

Congressus XI. Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum
Piliscsaba, 9-14. VIII. 2010

Pars II

Summaria acroasium in sectionibus



Piliscsaba, 2010

Redegunt

Sándor Csúcs
Nóra Falk
Viktória Püspök
Viktória Tóth
Gábor Zaicz

Borító: Kemény Márton
Fotók: www.btk.ppke.hu

ISBN 978-963-88954-0-0 Ö
ISBN 978-963-88954-2-4 (Pars II.)

© Reguly Társaság, 2010

This kind of topic is related with Udmurt and Hungarian literature. I have to mention, that almost every Udmurt prose-writer writes about the topic of 'city and village comparison' (O. Chetkarev, S. Matveev, V. Ar-Sergi and so on). In Hungarian literature this subject was topical in 1940-60-s (Illyes Gyula, Német László, Fejes Endre and so on). In the end of 20th – beginning of 21st century the "village topic" appeared in the works of Balázs József and it is also close to the young prose-writer Grecsó Krisztián. It is characteristic of the Udmurt hero, that he or she morally is in "neither/nor" situation (leaving of village and the unpleasantness of the city). A mental crisis accompanies as the hero is always trying to find escape from this situation. The Hungarian hero does not feel so lonely, abandoned by everyone after moving to a city, he or she is better-situated, tougher. In Udmurt literature the heroes lose not only their traditional way of life, but also they had to leave their ethnic environment. It is one of the reasons for a different appearance of marginality.

**Shkljaev, Aleksandr
Izhevsk**

THE FIRST ENLIGHTENERS AND NATIONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE FINNO-UGRIC PEOPLES IN THE VOLGA AND URAL REGION

The very beginning of the Finno-Ugric literature of the peoples living in the Volga and Ural region was marked by their first enlighteners such as M. Evseev, G. Yakovlev, I. Mikheev, I. Yakovlev, G. Lytkin and others. In the period when vulgar and class approach to science was dominating their literary heritage was consigned to oblivion. Only in the end of the 20th century, thanks to great efforts of Finno-Ugric scientists P. Domokosh, C. Lallukka, A. Uvarov and others the historical truth seemed to be re-established: literary works of the first enlighteners were published, dissertations were defended, monographs about the life and literary activity of the founders of the Finno-Ugric literature were written. Nevertheless in the condition of globalization, when the process of washing out of national self-consciousness becomes vivid, the number of those who are taught in their native language decreases and the circulation of periodicals reduces and national radio and TV programmes start to disappear. There is certain danger that even the very ideas of the first enlighteners can be forgotten and that is why nowadays their scientific and creative heritage can be considered from another side. We should remember that the founders of the Finno-Ugric literature revived national culture under the conditions of sharp discussions with their opponents and struggle with reactionary part of clergy officials and even teachers. They could bring up a brave group of rising generation that for the short period of time (just for ten years) made revolution in their literature.

The young generation of writers was unselfish, had deep knowledge of languages and treated their native culture as if it was the bud going to flourish like a one thousand petal flower.

The literary heritage of the first enlighteners even today helps Finno-Ugric intelligentsia in the struggle for mobilization and surviving of their ethnos.