

Abstracts

Landscape and Culture

Dániel Szabolcs Radnai: Nature, Landscape, Space, Ecology, Geography – in a Multidisciplinary Approach. Introduction

Abstract: This text briefly summarizes the main topics (interactions of landscape and people, nature and culture, space and interpretation etc.) of the study block called *Landscape and Culture* in *Replika* issue 128. Furthermore, this introduction delineates the antecedents and contexts of the study block, and presents the most important, central statements and results of the studies.

Keywords: landscape, culture, literary history, economy

Csaba Mészáros: Other People's Landscapes and Our Landscape. Anthropological Visions of Environmental Perception

Abstract: Anthropology is primarily concerned with humans and culturally created life-worlds. However, landscapes are entities that are constructed in a different way than most other social and cultural phenomena. The presence of a non-human component in the landscape is undeniable. There are several ways of capturing this non-human component in anthropology, depending on how much the researcher wishes to distance from the basic principles of the European landscape perception. Thus, the anthropological interpretation of the landscape tells as much about human and non-human relations as how Europeans theorize otherness. The paper seeks to link polyphonic visions of landscape as presented in anthropological literature; arguing that the exploration of alterity is not necessarily the most expedient method in anthropological research in understanding environmental relations.

Keywords: landscape, environmental perception, phenomenological anthropology, ontological anthropology

Abstract: How can historical research help in reconstructing land use at the national level if no maps of the period under study have survived, or if it would take years to analyse the maps using classical geographical and GIS methods (vectorization)? Although military surveys are now readily available online, their mass evaluation is limited by the lack of projection system or different colours used in their legend. The research led by Éva Konkoly-Gyuró, which projected a 2 km grid over the country's territory, has gone furthest so far in generating a general overview of land use and land use changes between 1850 and 1930. However, they did not attempt to evaluate the first military survey of the late 18th century, whereas the cadastral mapping of Joseph II only survived for a few hundred settlements due to resistance from the nobility. The surviving 1786 chancellery conscription, however, at least allows us to visualise the relative differences in land use between settlements at municipality and national level – it includes the size of serfs' arable land (at that time allodial land was still subordinate) and their meadows. Thus not only the per capita area can be given, but the size of the meadow in relation to the arable land too. The ratio of the two landuse categories implicitly referred to the size of the livestock and pastures (communal properties were not included in the census). And although this conscription is incomplete, the meadow and ploughland is also given in the 1720 census, so even (relative) changes can be traced. Thus, with the help of our database (GISa Hungarorum), it is possible to reconstruct, albeit with considerable limitations, the conditions of an era without map representations. Indicated local differences also highlight different paths of local social development. 19th century cadastral land income censuses are much more accurate. The advantage of this method, based on the visualization of historical databases, is that (in addition to its disadvantages, such as neglecting exact land use characteristics within a settlement) it helps compress information during visualisation, so that spatial patterns of *longue durée* changes can be illustrated. A way forward could be the use of machine learning algorithms from different evaluation software to identify and aggregate raster patches representing land use.

Keywords: HGIS, mapping, landuse, databases, 18–19th century

Sándor Hites: The Geography of World Literature and the Spaces of Capitalism

Abstract: The paper reviews the main global, regional and local geographical spatial structures in connection with the recent applications of world literature concept. In general, the relevant international researches emphasize the (explicit or implicit) political, cultural and economic hierarchies and inequalities enforced in these spatial structures. By analysing these structures, the study gives examples from János Erdélyi's world literature conception in the context of 19th century Hungarian history of criticism.

Keywords: spatial structure, world literature, capitalism, economy, geography, János Erdélyi

Dániel Szabolcs Radnai: Landscape, Region, Nation. The Relationship between Landscape Interpretation and Literary History in the Context of 19th Century Regional Literature

Abstract: The main topic of the paper is the relation between landscape and literature in the context of literary history writing, focusing on the Hungarian national literature in 19th century. My research primarily focused on the modern concept of the landscape and that genre, poetic and historical consequences, which are related to the development of this concept (for example: landscape poems, regional prose and national landscapes in the literature). And the study also examines the applicability of the landscape (or geographical region) as a category of the literary history. The argumentation tries to validate historical and methodological aspect at the same time in connection with the literary representation of the characteristic Hungarian landscapes and the uses of regional aspects in literary history, focusing on the importance of regions within nation-state.

Keywords: literary history writing, landscape poems, regional literature, national landscape

Máté Tamáska: Beyond the Cube Houses. Village Pictures from the Eighties

Abstract: The paper presents the images of Hungarian village in 80s, through the theme of “cube house”, on the occasion of an exhibition. The exhibition material consists of the rural photo corpus of The Patriotic People’s Front (Hazafias Népfront), that contains nearly 100.000 shootings, from almost all over counties of Hungary, mainly from smaller villages. The basic thesis of the study is that, classic categories of architectural history are not applicable in Hungarian village, as well as these terms can only be used as a reference point. That’s why the interpretation of the 80s demands a different periodization than the older modern–postmodern (and the organic architecture in it) concepts would suggest. So we can talk about a “post-cube” era, otherwise the period of “tüzéparokk”. Furthermore the paper presents the material of the mentioned exhibition from autumn 2022, organized by the author. The tableaux show photos from the Hungarian villages from the 80s, and literary quotations are also included in the exhibition from *Panorama (Körkép)* anthologies, with the help of which the viewer/reader can interpret the rural landscape more deeply.

Keywords: socialism, postmodern, cube house, architectural sociology, rural photo

Károly Halmos: Cost Space and Culture

Abstract: The word ‘culture’ does not seem to require any explanation, although it should be stressed that the thread uses the term in a broad sense. It should be understood not only as a conscious activity, a sophisticated creation, but also as any kind of form-building, even if it is not conscious. The term ‘cost space’ is not used in any standard economic sense, but as a way of saying that the costs of economic management are not neutral in terms of space; that the efforts sacrificed by (i. e. costs of) human activity for various ends shape space (environment); that they can produce distinctive patterns that people not only create but also relate to.

Even in a short period of time, absolute or relative variations in costs can bring about many changes in what F. Braudel calls material culture. If you like: human history is a history of costs and opportunity costs.

Keywords: culture, spatial economics

János Weiss: Landscapes with Brushes

Abstract: The paper attempts to outline the thought process of Sándor Radnóti's book on landscape and landscape painting in three steps. (1) What is the relationship between the concept of landscape and landscape painting? (2) The meaning of the concept of mimesis for landscape painting; the crisis of mimesis in modernity (Gadamer). (3) Templates in landscape painting – on the way to the concept of kitsch. A turn in the aesthetics of the concept of kitsch? (Adorno and postmodernism.) Finally, in a short concluding chapter, the review assesses the significance of the book.

Keywords: landscape, nature, painting, Georg Simmel, poetry

Social Imaginaries and Segmentation

István Harcsa: Social Imaginaries and Segmentation in the Mirror of Long Term Series (1920–2016)

Abstract: The study brought into focus two major issues: the “social vision” of the researchers, i.e. how their vision of society can influence the interpretation of research outputs, while the other focused on the formation of middle strata as embedded into the long term development of social structure. As for the social vision of the researcher, we posit that their professional views on stratification are more or less based on values and methods derived from the European centrum. If we investigate the stratification of the East-Central European countries and Hungary based on this viewpoint, we can get an “external mirror”, which helps the better understanding of the processes of stratification. However, it is useful, if we simultaneously try to interpret data and trends among the East-Central European model, because only in this way we can get a more objective view of stratification processes. As for the formation of the middle strata, we can say, that serious business booms are hidden behind this which determine the quality of the middle strata. The relatively short economic cycles can provide only limited possibilities, therefore important part of those people couldn't close up to the “organic part” of the middle strata, and they remained in circle of fragile part of middle strata, or even they drop out from there.

Keywords: social stratification, intergenerational social mobility, middle strata, social inequalities, social picture

Social Structure

Zoltán Farkas: The Concept of Social Formation and its Types

Abstract: In the first part of the paper, I first define the concept of social formation, and then I outline the function of the formation. Social formation is the comprehensive form of the organization of society, which includes the social structure of the sphere of everyday social life on the one hand, the social structure of the sphere of political life on the other, as well as the form and extent of mapping the everyday social structure into the political social structure. According to my conception, the determinedness between the everyday social structure and the political structure is bilateral, but this bilateral determinedness is separated from each other in time. In the second part, I distinguish between the four main types of social formation: monist, semi-monist, semi-pluralist, and pluralist social formation. During the typification, I consider, on the one hand, that the political structure of the given society is characterized by monistic or pluralistic political power relations. The other aspect is closely related to this, that is, what is the everyday social structure of the given society. I point out that, in principle, social status stratification and order stratification expressing greater or lesser degrees of social inequality can be assigned to typical social formations. **Keywords:** Social formation, types of social formation, everyday social structure, political social structure, social stratification

The Hungarian New Capitalism

Erzsébet Szalai: Under Pressure. The Capital-Labour Relation in the System of National Cooperation, or Exploitation in the Authoritarian Era of New Capitalism in Hungary

Abstract: The study examines the evolution of the capital-labor relationship within the framework of System of National Cooperation. It analyses the quantitative characteristics of the exploitation resulting from this relationship and their changes. It shows how the interests of capital prevail over the interests of workers in the legislature, in the design and modification of the institutional system of national and local interest reconciliation, and in the redistribution of state resources. The evolution of the state of the bourgeoisie and of the workers, and of their methods of asserting their interests, are also dealt with in separate chapters. The point is that, while the bourgeoisie is able to self-organize to represent its common interests and is able to represent these interests through the state in the guise of the state, the workers are atomized and therefore unable to recognize and articulate their common interests. Their mental state deteriorates markedly during the period under review. Finally, in the

concluding theoretical chapter of the paper, it is argued that the exploitation of workers in the System of National Cooperation (NER), i.e., in the authoritarian era of new capitalism in Hungary, is much stronger than ever before despite the fact that the ruling political elite has managed to control the bourgeoisie. And/or, paradoxically, it is in the interests of the latter that it is able to assert the interests of the whole capital even against the interests of individual capitalists.

Keywords: capital, labor, state, exploitation, trade unions