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Summaria acroasium in sectionibus et symposiis factarum

Redegit

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Russian literary works and Russian fairytales were translated into the Komi language as well. The research in the written legacy of Rassykhaev shows the great meaning of his works. The complex of all these materials has not been studied and published yet. But even the first investigation display great significance of Rassykhaev's works, who was a self-educated peasant and aspired "to build a bridge" connecting the two cultures – Russian and Komi. Literal creative work of Rassykhaev helps to understand better the processes of forming of the national consciousness.

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PROSE OF A "NEW WAVE"

It is early to draw conclusion concerning the process, has taking place in the udmurt literature during the last few years. However, in our days there are some distinct innovatory tendencies and trends in the udmurt prose. We can say, that up to the 80-ths the whole stage in the development of the udmurt prose was completed. The literary work of new authors is attracting more and more attention – the literature of so called "New Wave". The distinguishing features of this prose are: creative uninhibitedness, sharp refuse of moral substance pressure and edification.

Abundance of metaphors, colour of language, play of words, unexpected associations, sudden change of representation and style are the characteristics of the young authors works. Has become a reaction for literature of the last years, prose requires new level of readers perception, first of all connected with intellectually psychological bases, as it's changes themselves in many factors stipulated by real progress in authors' conscious.

Literature of a "New Wave" raises absolutely new problems for scientists and critics. For example: how the young udmurt writers are involved into innovations and achievements of world literature? In what way does udmurt literature connected with

the other literature of other small Ural nations? What are the writers, they are studying and interesting in?

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MÁRTON PÁLFI, TRANSLATOR AND POPULARIZER OF FINNISH LITERATURE IN TRANSYLVANIA

It is less known that in the rich oeuvre of Márton Pálfi, teacher of the Unitarian College in Kolozsvár, his translations of literary works from Finnish into Hungarian, as well as the popularization of the Finnish literature have an important place.

In my lecture I try first clarify where, when and how Pálfi learnt Finnish language and literature. He perhaps studied Finnish at the University of Kolozsvár, being a student of Hungarian, Latin and German there between 1893–97. As a student he showed a great interest in Gábor Bálint's lectures on linguistics. This polyglot professor spoke Finnish as well. he was probably Pálfi's first teacher. Later, in 1904 and 1905 he spent a month in Finland, having the opportunity to practise the language and to make acquaintance with the recent Finnish literature.

He started translating from Finnish in that period, i.e. the 1900's. His translations were mainly published in the periodicals of those times (Unitárius Közlöny, Erdélyi Lapok, Ellenzék, Pásztortűz, Aranyosvidék, Kecskeméti Lapok).

In the second part I will treat the quality of Pálfi's translations. In the bibliography of Jenő Jávör Pálfi is only present with translations of poems. Péter Domokos does not mention him at all. I myself found only translations of poems and two little books of scientific popularization on sexual instruction for boys and girls from 1906, written by the physiologist dr. Max Oker-Blom. Pálfi translated both folklore and poetry: *Kanteletar*, Runeberg, Eino Leino, Urho Hapunen, Helmi Selin, Juho Hollo. The translations attain the level of the age, being authentic and artistic.