

ARTICLE ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

Annamária Hódosy: Homosocial Entropy: Gay Gothic in *Dorian Gray*, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and their “Lukewarm” Film Adaptation

Wilde's *Dorian Gray* and Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde* have often been mentioned of late as “gay gothic” texts, symbolically representing the struggle with and the fear of homosexual desires. The paper examines how this struggle is re/presented (if at all) in the popular Hollywood film adaptations of these work (Fleming 1941; Lewin 1945; Parker 2009). The comparative analysis of the literary and filmic texts reveal that the allusions to same-sex desire are expelled from the films through direct and radical heterosexualization of erotic associations, both in the relations and actions of the characters. Nevertheless, all three film adaptations manifest a curious tendency to retain some of the homoerotic potential, with the “specter” of homosexuality haunting in the love triangles that bear marks of the “homosocial” as defined by Sedgwick. As a result, although in these films sexual relationships are only indirectly homoerotic, their “uncanny” insistence keeps disrupting the imperative of normative heterosexuality and doubles the gay problematics, making the films themselves into the gothic “doubles” of their literary predecessors.

Paulina László: I post therefore I am (?): The Construction of Teenage Female Identity on Facebook

Possibly the clearest implication of digital spaces and social networking sites for identity development may be that they offer an exceptional arena and increased linguistic and virtual opportunities for self-exploration and self presentation. The present virtual ethnographic investigation, within a theoretical framework of Critical Discourse Analysis, aims to explore how Hungarian speaking teenage girls in Serbia articulate their identity and present the self within the public space of an online social forum, *Facebook*. I am particularly interested in exploring the activities and sociocultural practices these female teenage Facebook users utilize - by using the site and

its functionalities – to establish, identify and portray their multiple identities. Keywords: virtual ethnography, identity, discourse, gender.

Zsolt Mészáros: The Sad Critique, the Lawyer, and the Teacher(ess): Histories of Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Literature

There is a tendency in Hungarian literary reception that locates the emergence of Hungarian Women's literature at the turn of the last century only. Is that late perception a matter of literary history or that of contemporary cultural memory? In my paper I will point out that there is a continuous presence of women authors throughout the 19th century by exploring three nineteenth-century works that represent and reflect on contemporary female authors: Pál Gyulai, *Írónőink* (1858), Károly Zilahy, *Hölgyek Lantja* (1865), Mariska Fayl-Hentaller, *A magyar írónőről* (1889). At the same time, the works of these women authors are rendered into a „second(ary) literary history”. It is this 19th century devaluation that has continued to shape our current reception, producing the telling gaps in our cultural memory.

Eliisa Pitkäsalo: The Renewing Power of Water in Johanna Sinisalo's Novel, *Sankarit*

In her second novel entitled *Sankarit* (*Heroes*) (2003), the contemporary Finnish writer, Johanna Sinisalo rewrites *Kalevala*, the Finnish national epic, relocating the myths and mythological characters from *Kalevala* into contemporary Finnish society and addressing contemporary issues. Among other issues, the novel contributes to the discussion of the new roles of women and men, and the new ways to be feminine and masculine. This paper focuses on the relationship between the three central characters in the novel: Oona, Rex and Auroora. Oona and Rex are a couple, the mythological counterparts of Aino and Väinämöinen, represent the embodiment of an intensive urban lifestyle, and Auroora is their daughter. Both Oona and Rex make decisions similar to their counterparts in *Kalevala*.

However, Sinisalo combines the mythical element, the renewing power of water, with the grand dogma of Christianity, the “Second Coming.” This intersection allows Sinisalo to offer the reader a feminist reading of the novel, epitomized by the modification of *Kalevala* in that while at the end of the epic, the virgin Marjatta gives birth to a boy, who becomes the king instead of Väinämöinen, in the novel Oona gives birth to a daughter, Auroora, who becomes a queen of music and the symbol of the beginning of a new age.

Nóra Séllei: Disciplinary Practices and Consumer Culture in Bridget Jones’s Diary

According to Susan Bordo, the contemporary body is a bulimic body inasmuch it emerges as a result of a double bind: it is both under the control of disciplinary practices, rooted in the Protestant work ethic and is also exposed to desires generated by consumer culture. This double bind is not only the subject but also the basic organising principle and the source of humour of Helen Fielding’s *Bridget Jones’s Diary*. Not coincidentally, a whole generation has been “hailed” by the book as postmodern, postfeminist and heterogeneous subjects, a reason why it has become a cult book not only in the English-speaking world but in Hungary as well.

Nóra Schleicher: Feminism(s) and Democraci(es)

In this paper I examine some aspects of the intricate relationship between democracy and feminism. First, I look at the different responses liberal, radical and postmodern feminisms give to the questions related to women’s democratic representation and participation. I address some special issues participative and deliberative democracy theories raise for feminist theories. In the second part of the paper I examine how differing conceptions of the public and private spheres and differing democratic traditions shape feminist identities in three different geographical regions. I compare British-American activist feminism with Scandinavian state feminism and East-Central European, post-socialist, ‘shy feminism’. The short overview aims at

calling attention to the historical and geographical plurality of democracies and feminisms.

Mariann Sümegi & Zsuzsanna Kovács: Linguistic Behaviour of Men at Work: Strategic Use of “Feminine” Language Markers

Our paper proposes a new approach to language use and gender: it explores the effects of globalization on language use from the perspective of gender studies. It explores if men go along with the expectation to use “feminine” language at work in a fast food restaurant. In our research we attempt to find out what happens to male fast-food workers’ perceived masculine identity if they have to fit in with the stereotypes of “women’s language”. Therefore we examine what kind of conflict management strategies they use in relation to the expected linguistic standard. The research is inspired by Cameron’s (2000) study on the linguistic stylization of workers in call centres. According to Cameron, globalization and its enhanced competition requires new language management strategies, with language use becoming integral to the meaning of the brand, so that it needs to be managed to meet the late-capitalist demands. This entails the use of a language variation that is traditionally seen as women’s symbolic marker. At some key points our findings challenge Cameron’s observation about the arguably strict managerial control over workers’ language standard.