

The mapping of the corporated foretime

(Ancient literature as the instrument of slovak-hungarian reconciliation)

The slovak-hungarian question belonged, belongs and probably will always belong to those questions which is parting humanity and causes a lot of conflicts. But if we have a closer look, we can see that we have the same cultural origin and the two nations have lived together for centuries. This is why it would be worth to pay more attention to those times and it is outstanding important to study and compare the literature of those days.

During my research I studied slovak and hungarian baroque literature, which proves the cultural relationship. In my lecture I am going to explain these and I will try to show a lane on which the two cultures can come closer to each other.

The lecture is based on Káfer István's statements and researches which you can find in the Slovak National Library in Túrócszentmárton and in the Országos Széchényi Library.

I pay less attention to the history of researches of slovak-hungarian literature, I will present those scholars - both hungarian and slovak - who did most for the development of the discipline. Beside all of this I will try to outline the future of this study and those courses in which further research, showing results and bringing the two cultures closer is possible.

Further more I would like to explain why I chose this epoch, because there is a good reason to the question, why exactly the slovak-hungarian literary aspect of the baroque epoch.

The reason is the catholic rebirth and the behaviour of Pázmány Péter, who was an emphasised supporter and propagator of the slovak language. To this end he did a lot of arrangements to develop the slovak language. The most important one was, that he led the so called western-slovak lingo in instead of the biblical czech that evangelical people used. The catholic conversion of the slovak nation started in this lingo.

They did not just use texts of the jesuit preachers in hungarian sermon-literature, but also in slovak. The translation of Kalauz was already published by Káfer István, but we can find several manuscripts in the national slovak library, which extend this scale, for example one of Mokos Domokos *de tempore* sermons, of which I have detected that he has compiled it of Pázmány Péter's speech: *Mint kell Isten Igéjét gyömolcsösen hallgatni*. Further more, the translations into slovak language proves the popularity of sermons. The translator, whose name is unknown, only translated some of the first sermons into hungarian.

Except of these tight relationships it is worth to have a look at some other literary relations. The best example for this is a collection of manuscripts of Gavlovič Hugolín. With his educational poems, the franciscan monk was very popular and became topic of numerous

analysis in history of slovac literature, but this collection of manuscripts is almost forgotten, they usually just mention it shortly.

Further works, with which I would like to show the tight literary relationship of the two nations, are Anton Benčic franciscan monks translations. He translated numerous apologetic works, usually from hungarian into slovac language. Amongst others *Kalauz* from Pázmány Péter and *A setét hajnalcsillag után bujdosó lutheristák vezetője*, which remaind as manuscripts. *Az üdvösség mannája* from Gusztinyi - born as Zubralovszky - János, bishop of Nitra, and his apologetic work *Az az Úr Jézus tulajdon Szent Testének és Vérének Sacramentoma*, which was published in Eger in the year 1759. The translation appeared in 1794 and 1795 in four books.

Before almost every text Benčic writes a short introduction, that is meant for slovac readers. In these introductions he writes a short translational *ars poeticát* that tells us why he translated the peace of work to slovac.

As a conclusion I am saying that with every example I tried to show a research possibility (complication research, study of translation), but all of them just show us a direction. There are numerous unexplored manuscripts and printings in libraries, which have to be discovered to enhance the literary relationship of these two nations.