

Summaries

Györgyi FÖLDES

Judith Csont – Judit Szántó – Judit Pál: The avant-garde aspects of a life in the labour movement

In the twenties, female Hungarian avant-garde writers were very rare. The only one whose name (beside that of Erzsébet Újvári, Kassák's younger sister) we can find in the magazine *Ma*, is Judith Csont better known as Judit Szántó, who is principally remembered as Attila József's companion, and a minor figure in the labour movement. This makes her expressionist-activist poem published in *Ma* (the only piece of her lyrical output we know of) extremely curious. The aim of this paper is to reveal the nature of Judit Szántó's ties to the avant-garde movement, and examine the avant-garde characteristics of her activities.

Mihály BENDA

„It felt the heart of Paris throbbing in my own heart, that is tired, agonizing and homesick, but cannot live anywhere else but here” – Images of Paris in the works of Delphine de Girardin, Mrs. György Bölöni, and Júlia M. Hrabovszky

This essay re-examines the figure of the male flâneur and suggests that one French (Delphine de Girardin) and two Hungarian women writers of the late 19th century (Júlia M. Hrabovszky and Mrs. György 'Itóka' Bölönyi) can be categorized as flâneuses as they stroll through Paris. Originally, the figure of the flâneur was tied to a specific time and place: Paris, the capital city of the nineteenth century. The most well-known tribute to the flâneur of the nineteenth century is the prose and poetry of Charles Baudelaire. For this French poet, there is no doubt that this figure is male. Women could not have been flâneuses in this century, not only for societal reasons, but because they were dissimilar to the definition of the ideal flâneur, unable to ramble through the city. Delphine de Girardin, Júlia M. Hrabovszky and Itóka were living in Paris and writing essays about the culture and the everyday life of the capital. They also wrote memoirs where they depicted Paris. In this paper I will demonstrate that for these women, 'flânerie' was not only a means of relating to space, but also a way of writing. Through structural, thematic and poetic analysis of these women writer's literary works, I plan to prove that 'flânerie' is not only the theme, but also the method in their writings. As a methodological necessity, this essay embraces archival data and other historical sources. It also draws from the seminal writings of cultural philosophers Walter Benjamin, Siegfried Kracauer and

Georg Simmel, and from the literary works of Charles Baudelaire, Louis-Sébastien Mercier, Endre Ady, Guy de Maupassant.

György FOGARASI

A Distant View of Close Reading: On Irony and Terrorism around 1977

In his article György Fogarasi evaluates the contemporary critical potential of close reading in the light of recent advances in computer assisted analysis. While rhetorical reading may appear outdated in a 'digital' era with plenty of tools for large-scale archival analysis (and thus an era that prefers 'distant' to 'close' reading), Paul de Man's insights concerning irony might prove useful as we attempt to account for the difficulties we face in a world increasingly permeated with hidden forms of coercion and violence. The article draws on three major texts from 1977: de Man's draft on 'Literature Z,' his lecture on 'The Concept of Irony,' and the first and second Geneva Protocols. The reading of these texts seeks to demonstrate the relevance of de Man's theory of irony regarding the epistemology of 'terrorism,' but it also serves as an occasion to reflect upon questions of distance, speed, range, scale, or frequency, and the odds of Lefebvrian 'rhythmanalysis.'

Gábor SIMON

Metaphor in the Corpus: Methodological Possibilities

Contemporary linguistics devotes a remarkable amount of attention to the phenomenon of metaphor. One of the most important claims of cognitive linguistics states that not only language, but cognition and conceptual thinking are also inherently metaphorical. Corpus linguistics provides the tools for mapping both the conceptual organization and the linguistic expression of metaphorical meanings. However, corpus-assisted cognitive metaphor studies are far from homogeneous. There are different ways of exploring and investigating metaphorical patterns in corpora, therefore the interdisciplinary collaboration of cognitive corpus linguistics and literary studies (in the field of digital humanities) needs to take the methodological pluralism of metaphor analysis into consideration. This paper proposes to create an overview of cognitive linguistic studies on metaphor that adapt corpus linguistics methodology. The paper advances the following argument: accurate methodological reflections can shed new light on the investigated phenomenon itself, and contribute to a new array of multidisciplinary endeavours.

Anita MARKÓ

Network Theory and Analysis in Literary Historical Research: The Network of Intellectuals with Access to Publishing Opportunities, as Seen in Old Hungarian Prints Between 1473 and 1600

In recent decades, the concept of networks has been used by several disciplines (from biology to social sciences and informatics) as an interpretive framework and descriptive model, and the study of literature was not far behind. The methods of network analysis provide an opportunity to map the relationships and loyalties of people working with literary and other texts, and to formulate a complex analysis of their activities as a system of cultural customs. In addition, the techniques of interdisciplinary analysis, description and visualization provided by network research form a promising (but carefully applicable) method and framework for interpreting and processing the relational systems among the intelligentsia in the given epoch. The aim of the paper is to outline what this interpretive framework means, what the relevant and applicable aspects of network science and analysis are for the research of humanities, and what examples of previous implementation can be found in international and Hungarian literary studies. At the end of the paper, I demonstrate that the method is applicable to a literary-historical corpus, by presenting a specific analysis – briefly summarizing the results of a multi-layered network analysis of relational system of individuals connected to old Hungarian publications printed between 1473 and 1600.

Botond SZEMES

Sentence Length and Literary History

This paper intends to draw conclusions about literary history and stylistics, using data processing methods in the *R Studio* software environment. The quantitative analysis of one hundred Hungarian novels between 1832 and 2005 is based on the average sentence length in each text. By assigning the values of the average sentence lengths to the years of publication, we can create graphs that show unequivocal trends and thus allow for a new approach to the history of the Hungarian novel. In the process of interpretating the trends of Hungarian literary tradition, the history of public education and growing literacy, as well as the history of 19th century press also appear as important aspects. At the same time, it is necessary to see the differences behind the homogenizing image of the graphs: the paper therefore attempts to study texts belonging to the same trend but composed in fundamentally different ways – concentrating especially on the long-sentence prose of the 1970s and 80s.

Klaudia JANCOSOVICS

Detective stories in Moretti's system: can we apply distant reading to video games?

Even though we study literature, it is physically impossible to read and have knowledge of the entirety of literary canon. This problem becomes even more severe, if we recall that canon is just a small segment of a greater whole. Franco Moretti responds to this dilemma with his methodology of *distant reading*. In an interesting experiment, Moretti and his students applied *distant reading* to the crime stories in *The Strand Magazine*, examining the causes for the success or failure of each work. During their project, they discovered narrative frameworks, and used them to create a tree graph of their findings. But to what extent has the experiment lived up to its promise, and how can it be applied today?

Going further: can we approach the plots of video games with the method of distant reading? Can modern technology open up new pathways? How can we apply the tools of literary studies to the field of Game Studies? Is there a real connection between world literature and video games?

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Kiadja a BTK Irodalomtudományi Intézet
A kiadásért felel Fodor Pál főigazgató, Kecskeméti Gábor igazgató
A tördelési munkálatokat
a BTK TTI tudományos információs témacsoportja végezte
Vezető: Kovács Éva
Borító: Zsigmondné Balázs Ildikó
Tördelőszerkesztő: Hudecz Andrea
Nyomdai munkák: Prime Rate Kft.
Felelős vezető: Dr. Tomcsányi Péter

LITERATURA

„A 20-as években meglehetősen nagy az ínség magyar avantgárd nőirókból. Az egyetlen, akinek a nevét ekkor a *Ma* oldalain Újvári Erzsi mellett megtaláljuk, Csont Judith, aki pedig nem más, mint akit későbből főként Szántó Juditként és József Attila élettársaként ismerünk.”

(Földes Györgyi)

„Létezik a kószáló női párja, amely helyzetéből adódóan másképp mozog a városi térben, de ugyanúgy meg tudja örökíteni a város kaleidoszkópszerű, gyors változásait.”

(Benda Mihály)

„Az ironia és a történelem »különös kapcsolatán« dolgozni sürgető feladat, melyet semmilyen olvasás (legyen az »retorikai«, »szoros«, »távoli«, vagy egyéb) nem kerülhet meg.”

(Fogarasi György)

„Nyelvészet és irodalomtudomány digitális térben kibontakozó tudományközi együttműködése nem merülhet ki abban, hogy az előbbinek az adatforrás, a módszertani »fegyverhordozó« szerepe jut.”

(Simon Gábor)

„A kultúrtörténet eseményei, szereplői nem önmagukban álló biográfiai-filológiai adatok: az identitás, a társadalmi szerepek és életpályamodellek mind a kontextus és a szereplőket magukba foglaló hálózatok részei.”

(Markó Anita)

