

ARTICLE ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

INTELLECTUAL, NOMAD, POLYGLOT: A HUNGARIAN WITCH AND ITALIAN FEMINISM

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This article focuses on Agnes Hochberg (1964–1995), a feminist and scholar, engaged in the Hungarian feminist movement since 1990 and at the same time, in a research project on the history of the Italian and American feminist movements of the 1960s and 1970s, focusing in particular on the practice of consciousness-raising and the ways in which it was transmitted from one country to another. An analysis of her work is useful to look in a critical way at our approach to the history of neo-feminism, and to re-discuss methodological categories such as “transnational feminisms,” and the periodization of feminist movements

TATTOOING AS THE EMBODIED PRACTICE OF FEMALE SELF-EXPRESSION

Gorzás, Zsófia

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In the last decades tattooing in the contemporary mainstream milieu of Western societies has been redefining various social boundaries. The changes to the perception of tattooing (and the body itself) and the positive representation thereof made this reemerging ancient body art practice popular today. This significant favorable change in the perception of tattoos made it possible for heavily tattooed women to express themselves visually through their skin. Drawing on two semi-structured interview I made with Hungarian woman tattoo artists, I explore how tattooing is becoming a popular and empowering body art form with self-explorative potentials for heavily tattooed women.

SEXUALITY, MOTHERING, DISABLED FEMALE BODIES**The First Research Findings of Feminist Disability Studies in Hungary***Hernádi, Ilona – Könczei, György*

Eötvös Loránd University

This study explores the lives of women with physical disabilities in the Hungarian context. Within the constraints of phallogentric normalcy narrow and stigmatizing stereotypes, institutional barriers prevent women with disabilities from exercising their rights, unfolding and expressing their femininity. At the level of everyday existence their marginalization and discrimination as irregular, deviant, excluded bodies not possessing social, economic or cultural capital is perpetuated. Our research findings are based on the narrative interviews conducted by Ilona Hernádi. Following a brief theoretical introduction to feminist disability studies the aforementioned interviews lead us to the rhizomatic reconstruction of a new narrative employing a fresh perspective in narrative analysis.

“I HEAR WITH MY WHOLE BODY” – ON THE BORDERS OF THE PRESENCE AND NON-PRESENCE OF SONOROUS BODIES*Moise, Gabriella*

University of Debrecen

The contemporary Hungarian artist, Hajnal Németh is concerned with the visual, corporeal, and aural chasm opened up by the frequently invisible, dislocated or muted object proper of her works. Music, sounds, noises pour into the exhibition spaces constituting, what Don Ihde terms, the shape-aspect of things and bodies. The abyss automatically calls for surrogate narratives, identities, and artefacts to defy our existential insecurity. Németh creates the conditions for this pluralism through a Merleau-Pontian synergy of the tangible and the visible, as well as by exploiting the conventionally unnoticed sonorous quality of shapes, surfaces, and interiors, evoking Ihde's aural phenomenology. Németh offers the promise of a recreated subjectivity at the concurrence of the aural, the visible and the tangible.

“MALE QUOTE” ON CORPORATE BOARDS AND IN TOP MANAGEMENT

Nagy, Beáta

Corvinus University

This study will summarize the complex structural and cultural factors considered as the greatest barriers in women’s careers in Hungary today, where what we can now see is a multiple paradox situation. On the one hand, although in recent decades the professional qualifications acquired by young women have far exceeded those by men, the former are nevertheless unable to gain leading positions in Hungarian economic life. As a result, while twenty five years ago under the former Socialist regime the proportion of women managers in Hungary was considerably higher than in the rest of Europe this advantage no longer holds. In addition to the statistical and quantitative sociological data that we have collected, we will present our most important qualitative findings related to the acceptance of women managers in Hungary, which highlights the traditional gender order in Hungarian society.

SUPPORTING THE SUPPORTING NARRATIVES? ON SZILÁRD BORBÉLY’S *A TESTHEZ* (TO THE BODY) AND GÁBOR NÉMETH’S *ZSIDÓ VAGY?* (ARE YOU JEWISH?)

Zsadányi, Edit

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In this paper, I illustrate how we can employ feminist theoretical issues in interpreting contemporary Hungarian works of art. In my reading, a dialogue is taking place between feminist theories on subalternity and literary works concentrating on the issues of representing excluded groups. Judith Butler often challenges the views that wish to represent the excluded groups and practices by widening the established heteronormative paradigm, so that the excluded groups can be integrated. She suggests a more radical solution, in which the entire system of representation, the entire frame and categorization are altered. In support of my theoretical claim I discuss some poems by Szilárd Borbély in the volume *A testhez* (*To the Body*) and argue that it can be related to the first type of representation of the subaltern, while the novel by Gábor Németh, *Zsidó vagy?* (*Are You Jewish?*) belongs to the second type. I also emphasize that in some places even these two works, evidently

expressing solidarity towards marginal groups, can repeat some hidden forms of prejudice against women.

GENDER REGIME AND GENDER STRUGGLE IN HUNGARIAN STATE SOCIALISM

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This study argues that the changing relationship between paid work, unpaid work and paid care work and social services, and the struggle over this relationship and its implications, were key factors in shaping the 'state socialist' gender regime in Hungary from 1949 to the 1980s. The study is based on a wealth of recent scholarship, original sources and Hungarian research conducted during the state socialist period. It tries to give a balanced and inclusive analysis of key elements of women's and gender history in the state socialist project of 'catching-up development' in a semi-peripheral patriarchal society, pointing to constraints, challenges and results of this project. Due to the complex interaction of a variety of actors and factors impacting on and shaping the state socialist gender regime not all women were affected in the same way by state socialist politics and gender struggles. Women's status and opportunities, as well as gender relations, differed according to class, ethnicity and economic sector. As a rule, the gender struggle over state socialist family and gender arrangements in Hungary sought to reduce or temper tensions and conflicts by avoiding substantial or direct attack against the privileges of men both within the home and elsewhere.