and not only in its title, to the raven.

Enikő DARABOS

Sexual Ethics in the Bed

Balázs Béla – Karin Michaëlis: *Beyond the Body*

The study is about Béla Balázs's and Karin Michaelis' book published in Vienna, 1920, which is an interesting document of sexual ethical considerations of the age. The authors met in 1920, and decided to write a diary novel of erotic overtones, echoing the views of a Vienna activist, Elfriede Friedländer (*Sexual Ethics of the Communism*). *Beyond the Body* is a mixture of erotic and bad conscience of the lovers, based on the authors' own experiences. The study then explores both the intellectual structure of the book and its philosophical-political context where its main issues are rooted.

Alica OCSÉNÁS

The Female Side in Péter Esterházy's *Production Novel*

Esterházy's *Production Novel* (1978) has a level of the image of „production” in a bureaucratic context and, as its other, a level of personal and literary life – and accordingly, we can suppose a world of the female element as opposed to its other, the male world in the text. The study addresses this duality, through the representation of the females in the text. Though the novel is clearly not a feminist one, it brings to the fore the traditional female roles both in the personal and in the bureaucratic context, the confrontation producing a constant irony and ambiguity.

Anna GÁCS

Online and offline lives of a woman: Affect and community in Éva Péterfy-Novák's novel, *Awoman* and its reception

This essay discusses the reception of a recent Hungarian work, *Egyasszony* [*AWoman*], by Éva Péterfy-Novák. The autobiographic work, which was first published as a blog, then in book format and later adapted to the stage, has attracted massive attention in all three formats. Referring to recent theories of affect, the essay analyses how written reactions to *Egyasszony* (blog entries, comments, online and offline reviews of the book and the monodrama) report on the affective experience of encountering the self-narrative of a woman caring for a severely disabled child. It argues that, in *Egyasszony*, the approach to affect as the glue of female community is part of the massive criticism of patriarchalism and goes on to show that the reception of the works puts affect into a wide range of contexts from the political through the aesthetic to the social. A tentative explanation is offered as to why the discourses about *Egyasszony* differ in their ways of addressing affective responses to the self-narrative.

Iringó TÓTH GÖDRI

The reading working woman. Book, press and women's emancipation in the early issues of *The Working Woman*

The study is about *Dolgozó nő*, the most important Hungarian monthly magazine for women in the Communist Romania, published in Cluj-Napoca between 1945 and 1989. *Dolgozó nő* focuses on female rights, the women's condition in the modern society; moreover the magazine also covers health, beauty, housework, literature and fashion topics. It follows typical Soviet models, if we analyze it in a larger, international context, we can notice similarities with Hungarian, Bulgarian, Russian, etc. magazines. The research focuses on the short period of the intensive influence of the Stalinism between 1948 and 1953. In these years, the knowledge and the books have got a huge importance, there were reviews, articles to promote reading press or book. These texts are really important because they tell us useful information about the propaganda, the politics of the era and they help us to have a total image of the emancipatory campaigns from the early fifties.

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