

This thesis entitled „The reflection of the Hungarian post-war reality in the novels of Hungarian female authors“ presents an analysis of the post-war Hungarian female novels in the light of the depiction of the actual social reality. Three main writers of this period have been chosen for further examination: Magda Szabó (1917-2007), Anna Jókai (born 1932) and Erzsébet Galgóczi (1930-1989). This work focuses mainly on their most significant pieces.

At the same time, the thesis includes a study of the previous literary era and its impact on the period in question, especially their very immediate predecessor, writer Margit Kaffka (1880-1918). In this regard, a more detailed analyses of the literary work of Magda Szabó has been provided, since she is the writer whose production most notably continues the realistic tradition.

In addition, it was necessary to define the topic by temporal aspect as well, as the specific circumstances of the communist dictatorship between the years 1949-1989 had crucially influenced the whole society including culture.

The final part is dedicated to the issue of female literature and problematics of such a concept. The conclusion is rather ambiguous. The feminist theories and mainly the recent gender studies represent a very strong advocacy of a separate category of female literature and they even demand introduction of a special female literary criticism. The female novelists themselves deny such a division, however. Magda Szabó, probably the most famous of them, concludes the discussion with the following words: „There is only one kind of literature, and that is either good, or bad.“